

The National Republican.

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Advertisements: NATIONAL—Merrill Mitchell. FORD'S—Duff O'Connell. BINE MURCH—Merrill and evening performance. CONIQUE—Shelaker's Majestic Consolidation.

Associates: BY JOHN SHERMAN & Co.—On Wednesday, nine-tenth instant, trustee's sale of valuable improved property.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1883.

The Business Index Will be published Friday, Dec. 7, on the first page. Those not yet called upon by our agent will be seen as early as practicable.

The eager Tucker will have to submit to seeing Judge Mayo keeping a healthy grip on his seat for the present.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has intimated that he will send in a special message devoted to consideration of the Mississippi Valley improvements, the Hennessee ship canal, and other measures of internal improvement.

GEN. ATKINS, of Tennessee, who failed to secure the clerkship of the house, is mad all the way through, and charges foul play in the contest. Time will soothe his sorrows, but in the meantime it is sad to reflect upon the number of leading democrats who must have suffered under a temporary aberration of memory when voting for clerk.

MARQUIS TSENG is rather a handy sort of name. But now comes a terrible Chinaman with the jaw-breaking cognomen of Admiral Peng Yu Lin, and notifies all foreigners in China that war with France is imminent. It would be a relief to distressed editors if a little square fighting would occur so that the unspeakable heathen could be dropped.

THE democratic majority has not covered itself with glory up to date. The only party measure thus far have been two election contests. In each case the majority tried in a very high-handed manner on one day to seat its man; and in each case the majority backed down from the previous day's position.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has no doubt of the right of the general government to expend money for the purpose of general education, nor of its right to employ the press with their consent, as its agents for editors. This ground was taken in these columns. But this is a totally different proposition from raising money for state purposes by federal taxation. The difference is that which exists between a national and a state purpose.

THE depraved New York dailies seem to take unholly delight in charging that our law makers buy the flowers that adorn their desks, and have them sent in as if coming from enthusiastic admirers. If the wild-eyed New York editors would come here and witness the awe and admiration with which the true Washington regards a congressman their chief wonder would be that any of the flowers now blooming in gorgeous profusion in our front yards had escaped the universal desire to lavish them on our modest and shrinking senators and members.

At the meeting of the American Humane association yesterday Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, advised that steps should be taken toward the criminal prosecution of the presidents of railroads—Messrs. Gould, Vanderbilt, and others—on account of the careless treatment of animals in transportation. While it is not expected that horses and cattle shall travel in Pullman palace cars, they are entitled to provisions for their comfort, and should not, as is frequently the case, be crowded into ill-ventilated cars and left for whole days without food or drink.

This annual report of Public Printer Rounds is an interesting exhibit of the operations of the greatest printing establishment in the world. Mr. Rounds is one of the most capable men ever at the head of this mammoth concern, and under his administration its workings have been brought to a high degree of efficiency, while to his credit, be it said, he has managed the funds at his disposal that he has contrived to keep the employees steadily at work without resort to the system of "furloughs," which brought them so much distress under some of his predecessors.

The senate is getting a decided start of the house in the introduction of new bills. But wait until the first call of the roll of states. Out in Indiana a member of the legislature a few years ago insisted so strenuously that he had no bills to introduce, that he became known as "the member without a bill." But the first time the roll of counties took place he arose and kept the clerk occupied for a day and a half, while he read thirty-eight bills, gravely offered one after the other, by the "member without a bill." No insinuations are intended, but it is intimated in certain quarters that Finerty, of Chicago, is a great practical joker.

Gov. CAMERON, in his message to the Virginia legislature yesterday, administers a stinging rebuke to the committee and the grand jury which investigated the Danville massacre. He puts the case fairly when he says that citizens of the state were killed, and no man has been accused, arrested, or tried for his part in the killing. The closing paragraph shows how deeply the governor feels the stigma which the whitewashing reports of the committee of forty and the grand jury have brought upon the state. He says: "A judicial investigation

should be had, witnesses should be allowed to testify, should be made to testify, and the truth should be made apparent, so that the commonwealth of Virginia should be placed before the world as one of the states which tries crime, no matter who may be the criminals."

A Case for the Attorney General.

The Charleston News and Courier does not like the Hon. Emory Speer because he has, at the desire of Attorney General Brewster, appeared on behalf of the prosecution in the trial of persons accused of crimes in the United States court. These accused persons may be guilty or they may be innocent. They stand accused, and in all well-ordered communities men charged with crimes are either too proud in their consciousness of innocence to obstruct a trial or too desperate and abandoned in the consciousness of their guilt to conceal their hatred of the ministers of the law.

The News and Courier declares that Mr. Speer is "the hiring of the enemy of his people (i. e., the government of the United States). It says "the high priests of radicalism demanded that the accused democrats in South Carolina should be hunted down by one of the southern family, and Mr. Speer was only too ready to sell himself once more to Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster." Then the News proclaims that "this Emory Speer therefore should be treated and regarded as the renegade that he is." It may be expected from this that the "accused democrats in South Carolina" will not ask him to drink. It only remains to inform the attorney general that in employing Mr. Speer he has wounded the dearest sensibilities of the South Carolina chivalry. It is pardonable therefore that a feeling of resentment should have carried the News and Courier so far as to accuse the grandfather of Mr. Speer of having been a union man. The charge is fully substantiated by the following extract from a speech delivered in congress by George McDuffie:

When I hear northern men cry out "this glorious union," methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band; but when I hear southern men cry out "this glorious union," methinks I sniff treason on the tainted gale. The following comment by the News and Courier completely fastens the charge of unionism upon Mr. Speer's grandfather. We are told that these words went through the audience like an electric shock. They made an impression on McDuffie's opponent that he never forgot. Never before had McDuffie spoken with withering force. The man whom McDuffie then overcame by his resolute logic and force of intellect was Alexander Speer, the grandfather of Emory Speer, who is endeavoring to earn "thirty pieces of silver" in the United States court at Columbia, by packing juries to secure the conviction of innocent men, who are southerners like himself and "to the manner born."

We call the attorney general's attention to this matter to the end that he may consider whether a man, whose grandfather was an open and unblushing unionist in Georgia many years ago, is worthy to prosecute "accused democrats" sheltered, as they are, by the rattlesnake flag. The German across France. The German across France, in his voyage from Genoa to Valencia, was desperately seasick. Consequently he shrinks from a return sea voyage, and wants to make his way back to Germany by land. To effect this he must necessarily journey through France. In the case of the ordinary traveler this would be a simple enough proceeding, but when it comes to so conspicuous a personage as "Unser Fritz" it is a matter fraught with dire considerations of public policy and possibly resultant war.

The terrible Bismarck must grin with grim delight as he thinks of the cold sweat that the possibility of the crown prince's presence on French soil must cause to trickle down the spinal column of the Gallic statesman. To the poor prince, with his mind filled with dreadful recollections of his frantic endeavor to disgorge his boots and be done with it, it probably seems reasonable enough that he should be allowed to hurry quietly across southern France, and thus escape a recurrence of the trials he experienced on the Mediterranean, but the French ministry, remembering how they were unable to protect Alfonso from insult, are bound to feel very nervous over the dilemma presented by such a proposition. To refuse him permission to journey homeward across France would seem inhospitable and insulting to their dreaded and hated foe, while to grant it would be to inflame their volatile, excitable people to a white heat, and probably result in his experiencing treatment en route that would be considered *casus belli* by Germany.

The whole thing constitutes a marked illustration of the artificial and unwholesome relations of the contiguous armed populations of Europe to each other. The humanly natural desire of one man to avoid the distress of seasickness may result in a bloody war that will cost myriads of lives and millions of treasure. War between France and Germany is looked upon as inevitable by the civilized world, and if the crown prince receives the imperial permission to traverse France on his way home it may be considered settled that Bismarck is willing to have the struggle come now. In that case it is to be hoped, for the sake of poor humanity, that the French ministry will have both prudence and power enough to cause the journey to take place without disagreeable interruption, and thereby disappoint their crafty and powerful enemy.

Senator Wilson's Proposed Amendment.

The amendment to the constitution proposed by Senator Wilson, of Iowa, would, if adopted, settle all questions as to the power of congress to protect the rights of citizens. We have seen in the past that the supreme court can find no implied power in the constitution whereby the government of the United States can give effect to constitutional liberty, clear though that tribunal formerly was as to the implied power in congress to protect and enforce constitutional slavery. The fourteenth amendment does declare native and naturalized persons to be citizens of the United States, and federal laws compel them to shoulder their muskets to suppress revolt against the nation, even when such revolt is sustained by state law; but the court can find no express or implied power for the protection of citi-

zens, who, having inflamed the state party in such a fight, are thus left naked to their enemies. The lawyers tell us the "police powers" of the states must not be interfered with, and that it is better for citizens to be outcast than for any but state law to protect them. The amendment proposed by Senator Wilson would make the grant of power, which was supposed to have been carried by the fourteenth amendment. It declares that "congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to protect citizens of the United States in the exercise and enjoyment of their rights, privileges, and immunities, and to assure to them the equal protection of the laws."

Nothing short of this will strangle the serpent of state rights, which always asserts themselves in the form of men's wrongs. If the states have rights which enable them to tolerate persecution and wrong, and so they seem to have, it is time for such a change in the organic law as that which Mr. Wilson proposes. The republican party can strive for no grander object.

Judge and Jury.

Judge Blackwell, of the Danville husting court, charged the grand jury to investigate the facts of the Danville massacre. The judge himself, and a democratic merchant named Dugger, had been eye witnesses of the whole proceeding. They saw the dastardly murders from a second story window, and about forty feet distant from the scene of their perpetration. Their testimony under oath had been published, and the grand jury well knew what it was. They were the negroes were unarmed. Said Judge Blackwell, at the conclusion of his sworn narrative of the entire tragedy: "At no time during the occurrence did I see a negro with any weapon whatever."

Mr. Dugger, who stood by Judge Blackwell's side and saw it all testified: "I did not see, either before the firing commenced, or after it had ceased, nor while it was going on, a SINGLE COLORED MAN WITH A FISTOL OR OTHER FIREARM IN HIS HANDS. I was standing in a second story window, about thirty or forty feet from the point where the affray began, and I would have seen any such use of the weapons of the colored people, if they had attempted to use any."

The grand jury has reported. The report shows that these two witnesses, so important to any honest investigation, were not called. The pretense is that "forty witnesses, mostly colored," were examined, and that the butchery was committed in self-defense. The report says: "The efforts of Policemen Adams, Freeman, and Withers and Citizens Corbin, Oliver, Calloway (colored) and others were unsuccessful in prevailing upon the crowd of negroes to disperse; that at length the other prominent journals have been hoping thereby to cause the crowd to disperse; that the negroes then rushed out upon the scene from all quarters, advancing upon the whites with drawn pistols; that the whites used their firearms in defense of their lives, and by their courage and skill in combat they succeeded in recovering the lives of hundreds of people in this city; and this is the unanimous sense of the jury."

Neither the Danville bourbon committee of forty nor the bourbon state committee have made any such pretense as this. The report of this grand jury was necessary to complete the chain of evidence connecting the Danville massacre. It requires no comment. More Starch Papers Needed. The Philadelphia Press, New York Times, and one or two other prominent journals have been for several months past abusing Frank Hatton, first assistant postmaster general, and demanding his removal from office. We have carefully watched this singular warfare upon a prominent official, and have read nearly all that has been said pro and con, and we are not convinced of any good reason therefor, beyond merely a personal dislike, and the fact that he is an associate editor of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, the leading republican newspaper published at Washington, which does not agree with some of the sentiments advanced by the opposing sheets. So far as we can learn Mr. Hatton has made a most efficient public officer, and does not deserve the tirades uttered against him, and the government does well in not paying much attention to the bilious utterances referred to. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is about the only live republican newspaper ever published at Washington, leading a grand service for the party, and we are glad to know that he has a large and increasing circulation all over the country. In years back, before Mr. Hatton had an interest in it, we did not agree with all that he wrote, but we are not disposed to wonder why one of its editors should now be proscribed for assisting in conducting it in an able and efficient manner. The republican party needs more such journals in all its leading centers, and more men like Hatton to advance republican doctrines, and to represent it in prominent official positions.

President Arthur's Success.

Philadelphia Evening City. As a rule those who have been elected to the presidential office from the vice presidency have been failures. Fillmore came more nearly to the right mark than any, but he fell into a narrow organization, and lost that breadth of influence he otherwise might have had. In view of the general experience in the past, and the peculiar manner in which Garfield died, much curiosity is excited as to Gen. Arthur. He has proven an exception to the rule. Equal to every emergency which has confronted him, he has been prudent, conservative, well-balanced, and to-day is well liked in the confidence of the people. The very facts of that circumstance should boom Mr. McDonald's prospects away above par, and I know of no stronger campaign document, should he be the candidate, than the account of Mr. Gould's visit to Mr. McDonald and what took place.

The New Independent Party.

The independent party of the house, which is composed of Col. Tom Corwin, of Texas, started off well by ignoring both Corbin and Kader. The full vote of the party was cast for Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, for speaker. It is evident that the independent party intends to pursue a lofty, non-partisan course. It may have some trouble in carrying out its measures, but it has no reason to doubt that it will be able to trust to the patriotic impulses and the pure usefulness of Col. Tom Corwin, especially in all cases in which Texas has no direct interest.

The Situation in Soudan.

Philadelphia City. The ulamas of Mecca denounce El Mahdi, but the kibib of Khartoum up and says to the effect that the ulama of Mecca is a crane. This is the situation as it stands in Egypt. What it will develop even the wisest of us know not.

THE MESSAGE.

Press Comments at Home and Abroad on the President's State Paper.

New York Times. The annual message of the President exhibits a calm tone and a moderate temper throughout. While it contains no marks of profound statesmanship, it is a businesslike document, and, in the main, all that the occasion calls for.

New York Tribune. President Arthur's message is a straightforward and business-like document. The digests of the department reports, of which it is largely composed, are clear and satisfactory. The recommendations and suggestions as a rule are sensible and well digested. In some cases great messages, it is nevertheless well calculated to produce an excellent impression on the country.

New York Herald. President Arthur's annual message has that character of plain and practical good sense which all his state papers have borne, and while we do not approve of all his recommendations, and, indeed, dissent strongly from some of the most important of them, we cannot too highly praise the spirit of the document.

Brooklyn Union. The message is a businesslike, rather than a statesmanlike document; the production rather of a shrewd politician intent on avoiding disturbing issues during a presidential year, than of an earnest statesman, and in the opportunity which presents itself of dealing boldly and frankly with the necessities of the country.

New York Sun. President Arthur writes a good state paper because he says what he has to say in a direct business manner and does not waste time and space in embellishment. In his present message to congress he maintained his reputation for clearness and conscientiousness of statement. There is necessarily a certain amount of repetition in the main in a message of this kind. In the main it is a relief of the department reports. The solid chunks of presidential wisdom found in spots throughout the document, in the form of recommendations, are the lumps of green meat in the turtle soup of statistics.

One of the results of Mr. Arthur's administration of public affairs during the past twenty-seven months is highly creditable to him. There has been a steadily growing confidence both in the president and his judgment, and in the sincerity of his desire to serve the best interests of the country. That is why his first December message to congress was awaited with curious interest, his second with respectful attention, and his third with the very general conviction beforehand that it would be clear in its terms, wise in its recommendations, and patriotic in its inspiring motives. So it is. The document sent to congress Tuesday afternoon contains much evidence that the President thinks for himself. His opinions and recommendations on important questions of policy are often wholly different from those which his transients in the reports of his cabinet advisers. He conveys to the departments without expressed or implied approval some schemes with which he would be sorry to find him in agreement. His assent to measures which meet his own views is usually reluctant; his dissent is usually to other measures proposed by the members of his cabinet, so far from mouthing consent, is quite as eloquent as the most energetic phrase of disapproval.

By Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times, commenting on President Arthur's message to the United States congress, says the document is somewhat colorless. It sees a tribute to the Irish vote in the United States in the language the President uses in regard to pauper emigration. The press generally express disappointment that President Arthur does not recommend reductions in the tariff at this season of congress. All the papers refer to the picture the message presents of the great prosperity of America. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 5.—The Mail, in referring to the President's message, says: "There are just two points in the message in which we are specially interested. The first is the recommendation to pauper emigration. Under the present conditions the shipping business of the United States is in a very bad way. The President proposes the appointment of a commission to inquire into the best means of acquiring for the American citizens a permanent admission to the fisheries of British North America, which are admitted in the message to be valuable. Permanency can never be established regarding the privileges to foreign fishermen. Such privileges must be subject to revision from time to time. The other point is the advice offered by the President against any large reduction of revenue during the coming year. The President advises congress to wait until the next session, and to postpone until next year. This recommendation, if duly attended to, will simplify matters for our parliament during the coming session."

NORTHERN MEN IN VIRGINIA.

Indorsing the Address of Gen. Mahone—Former Supporters of Desandor Contradicting His Statement.

To the Editor. YORKTOWN, Va., Nov. 30.—The Richmond Dispatch of the twenty-second instant published an account of an interview that took place a few days before, between a representative of the Washington Post and Mr. John F. Desandor, formerly the member of congress from this (second) district and now a resident of your city. In the interview Mr. D., in referring to Virginia, is reported as saying: "As a matter of fact, I do not know a single northern man who is not opposed to Mahone and his methods, and who does not denounce the statements of Mahone."

In order to allow the people of the whole country that Mr. Desandor has entirely misrepresented the sentiment of a very large number of persons from northern states who are now in Virginia, we, the undersigned, business men of long residence in this (York) county, not one of us holding office, many of us and our political preferences being personally known to Mr. Desandor, whom we as republican supporters in the past, highly respect, state our hearty approval of Mr. Mahone's political course during the past four years, and avow an unqualified determination to stand by him in the future so long as his policy is as broad and liberal as it has been to this time.

We know of fifty northern men of this vicinity who agree with us in this matter, and whose signatures can be had, who, like ourselves, are warm and hearty supporters of Gen. Mahone, and who are in sympathy with Mr. Desandor in his attack on Gen. Mahone, unless he is the position taken by the hour-long democracy, Henry Stryker, formerly of New York state; Lem Van Boskerck, formerly of New York city; John Fitzgerald, formerly of New York city; Saal V. Wescott, formerly of New York city; John F. Fitzgerald, formerly of New York city; Thomas Stryker, formerly of New York city.

The Commissioners of Penitents.

In regard to the statements circulated for a few days back that the commissioner of penitents would be removed, Secretary Fuller said yesterday that there is no truth in the statement. "It may be that certain persons have boasted that they can make any change in the bureau offices in this department that they please. But they can't while I am here. That is quite certain."

Gov. Murray, of Utah.

Gen. Eli T. Murray, governor of Utah, left for Mormonland last evening. He will go via Louisville, and will reach Utah in about ten days. He called at the white house yesterday and paid his respects to the President, taking occasion to express his gratification at the position taken by the hour-long democracy, the Mormon question. "I feel like a man who has had a heavy load taken from his

THE PUBLIC PRINTERS REPORT.

Condition of That Office Under the Supervision of Mr. S. P. Rounds.

The annual report of Public Printer Rounds, showing the operations and condition of the government printing office for the year ended June 30, has appeared in a neat pamphlet form. It opens with a statement of the condition of the office when Mr. Rounds was appointed. The pay rolls of this department average about \$5,000 a day, and there were 2,155 people employed when the report closed. A new system of paying the employees is reported to be working admirably, and is satisfactory to them.

Considerable attention has been bestowed on the sanitary condition of the establishment, and strict rules for the preservation of cleanliness have been adopted. The drying room has been abolished, thereby approximating a saving of about \$25,000 a year. The lithographing and engraving, which has been increased in the past few years, has been done during the past year at a saving of \$100,000.

Mr. Rounds recommends that provisions be made for storage, which his department greatly needs. The expenses of the entire establishment for the year necessitated the use of the amount appropriated, which was \$2,891,274.42. The usual number of copies of the documents and reports of each house of congress is 5,000; of bills and joint resolutions, 25,000; of the senate journals, 3,314 copies, and of the house journal, 3,125 copies printed. The amount of work ordered by congress and executed by this department embraced 923,927 copies, at an estimated cost of \$1,403,598.95. The cost of printing and binding of reports of the several executive departments was \$1,131,617.26.

The total cost of printing and binding authorized by law was \$1,031,989.31. The pay of employees, except those on the Congressional Record, amounted in full to \$1,067,983. The improvements and repairs to buildings cost \$2,884,330, while the maintaining and repairing of machinery aggregated \$248,813.

The paper used by the department cost \$389,705.43. Several recommendations as to the printing of documents for congress and the executive departments are urged as necessary to secure efficient work. It is recommended that several laws regulating the public printing be modified or repealed. The report closes with the list of names of persons employed in the department during the year, the time employed, and salary received.

THE VETERAN REUNION.

All Preliminaries for To-Day's Work Formally Arranged.

The local veterans assembled at 1115 Pennsylvania avenue last evening. Gen. J. W. Denver presiding. Secretary Knoddy announced the additional collections made by the executive committee, which showed that the citizens feel some interest in extending a welcome to the comrades from abroad. The old soldiers from the home at Hampton, Va., found a welcome to the home in this district. Gen. Sturgis, the governor, being himself a veteran of Mexico, taking them out to the place in ambulances.

The following gentlemen were added to the executive committee on hospitalities, viz: Mr. Tappan, Charles Walker, Sr., Charles Walker, Jr., Thomas Walsh, and James K. Redington. The order was given by the president of the association for all veterans to report at 9 o'clock this morning at Abner Hall, on E street, opposite the postoffice department, with their badges, and after registering their names, to hold themselves in readiness to make their visitors feel at home.

Denver will call the meeting to order at 12 o'clock noon, when the business of the association will be proceeded with. The oration will be delivered by Judge Thomas J. Mackay, of South Carolina, on the subject of "The Soldier's Duty." Invitations to the ladies of Washington city have been extended very generally. The parade on Saturday of the Veterans, escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic and local military, will be an interesting feature of the reunion. The delegation of Mexican veterans from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., in company with the Hon. Harry Libby, of the second congressional district, called on Senators Mahone and Bittenger last evening. The following officers of the association were present: James F. Milligan, Capt. John Smith, Capt. Osmond Peter, C. J. Crookmore, and Judge Gilmore.

THE PRESBYTERY.

Rev. Mr. Burdick Formally Assigned to Preach Next Sunday.

The Presbytery of Washington met at the First Presbyterian church of Alexandria yesterday, with Rev. Dr. Bartlett as moderator and Dr. Bittenger as clerk. The session was short. Rev. F. H. Burdick, of the Sixth Street Presbyterian church of this city, was examined, and released from all restrictions, and was officially imposed upon him, and authorized to preach his pulpit on Sunday next as usual. Rev. Mr. Puck has been called to the Eastern church of this city, without fixed date of installation. The presbytery then adjourned sine die.

Registered Pharmacists.

At the meeting of the commissioners of pharmacy the following gentlemen were registered as pharmacists, upon the presentation of diplomas as graduates of schools of pharmacy, viz: Messrs. Albert E. Acker, Charles A. Harrod, and Alston H. Bickers, and upon a successful examination by the commissioners, Mr. Lewis Flower.

Duplicate Pension Certificates.

Commissioner Dudley has declared his intention of issuing duplicate certificates of pensions, thus making the original certificates void by mere duplication. He has stated that this systematic swindle is continuously going on whereby the money lenders are getting rich at the expense of the poor pensioner.

The Solidification Process.

Chicago News. The nomination of Carlisle for the speakership may be put down as blunder number one of the majority in the house. The defeat of Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Cox, of New York, has had the effect of making these states more solidly republican than they were in November. All of the important offices in the house have gone to the south, while in the election disturbances in Virginia and Mississippi will have a unifying effect in the north that will have a whole year to solidify.

Tasty for the Reporters.

Galveston News. Lord Coleridge told the London folks after his return home that the reporter was the greatest and most deserving institution in this country. His lordship is a great and good man, keen in perception, immaculate in judgment, and it is hoped by American reporters that he will some day be a king. "This for the reporters."

He Has Cheered Up.

Boston Herald. Mr. Cox's inglorious talk after his defeat in the caucus indicated that he was temporarily out of reason. "Why We Laugh." Let him cheer up. The cause won. If Cox didn't.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The resignation of Cadet Robert D. Locke, fourth class, United States military academy, is accepted by the secretary of war.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

AN INTERRUPTED DREAM.

A maiden sits in a window seat And to and fro swings her little feet As she gazes out at the sunset glow Over the tops of the hills of snow; In her lap rests a book, unopened, forgot; Her eyes are gazing where ours may not, And she dreams and dreams.

Far up in those mountains of red and gold, Behind the snow hills, so white and cold, She sees, I doubt not, a lover true On his fiery steed galloping through: For the bright eyes flash and the red lips smile, And she sits there gazing a long, long while, And she dreams and dreams.

Oh! the steed is fiery, the lover is true From the spur on his boots to his cap of blue; And the hot eyes flash, and the cheeks burn fire As he spurs his horse through the mud and the mire: At his side gleams a sword, now useless and cold, With rare jewels set in its hilt of gold; Thus she dreams and dreams.

He has traversed the world on his steed so fleet For a maid like this in the window seat; Seamed maidens of high and of low degree, And of each one said softly, "Not thee, not thee!" Will never be a hand point him out the way, "I wonder?" Oh, yes, we will come to-day! So she dreams and dreams.

But hark to that sound! was it out of the street And was it the sound of hurrying feet? Oh, my heart, stand still and listen with me While I press my eyes to the pane and see, Hast thou come? on the pavement below, Is it horses' hoofs, or my knight, is it yet or no? So she dreams and dreams.

From that word the jewels methinks I see Adorning the hand of a maid like me! And now I can feel his breath on my cheek, His hand on my arm, his lips on my forehead; A voice through the darkness comes loud and clear "What, dishes not washed yet? How's this my dear?" Farwell, O ye dreams! —Atlanta Constitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA has a debt of \$6,513,900. The state has increased in value \$5,167,612 during the past year. EASTPORT, Me., tried the standard time, but the villagers made a fuss, and the selection yielded and went back to the old time on Sunday.

The four buildings for the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition, which will be held at Little Rock, Ark., will be a cost of \$2,000,000. The United States takes the second place among the copper producing countries of the world. Chili leads, with 2,929 tons for 1882, and the United States follows, with 29,200 tons for the same period.

PROF. MCCREATH, of his "Mineral Wealth of Virginia," estimates the cost of the manufacture of iron per ton at \$12.94. The average cost of the Pennsylvania mining regions is from \$17.97 to \$23.38. THERE has been an increase in the yield of sugar in most parishes in Louisiana. Planters, who some weeks ago were realizing from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds of sugar to the acre, now obtain from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds.

EGENE FIELD, of the Chicago News, who never misses an opportunity for a thrust at Clara Louise Kellogg, says that when he lately heard of the death of Solomon True, she threw up her hands and wildly exclaimed: "Good heavens! Another one of you!" THE Eastern Express gives a good lecture to certain editors when it says the editor who is not given to the perpetual scolding of his neighbor is likely to do better journalistic work than if he spends his time going over his own faults, and magnifying his gain and a grammar, to find faults for comment.

"I WISH I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. "I would rather you were a comet," she said in a dreamy tone that made his pulses quiver with emotion. "And why?" he asked with suppressed anxiety. "Oh!" she replied, in a trembling voice, "if you were a comet you would come 'round once in 1,500 years."

DURING the two years 1872-50 there were obtained from Kamschatka the following number of valuable skins: Seals, 2,883; otters, 720; foxes, 1,001; ermine, 1,300; glutton, 27; seals, 2,009; walrus, 19; Arctic foxes, 10; Wolves, 26, and about 500 skins of different wild animals, including 300 wild sheep skins.

THE paucity of marriages in Jamaica, says Sir Anthony Murrells, in his recent official report on the condition of that island, is much to be deplored. In "intimate connection" with this observation the governor notes the fact that the annual proportion of illegitimate births is more than fifty-eight out of every 100 children born.

MRS. BARNES, of our "Summer Boarders" continuation, had a fracas with Mr. Marchand at Alliance, Ohio, on Saturday, when she was slapping his face. An officer with a warrant for her arrest visited her room, but she concealed herself in a large trunk. After the officer took her departure she emerged from her hiding place, dressed herself in male attire, came down stairs, raised through the door, and the horse was seated, and from there to Union depot, where she took the first train, and thus made good her escape.

LAST year no fewer than 22,125 persons were killed by snakes and wild animals in India. Besides this record there were 49,707 cattle killed. For the previous year the numbers are 21,427 persons and 42,000 cattle. An increase in each case. Of the human beings destroyed 2,695 were killed by wild animals and 15,519 by snakes. Out of the total for wild animals 859 deaths were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 237 by leopards, 359 by jackals, and 372 by alligators. On the other hand, 18,741 wild animals were destroyed by the human snakes. For this work the government paid rewards.

On Fifth avenue, New York, recently, an electric light pole was broken off by a hack with which a horse was running away, and the wire was severed and fell into the street. A little later a horse stepped upon the broken wire and received a violent shock. The horse seemed to have become entangled in the wires after falling, and to have become so charged with electricity that it was unable to get up. The driver received a shock from the horse's body in attempting to lift it, and was thrown violently to the ground. Finally the city was freed from the electric snarl at the supply office and the horse was released. It is believed the animal will die.

A BROADWAY dealer in diamonds says there are probably 200 ladies in New York who have \$1,500 worth of personal jewelry, and he names ten, like Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Gould, whose individual property in diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds exceeds \$200,000. More than forty New York ladies can each lay claim to \$50,000 worth of jewelry, and plenty of them have \$25,000 invested. "You can see how readily a woman of great wealth can accumulate gems when I tell you that Vanderbilt's Christmas bill at Tiffany's last year was \$42,000. I saw the check for that amount drawn by the millionaire in favor of the jeweler." AT West Point once Gen. Sherman, accompanied by the commandant of cadets, was making an inspection tour of the barracks. He wasn't looking for contraband goods, but while in one of the rooms he got talking about his cadet days, and "When I was a cadet," he said to the commandant, "we hid things in the chimecases during the summer months. I wonder if the boys do so still." (It was then in June.) So saying, he stepped to the fireplace and reached up the chimney. Battling down at his touch came a board, followed by a frying pan, a bottle (empty) and a suit of civilian's clothes. The faces of the cadets who occupied the room were a study. But the general only laughed, and, turning to