The National Republican

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THE REPUBLICAN DURING THE SUMMER. City subscribers of THE REPUBLICAN visiting the country, seaside, or springs during the summer months can have the DAILY sent to them for a week or more by prepaying the same at the publication office.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

GEN. BUTLER is the beau-ideal of the woman suffragists. With all their admiration for him, however, they think that he would be powerless to aid them should he be elected president, with congress against him.

PROMINENT southern democrats continue to declare for Blaine and Logan and a protective tariff. The latest reported accessions to the party of liberty and progress are Col. Robert Berkely, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Virginia, and Samuel Noble, founder of the prosperous town of Anniston in northern Alabama, and probably the largest manufacturer in Alabama.

MR. RANDALL is not always happy in his use of words. He gravely informs the secretary of the navy by telegraph that it will give him the "greatest gratification to welcome the survivors and mourn over the loss of the dead of the Greely expedition." He will probably be the only delighted mourner at the funeral. His excessive gratification ought to make the occasion quite cheerful.

THOSE excellent ladies, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, are not be caught with the chaff so liberally distributed by the Pittsburg prohibition convention. They look to the republican, and not the democratic, party for the reforms that are to relieve woman from the burdens and disabilities which inherited custom and prejudice have imposed. Upon the whole, these truly independent ladies think it best that the republican party should remain in control of the government.

THE report made by United States Consul Mason to the state department touching the outbreak of cholera at Marseilles and Toulon is a most interesting document. Mr. Mason does not entirely concur with the New York *Times* correspondent in attributing the epidemic to bad sanitary conditions. The first cases did not occur in the "slums," and the first victims were people who came in direct contact with the infected ship. The evidence seems to be overwhelming that the disease is spread by contagion, without regard to sanitary surroundings, although after it has become epidemic bad sanitary conditions—foul water and fresh air will not save anyone from taking the cholera when he comes in contact with the cholera germs, but where there is no filth the germs are not so likely to be present. Contrary to the general opinion, Mr. Mason says that Marseilles, in its sewerage system, water supply, method of cleaning streets, hospital facilities, and in the general excellence of its sanitary regulations, is not surpassed by any European or American city.

AS WAS generally expected, the West Virginia republican state convention, which met at Parkersburg on Wednesday, carried out the agreement heretofore made with the greenbackers, and gave them the representation on the ticket which they demanded. Judge Edwin Maxwell, the greenback candidate, was nominated for governor; John A. Hutchinson, for attorney general; J. H. Burtt, for auditor; Spencer W. Sturm, for treasurer; J. N. Kendall, for superintendent of schools; W. H. H. Glick and James H. Brown, for judges of the supreme court. Messrs. Maxwell, Sturm, and Kendall had previously been nominated by the greenbackers. Mr. Glick is at present United States attorney for the district of West Virginia, and resides at Martinsburg. Judge Maxwell was a union man during the war, and was attorney general of the state from 1866 to 1868, and a judge of the supreme court from 1868 to 1872. The ticket is strong in itself, and unites all the elements opposed to the bourbons and the present state administration. An effort was made to drag the temperance question into the canvass, but it was thrown out by a vote of three to one. Everything looks most encouraging for republican success in West Virginia.

A Perfectionist Catechised.

The "personal issue" raised by the republican bolters is becoming troublesome. If they could recall the platform which they gave to the country two weeks ago they would doubtless change the first sentence, which declares that the questions involved in this campaign are "moral" rather than "political." When they made this declaration they invited an inquiry into the private character of their candidate for president, which has brought to light a most unsavory scandal. Not one of them has dared to take the responsibility of saying that the matters alleged against Gov. Cleveland are not true. A few of the perfectionists have so far recovered from the shock produced by the bursting of this bombshell to say that they don't want any "mud slinging." The missile which struck their model candidate was filled with something worse than mud. Hot lava or Greek fire could not have been more withering in its touch.

But the gentlemen who have set up the "morality" issue will not be able to limit the discussion to the public and private character of the candidate for whom they were indiscreet enough to claim immaculate virtue. The batteries have been turned on these professors of the noble science of right living, and some of them already have good cause to regret the arrogant assertion of superior holiness which has brought on the war. The most malignant assailant of Mr. Blaine is Horace White, editor of the New York *Evening Post*. He began the attack long before the meeting of the national convention in order to prevent Mr. Blaine's nomination, and he has kept it up since the convention with a coarseness and persistency that can only be accounted for on the theory of personal malice. He has made a study of the so-called Mulligan letters, and from day to day he publishes such interpretations and comments as tend to show a corrupt motive on the part of Mr. Blaine.

It has come Mr. White's turn now to take the defensive, and he will have quite enough to engage his attention during the remainder of the campaign to show that his own private life entitles him to be a judge of the motives and conduct of Mr. Blaine or any other public man. A writer in the Philadelphia *Press*, presumably a citizen of Chicago, and a man who is intimately acquainted with White and knows the "true inwardness" of his opposition to Blaine, submits to him a series of interrogatories which he can scarcely refuse to answer without raising a suspicion that he dare not submit his own business affairs to the test of public criticism, although he insists that Mr. Blaine must stand or fall by his private correspondence.

The questions addressed to Mr. White are intended to raise the inference that, while acting as the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, and holding the position of clerk to a senate committee and also the position of secretary of the republican congressional committee, in 1864, he was employed by the whisky lobby to assist in securing exemption for the stock in hand from the tax of $2 a gallon imposed by the law passed in that year. The inference is also raised that Mr. White used the privilege of the senate floor, to which his position as clerk of a senate committee entitled him, for the purpose of securing the desired legislation, and that he received in compensation for his services the profit on a large amount of whisky (say 1,000 barrels), which netted him something like $25,000. He is asked to state whether he did not invest the money thus made in the stock of the Chicago *Tribune*, and whether it was not the foundation of his fortune.

Other interrogatories are addressed to Mr. White in relation to his dealings with the Northern Pacific railroad and the losses of his friends whom he induced to invest in the securities of that company.

The ninth and last question is as follows:

Do you on the whole think that a full exhibit of your financial transactions, beginning in the whisky lobby and ending in the North Pacific pool, would vindicate your claim to be a censor morus and a critic of the conduct of other men?

MRS. STANTON and Miss Anthony are of the opinion that if the republicans had a two-thirds majority in each house there would be a chance that a woman-suffrage amendment to the constitution would be submitted to the states for ratification. They expect nothing from the democrats.

Stoning an Intruder.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The New York *Times* continues to deplore the selection of William H. Barnum as chairman of the democratic national committee. Too bad the *Times* could not have been consulted in this matter! But the fact of having been kicked out of the republican party does not make the *Times* a democratic paper, and, therefore, the matter of the chairmanship of the democratic committee is not considered any of its business. If it is a funeral, it is not the funeral of the *Times*, and it should restrain its tears. Our esteemed but disturbed contemporary is likely to have much more than this to annoy and make it unhappy before the campaign is over. We see no symptoms that things are to be run to suit its aristocratic and English taste. Our disinterested advice to the *Times* would be to get back into line, no influence there, but as a democratic newspaper it will not only have no influence, but its sensitive nerves are sure to be shocked by many an unkind reference.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

PHILO HURD, the noted ex-railway president, has just completed his 88th year.

THE Maori king will return to New Zealand by way of New York and San Francisco.

AN Englishman named Seiler is the first to achieve the ascent of Mont Blanc this season.

JOHN W. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is in improved health at the Deer Park resort.

COUNT CARL LEWENHAUPT, the Swedish minister to America, will replace Baron Zibber as minister at Paris.

J. H. OLCOTT, of this city, arrived at Portland, Oregon, July 24, with a large party of excursionists for Alaska.

MR. JUSTICE MILLER, of the supreme court, was at Portland, Oregon, last week to accompany an excursion to Alaska.

MRS. LANGTRY, according to the very latest advertisement, is going home to get a divorce and then coming back to marry Gebhard.

A BOSTON *Herald* writer at the summer school of philosophy declares that the sun always shines when Mrs. Julia Ward Howe visits Concord.

AMONG the belles at Long Branch is Miss Fraley, daughter of the St. Louis millionaire who recently compromised with his creditors at 1 cent on the dollar.

CAPT. RANDOLPH NORWOOD, 2d United States cavalry, has sent a finely mounted elk head to Baltimore as a present for Druid Hill park. He killed the elk in Montana.

MR. BURNE JONES is finishing a series of enormous cartoons of figures in color for the mosaic decorations of the dome of the American Protestant church in the Via Nazionale, Rome.

MR. WARREN S. YOUNG, the well-known barytone of this city, has been singing with marked success in Meadville, Pa., the press of that place paying a high tribute to the quality of his voice and the excellence of his method.

A son of Gen. Thomas A. Rosser, of the Northern Pacific, was taken dangerously ill last Sunday at Lake Minnetonka with blood poisoning. The poisoning was caused by wearing a colored stocking on a scratched foot.

AMONG the late arrivals at Long Branch were ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, Roswell P. Flower, Senator Kiernan, William Dowd, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Stephen J. Field and family, and B. F. Jones, of the national republican committee.

SIR CHARLES DONVILLE, who died recently in England, was regarded a generation ago as one of the richest of Irish landlords. His entertainments are said to have been on a Monte Cristo scale of magnificence, and the splendors of his living while in office at Dublin made something of a sensation.

THE remains of the late Prince of Orange were interred at Delft, famous for its blue earthenware and as being the scene of the murder of William the Silent. The church, beneath which is the royal vault containing the dust of thirty-three members of the House of Orange, is noted for its fine bells.

DR. F. V. HAYDEN, of the United States geological survey, who was for a number of years the head of a roving geographical establishment, has gone with a party to Bozeman, Mont., to begin in that neighborhood a minute survey of the Gallatin valley and the Gallatin range of mountains. He left St. Paul last Monday.

JOSHUA R. SMITH, of Meridian, Miss., who is the republican candidate for congress in the fifth district of his state, and who was recently appointed and confirmed United States consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, is in the city. Mr. Smith is yet undecided as to whether he will represent his country abroad, or represent his district in the congress of the United States.

COL. E. W. COLE, the noted railway speculator of Tennessee, has bought Lookout mountain, which is famous alike as a natural curiosity and as the scene of the battle among the clouds. The part of the mountain bought by Mr. Cole is known as "The Point," and it overlooks the valley of the Tennessee that encircles Chattanooga. Mrs. Whiteside and the heirs of the Whiteside estate were paid $125,000.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks's Infamous Anti-War Speech at Shelbyville, Ind., Feb. 5, 1861.

Cincinnati Gazette.

In the winter of 1862-'63 Mr. Hendricks was elected United States senator from Indiana. The event was deemed of sufficient importance by a nest of antiquated butternuts who inhabited the southern portion of the state to merit a small celebration. The gathering took place according to arrangement, at Shelbyville, the 5th of February, 1862. Although ostensibly an ovation to a single man, it was in reality a bid of defiance to the general government at one of the most critical periods of the war. The Lincoln haters were present in great number, and whooped and yelled their Jeff Davis sentiments through the streets with impatience until the hero of the occasion appeared with his speech. The preliminaries had been so quietly arranged that Mr. Hendricks fondly hoped that he might meet the exigencies of the hour without exposure to the world; but, by one of those strange coincidences that newspaper managers sometimes provide for, a Gazette reporter was present, and took a verbatim report of the speech. After getting off the stereotyped charges of peace democrats at that time, that the north had provoked the war, the orator began to warm up his copperhead audience with sentiments like these:

"I say unto you, gentlemen, if the president of the United States, in the language of the Crittenden resolutions, had held up the banner of his country for the constitution and a restored union, that all the states shall remain under that constitution, with every right secured and unimpaired, there would not have been a dissentient voice in all the north. But the president cannot change the purpose of the war as originally declared, and make it an abolition war, and then hold the people of the north a unit.

"We have some dissension in the north; we have some men who are not true to their country. They are the men who say that the constitution of Washington 'is a covenant with hell and a league with death.' They are the foes of their country and their country's good. The disasters that are upon us now are owing to the influence of these men with the president of the United States. If congress would take a bundle of switches and switch them all out of the white house it would be well for the people, but until that is done it will not be well. You may hear prayers in our churches, your sons may go out to the battlefield, but our country is not to be restored as it was until abolitionism is buried never to be resurrected. [Cheers.]

"Gentlemen, what is the effect upon you at home when you see the purpose of this war changed from a contest for the union and constitution to a contest to free the negroes? What is the effect upon your manly pride? What is the effect upon the army for which I think I speak? Do you not see the crushing of the honor, something of the pride the soldier feels as he stands upon the field and the missiles of death are flying around him. In the midst of that trying scene, testing all the high qualities of a soldier, when he hears a shot in his leg and thinks it is the emblem of the United states under the constitution, when he is fighting the battles of that flag, he feels that he is fighting a glorious war and he can do his duty faithfully. But when the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, is issued and he is told that he shall make it his business to fight to make negroes free, where has the pride of the soldier gone? Can he fight such a battle as that? He cannot do it."

Mr. Hendricks next relieved his mind on the negro enfranchisement bill (he had not yet discovered the presence of the reporter). He said:

"The crowning act of injustice has been completed. They have passed a bill in the house of representatives to arm an army of negroes—negroes, gentlemen! Let me tell you, gentlemen, that every democrat in the house voted against the bill, and every republican voted for it with three exceptions; and if I had it in my power, I would set the names of these three men in gold. A hundred and fifty thousand negroes. What does it mean? Does it mean that 20,000,000 of white men of the north are not courageous, bold, powerful enough to contend with the men of the south, and, therefore, the government must invoke the aid of the negro? Does it mean that? I understand that the pretense is raised that the negroes shall fight down where it is not healthy for white men to fight. [Laughter.] This pretense, gentlemen, is a sham. [Voice—'Kill all the niggers.']

"Gentlemen, every man who voted for that bill, and the president, when he shall have signed it, will have offered a direct insult to every white man and woman in the United States [applause], an insult that every proud man will resent.

"I want to see if the president will send Indiana troops into battle dependent on support from negro regiments. If he does, when your sons go into battle and the negroes give way, as they will, leaving them to sustain the honor of the field, then the blood of every Indianian who is slaughtered is upon that congress that passed that bill, and upon the president who signed it. I wish to say that as democratic and conservative citizens we will stand by our country. We have no sympathy that is some of your neighborhoods you are exasperated by seeing young men who have taken French leave from the army taken back. They should not have done so. Before volunteering they should have thought well of the matter. At that time *I did not advise anybody to enlist, because I was not going myself, and I would not recommend anyone to do a thing I would not do myself.* While I did not recommend anyone to enlist, I say to all to-day who have enlisted that they ought to stand by their country and their colors; and if any young men have left their companies to come home without authority, they have done an unfortunate thing, because they have not acted in accordance with the law—so that you cannot fight the battles at home in your neighborhoods. You must act in accordance with the law. If anybody, however, comes into your neighborhoods without law and proposes to take anybody away by force, that is a matter without law, and you had best attend to that gentleman at once. [Shouts of 'We'll attend to them, old fellow!']"

Again, on the subject of compromise and Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, the new senator said:

"What the next two years will bring about I do not know. There is one course for us to pursue, and that is to do our duty. I have hopes that this war will not last very much longer, and that there will be some adjustment consistent with the honor of the government and the union of the states. I am ready to compromise at any time. I am ready to say to the people of the south: 'Come in again, and we will secure to you your constitutional rights, and if you desire the additional guarantees.' If there is any man who desires to continue fighting and spending the people's money and lives, I do not sympathize with him. I should like to see these states brought together in convention again and settle on a mode of adjustment. I do not know whether we have a government that will do it or not. We have elected a majority of the next house of representatives, and unless the border states move unexpectedly and Mr. Lincoln cheats the people with his representatives from military districts, we shall be able to accomplish something. But that congress will not meet until next December, and until that time the government will be under the control of the abolitionists, and before that events will settle the question before that time. If it goes on a little while longer as it has been since the president issued his proclamation it is going against us.

"I did not know whether that proclamation is going to be taken back or not; I am going to vote to take it back the first opportunity I get. [Cheers.] It was a wicked thing to have it issued. Mr. Lincoln said that a certain day he would issue such a proclamation. Then came the elections. Indiana first said 'Take it back,' then Ohio, then Pennsylvania, then Illinois, and then New York—in all nearly 15,000,000 of people of these states—said to Mr. Lincoln, 'Take it back.' But he has set himself above the people. They said to him, 'You are destroying our government, and making the restoration of it impossible.' And yet he said the result of the election reminded him of an anecdote he once heard out in Springfield, Ill. It must have been very amusing—that expression of the consummation of 15,000,000 of people!

"The people say to Mr. Lincoln, 'You must stand by the constitution; you have no right to make an abolition purpose of this war.' Mr. Lincoln says to the people, 'You are not loyal. I am loyal.' He says, 'You have your men in workshops and on farms, I'll put you in dungeons if you do not be still when I shake my head.' This is the argument that comes back in response to the expression at the polls."

AN EGYPTIAN LAWGIVER.

Judge Barringer, Who Dispenses American Justice in Alexandria, Interviewed.

Judge Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina, who arrived here Wednesday night with his wife from Alexandria, Egypt, is the American member there of the high court of appeals, a tribunal which is composed of seven representatives from leading foreign powers and four natives. He was appointed in 1879 by Gen. Grant, and he comes home now on three months' leave for the first time since his appointment. Two months of the leave have been spent in the south of France, where he has been ill, and he will leave with Mrs. Barringer this morning for their home at Charlotte, N. C., to spend the rest of the time before returning by Sept. 1.

He said last night, when asked of the epidemic of cholera abroad, that as to Egypt there is no cholera, and now there is no quarantine against Alexandria. Political affairs in Egypt still look very dark. The country is now very quiet indeed, on order is kept by the presence of the British forces, but should they be withdrawn, in pursuance of any new development of the so-called policy of Mr. Gladstone, he is of the opinion that great disorders would follow. The court of which he is a member sits always in Alexandria, and "courts of first instance" are established in the various groups of districts, as, for example, the United States has a judge of the interior court at Alexandria, and another is at Cairo.

The judge is a healthy-built man of about 50, with gray side whiskers and mustache that make him look like an Englishman, and is burned to a brown color by his long service in a hot climate.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK.

It may be regarded as one of the curiosities of the campaign, but still Mr. Dana desires, it is believed, that the rascals should go out.—*Kansas City Times.*

An exchange says: "Mr. Cleveland has not yet begun his letter of acceptance." Perhaps he has not, but it is altogether likely that Dorsheimer has.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The democratic party has been heard to remark two or three times lately that the supporting point of Brother Dana's shoulder is almost as cold as a dog's nose. —*New York World.*

Grover Cleveland's speech to the notifying committee was a magnificently cautious utterance. People reading are in doubt whether Cleveland regards the nomination as a pan of taffy for a picnic or a stale pie, which, if eaten, will keep him awake o' nights wondering why he should have been made a victim.—*Philadelphia Press.*

From the organization of the republican party there has been no time when democrats spoke more favorably of it than they do at present. They have always assailed it in the most opprobrious terms they could invent, and it is fair to conclude that their judgment now is no better than it was in the past.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

If all the clergymen in the country would devote a Sunday to preaching about Ananias they will perform a plain duty to organic editors, as a perusal of some hundreds of political exchanges every day convinces us. But as the editors in question probably never go to church, especially during a campaign, judging from their work, it might be a waste of time.—*Boston Herald.*

It did not occur, seemingly, to the Englishmen that there was any admixture of selfishness in their desire for the inauguration of democratic rule in the United States in order that through the adoption of a free-trade policy they might be able to monopolize our markets and throttle the industries of this country, as they already have those of Ireland. But that point will not be overlooked by the people of the United States. —*Troy Times.*

The vigorous effort being made by our esteemed democratic contemporaries to prove that Mr. Blaine was the author of certain knee nothing editorials in the Kennebec *Journal* in 1854 is a perfectly harmless entertainment. Having attacked him as a jingo-dynamiter and a dangerous foe to foreign powers, England especially included, it will do no harm for these partisan journalists to go to the other extreme for a few days. The weather is cool and readers can stand it. —*Hartford Courant.*

No bourbon or democrat is now bulldozed or prescribed anywhere in this broad land. He votes as freely and as safely in the north as in the south, and he knows it. He knows equally well that in any steps that may be necessary to protect republicans in the south—to assert "the right preservative of all rights," to secure "a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count" in every southern state—he had made these steps necessary, and that they are aimed only at his wrong doing and at nothing that he may of right do as a law-abiding citizen.—*Richmond Whig.*

Let it be borne in mind that the republican press has made no charges against the private character of Grover Cleveland. It proposes to continue on in the discussion of those great issues which divide the republican and the democratic parties, and upon that discussion will rest the burden of the campaign. Whatever may have been said derogatory to the manhood of Grover Cleveland has been said by democrats, both before and since his nomination. The republican press has no part in the business whatever, except to note the existence of these derogatory statements.—*Hartford Post.*

The tariff issue is presenting itself in the southern states just now in a persistent and spontaneous way that must pain the unhappy few that will not admit that it has any proper place in this canvass. According to information that will be laid before the country in a few days, this protection sentiment is developing itself most strongly in Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia. Public spirited citizens in these states who wish to encourage the manufacturing enterprises which the south so much needs are unwilling to work for a free trade triumph. They are, therefore, throwing their influence on the side of the republicans.—*New York Tribune.*

MANY OTHERS WANT TO KNOW.

A Correspondent Makes Some Anxious Inquiries—The Information Appears to be Reasonable.

To the Editor.

Please inform us, if you can, or ask Gov. Cleveland to explain, if he will, that, when he so feelingly alludes to the "independent voters" being "released from party tyranny," whether he had special reference to *forty-eight* delegates from his own state, at the last national democratic convention in Chicago, being under and against a strong personal protest, arbitrarily counted *for himself as strength?*

And also that, when he so pathetically speaks of holding fast to the "time-honored and underlying principles" of his "party creed" does he refer to that party and those "cardinal principles" which were so graphically portrayed by one George William Curtis, of "moral issue" fame, when he truthfully said in the last national republican convention: "We are confronted with the democratic party; very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle; a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils."

And while you are thus engaged, Mr. Editor, you may find as well ask Mr. Cleveland's friends that when he so piteously refers to "the people" having been "denied the right to choose their own officers and rulers according to their own judgment," has he any fear or reason for reference to the democratic model of conducting "elections" in the south—a south solid for the "party creed," regardless of all "underlying principles," issues, or legitimate republican majorities?

Please give us an early reply, if possible, as we independents are extremely anxious to know where we shall seek for political liberty and correct party principles, which at once represent a political creed that recognizes and allows the people the right to choose their own rulers in every state, district, county, and precinct of the American union, as well as protection to American industries and domestic labor, with a guarantee to the unmuzzled pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness to all, without regard to race, creed, nativity, or locality.

That's the kind of independents we are and would like to be, Mr. Editor. "Only this and nothing more." Are Messrs. Cleveland and Hendricks, and the party they represent, of this creed? MARYLAND.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITS.

Preparations Made at the National Museum for Various Exposition Displays.

The preparations of exhibits for the expositions at Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans is taxing those in charge of the National museum severely. The twofirst named, which occur in the order named, will each necessarily receive less complete collection than those which will later go to New Orleans, the latter being in part made up from the other exhibits. A unique and attractive one will represent the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, with the manufactured product from each and more or less of the technology of the processes. The principal attraction of the Cincinnati exhibit, for instance, will be American ornamental marble, as a complete collection in every stage of manufacture of native jewels and precious stones, some twelve table cases will be ready when the exposition opens. With the exception of such special features, the general work of preparation for New Orleans will be carried on up to the time of shipping to the other cities, when so much as is then ready will be divided up.

Handsome cleanlied cases have been built for these exhibits, which will all be fully labeled and properly arranged. The labeling of the articles in the museum is progressing very rapidly, now that funds are available, descriptive labels being turned out at the rate of 300 per week. A printing office in the building does a great portion of the work, the government printing office being called upon for the balance.

But few new articles have been received lately, and none of any particular scientific or popular interest. The collectors authorized under the new appropriation bill have only been in the field for a few days, and the result of their labors will scarcely come under six weeks from this time.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

It is estimated that the decrease of the public debt for the month of July is about $3,000,000.

The treasury department yesterday purchased 210,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the New Orleans and Philadelphia mints.

The treasury department is informed of the arrest, at Boston yesterday, of Charles P. Troisi for passing counterfeit English sovereigns.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $705,808, and from customs $712,476. The National bank notes received for redemption amounted to $600,000.

The United States treasurer yesterday mailed checks to pay interest on registered stock due Aug. 1, as follows: Three per cents of 1882, 3,541 checks in aggregate $1,296; three per cent certificates, 356 checks, aggregating $109,740—making a total of 4,097 checks, aggregating $1,406,836.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN ANSWER TO MANY INQUIRIES I would state that the Harbor Club excursion down the river will leave the steamer W. W. Corcoran's wharf at 9 p. m. sharp, rain or shine. WM. F. MYERS, Business Manager.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1884. 1t

NEW YORKERS, ATTENTION! A regular meeting of the New York Republican Association will be held at Germania Hall, 100 Eleventh street northwest, on SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 2, at 8 o'clock. Business of special importance to be transacted. A full attendance is requested.

HENRY W. ANDREWS, President. J. L. H. WINFIELD, Secretary. aug1-2t

NOTICE—PERSONS WHO DESIRE to enter the foot race, sack race, obstacle race, and donkey race at Letter Carriers' entertainment Athletic Park, AUG. 16, 1884, will please call on or address

LETTER CARRIERS, City Postoffice.

OFFICE P. O. GEORGE'S CREEK, COAL AND IRON CO., BALTIMORE, July 22, 1884. A general meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 4 Rialto building, Baltimore, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of nine directors. CHARLES W. MILLER, Treasurer. je23-4t

POSTOFFICE NOTICE. Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure speedy delivery at destination, as all Trans-Atlantic mails are forwarded by the first steamer available.

Foreign mails for the week ending AUG. 2 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the office in Washington City:

FRIDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Central America and the South Pacific ports, per steamship Acapulco, via Aspinwall (letters for Mexico must be directed "per Acapulco").

SATURDAY.—At 10:30 a. m. for Europe, per steamship Alaska, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, &c., must be directed "per Alaska"); at 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per steamship Rhein Werder, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Great Britain and other European countries must be directed "per Rhein Werder"); at 11 a. m. for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Bolivia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Bolivia"); at 1 p. m. for the Windward Islands, per steamship Thatcher, via Barbadoes; at 3:30 p. m. for Cuba and the West Indies, per steamship Niagara, via Havana.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, via San Francisco, close here July 28 at 7 p. m. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Australia (via San Francisco), close here Aug. 23 at 7 p. m. (or on arrival at New York of steamship City of Berlin, with British mails for Australia).

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON, Postmaster. PO'STOFFICE, NEW YORK, July 25, 1884.

JOHN A. PRESCOTT, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Has Removed His Office to No. 1326 F STREET N. W. Houses and Building Lots for Sale Cheap. Money to Loan.

THE GLOBE ART BRONZING COMPANY, Office, 1402 Pennsylvania ave., opp. Willard's. BRONZING BY A NEW PROCESS on Glass, Metal, Plaster, Leather, Linoleum, Walton, Wood, &c., &c. Sole Manufacturers of GLASS TILE for Interior Decorations, Mantels, Furniture, Plaques, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at 1:30 p. m. on the premises, the property levied on, WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:

One moulding machine, two planing machines, nine compressed air pumps for doors, lot of lumber, &c., seized and taken up as the property of the defendant, Lawrence L. Gannon, to satisfy execution No. 24,831 at law, in favor of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. CLAYTON McCHESNEY, United States Marshal. THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer. jy28-9t

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCK ENON SPRINGS AND MINERAL BATHS, Great North Mountain, near Winchester, Va. Altitude over 1,000 feet. Temperature 10 to 15 degrees below that of city. Four mineral waters—tonic, purifying, and specific for dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles. Separate bath houses for ladies and gentlemen, with tub, flow, douche, and sitz baths, and a swimming pool, 30 by 80 feet. Hotel enlarged this year. Terms, $30 to $50 per month of four weeks. Some pleasant furnished four rooms, $42. Special rates for families. Eight hours' ride from Washington. Tickets to the Springs and return, $8.50, good until Oct. 31. Illustrated pamphlets, giving all information, may be had of A. S. PLATT & SONS, Managers, 401 Ninth street northwest.

"It is a healthy place. The nights are deliciously cool. No mosquitoes, no bar, 'no sound of revelry by night.' It is a good place for all who desire a cleanly and cool retreat." [C. J. Stuart Wells, Surgeon, U. S. N.]

The cool and exhilarating atmosphere, the wild mountain scenery, and the drives, the baths and invaluable medicinal waters, with good fare, render a season at Rock Enon a delight not soon to be forgotten. [From James E. Fitch, esq., Washington, D. C.]

ATLANTIC CITY. Express Trains are run through, without stop, IN 90 MINUTES. VIA Camden & Atlantic Ry. FROM Station foot of Vine St. | West Jersey Railroad. FROM Station foot Market St. Passengers from Washington will take the Through Trains of the BALTIMORE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to PHILADELPHIA, arriving at the New Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the street cars will convey passengers to the West Jersey Railroad Station and Union Transfer Coaches connect direct to the station of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. For through tickets, baggage checks, and full information apply as follows: Northeast corner Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and station Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA. HYGEIA HOTEL, Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States. Surroundings unsurpassed; appointments, table, and service unexcelled. Bathing, boating, fishing, and driving specially attractive. Pre-eminently a resort for Southern people. Terms from $3 per day upwards, commodious rooms and hall healed by steam. OAKLAND HOTEL, OAKLAND, MD., B. AND O. R. R., WILL OPEN JUNE 20. TERMS MODERATE. For information apply to OAKLAND HOTEL, Oakland, Md.

THE POPULAR WATERING PLACE, CAPE MAY, IS REACHED BY THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD IN TWO HOURS from Philadelphia. Fast Express Trains, with Parlor Cars attached, are run during the season at convenient hours, and passengers will find on their arrival at the NEW BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA, Union Transfer Coaches and Horse Cars ready to transfer direct to the station of the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD, at the foot of Market street. For tickets, baggage checks, and full information apply as follows: Northeast corner Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and Station Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager.

1500 SUMMER HOMES—FREE to all applicants, a handsomely illustrated list of summer hotels and boarding houses along Hudson River and in Catskill Mountains, with terms, attractions, maps, and illustrations, sent to any address upon application, with 2-cent stamp, by T. I. BURNITT, Eastern Passenger Agent West Shore Route, 363 Broadway, New York. je28-eod1m

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN IS ISSUED at every Thursday. Single copies can be had in wrappers ready for mailing. Subscription price, $1.25 per year.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS! CERES, STERLING, RELIANCE, GOLDEN HILL, FFFF F L OO U URRR F L O O U U R R F L O O U U RRR F L O O U U R R F LLL OO UU R R WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIFUL ROLLS, BREAD, AND BISCUITS. Wholesale Depot, Corner First Street and Indiana Avenue. WM. M. GALT & CO.

BUTTER. We are receiving fresh from the dairies three times a week the following well-known brands of Table Butter, viz: THE Q. Q., THE ROCK HALL, THE MONOGRAM, PLUM GROVE, AND HILL BROOK CREAMERIES. NOTHING BUT PURE BUTTER KEPT AND SOLD BY US. JOS. C. FEARSON'S SONS, Northern, Western, Center, and Capitol Hill Markets. Also, Farragut Market, and Seventeenth and K streets northwest.

BEST IN THE WORLD. H UPPP PPP EEERRR TTTEER NN N U UP PP E R R T E NNN U UPPP PPP EE RRR T EE NNN UP P E R R T E N NN UU P EEER R T EER N NN W W WH HH SS K KEER Y W W W H H S KK EE Y W W W H HH SS KK EE YY WW W H HH SS K E Y W W H HH SS K KEER Y ASK YOUR GROCER. H. & H. W. CATHERWOOD, PHILADELPHIA.

ROCHESTER BREWING COMP'Y'S EBR EEE EER RRR E R E E R R E R E E R RRR R R E E R R BBR KEE ERR R R

AFFIDAVIT AS TO THE PURITY OF THE BEER. CITY OF ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, } ss: STATE OF NEW YORK. Frederick Holecker, of the City of Rochester, Monroe County, State of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been engaged in the Brewing business for twenty-four years; that, as manager of the Brewing Department of the Rochester Brewing Company, he has sole supervision of the Beer brewed by said Company; that neither glucose nor grape sugar is used in said brewery; nor any substitute whatever for hops, and that the Beer as manufactured by said Company is a perfectly pure and unadulterated article. FREDERICK HODECKER. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of April, 1884. C. HENRY AMSDEN, [L.S.] Notary Public. Orders for Rochester Beer for the trade or private families promptly filled by me. Telephone No. 881—14. F. R. FINLEY, agt. 1206 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest.

DANFORTH'S FLUID, THE ONLY article expressly distilled for Vapor Stoves and No Chimney Burners! Always same quality! Warranted non-explosive! Purest, whitest, softest, strongest, cheapest light. DANFORTH'S NO-CHIMNEY BURNER, the only one in the market! No wicks to clean or trim! No chimney to break nor clean! DANFORTH'S VAPOR COOK STOVE! First one in market! Keeps ahead of attempted improvements! strongest, simplest, safest, durable, portable, easily managed, cheapest! Territory licensed or sold under patents owned. Goods ready for immediate shipment in any quantity. Town right, sure living; county right, competency; state right, FORTUNE. Write for parlor list and particulars. DANFORTH ILLUMINATING & MFG. CO., 1336 F street, Washington, D. C.

COKE! COKE! CO