

The National Republican

Published daily (except Sunday) by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1879, under No. 100,000, post office at Washington, D. C., under No. 100,000.

rates and nice and soup made on a basis of coo...

In the Name of Party and Reform. It is stated that the Mormon church is contributing the greater portion of the funds at the disposal of the democratic national committee.

The democratic party everywhere is in close alliance with the powers of darkness and the proceeds of the wages of sin make up its campaign funds.

Money is plenty in New York at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. What does Mr. Hendricks want to unlock the \$400,000,000 reserve in the treasury?

"Hendricks and Revengo" is said to be the war cry of the young democrats out west. Carl Schurz's recent visit to that region seems to have revived the "Frod" issue.

Visitors to the capital are informed that the lofty galleys erected by the Brush-Swan company on Pennsylvania avenue is not a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign pole.

The New York Herald has adopted nearly all the backwoods, country newspaper ways, and is doing yeoman service with them in supporting Cleveland. Mr. Bennett must be after a postoffice.

Gov. Hendricks wants to "reform" that \$400,000,000 surplus. Judging by the record of democratic rascality published in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN, his party could reform it very rapidly.

The party which can show a record of \$30,000,000 stealings in thirty years of power is now anxious to get control of the government in order to institute "reform." But the people don't care for that kind of reform.

The government to-day gets all the money it wants, and can get more at 3 per cent. Under democratic rule it paid as high as 12 and then got money with the greatest difficulty. Do we want to change back again?

There is no need to examine the records of the land commissioner's office to find out what Hendricks did while there. Enough information on that subject may be had much easier from the report of the Covode investigation.

Democrats of the moss-backed variety dislike Ben Butler as intensely this year as they did during the dark days of the rebellion, and for much the same reason. The old general does not always keep step, but there is no discounting his patriotism.

Mr. Hendricks is not the man to be wroth with. Carl Schurz's recent visit to that region seems to have revived the "Frod" issue.

Visitors to the capital are informed that the lofty galleys erected by the Brush-Swan company on Pennsylvania avenue is not a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign pole.

The New York Herald has adopted nearly all the backwoods, country newspaper ways, and is doing yeoman service with them in supporting Cleveland. Mr. Bennett must be after a postoffice.

Gov. Hendricks wants to "reform" that \$400,000,000 surplus. Judging by the record of democratic rascality published in this issue of THE REPUBLICAN, his party could reform it very rapidly.

The party which can show a record of \$30,000,000 stealings in thirty years of power is now anxious to get control of the government in order to institute "reform." But the people don't care for that kind of reform.

The government to-day gets all the money it wants, and can get more at 3 per cent. Under democratic rule it paid as high as 12 and then got money with the greatest difficulty. Do we want to change back again?

There is no need to examine the records of the land commissioner's office to find out what Hendricks did while there. Enough information on that subject may be had much easier from the report of the Covode investigation.

Democrats of the moss-backed variety dislike Ben Butler as intensely this year as they did during the dark days of the rebellion, and for much the same reason. The old general does not always keep step, but there is no discounting his patriotism.

Mr. Hendricks is not the man to be wroth with. Carl Schurz's recent visit to that region seems to have revived the "Frod" issue.

Visitors to the capital are informed that the lofty galleys erected by the Brush-Swan company on Pennsylvania avenue is not a Cleveland and Hendricks campaign pole.

The New York Herald has adopted nearly all the backwoods, country newspaper ways, and is doing yeoman service with them in supporting Cleveland. Mr. Bennett must be after a postoffice.

THE IRISH IN NEW YORK. The Big Meeting Addressed by Alexander Sullivan Thursday Night. New York, Sept. 19.—The announcement that Hon. Alexander Sullivan, late president of the Land League of America, would speak in the Academy of Music last night at an anti-Cleveland mass meeting drew a throng to the vicinity of Fourteenth street and Irving place such as rarely has been seen there.

A "PROFESSIONAL BUGGER," recently arrested in New York, is found to have lived "luxuriously in an elegantly furnished house." An English bicycle rider has traveled from London to New York in about 836 miles with a collection of baggage, in eight days and a half.

A LOUISVILLE bank cashier, who was supposed to have embezzled \$5,000, called for an examination of his books and proved that the bank was \$6,750 ahead of him. Since the first vein of oil was struck at Theobald, Pa. twenty-five years ago, there has been invested in oil-producing property, it is estimated, not less than \$40,000,000.

A PETROLEUM spring is said to have been discovered under the sea, about seven miles from the coast of New Jersey. The water is sixty fathoms deep, but the oil flows to the surface and keeps the sea constantly smooth.

A HALLELUJAH lassie! of Haverhill, Mass., has renounced the Salvation Army because she had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, was kept up till after midnight, and during her former captivity lost twenty-eight pounds of flesh.

A MAN is living in Switzerland who takes all of his food from the end of a stick. His daughter had been in Marseilles, and returned with all her clothing. She soon began to complain of a headache, and the old father has not since passed beyond his little patch of land. Persons who wish to see him at his boundary throw a stone at his door.

It is a curious fact that the largest harbor of oysters in the world is located at Chicago. It is estimated that there are 600,000 bushels daily in New York and as many more in Baltimore. The English market takes 10,000 bushels a week, showing that the same old English has changed since Thackeray compared an American oyster to a baby.

There is an old well at Andersonville, Ga. Some time ago the water gave out, and it was bored deeper. When the bucket was replaced it was found that the water on the top was the same as that in the bucket which was dropped to the bottom. It would bring up strong sulphur water, which very much tasted like blue and resembled the water of Magnolia spring. No reason has ever been found for the difference.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE. Fewer Appointments of Women Under the New System—Good Words From Dr. Gregory. Hon. John M. Gregory, of the civil service commission, has written a letter regarding the employment of women in the public service. He says that far fewer women have been employed under the new system than the old, thirty-two appointments only, out of 331 to the classified service under civil service rules since July 1, 1883, have been females. Yet not a single one of the 331 has been a woman.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK. If last year's birds' nests had a market value, the democratic managers could make a nice thing out of them. A second batch of Mulligan letters; but unfortunately there is no demand for that sort of trash.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Blaine does not leave his own state to stimulate a hesitating force in a doubtful contest. He has done his duty at the polls, and he has done it with a splendid victory. His friends are high spirits and full of confidence. Calumny has done its worst. All that there is in slanders from the stand, to the fact that Mulligan held in his own hands the fate of the nation. All along the line he will find the republican army in an array incomparable for magnitude and bearing with enthusiasm marching straight to glorious victory.—New York Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHERS forebore the prospect of big-nosed people by placing them as far as possible from the camera. A "PROFESSIONAL BUGGER," recently arrested in New York, is found to have lived "luxuriously in an elegantly furnished house." An English bicycle rider has traveled from London to New York in about 836 miles with a collection of baggage, in eight days and a half.

A LOUISVILLE bank cashier, who was supposed to have embezzled \$5,000, called for an examination of his books and proved that the bank was \$6,750 ahead of him. Since the first vein of oil was struck at Theobald, Pa. twenty-five years ago, there has been invested in oil-producing property, it is estimated, not less than \$40,000,000.

A PETROLEUM spring is said to have been discovered under the sea, about seven miles from the coast of New Jersey. The water is sixty fathoms deep, but the oil flows to the surface and keeps the sea constantly smooth.

A HALLELUJAH lassie! of Haverhill, Mass., has renounced the Salvation Army because she had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, was kept up till after midnight, and during her former captivity lost twenty-eight pounds of flesh.

A MAN is living in Switzerland who takes all of his food from the end of a stick. His daughter had been in Marseilles, and returned with all her clothing. She soon began to complain of a headache, and the old father has not since passed beyond his little patch of land. Persons who wish to see him at his boundary throw a stone at his door.

It is a curious fact that the largest harbor of oysters in the world is located at Chicago. It is estimated that there are 600,000 bushels daily in New York and as many more in Baltimore. The English market takes 10,000 bushels a week, showing that the same old English has changed since Thackeray compared an American oyster to a baby.

There is an old well at Andersonville, Ga. Some time ago the water gave out, and it was bored deeper. When the bucket was replaced it was found that the water on the top was the same as that in the bucket which was dropped to the bottom. It would bring up strong sulphur water, which very much tasted like blue and resembled the water of Magnolia spring. No reason has ever been found for the difference.

WOMEN IN PUBLIC SERVICE. Fewer Appointments of Women Under the New System—Good Words From Dr. Gregory. Hon. John M. Gregory, of the civil service commission, has written a letter regarding the employment of women in the public service. He says that far fewer women have been employed under the new system than the old, thirty-two appointments only, out of 331 to the classified service under civil service rules since July 1, 1883, have been females. Yet not a single one of the 331 has been a woman.

POLITICAL SMALL TALK. If last year's birds' nests had a market value, the democratic managers could make a nice thing out of them. A second batch of Mulligan letters; but unfortunately there is no demand for that sort of trash.—Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Blaine does not leave his own state to stimulate a hesitating force in a doubtful contest. He has done his duty at the polls, and he has done it with a splendid victory. His friends are high spirits and full of confidence. Calumny has done its worst. All that there is in slanders from the stand, to the fact that Mulligan held in his own hands the fate of the nation. All along the line he will find the republican army in an array incomparable for magnitude and bearing with enthusiasm marching straight to glorious victory.—New York Extra.

Col. Jozeg, scouring the South and West to Support His Claim to Authorship of the Pretty Poem. The Editor. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The agitation now progressing between the late Miss Ella Wheeler and the present Mrs. Wilcox and the subscriber as to the authorship of the poem "Love and Laughter," the "Beautiful Poem," is a question of "Beauty and Laughter," or the author of the "Beautiful Snow."

I desire to distinctly state that I wrote "Love and Laughter," at the behest of the late and illustrious George D. Prentice, in January or February, 1863, more than twenty-one years ago, and have written to Mr. Waterston, of the "Daily Patriot," to look over the files of the Louisville Journal and see if Mr. Prentice printed the poem in question. I have also written to Col. W. L. Vinton, of the "Great West," at Denver, who was the amanuensis of Prentice, to write me what he remembered of the poem "Love and Laughter," not "Solitude." Until I hear from the south, I will not push the mourners of the bench.

A gentleman is always at a disadvantage in competing with a lady, and while I would be the last to think of a leaf from the laurel crown that decks the brow of the poetess of passion, I yet blush with a "fery yearn" to let the morning sun shine of fame as it glitters on the mountain tops to elemental grandeur. The public, I know, is wrought up about my poem, "Love and Laughter," as if an earthquake had shaken them on the shores of Lisbon. But some vile wretch will accuse Ella and myself of running a combination show to advertise the "Poems of Passion" and the "Checked Life." It is a well known fact among my numerous admirers that for the past twenty-one years I have supported myself and even now, my "bread and butter" (in my mind) comes from courting the magic meanderings of the muse.

Failures for the Week. New York, Sept. 19.—The business failures throughout the country occurring during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dan & Co., of New York, for the United States 115, and for Canada 23, or a total of 218, as compared with 220 last week.

ABOUT PEOPLE. ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHNS, of the interior department, has gone to his home in Illinois. Hon. R. M. Reynolds, first auditor of the treasury, will leave this city to-day for a ten days visit at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mr. W. F. Gapes, of the treasury department, and family, have returned from summering at Rehoboth beach, Del., where Mr. Gapes did his former summering by capturing a shark 7 1/2 feet long and weighing over 300 pounds.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. Twenty recruits have been ordered to be sent to the Infantry in Annapolis, Md. Lieut. Charles P. George, 19th Infantry, has been granted one month extension of leave. The training ship Jamestown, Commander Charles V. Gridley, is to be sent to the coast. Capt. Rodney M. Taylor, 9th Infantry, was placed on the retired list yesterday, having reached the age of 64 years. Maj. Joseph C. Breckinridge, assistant inpector general U. S. Army, leaves for a year, with permission to go abroad. Thirty recruits have been ordered sent to the 10th Infantry at the camp near the 22d Infantry, in New Mexico and Colorado. First Lieut. Dillard H. Clarke, regimental quartermaster 13th Infantry, who is now on leave, will report at the depot to conduct recruits to the department of Dakota.

Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., who returned home on leave, and is under condemnation by medical service, and is under treatment at the New York naval hospital. Secretary Chandler has authorized the admission of students at the Naval Academy, Thomas C. Kierulff, of Iowa, who was rejected on his first examination for being under the required height. The following day orders were published yesterday: Medical Inspector David Kindlerge has reported his return home from the Hawaiian Islands, and is to be sent to the survey, and has reported at the Washington naval hospital for treatment. Surgeon J. S. Mackie is ordered as member and reader of the medical examining board at Philadelphia; and Assistant Surgeon J. S. Mackie is ordered to examination for promotion to chief engineer.

EDUCATIONAL. MR. BUREAU OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH schools for young ladies and little girls, 1010 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1884. MR. L. G. MARINER'S ACADEMY will open SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1884, for the reception of the class of 1884. All pupils must be under 18 years of age, and must be able to read and write English. All former pupils are invited to attend the reception on the above day. Classes will be formed on Tuesday and Wednesday next. For particulars apply to the principal, 151-153 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL begins Sept. 19. The Columbian College begins Sept. 19. The University of the South begins Sept. 19. The Medical School begins Sept. 19. The Law School begins Sept. 19. The School of Art begins Sept. 19. The School of Music begins Sept. 19. The School of Science begins Sept. 19. The School of Letters begins Sept. 19. The School of Theology begins Sept. 19. The School of Agriculture begins Sept. 19. The School of Commerce begins Sept. 19. The School of Engineering begins Sept. 19. The School of Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Dentistry begins Sept. 19. The School of Pharmacy begins Sept. 19. The School of Veterinary Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Law begins Sept. 19. The School of Theology begins Sept. 19. The School of Agriculture begins Sept. 19. The School of Commerce begins Sept. 19. The School of Engineering begins Sept. 19. The School of Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Dentistry begins Sept. 19. The School of Pharmacy begins Sept. 19. The School of Veterinary Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Law begins Sept. 19. The School of Theology begins Sept. 19. The School of Agriculture begins Sept. 19. The School of Commerce begins Sept. 19. The School of Engineering begins Sept. 19. The School of Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Dentistry begins Sept. 19. The School of Pharmacy begins Sept. 19. The School of Veterinary Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Law begins Sept. 19. The School of Theology begins Sept. 19. The School of Agriculture begins Sept. 19. The School of Commerce begins Sept. 19. The School of Engineering begins Sept. 19. The School of Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Dentistry begins Sept. 19. The School of Pharmacy begins Sept. 19. The School of Veterinary Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Law begins Sept. 19. The School of Theology begins Sept. 19. The School of Agriculture begins Sept. 19. The School of Commerce begins Sept. 19. The School of Engineering begins Sept. 19. The School of Medicine begins Sept. 19. The School of Dentistry