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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884.
Persons leaving the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN mailed to their address at the rate of 50 cents a month (postage free).
The sphinx has spoken.
"Your candidate I cannot be,"—S. J. Tilden.
The great Tilden Asiatic mystery has at last been explained.
The old booms will be revived, and the scrub race will begin.
Well, the only difference is the republicans will be put to the trouble of burying a live man instead of a corpse.
The sentimental kickers are becoming ashamed of themselves. A little sober reflection has done them a world of good.
Blaine and Logan will show their greatest strength in manufacturing communities. "Prosperity, steady work, and good pay," is the platform for the industrial classes. Its meaning is understood in the workshop, among democrats as well as republicans. The stronghold of the republican ticket is in the heart of labor.
The Philadelphia Times seriously recommends Mr. Randall to the democratic national convention as "the strongest man of all in the debatable states," and indorses him as "a positive, aggressive revenue reformer." The free trade republicans who have rebelled against the Chicago platform are not likely to vote for Mr. Randall.
The air of earnest solicitude and apprehension that suffused the martyred Lincoln's sad and kindly face as it looked down from its frame upon the Blaine whirlwind must have caused superstitious chills to run up and down several perfectionist spinal chords. The face probably wore just the same air when the allied opposition laid out Mr. Powell Clayton, but the perfectionists failed to notice it.
The Mexicans are not pleased with the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They are probably oppressed by a fear that Mr. Blaine may interfere to protect American citizens from robbery under the operations of laws by which Mexican officials are enabled to steal the property of non-residents. When Mexico amends her laws and accords Americans the rights that are now denied them, then she can set her uneasy soul at rest.
The New York state board of charities has started an inquiry as to whether there are any laws in existence under which insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless immigrants can be sent back to the countries from whence they came. The influx of paupers unable to provide for themselves is becoming a serious matter to the states in which they happen to land, and if any legislation is needed on the subject it ought to receive the immediate attention of congress.
The pathetic gentlemen who for pious and conscientious reasons are unable to support Mr. Blaine for president ought not to assist in giving currency to campaign lies. A story was started in Pittsburg the other day to the effect that the Oregonian would vote solidly against Mr. Blaine, and "it gave a great deal of comfort to the people who have been trying to make themselves believe that Mr. Blaine is a Catholic. It happens that the Grand Lodge of Oregonians is now in session in Philadelphia, and the delegates from the Pittsburg lodges declare that the story is utterly false. Such of the Oregonians as are republicans will no doubt vote for Mr. Blaine, and those who are democrats will vote against him. It would be difficult to find a political "dado" among the Oregonians.
The sad and kindly face of Lincoln, when portrait hung in the hall, seemed to watch the proceedings of the convention with an air of earnest solicitude and apprehension; and it had disappeared from its place before the nomination was made.
Although Mr. George William Curtis's perfectionist essay concludes with the sentence quoted above, we hasten to absolve him of the responsibility of its authorship. He must have been made the victim of a cruel trick. No great teacher of statesmanship ever wrote such a sentence as that as the climax of a weighty argument. It must have been tacked to the tail of the article by George William's grandmother while he was asleep. It would be classed as pretty and sweet in the Youthful Pigeon or Little Children's Banner of Holiness, but the perfectionist kickers may object to it as one of the planks in their platform.
The New York Times is hostile to Mr. Blaine because of his pronounced protection views. Established with English capital and conducted by English editors, for years it has never remained true to English interests. True to its instincts, it has consistently opposed everything looking to the advancement of anything thoroughly American. Foreign trade in American ships has been religiously written down, and free English ships for American free trade has been energetically advocated. Unless backed by English capital, railway companies formed to open up new regions are classed as land grabbing enterprises. Let an English company come over here and slobber up a railroad of a great tract of land,

and the Times has nothing but praise for the lords and their schemes. It has always championed the impudent demands of English free traders as opposed to the cause of American labor. It is and has been non-republican in its teachings, and the party would be better off if it had gone openly over to the enemy twenty years ago and stayed there.

Attitude of the Perfectionists.
The nominations at Chicago, made against the most friendly republican remonstrance, have forced upon republicans the conviction, that the great objects of the republican party—sound and economical administration, peaceful and honorable foreign relations, the progressive purification of the public service at home, and a reduction of the revenue, and that sense of general security which springs from the moral elevation of the administration—are not to be expected from republican success.

So writes the immaculate George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly. True, most gracious purist. The country must look to the democrats for "honest and economical administration," "progressive purification of the public service," and "moral elevation" generally. The democratic party is notorious for its purity. It is pure in spots—the spots where it flourishes in hopeless minority. The John Kellys of the democratic cities have done much to inspire the masses with undying confidence in democratic moral cleanliness. Put the masters of all the arts of political corruption and personal dishonesty in cities in control of national affairs and great reforms will be inaugurated at once. Republican defeat means democratic success. It can mean nothing else. It therefore becomes the highest duty of the true perfectionist republican to aid in the elevation to power of the party of pollution, an organization that is rotten through and through.

How ridiculous it is to set up the claim that the democratic party will give us a more honest and economical administration than we now have, or that it will purify the civil service or elevate the tone of the administration. Mr. Curtis does not say that this will be the case, but when he says that "fidelity to republican principles requires indifference to present republican success" he makes public proclamation that democratic is preferable to republican success. He has denounced the democratic party for years as the embodiment of all that is dangerous to the best interests of the country. Indeed, he damns it in the very article from which the above extract is taken, yet in the same breath he declares, in effect, that he will work for the triumph of that detestable party by hostile indifference to the republican ticket. There is no consistency, no reason, no logic in such a position.

We are at the present moment in the full enjoyment of an "honest and economical administration," "peaceful and honorable foreign relations," "a progressive purification of the public service at home," and "a sense of general security which springs from the moral elevation of the administration." The republican party stands pledged to a continuation of this admirable condition of things. The men who were nominated at Chicago for president and vice president will carry out the policy of the party. To attempt to do otherwise would be suicide. No fears need be apprehended that Mr. Blaine's administration will be dishonest and extravagant, or that with him in the white house our foreign relations will become warlike and dishonorable, that the progressive purification of the public service will be checked, that there will be an increase in the revenue, or that public morals will be degraded. Mr. Blaine may have upright and downright notions touching the rights of American citizens abroad. Every patriotic American honors him the more on that account. Because of his belief in the maintenance of our national honor abroad it does not follow that he will plunge the country into a foreign war. It will be safe, however, to say that his policy will not be pusillanimous, and that under its operations the American flag will be respected. Increased conservatism comes with added responsibility and Mr. Blaine will not prove an exception to the rule.

If the perfectionists have no better excuse to offer for a bolt or seiking than Mr. Curtis has given, the republicans have nothing to fear from the "uprising." The uprisers will not be long finding out that they have not a leg to stand on.

A Free Trade Coalition.
Every body of ordinary intelligence knows that it is the free trade faction in the republican party that has revolted against the nomination of Mr. Blaine. With two exceptions the newspapers which have gone over to the democracy are conspicuous advocates of free trade. They have rebelled against the republican platform rather than against the republican candidates. The hostility of the Pharisees to Mr. Blaine is simply a pretext. With them the destruction of the protective system is the main issue. They have lost all hope of securing free trade through the action of the republican party, and they have gone over to the democracy.

The free trade democrats welcome them as brothers. They feel greatly strengthened by the accession of the republican free trade contingent to their ranks. With this reinforcement they think themselves able to elect a free trade candidate for president. They believe that a free trade platform will be adopted at Chicago, and that the campaign will be fought upon this issue, special attention being given to the states and congressional districts in which free trade republicans are supposed to abound. All of this is subject to the contingency that Mr. Tilden will adhere to his letter declining to be a candidate. The free traders did not want him, and persisted from the first that he would not accept the nomination. The "bar!" however, was an important factor in the problem, and if there had been any way of getting the "bar!" without Mr. Tilden the decrepit old gentleman would not have been put to the trouble of writing a letter declining the nomination. Since the free traders have been re-enforced by the republican bolters they should be most anxious that Mr. Tilden should voluntarily get out of the way. If he had not committed themselves by indiscreet pronouncements when his candidacy was deemed impos-

sible, they might have been tempted to throw him overboard, "bar!" and all. To the republican bolters he was the least acceptable of all the candidates that have been named in connection with the republican nomination. In fact, most of them have already declared that they would not vote for him.

Out of the Race.
Mr. Tilden will not accept the democratic nomination for president. "He, himself, hath said it." There is a popular impression that Mr. Tilden is not entirely sincere in everything he says, but his letter to Mr. Manning is apparently free from craft, and there is such solemn reference to the infirmities of age that friends and opponents will feel obliged to conclude that the venerable politician and statesman really does regard his "public career forever closed."

It is difficult to see what motive Mr. Tilden could have had in keeping back this letter so long. For the past three months he has been looked upon as the probable nominee of the democratic national convention. All the other candidates have held their claims upon the party subject to his paramount lien. No one of them has dared to announce himself as a contestant for the honor as long as Mr. Tilden was in the field. His most intimate friends have helped to keep up the impression that he would accept. Of all the democratic newspapers our neighbor, the Post, seemed to be the only one that had authentic information on the subject.

Were all the politicians who visited Mr. Tilden for the express purpose of finding out his intentions in this matter deceived? Is there something in Mr. Tilden's manner that contradicts his words? No one of the pilgrims who sought out the old gentleman in his country retreat dared to say that Mr. Tilden told him he would accept the nomination, yet they all came away with the impression that if the nomination were tendered it would be accepted. Either Mr. Tilden deceived the interviewers, or the interviewers deceived the country.

Persons whose judgment is not blinded with admiration for Mr. Tilden may find in his letter substantial reasons for congratulating the democratic party on his refusal to accept the nomination. There are marks of senility in the composition. The quiet assumption that he could have wrought a great reformation in the mode of administering the government if he had been put in the office of chief executive is hardly warranted by anything that he has ever done in public or private life. The same self-complacency leads him to believe that he would have been triumphantly elected if he had accepted the nomination in 1880.

There is a touch of pathos in the last two paragraphs of Mr. Tilden's letter. After reading them most persons will conclude that he is out of the presidential race. Mr. Squier and the Middletons are having great trouble in preparing statements showing the condition of the rotten concerns which they have successfully conducted to destruction. They would probably have found it easier had they been compelled to publish sworn statements occasionally, as the national banks are required to do. They would have had fewer depositors to mourn their downfall, and the solvent banks would have escaped much of the annoyance which their failure has caused. Since congress is responsible for the government of the district, it may find it worth while to give us some law for the government of institutions of this kind which will be some sort of protection to depositors.

A GRAND ratification meeting will be held in front of the city hall on next Thursday evening at which the friends of Blaine and Logan will have an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of the action of the Chicago convention. It is eminently proper that the campaign should be opened at the national capital, where Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan have lived for so many years, and where they both are so highly esteemed. The republican candidates for the two highest offices in the land will go before the country with the enthusiastic indorsement of those who are no less familiar with their public acts than with their private lives. There will be a great array of eminent speakers at the ratification meeting.

Campaign Contributions.
At a meeting of the house committee on appropriations yesterday the following resolution, offered by Mr. Randall, was adopted as an amendment to the general deficiency bill by a vote of 6 to 3—a party vote of those present:
That no senator, representative, or delegate in congress, or senator, representative, or delegate, and no officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the treasury of the United States, or any contractor under any contract with the government, shall give or lend over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing on account of or in connection with the promotion, election, re-election, or appointment of any political object whatever. That any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Conkling's New Associates.
New York Herald.
Roscoe Conkling has joined the Manhattan club. He was elected a member early last week and qualified on Monday. Mr. Conkling has been asked to join republican clubs, but has refused. The Manhattan club aims to be the democratic party of this city which the Union League club is to the republican party. Its constitution declares that the object of the club is to promulgate the principles of the democratic party and promote social intercourse. Mr. Conkling is also a member of the New York club.

The Rights and Interests of American Labor.
The American Protectionist.
Judge Kelley is right. The republican platform for 1884 is an advance upon all its predecessors, and deserves hearty support from true friends of the American system. Some criticisms we might yet make with other nominations; but in the light of the selection of Blaine and Logan all amendments of any kind receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the treasury of the United States, or any contractor under any contract with the government, shall give or lend over to any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing on account of or in connection with the promotion, election, re-election, or appointment of any political object whatever. That any person guilty of a violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AN EXCURSION BOAT SUNK.
All the Passengers Fortunately Saved by a Dredging Boat.
BALTIMORE, June 11.—The steamer Gazelle, an excursion boat belonging to Charles M. and Wm. M. Talbot, of this city, was sunk yesterday evening about 11:30 o'clock, off Bodkin bar, near Seven foot knoll, fourteen miles down the Patuxent. There were about forty-eight persons on board, all of whom were saved, owing to the captain's presence of mind and the good work performed by the crew.

The Tuesday club, a social organization of this city, chartered the Gazelle for a trip down the bay, and with a party of thirty-seven ladies and gentlemen and six mechanics left Baltimore yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock. When Annapolis was reached the party landed and partook of a banquet at one of the hotels of that city.

About 8:45 p. m. they left for Baltimore. No one on board was apprehensive in the slightest degree of any danger, as the Gazelle always had the reputation of staunch and seaworthy little vessel. The ladies and gentlemen were singing, promenading, and engaging in social conversation. Capt. Mills, commander of the boat, was in the pilot house when the danger was first perceived. The engineer that the boat was making water so fast that he couldn't control her. The captain accordingly brought the steamer to a standstill.

An examination discovered that the vessel had sprung a leak and was rapidly filling. As there was no landing place near, the Gazelle was headed for a steam dredging machine and scows anchored in the "cut off," at the mouth of the Patuxent. These were reached and the water was arrested by the work of transferring passengers was begun, with the assistance of the officers and workmen on the dredge and scows. It was near midnight and quite dark, the wind blew a stiff breeze, the sea was rough, and waves were running high.

There was danger of collision between the vessels, and the work of transfer was difficult. It was begun by taking off the ladies, one at a time. After these had been all safely transferred to the shore, the men were taken off. Capt. Mills and crew remained on the Gazelle a couple of hours longer, attempting to keep her afloat by pumping and bailing, but as she continued to fill and settle the bawler was sent, and the crew were ordered to the shore, and went down full sail. The excursionists remained on the dredge all night, and were this morning taken off by the tug Victoria, brought to this city, and landed at Light street wharf just as many of their friends and families were arriving at the wharf to inquire as to the cause of their detention.

The Gazelle is of about sixty-five tons burden and has been used by her owners for the accommodation of small excursion parties. It has accommodations for 150 people and has only been on the coast a few years, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted for the excursion season.

THE LUTHERAN MINISTERIUM.
New Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary Elected.
READING, Pa., June 11.—At to-day's session of the Lutheran ministerium Rev. Dr. Mann and Rev. Dr. Krotel, the authors, were appointed to revise the catechism as present used in some of the churches. The members of the synod were requested to send to the committee such changes as suggest themselves.

The synod elected the new board of directors of the Theological seminary as follows: Charles D. Norton, Robert H. Miller, John C. Files, Amos H. Albrecht, and Samuel P. Sailer. John B. Zimmerman returned to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Honpt. The ministerial members were elected as follows: Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., New York; Rev. J. Kohler, Allentown; Rev. C. P. Fettehien, Gettysburg; Rev. H. H. Easton, York; Rev. I. H. Geisinger, Easton; Rev. G. A. Hiltner, Lutterner, of Pottsville, presented the report of the committee on preaching privileges.

The committee had under consideration a resolution, "that the synod does not find it expedient to alter its constitution in such a way as to allow Lutheran ministers may properly preach where there is an opening in the pulpit of other churches unless circumstances seem to imply a fellowship with error or schism, or restriction on the unreserved expression of their opinions on such matters." Further on the committee says: "We recommend that the matter referred to us be left entirely to the conscientious judgment of our pastors."

The report was adopted, and new Lutheran ministers may preach as they please.

WHO IS THIS OLD DECEIVER?
A Young Washington Belle Unwittingly Marries an Old Man and is Still Ignorant of It.
New York World.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—An attack of a wig-maker's establishment here tells the following story: There was a fashionable wedding in this city not long ago, where a beautiful young girl married an old man and did not know it. And what is more, she lives with him now, and has not found him out. The groom was a handsome man, and was looked upon as a young man in society, in which he figured quite prominently. He had a youthful face, was quick and erect, and by coloring his hair, which was snow-white, he easily passed with the youngest. With his affable manner and gallantry, he knew the heart of the young girl, he married from a number of other suitors, many of them young and handsome. The bride was very young and a great belle.

fall. The second was in Japanese holds and continued twenty minutes when Sorakichi caught up Bibby and threw him so that one hand touched the ground and a fall was scored for the Japanese. The rain continued so hard that the conclusion of the match was postponed until Saturday afternoon.

INDIFFERENCE TO SUCCESS.
George William Curtis Will Simply Stalk Through the Campaign.
Harper's Weekly.

The nomination of Mr. Blaine does not change the views of its inexperience that we have freely expressed. Harper's Weekly has said nothing upon this subject without careful consideration, and the fact of the nomination does not change its conviction that the republican campaign with the candidacy of Mr. Blaine must be a prolonged explanation and defense. The campaign of this year will be one in which the personality of candidates will be more vigorously scrutinized than ever, because there is no great supreme issue of national peril or national policy which will engross the attention of the people, and this scrutiny invites defeat.

Under such circumstances, when a party appeals to the country to elect a president, it will naturally be judged by the representative whom it deliberately selects. To him the country will turn to see what the party honors, and what qualifications it holds, to be essential for the highest trust. It would, we think, have been possible to name a candidate whose nomination, with the present feeling of the country, would have been equivalent to an election, a candidate who would have aroused all the old republican enthusiasm by appealing to the desire of a pure and progressive politics, which was the animating principle of the other republican campaigns. Originally the republican party was a reform party, and having achieved the greatest reforms in emancipation and in the slavery, it is strongest when its young and ardent workers, the real "workers" of a party, feel that it is still essentially a progressive and aggressive reform organization, and that they know that it is led by a president of political progress and reform. The fact that a candidate is selected who is not such a representative properly alarms them and saps their faith in the party.

It is true that the republican party is always strong in the weakness of the democratic opposition, but that is a negative strength. The democratic party really stands for nothing, but opposition to anything. The endeavor to identify it with any definite policy except that which is known as "general casuedness" fails, but that is not an argument which can elect a president. The nomination of Mr. Blaine—though it is doubtless agreeable to the majority of the party, as shown at Chicago, because a large part of the apparent opposition, as in the Indiana and Illinois and even in the Ohio delegation, was friendly to his nomination—ought to alarm honest republicans, because the republican standard has fallen. The nominations at Chicago, made against the most friendly republican remonstrance, have forced upon republicans the conviction that the great objects of the republican party—sound and economical administration, peaceful and honorable foreign relations, the progressive purification of the public service at home, and a reduction of the revenue, and that sense of general security which springs from the moral elevation of the administration—are not to be expected from republican success.

To this statement it is not reply that less is to be expected from the democrats. Those who have aroused the deep and general protest of the republican conscience must bear the responsibility of the result. Fidelity to republican principle requires indifference to present republican success, and Harper's Weekly, which more than once has not hesitated in the interest of public morality and of party purification to sustain the most drastic conditions, cannot on this occasion stand alone against which it has so earnestly protested, and which is a practical abdication of republican character and purpose. The sad and kindly face of Lincoln, whose portrait hung in the hall, seemed to watch the proceedings of the convention with an air of earnest solicitude and apprehension, and it had disappeared from its place before the nomination was made.

HOW DOCTORS DIFFER.
Philadelphia Times.
But while the democrats have a great opportunity to attain power, it is not only possible, but even probable, that they may assure the election of Blaine by democratic suicide. A free trade deliverance would end the contest; the nomination of a distinct free trade candidate of the Missouri school would make every northern state go to Blaine in a landslide, and a doubtful attitude of the party, either in its candidate or platform, would end all hope of democratic triumph. The democratic leaders have democratic success or defeat in their own hands. Which will they choose?

More Coupon Suits Entered.
RICHMOND, Va., June 11.—Two suits were instituted to-day in the United States circuit court under the recent decision of Judge Hunt that citizens of Virginia may sue her if their cases come under the federal constitution. The suits are by H. G. Dulaney and D. H. Gregg, both citizens of Virginia. The former tendered \$3,000 in tax receivable coupons in payment of the amount of a note made by him, and he now brings suit in equity in behalf of himself and all other citizens of Virginia similarly situated, who will contribute toward the expense of the suit, to have the state decreed to accept the coupons in payment of the note, and to receive the said coupons in payment of taxes. Gregg has twenty-five of the state's bonds on which she owes him some \$2,000 interest. He sues her directly for that interest. Writs in both cases were served on the governor and attorney general to-day.

Supposed Suicide of a Paymaster.
New York, June 11.—The body of a suicide, believed to be that of Paymaster C. A. W. Duvel, U. S. N., of 1433 Locust street, Philadelphia, was found in Central park early this morning.

POINTS FOR FUNSTERS.
A goat wags but little here—last year.—Cincinnati Merchant Traveler.

Bound over for a new trial—last year's spring suit.—Boston Times.

It sounds paradoxical, but a sick Indian can be at the same time a well read man.—Boston Courier.

When a maiden sees a rival spruced dressed she always pines for a costume of the same sort.—Philadelphia Call.

It is a thin excuse for a young lady to lie about till 10 o'clock in the morning because this is sleep year.—Chicago Sun.

Why is a girl who takes out foundings to ride in a baby carriage like a traveler? Because she is a well-dressed.—Texas Siftings.

"I always keep my weather eye handy," as the man said when he exposed the attic black bottle in his coat.—Marathon Independent.

Banana custard is the latest alleged delicacy and you want to see banana custard hard you have only to leave the peel on the sidewalk of a busy street.—Boston Star.

CURRENT GOSSIP.
BLUE-BOTTLE FLIES.
The blue-bottle flies are voracious flies. And for the past two days or more, as the sun's calorific rays did downward pour, blue-bottle flies in legions, have congregated on the sidewalks. In fields, holding confidential talks—causing for a convention, which to shortly hold is their intention, whether to nominate a fly president, or to quarter themselves on such Lark residents. All we know is this—that on sunny days like these they congregate upon the sidewalks underneath the trees. Delegates from all the surrounding regions, as it were, in countless legions. —Chicago Sun.

The Pitt Journal, of Paris, claims a circulation of 60,000 daily.

LONDON has a greater population than the entire Dominion of Canada.

The Mississippi civil service law shuts saloon keepers out of office.

PAPER bottles are now made on a large scale in Germany and Austria.

The wood pavement being put down in Paris is a United States patent.

JAMES D. FISH lives in flats, says a contemporary. Lived on flats would be more pertinent, says New York Truth.

The world thinks that ex-Senator Sharon must be a charming man. He had to pay a lady \$7,000 to get her to agree to stop sparring him.

BLAINE and Logan were nominated on a Friday, and so were Hayes and Wheeler. Garfield and Arthur were elected on a Tuesday and inaugurated on a Friday.

A STORY is told of a Philadelphia official who, on being handed a \$50 bill as a bribe, coolly lit his cigar with it. He was doubtless disgusted because it was not \$100.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Miss., produces more cotton than any other county in America; it yields 55,000 bales a year. Yazoo county is second, with 45,000 or 50,000.

A PITTSBURGH astrologer predicts that Jay Gould will meet a violent death within eight years. As Mr. Gould's tomb is constantly kept in the best of order, there is nothing whatever in this prediction to cause him uneasiness.

MARRIAGE superstitions hold a great sway in Philadelphia, and the number of people who fear to violate them is large. A young wedding, because May is not considered so lucky.

A GERMAN scientist has drawn attention to the fact that the Satop, one of the great streams of British India, is probably the swiftest large river in the world, having a descent of 12,000 feet in 180 miles, an average of about fifty-seven feet per mile.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS is the estimated value of the pipe which the Shah of Persia smokes during an audience. It is called "El Kaidin," and is entirely encased with a conglomerate of diamonds, rubies, pearls, and emeralds.

TALKATIVE WIFE—"Charles do you think you would marry again if I were to die." Charles—"Well, wife, to be frank with you, I might; but there is only one woman in the world I would have." Wife—"And who, pray, is she?" Charles—"Anem—Bocky Jones!"

THERE is a kind of monkey in Madagascar that throws stones so hard and well aimed that the natives seldom try to capture a specimen, but one has been brought to New Haven, where its fierceness in flinging whatever missiles it can get hold of causes visitors to keep at a respectful distance.

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, the proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, is described as a man having a little the appearance of the typical Mormon elder, with white hair falling on his straight, right, almost bald head, and with a red face, sunken blue eyes, and some folds of fat, who would now pass for seventy.

IT is gratifying to note that our market is not affected by the financial crisis in New York. Strawberries are firm and active, cucumbers 10 cents apiece (not including medical attendance), and hand-painted string beans are to be had at the ordinary price of Paris green. Spicing butter remains strong, with or without boxing gloves.—Chicago News.

MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, the president of Cornell, weighs hardly 140 pounds. He has lean arms and large hands, a head running back to a high crown and dark hair streaked with gray. "He stands straight; has a countenance expressive of both flexibility and purpose; and under the ordinary conditions of Paris green, Spicing butter remains strong, with or without boxing gloves.—Chicago News.

LADY WILSON has written a volume of Scandinavian folk-tales. Her illustrations continue to lecture, and high critical authority reports that he has taken to surprising his audience by talking good sense. It is pleasant to learn that his American tour has had such a beneficial effect. Physicians may be interested in the phenomenon. Mr. Wilde's mother should withdraw her remarks against us.

GAMBLING has taken the place of religion in the United States, and that accounts for almost everything we see. From childhood up to grandmother they gamble in everything. You can see the morals every time when you pass the Chicago city hall, which covers an enormous square, is elaborate in everything and republican nowhere. It looks to me like the fallen tomb of an ancient elephant who had been about a quarter of a mile high and wanted his own sarcophagus.—Globe's Letter.

FRENCH public prizes are something worth having. The following have just been awarded by the Academy of Sciences: M. Legendre du Saulle, \$2,000, for medico-legal studies on epilepsy and the value of life made by insane or hysterical testators; M. Fauvel, \$1,000, for studies on cholera; M. Strauss, \$1,000, for studies on cholera; M. Strauss, \$1,000, for studies on cholera; M. Strauss, \$1,000, for studies on cholera.

SIMON YANDES, an old and wealthy resident of Indianapolis, went to the public library of that city and seized and made off with three copies of a novel entitled "From Dawn to Dusk," written by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher while she resided in the Indiana capital. The book contains reflections on Mr. Yandes's family, and the three copies are said to be the only ones to be had now, as the book is out of print. Mr. Yandes proposes to justify his action before the library board.

ALL the historical precedents were against a second term for President Arthur. First, because no second term President (and each of three were vice-presidents) had yet succeeded himself; second, only one of the seven presidents who have gone directly from the office of vice president to the first office has ever had a second term as president, that one being Thomas Jefferson; third, no eastern man has yet had a second term as president. All of the seven who have been re-elected to that office have come from the west or Virginia.

IT is not unreasonable for people to expect that the federal officials known as bank examiners should know exactly what the condition of any national bank is, and make public any symptoms of rottenness or defective management which their expert eyes may detect. These officials are sworn to report all violations of the banking law and perilous tendencies which may be suggested by the appearance of the books. That they do not conscientiously perform their duties in all cases, or are incompetent, appears from the recent national bank failures. The fact cannot by too earnestly and practically discussed.

The Scientific American is in favor of placing wires used for electric illumination under ground, because they are demonstrably dangerous when conveying a current of energy, but the telephone and telegraph wires, which the Journal thinks, should be allowed to remain overhead, if they are attached to the roofs and walls of the houses instead of being strung on poles. The cost of placing these wires underground, the Scientific American thinks, would be so large that the companies would, in consequence, be obliged to make high rates for service, and that a second term as president of the convenience such lines of communication afford. It is true that if the electric-light wires are placed underground, a great source of danger to human life and property will be removed, and the objection to the telephone and telegraph wires would then be that they interfere with the appearance of a fire department during a fire, and that they present a very slovenly appearance to the eye.