The National Republican.

Terms to Subscribers:

Daily edition (by mail, postage prepaid), per year, $8.00; six months, $4.00; three months, $2.00. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier—Per year, $6.00; per month, 50c.

Weekly edition (postage prepaid), per year, $1.50; six months, 75c.

Sample copies sent on application.

Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Address

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

Entered at the P. O. as second class mail matter. Postage on single copies, 2 cents.

Amusements.

NATIONAL.—The Hess Acme Opera company.
FORDS'.—Marie Prescott.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Comedy Four Combination.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1883.

THE reports concerning frosted wheat in the northwest have been greatly exaggerated.

GALES on the northern lakes have been very severe during the last day or two, and there has been a great loss of schooners and small sailing craft.

YESTERDAY was the fifteenth day's session of the general Episcopal convention in Philadelphia. The gathering of prelates is said to be the largest ever seen in this country.

THE story of an understanding between Messrs. Conkling and Blaine as to the political future is the silliest cackle of gratuitous falsehood yet sounded by any journalistic goose.

THE privileges and immunities of citizens are thus prerogatives that have not been surrendered to the control of society, because they do not interfere with the general order or the rights of others.

THE strike of railway switchmen at St. Louis still continues, and the trouble threatens to extend to nearly all the railway centers of the west. It is feared that serious blockades of freight will occur.

LORILLARD'S filly Touch-me-Not came out third in the handicap race at Sandown, London, yesterday. But Pierre is winning enough victories in this country to compensate for any defeats on the other side.

CHOLERA has broken out again in the outskirts of Alexandria. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to the infiltration into the canal running through the suburbs of water from the adjacent cemeteries in which cholera victims have been buried.

LAST winter there was much virtuous outcry in the *Post* against abolishing the whisky tax. Since Randall and Butler have proclaimed that the internal revenue must go, we have seen no objection urged. Are we to have free democratic whisky?

THERE was an enthusiastic republican rally at Rockville, Md., yesterday, at which ringing addresses were made by Hons. Hart B. Holton and Francis Miller. If a good cause and good candidates count for much, Maryland ought to go republican this time.

THE New York *Sun* usually has the news, or a good part of it, but its statements yesterday that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge would be here in a week or two; that he would be the guest of the Bar association, and that the President would give a dinner, were not particularly new or reliable.

THE good work done by the citizens' committee last winter is beginning to bear fruit. Tom Dunn and Robert Murphy, two monte men, who operated here under the old police regime, were found guilty as indicted. The next case to be taken up will probably be one in which the ex-detectives are more closely interested.

OKLAHOMA PAYNE has been indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiring to violate the laws of the United States. Payne's offense is an uncontrollable mania for leading a ragamuffin crowd of settlers into the Indian territory, in violation of a treaty to the effect that these lands shall not be invaded by white men.

JUST before a murderer was led upon the scaffold at New York yesterday, the jailers kindly gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine. They had previously filled his epigastric region with the nerve-giving corn juice. Buoyed up by the inspissated drippings of the white poppy and the distilled essence of old pine top the culprit was enabled to "die game." Thus does modern civilization rob even the gallows of its terrors.

OUR statement that for years there have been no valid elections in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, or Arkansas gives some uneasiness in democratic quarters. Hence this reference thereto in a democratic paper says: "No facts are given as the basis of this assertion except the fact that those states have given democratic majorities." The facts have been given under oath before committees of congress from year to year, until the reign of assassinations, ballot box stuffing, and false returns attracted as little attention as the ticking of a clock. The clock ticks just the same after the ear becomes tolerant and indifferent to its sound. The history of the states we have named since 1874 is written in the sworn testimony of native citizens of high character, and it reads more like the history of Dahomey than of free America. At odd times the democrats shall have reminders of it.

THE organ is wrong again. The power of taxation is not always used for the sole purpose of revenue. High liquor licenses are advocated by some to lessen the number of dramshops. If duties on imports can be adjusted so as to protect, as our neighbor admits, then it follows that a tariff may be made for the purpose of keeping out some articles altogether. To protect at all is to discourage importation of the protected article. If that can be justified, then a tariff for protection only might be plausibly defended—a tariff that would yield no revenue. Such a tariff would admit free of duty all articles not manufactured in this country, and put a prohibitory tariff on all we can manufacture for ourselves. Is there any constitutional obligation to raise *any* money by duties on imports. If so, why are direct taxes referred to in the constitution as a possibility. All the same, the republican party is for duties on imports and protection to American labor.

The Equal Protection of the Laws.

In 1865 and 1866 the states then lately in rebellion formed provisional state governments in place of the confederate state government, which had been displaced by the union armies. President Johnson and Secretary Seward both said these governments could only acquire legitimacy and permanence when approved by congress. The black codes enacted by these trial governments were so utterly incompatible with the freedom of the blacks, and exhibited such a spirit of resistance to the new era of emancipation, that congress was obliged to interpose to the extent of its authority for the protection of the freedmen. A civil rights bill was passed by congress March 15, 1866, providing that all persons, except Indians and aliens, without regard to race or color, "shall have the same right in every state and territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." The act gave the federal courts exclusive jurisdiction over all cases arising under it, and provided for the transfer from the state to the federal courts of all cases brought to impede or obstruct its execution.

Although the act was a lengthy one, it asserted for the blacks only the rights above enumerated, the remaining sections being devoted to questions of remedy and procedure. It was vetoed by President Johnson as unconstitutional, and passed over his veto by more than a two-thirds vote in each house. In the senate it received the votes of Anthony, Grimes, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Indiana), Morgan, Morrill (Maine), Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates.

The negative votes were Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Wright, all democrats, and Cowan, Doolittle, Lane (Kansas), Norten, and Van Winkle, republicans. The bill received the support of all but seven of the republicans who voted, and embraced 132 names, including those of Allison, Banks, Boutwell, Conkling, Cullom, Dawes, Delano, Garfield, Morrill (Vermont), Schenck, Shellabarger, Stevens, E. B. Washburne, James F. Wilson, and Windom. This bill became a law on the ninth of April.

On the eighteenth of June following the joint committee on reconstruction, of which William Pitt Fessenden was chairman on the part of the senate, and Thaddeus Stevens on the part of the house, made its report, recommending that "before allowing representation" in congress from the so-called confederate states "adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the *organic law* as shall *determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the republic.*" Other important conditions were also recited. The committee had previously reported the proposed fourteenth amendment, and it was modified and adopted. That amendment was adopted in order to remove all doubts as to the power of congress to enforce the rights of the freedmen. It did not provide in terms that congress might enact laws for the protection of citizens, except in cases where the states made the laws bear unequally upon different classes. It proclaimed national citizenship for all, and declared the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States to be higher than and above all state laws. It pared the claws of the tiger of state rights, and made the states powerless to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; and by forbidding the state to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the *equal* protection of the laws," it made every state law which had been enacted for the white man alone equally the law for the black. Not a right exists under the laws of any state which does not exist equally for all. The state *cannot* make discrimination against any citizen on account of race, color, or anything else.

The amendment was rejected by the Johnson governments at the south, and being provisional and temporary only, these were set aside, and the people erected new ones, which congress recognized as republican in form, and which, being admitted, ratified the amendment in 1868. The suffrage amendment followed, and then laws for the enforcement of both. Equal civil and political rights seemed thus assured.

The power given to congress to enforce the amendments appeared to the general mind clear, explicit, and sufficient. The nation seemed founded upon the rock of equal justice. But soon came the struggle between the state bent upon injustice and wrong, and the nation bent upon right and justice. As Martin Luther sang

Our ancient enemy, he subtle is and strong.

The people's will, which some in congress attempted to express, was found to have been put in doubtful phrases. Lawyers were asked to agree that, after all, congress had been granted no powers by the new amendments. It was admitted that the states had been prohibited from doing certain things. That was all. But the states did not need to do anything against liberty. Only let liberty alone in the lair of its enemies, and it could be devoured without any violation of the constitution.

If congress cannot, and if the states will not, secure to the citizens of the nation the privileges and immunities without which existence is the most abject and degrading slavery, where withal shall men be free? No man needs protection who is not assailed, and the weak side never assails. The nation undertook to put forth its strong arm and make its citizens safe in states which were hostile to them. But the state may, as it seems, remain neutral if it likes while the spirit of murder seeks its victims, and the nation must stand idly by while its own citizens are punished for being faithful in their allegiance.

Not so was it when slavery demanded service from congress or from court. The fugitive slave clause in the constitution of the United States is prohibitory merely upon the states, and contains not even the grant attached to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. But Chief Justice Story declared, in the case of Prigg vs. the state of Pennsylvania, that where, even in that indirect manner, the constitution recognized the existence of a right that recognition was of itself a sufficient grant of power to congress to enforce the right. Well would it be if Liberty could have as much meaning found for her in the constitution as the same words were found to mean when Slavery came north for his prey, and found a law to lengthen his whip and a judge to outspeed his bloodhound.

But let us not ask that the constitution shall be strained to mean what it does not say. Rather let us demand that if the citizen must look to the state for the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States—if in the old bottle of state rights he must put his new wine of equal rights—then let us demand that the civil power of the nation—executive and legislative—shall be created by the legal voters of all the states, and that in giving their voice they shall have the benefit of all existing federal laws for their protection. Then, in the control of the state governments, under which the citizen is told he can alone secure his personal rights, let the friends of law and order combine, without regard to party, and make the old caste-loving bourbons retire before the power of the people, who can be the sovereigns if they will.

Let the blacks adhere to all who will deal justly with them, and spew out of their mouths the false leaders who prate of straightoutism, leagued to bourbonism, when life, liberty, home, and schoolroom, are all hanging in the balance. The friends of equal rights know their foes. Let the line be drawn against all who conspire to call again into power the party which seeks vengeance for negro emancipation, citizenship, and suffrage.

WHATEVER business cannot be transacted without the public consent must be carried on for the public convenience and without respect of persons. The common carrier and the innkeeper may keep separate accommodations for classes likely to jar when together, but he cannot furnish poorer accommodations to one than the other.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER.

The Hess English Opera company will terminate their engagement at the National theater to-night. At the matinee this afternoon "The Mascotte" will be given and the night performance will be Auber's charming opera of "Fra Diavolo."

"THE ROMANY RYE."

George R. Sims's spectacular play of the "Romany Rye" will be the attraction at the National theater next week. It has been seen here before, and its excellent and realistic scenery, its strong dramatic situations, and its good dialogue are well remembered. The company is said to be very strong.

"VIM."

Neil Burgess's new play, entitled "Vim," will be presented at Ford's opera house next week. It is said to be full of fun, and has been well received wherever it has been produced. Mr. Burgess himself is a comedian of much merit, and has around him a good supporting company.

State Elections in November.

The state elections yet to occur this year will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 6. The complete list is as follows:

Connecticut will elect one half its senate and its full house of representatives.

Maryland will elect governor, comptroller, attorney general, and legislature.

Massachusetts will elect governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, auditor, and legislature.

Minnesota will elect governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, and railroad commissioner, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, which provide (1) that the general elections shall be held hereafter in November in each even year; (2) that the secretary of state, the treasurer, and the attorney general shall serve two years and the state auditor four years, and (3) fix the terms of service of the judges and the clerk of the supreme court and of the judges of the district court of the state.

Mississippi will elect its legislature.

Nebraska will elect a justice of its supreme court and regents of the state university.

New Jersey will elect governor, part of its senate, and its full house of representatives.

New York will elect secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, engineer and surveyor, and both branches of the legislature, and vote upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the state prisons.

Pennsylvania will elect auditor general and state treasurer.

Virginia will elect part of its senate and its full assembly.

The Grand Confidence.

Richmond Whig.

From a reliable and responsible quarter we have received the following:

Mr. Editor: You are authorized to say that $30,000 will be covered as follows:

1. Ten thousand dollars on the readjusters having a constitutional majority in the next senate of Virginia.

2. Ten thousand dollars on the readjusters having a constitutional majority in the next house of delegates of Virginia.

3. Ten thousand dollars that the readjuster party, by their candidates, poll a majority of the votes of the state over the funder or bourbon democratic candidates.

No questions to be answered and no proposition to be entertained, except from the person who comes prepared to put up the $30,000.

As the offers here made come from a gentleman well informed and fully ready to stake the money, they exhibit striking illustrations of the strength of his faith in the approaching readjuster victory. We shall be glad to see or hear from any bourbon or funder who has like faith in the success of his demoralized faction.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to $532,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $440,362, and from customs $655,813.

Secretary Folger has granted permission to Mr. Rooks, a counterfeit detector, to carry counterfeit money on his person, provided it be stamped in plain letters with the word, "Counterfeit." Mr. Rooks was previously arrested in Buffalo for carrying spurious money, but was finally dismissed.

The surgeon general's office is preparing to ask bids for the fall supply of medicines and appliances for the several United States hospitals. It was stated that the present system of purchasing drugs, &c., in the open market, which was inaugurated by Col. J. H. Baxter, saves the government $60,000 annually.

Bids were opened at the treasury department yesterday for furnishing heating apparatus for the public building at Sandusky, Ohio. Bartlett, Hayward & Co., of Baltimore, were the lowest bidders, at $2,248. Bids were also opened for furnishing copper for the custom house and postoffice at Kansas City, Mo. The Ansonia Brass and Copper company, of New York, were the lowest bidders, at 22 cents per pound.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

A Letter From Secretary Frelinghuysen to the Secretary of the Commission.

The secretary of state has addressed the following communication to W. L. Roulhac, secretary United States civil service commission:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the twenty-fifth of September, in which you state that you are instructed by the civil service commission to ask what branches of the service in the several bureaus in this department will require special examination under clause five of rule seven for admission.

It is understood that under the act and regulations in relation to the civil service commission such officers as the heads of bureaus, translator, &c., of this department are excepted from the general provisions, and, therefore, are not required to pass any examination. Your question, therefore, related simply to the clerks of this department from the 900 class to the fourth class, both inclusive, and cannot well be answered without an explanation of the organization of the department of state, and the method in which its business is conducted.

Mr. Fish, then secretary of state, on May 25, 1878, addressed a letter to the Hon. George S. Boutwell, then chairman of the senate committee on retrenchment of the departments, in which he stated: "This department differs from the other executive departments, no less in the nature of the business than in the comparative smallness in number of its clerical employes. The clerical force of this department, probably far beyond that of any other executive department, should have the immediate and personal confidence of the head of the department. A variety of talent and a variety of attainment, greatly in disproportion to the smallness of the number of its clerks, is needed; a practical familiarity with many foreign languages is requisite to the daily transaction of the office; a power of reticence, which is ascertained only by the test of experience or of intimate personal knowledge of the party, and cannot be determined by any examination by a board, is essential to the confidential nature of much of the business of the department."

Mr. Fish proceeds to state what had been for some time and was for many years after the custom of the department, viz: that the majority of the clerks were first employed as copyists, or under temporary employment. As they developed capacity in this line other and more advanced employment was given them, and almost without exception all of those engaged in the more important bureaus and duties were thus promoted, as they exhibited practical capacity for the duties assigned them.

It is necessary that most of the clerks of the department of state should have at least sufficient knowledge of one or more foreign languages to read them in the original documents received. Nevertheless it is not absolutely necessary that every clerk should have this qualification, as his ability in other directions may more than compensate for its lack, but it is always necessary that at least twenty employes of this department should have a fair knowledge of either French, German, Spanish, or Italian. Further, all clerks, except those employed simply as copyists, (and these are very few in number), should have sufficient knowledge of the constitution of the United States, the powers of the different branches of the government, the jurisdiction of the different executive departments, of international law, and the prominent facts of history, to enable them to conduct a correspondence not involving difficult questions. It is absolutely essential that they should be able to write, with facility, letters or dispatches under general instructions from the superior officers.

There is no permanent division of the clerks of this department among the bureaus. All clerks are subject to the direction of the secretary, and assigned to different work, according to the demands of the service, and the force is entirely too small, to admit of any other practice, were it desirable.

Under these circumstances, I suggest that a special examination be given to all applicants who may wish to enter this department, which shall conform in some measure to the examination heretofore, at one time, required in the case of applicants for certain grades of consulates, and now required in the case of applicants for clerkships. This embraces such general questions, not too technical or detailed, in relation to the following subjects, as every person of fair education may be assumed to be able to answer: General provisions of the constitution; the simpler and broader principles of international law; geography, especially that of foreign countries; translation from at least one foreign language; the writing of one or more dispatches or letters, the subject to be indicated by the examiner; arithmetic to a sufficient extent to show that the candidate is able to keep the simplest kind of accounts; and the more important facts of history.

Much stress should, in my opinion, be laid upon the ability of the candidate to compose and write letters, as his principal duties in this department would probably be ultimately those of a corresponding clerk. Of course in the examinations heretofore held in this department for specific offices, the candidates have been examined strictly upon the consular regulations, and more fully upon international law, than is deemed necessary in the case of a clerk who will have an opportunity after entering the department to perfect himself in the specific branches of knowledge required for promotion in its service.

Of the clerks now employed more than twenty are familiar with at least one foreign language, several are shorthand writers, nearly all are competent correspondents, and most of them have been admitted to the department, or are retained, because of peculiar fitness for certain branches of the work. The examination should, therefore, vary somewhat according to the class of vacancy occurring—*e. g.*, the number of shorthand writers could not well be reduced, as it is already insufficient, nor should a less number of clerks having knowledge of foreign languages be employed.

It is not expected that the scheme of examination thus outlined should be pushed to severity, or that inability to answer specific questions should necessarily entail failure, the object aimed at being to discover the general ability of the candidate to become a corresponding clerk, competent, after receiving general directions from a superior officer of the department, to conduct the details of a correspondence, after a fair opportunity in the department to learn the methods of diplomatic and consular business. I am, sir, your obedient servant, FRED'K. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Free Delivery Service.

The annual report of the superintendent of the free delivery letter carrier system shows that there were 104 offices, employing 3,680 carriers, in operation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883. During the year 1,321,637,701 pieces of mail matter were delivered and collected—an increase of nearly 16 per cent. over the number of pieces handled during the preceding year. The total cost of the service for the year was $3,175,336, an increase of more than 29 per cent. over the cost for 1882. The average cost per piece for matter handled was 2 4-10 mills, an increase of 1-10 of a mill per piece over the cost for the previous year. The excess of postage on local matter over the total cost of the service was $1,021,894. There were collected and delivered during the year 791,768,699 letters, 261,718,052 postal cards, and 268,319,847 newspapers.

The following shows the aggregate number of pieces of mail matter handled at a number of the principal cities: Albany, N. Y., 8,670,490; Atlanta, Ga., 6,488,898; Augusta, 1,693,531; Baltimore, Md., 39,212,496; Boston, Mass., 93,587,018; Brooklyn, N. Y., 34,815,447; Buffalo, N. Y., 26,997,845; Chicago, Ill., 136,886,386; Cincinnati, Ohio, 29,755,300; Cleveland, Ohio, 20,152,687; Columbus, Ohio, 6,622,634; Charleston, S. C., 3,240,468; Dayton, Ohio, 5,436,442; Detroit, Mich., 18,015,463; Hartford, Conn., 2,946,543; Indianapolis, Ind., 11,263,929; Louisville, Ky., 16,560,264; Lynchburg, Va., 273,622; Milwaukee, 13,858,372; Nashville, Tenn., 5,831,068; New Haven, Conn., 6,296,721; New Orleans, 11,753,304; New York city, 258,890,664; Omaha, Neb., 4,983,083; Philadelphia, 160,043,909; Pittsburg, Pa., 15,111,853; Providence, 7,624,249; Rochester, N. Y., 11,565,830; St. Louis, 46,765,499; St. Paul, 9,193,215; San Francisco, 24,727,771; Sandusky, Ohio, 492,597; Springfield, Ohio, 2,315,759; Syracuse, N. Y., 7,174,572; Toledo, 7,010,801; Utica, N. Y., 4,449,304; Washington, D. C., 15,231,674; Zanesville, Ohio, 1,503,626.

Election in the Creek Nation.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a report from Indian Agent Tufts, at the Union agency, Indian territory, giving the results of the election recently held in the Creek nation, to fill the position of chief. The agent reports that the vote stood as follows: J. M. Perryman, 641; Samuel Checote, 608; Is-par-he-che, 486. The vote was canvassed by a committee, composed of adherents of the three candidates. The agent says the returns from certain towns were thrown out, because of irregularities, but adds that the result would not be affected thereby, and warns the commissioner that a few Indians and negroes, at the instigation of designing white men, will complain to him of the result and charge unfairness upon the successful candidate.

Counterfeiters Captured.

The secret service agent at Mobile, Ala., reports that he yesterday raided a gang of counterfeiters in that city, and captured the whole party, while they were engaged in manufacturing counterfeit coin. He also captured the outfit of the counterfeiters, together with a quantity of counterfeit coin, partially finished. Thomas and Oliver Bohanan were among the prisoners. The former desperately resisted arrest, and was badly wounded.

The Land Frauds in the West.

Commissioner McFarland, of the general land office, is continuing vigorously the crusade inaugurated against what are known as "land cruisers" in the west. Upon the report of special agents thirteen entries of public land in Washington territory were yesterday held for cancellation. The commissioner says that all of the parties in these cases appear to have combined in the commission of the fraud, the combination even extending to the notary who witnessed the papers. All of the entries, after confirmation, were transferred to one individual.

THE HAGERSTOWN FAIR.

A Splendid Exhibition of Stock and Farm Products—Excellent Attendance.

Special Dispatch.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., Oct. 19.—The Fair association were blessed with another fair day and a large attendance, but only fair as compared with that of yesterday, the number of persons in attendance not exceeding 10,000, and yet the grounds presented an animated appearance, equal to the best days of our fair some years ago. All strangers who have been here as exhibitors or visitors express their delight and satisfaction at the display they have seen and the hospitality extended to them, and have signed an agreement to return next year, not only themselves, but with their friends.

The following is the award of premiums on horses and cattle, so far as committees have rendered reports:

Registered horses, heavy draft—Best stallion, 4 years old, Atwell Conner; second best, John N. Ripple; second best stallion over 1 year and under 2 years to John N. Ripple; best mare, 4 years old and over; best filley, 1 year and under 1; second best and second best sucking mare colt, all awarded to the same.

Draft horses—First premium, best stallion, 4 years old and over, J. B. Bausman; best 3 years old and under 4, Jacob W. Huffer; best colt over 2 years and under 3, Dr. William Ragan; second best, John S. Brewer; best brood mare, 4 years old and over, J. E. Stonebraker; second best, John S. Brewer; best gelding, 4 years and over, B. A. Garlinger; best filly or gelding, 3 years old and under, John N. Ripple; best of same class, 1 year and under 2 years, J. E. Stonebraker; second best, John N. Ripple; best colt under 1 year, Jacob Hershey.

Quick draft horses—Best stallion, 4 years and over, and second best in same class, Jesse Tyson; best under 1 year, J. C. Roulette; best brood mare, 4 years old and over, M. L. Stech; second best, 4 years old and over, B. N. Garlinger; best filly or gelding, over 3 years and under 4, Jesse Tyson; second best, Jacob Roessner; best over 2 and under 3 years, John D. Harp; second best, Jesse Tyson; best, 1 year and under 2 years, Dr. William Ragan.

Driving horses—Best pair to harness, W. S. Niswander; second best, Joseph B. Loose; best single mare or horse, B. A. Garlinger; second best, Frank Barr.

Horses for all purposes—Best stallion, 4 years and over, Charles Schindel; best colt, 2 years and under 3, David Gossard; best colt, 1 year and under 2, David Oswald; second best, Jacob Keahler; best colt under 1 year, Samuel H. Bowers; brood mare, 4 years and over, W. S. Niswander; best gelding, 4 years and over, same; best filly or gelding over 3 and 4 years, Alvey L. Stocksleger; best over 2 and under 3 years, E. W. Stonebraker; second best, Martin Starzman; best over 1 and under 2 years, Atwell Conner; best colt under 1 year old, David F. Nigh; second best, A. K. Martin.

Cattle department—Registered short horns—best bull, 3 years old and over, Schnebly Bros.; second, Dr. T. S. Tanner. Best 2 years and under, Dr. Sollenberger, of Shippensburg, Pa.; best calf and best cow 3 years and over, Schnebley Bros.; best cow and heifer 2 years and under, Dr. Sollenberger; best cow or heifer, 1 year old, Schnebly Bros.; best calf, Dr. Sollenberger; second best, Schnebly Bros.

Registered Jerseys—Best bull, 3 years and over, Andrew Banks; second best, G. R. Dykeman; best bull, 2 years and under 3, J. E. Stonebraker; second best, John McCauley; best 1 year and under 2, Andrew Banks; second best, Watts & Seth; best calf, Thomas Taggart; best cow, 3 years old and over, G. R. Dykeman; second best, Clark & Jones; best cow or heifer, 2 years and under 3, Andrew banks; second best, Thomas Taggart; best same, between 1 and 2 years, Watts & Seth; second best, G. R. Dykeman; best calf, Clark & Jones; second best, O. J. Shiffler; best herd, Andrew Banks; second best, G. R. Dykeman.

Registered Guernseys—Best bull, 3 years and over, G. S. Watts; best 2 years and under 3, I. N. Ripple; best 1 year and under 2, G. S. Watts; best calf, best cow, 3 years or over; best cow or heifer, 2 years or under, best 1 year and under, best and second best calf, and best herd all awarded to Mr. Watts.

Registered Devons—Best bull, 3 years and over, Gen. B. F. Kelly, of Oakland, Md., who carried off all the prizes of this class.

Registered Dutch Fresians—Best bull, 2 years and under 3, T. M. Patterson; best 1 year and under 2, B. P. Burch. In all other entries under this head Dr. Patterson carried off the premiums, except for the best calf, which was awarded to Mr. B. P. Burch.

Registered Herefords—Best bull, 3 years and over, E. G. Merriman took first and second premiums, as also all other premiums in that class.

Unregistered Jerseys—Best bull, 3 years and over, John S. Biteler; best cow or heifer, one year and under, George W. Pole.

Unregistered Guernseys—In this class Mr. J. Whipple carried off the prizes for best cow of 3 years and over, and all the other prizes under that head.

Grade cattle—Best bull 3 years and over, Simon Baker; second best, David F. Nigh; best between 1 and 2 years, Edward Cushwa; best calf, Dr. A. S. Mason; second best, E. M. Baker; best cow, 3 years and over, D. H. Stonebraker; second best, George M. Pole; best cow or heifer, 2 years and under, Thomas Taggart; second best, Frank P. Barr; best 1 and under 2 years, David F. Nigh; second, P. H. Wingert; best calf, E. M. Baker.

The receipts at the fair which closed today will not vary much from $14,000. Notwithstanding the large attendance during the fair, the absence of pickpockets and other disreputable characters was notable, and the good order prevailing is attributed to the 100 special police on the ground. Not a single arrest is reported for any cause. The visitors from the Baltimore corn and flour exchange on Thursday evening entertained handsomely in their special car at the Baltimore and Ohio depot a number of the prominent citizens of the town. In addition to those sent by mail, the following awards have been reported: Sweepstakes cattle, registered for beef-producing purpose—Best herd, one bull and three cows, L. R. Schnebly; second best, S. W. Sollenberger; best bull, any age or breed, same; second best, L. R. Schnebly; best cow or heifer, same; second best, S. W. Sollenberger; best bull and five of his calves, same; second best, L. R. Schnebly; best cow and three of her calves, same; best herd of calves, not less than six, S. W. Sollenberger.

The Baldwin house on Thursday accommodated with dinner 1,300 persons.

Perry Moxley, a colored driver of a hack was about noon to-day seriously injured, the horses took fright at a train of cars on the C. V. railway, ran off and threw him from the hack, breaking both of his legs.

John B. Batchtell, an old and well known citizen of this county, died suddenly in Chewsville from an attack of paralysis. He has been for sixteen years past a bailiff in the circuit court of this county.

Dezendorf's Nominees.

Special Dispatch.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 19.—Dezendorf put in an appearance this morning at Lincoln, and his few followers, in the interest of the bourbons, nominated James H. Brookes, colored, and Alonzo Lockridge, white, for the legislature. They will poll a very small vote.

Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday all of the members were present except Secretary Chandler, who is out of the city. The session was short, and no business of importance was transacted.

The Civil Service Commissioners Called on the President.

At the request of the President the members of the civil service commission called upon him at the white house yesterday afternoon after the cabinet meeting.

The London Illustrated Papers.

Brentano sends the London *Pictorial World* Oct. 6, 1883, and the London *Graphic* of the same date, both highly interesting numbers, full of admirable illustrations and excellent letter press.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

"The melancholy days have come,"
He writes in philosophic mood,
And then he tells us, further on,
Subscriptions may be payed in wood
O editors of rural sheets,
Why pine and villify your luck,
When you exchange your brains for beets
And every kind of garden truck?

You groan about the nation's pride
And nation's honor going to grass,
And yet you swap your mental toil
For hickory sticks and garden sass.
Brace up, O brethren of the pen,
And you may mock misfortune's lash—
You'll quote no rueful poems when
You make your readers pay you cash!

—*Chicago News.*

EVEN Jewish songs are prohibited in Russia.

FIVE New England girls are missing from home.

JOHN W. MACKEY indulges in no recreation but poker.

TILDEN, it is said, reads all the New York dailies regularly.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, is writing political reminiscences also.

AN Akron physician is still in active practice at the age of 91.

OF the 167 students in the Texas university, forty are women.

COLORED Masons have six lodges in Connecticut, with 250 members.

RHODE ISLAND lightning changed a mahogany bay horse to jet black.

A 17-YEAR-OLD boy is the superintendent of a Sunday school in Toccoa, Ga.

BEN HOGAN, the reformed prize fighter, is holding revivals in Portland, Oreg.

COCK FIGHTING was one of the features in the arena of the Austin (Texas) fair.

THERE are seven candidates for state librarian in Kentucky. All females.

NO NEW YORK wedding will be fashionable this winter without ten bridesmaids.

LONDON has a company which insures against bicycle and tricycle accidents.

A SPECIMEN of the ibex was shot recently in Madison county, Montana territory.

GEN. GRANT, who is very busy with his Mexican railways, is learning Spanish.

THE Mormons have set apart eighteen missionaries for work in the southern states.

BISMARCK says of Gladstone: "He is a cold-blooded man, with a healthy mind."

STODDARD county, Missouri, claims to have the oldest bridegroom on record. He is 87.

BEATRICE, Neb., has a brass band, the members of which all belong to one family.

THE pineapple of Florida is becoming second in importance to the orange and lemon.

SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, has managed to knock out of his business about $50,000 so far.

ANDY JOHNSON'S tailor shop sign is still to be seen on a little old shanty in Greenville, Tenn.

P. T. BARNUM is getting well along in years, but he says he never felt better in his life.

MRS. RANDALL and Mrs. Dubois, sisters, living near Lowell, Mich., went crazy the same day.

IT is claimed that the span of the Brooklyn bridge has settled four feet since it was opened for travel.

THE fashions of a hundred years ago, once so much laughed at, are again coming into vogue.

ONE of the jury trying the Sessions bribery case at Albany had never heard of "Tom" Platt or Roscoe Conkling.

A YEAR ago $3,000,000 was invested in oil works in Garfield, Pa. Now the town has only a few empty houses.

IT is estimated that the Mississippi flood of 1882 caused $82,000,000 damages in twenty-eight parishes of Louisiana.

A LEARNED scientist pronounces the average American the most gullible human being on the face of the earth.

THE democracy can never carry Ohio.—John Sherman. "What, never?" Well, Hoadly ever.—*New Haven News.*

SALLY JACKSON, 76 years of age, picked a bale of cotton at Pilot Grove, Tex., and "toted" it to Sherman, where she sold it.

FROM the elevator boy: "Why does Mr. Keene get so tired when he plays Richard III? Because he has to hump himself."

THEY have concluded to build a $10,000 monument at Savannah in memory of that genuine revolutionary hero, Sergt. Jasper. He perished in trying to drive the British from that city.

THE steamship Silvertown, which ranks next in size to the Great Eastern, recently passed safely through the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, and discharged a cargo at New Orleans.

THE Boston *Post* (dem.) admonishes Gov. Butler that he "is seriously impairing his chances of being re-elected governor of Massachusetts by showing so clearly the intensity of his presidential aspirations."

A PERSON by the name of Binns is to succeed Hangman Marwood. As there were so many other applicants for the place, he no doubt trembles to think how near he came to being one of the might-have-Binns.

RUFUS WESTON, of Stafford Springs, Conn., an old time singing school teacher, has just died, aged 68 years. He followed his profession for about fifty years, and claimed to have taught nearly 500 schools and 45,000 pupils.

WRITING of Alfonso in Paris, Mr. Labouchere records that, shortly after Queen Victoria came to the throne, she was hissed and hooted at Ascot, not by the mob, but by lords and ladies, dukes and duchesses, who called her "Mrs. Melbourne."

SEVERAL California tramps got into a freight car that was loaded with wine, and, with a gimlet and numerous straws, succeeded in getting all the nourishment they wanted. When the car was opened at Los Angeles the miscreants were found in a drunken sleep.

A DIRECTORY of the officers and students of Harvard college, published on Monday by the faculty, contains the names of 1,572 persons. The list is incomplete, and the cottage catalogue, published in November, will probably show a total of 1,600 persons connected with the college. Last year the number was 1,428.

AT THE state banquet given to the German emperor in the Palm garden at Frankfort the imperial table was ornamented by a magnificent display of gold plate lent by Baron Rothschild. In the middle was the famous center piece purchased from the city of Nuremberg, which is valued at £36,000. The whole service is worth over £100,000.

THE editor of a weekly paper at Bucyrus, Ohio, vehemently denies the report that he has lost $8,000,000 in Wall street. He says he views with alarm the tendency of the daily press to exaggerate the news of the day. He bought one chip in a faro game, put it on the ace and lost, and that is all the foundation there is for the slanderous statement concerning him and his fortune.

IT is said that the new portrait of Hawthorne is an artful stratagem on the part of John Lothrop Motley. Hawthorne, who could not endure to have his picture taken, was beguiled by Motley into the studio of a London photographer "to examine some portraits." The novelist dropped into a chair, and Motley, going to the other side of the room, called his attention to some object. He looked up with that glance of quick intelligence which his friends remember so well, and at that moment the photographer, privy to the little conspiracy, exposed the plate. This portrait of Hawthorne is said to be the best in existence.

IN the Newport correspondence of the Providence *Journal* occurs the following: "When the Havemeyer family leaves town the largest single source of revenue is removed from the tradesmen generally. The immediate family numbers just a dozen, beside no end of servants. In the stables of Mr. Havemeyer there were no less than eleven men engaged all the summer, six of these being constantly in livery. Mr. Havemeyer kept thirty horses here all the summer. Of these twenty-five have been sent to New York and five are being cared for here for the winter. The Havemeyer mansion is a most hospitable place, and it is believed that more money is spent there than in any other residence in the city."