CHRISTMASTIDE IN PARIS.

GOSSIP AT THE GAY CAPITAL IN HOLIDAY SEASON.

The Newest Toy and Sweetmeat—Street Trade and Beggars Given License at the Festive Season—Tipping as a Fine Art.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Paris at this season of the year looks like a big bazaar. The shopkeepers vie with each other in making as brilliant a show as possible of their wares, which, in many cases, are spread out on the sidewalk in front of their stores. These exhibitions add to the picturesqueness of the streets, but in narrow thoroughfares they incommode the crowd which jostles along looking at the novelties. Are there, in fact, any novelties? It seems to me that each year the shopkeepers bring out the same stock of goods, or nearly the same styles as the previous season. I have been walking about trying to find what is the great attraction of the year in the way of toys, a branch of industry in which Parisian cleverness is seen to great advantage, and I must confess that I have found but little that is new. Still, the old things are so attractive that there is always pleasure in looking at them. Each year we expect to find some new toy that everybody will buy, and which will be known as the novelty of the season.

THE NEWEST PLAYTHING.

The only thing which has awakened any interest this year is the jeu des nez. This plaything is not remarkable, but the Parisians are not exacting; all they ask is to be amused. The new knickknack of the noses consists of a puppet moved by strings, which change his nose four or five times. First comes the legendary large nose of Jules Ferry; you pull another string, and then appears the proboscis of M. Allain-Targe, minister of the interior, which, I may remark, is very red; then the other noses of the puppet represent those belonging to prominent politicians.

In confectionery—which is one of the most important industries at Christmastime, for everybody is supposed to send a box or bag of sweetmeats to his lady friends—the skill and taste of the Parisian is seen to perfection. There is no other city in the world where bon bons play such a part in social life, and where the manufacture has been carried to such a degree of excellence. The skill and taste shown by the Parisian confectioner is wonderful. There is no sight more attractive at this moment than the fashionable confiserie windows where are displayed all these tempting dainties enveloped in myriad forms, from the simple paper sack to the elegant silk bag or elaborate porcelain sabot. For two months, December and January, these stores are crowded, not only with buyers, but with young girls chosen for their beauty and deftness in assorting the various packages. There was a time when the confectioners used to call their special bon bon of the Christmas season by a political name, but in later years the custom has been to take the name of the successful theatrical piece. This year it is, of course, "Sapho," which has made such a hit at the "Gymnase," crowding out of sight her rival "Georgette." It is not often, however, that Sardou is left out in the cold. Since 1863, when the bon bon "Intimes" was the rage, his pieces have given the name to most of the fashionable sweetmeats.

STREET HOLIDAY TRADE.

Every year from the 23d of December to the 6th of January the city government gives permission to some 1,200 poor artisans to open booths on the principal boulevards for the sale of articles de Paris, which most of them have made at their homes during the year. These wooden booths are nearly uniform in appearance and quite so in size. They are placed on the sidewalks, which, owing to their great width, admit of this encumberment without too much impeding the circulation. It is in these booths that is to be found the new toy of the year, but this year, as I have said, Parisian inventiveness seems to be at fault, for nothing out of the common run is offered. There is the usual collection of toys, dolls, wooden horses, tiny soldiers, railways, tops, and the thousand other playthings that please the juvenile mind. In prosperous seasons these poor artisans gain from $50 to $80 profit during the two weeks they are allowed to remain on the boulevard, but the past few years have not been very brilliant ones for them.

The large houses, like the Bon Marche and the Louvre, have been gradually adding to their line of goods, and now they each sell a million francs' worth of toys during the Christmas holidays. This naturally affects the small dealers. These toys are mostly manufactured in the Temple quarter, where about 20,000 workmen are employed the year round. Each house has its specialty, and no one manufacturer makes several different toys. Some make nothing but dolls; others manufacture tops; still others sets of furniture, soldiers, locomotives, &c. Before the war a great many of the toys, particularly the miniature soldiers, came from Germany, and even to-day the German manufacturers are strong rivals.

On some of the booths you can see the sign: "All our toys are of French manufacture." One of the most interesting sights, if you have a taste for bibelots, is to go to the central markets, or to the Boulevard Magenta, where all the old junk dealers and bric-a-brac men are allowed to spread out their wares on the sidewalk. Iron and brass work, old China, tools, pictures—in short, there is a little of everything in their collections. Sometimes, if you are sharp, you will fish out some ancient bibelot for a few sous, which, if cleaned and exposed in a store, would have cost you as many francs.

THE GRAND CHARITY BALL.

Amusement and charity go hand in hand at this season. While all who can celebrate this joyous holiday time in dancing and feasting the work of charity is multiplied. The committee of the public fêtes, about which I have spoken in a previous letter, have no sooner got their first grand ball successfully off their hands than they have prepared a five-days' Christmas tree entertainment for the poor young people at the Palace of Industry, which has been specially decorated for the occasion with the marvelous tapestries belonging to the state. At Petit's art gallery a grand festival is also going on in aid of the orphans of theatrical people, who are cared for by a special society managed by the leading actresses. At the Hippodrome we have the annual Christmas festival for the poor Alsatian children, who each year are made happy by numerous gifts.

WHEN MENDICANTS MAY BEG.

Even with all the extra charitable work at the present time, public and private efforts are unable to satisfy all the demands. Strangers who come to Paris often remark on the absence of beggars in the streets, especially if they have visited London, where mendicity is painfully apparent at all seasons of the year. Beggars exist here, as elsewhere, but the police regulations are so strict that the streets are kept comparatively free of their presence. At Christmas time, however, they are tolerated for a few days, and now it is impossible to go a block without being accosted. It is estimated that at least 60 per cent. of this formidable army are children, who are sent out to work upon the sympathies of the more fortunate ones in the struggle for existence. Not only do these beggars ask for alms in the street, but there are many who make a business of calling at your door.

BEGGARS' TRICKS OF TRADE.

They all have a trick which they work to perfection, and they are so well organized that they communicate to each other the addresses of persons who are known to give alms at this time of the year. The story is told of Victor Hugo that when it was known that he had sold the copyright of his "Misérables" for $100,000, he immediately received begging letters, which, if answered, would have forced him to give double that sum. That was many years ago; the beggar of to-day does not wait to hear of like transactions.

HOLIDAY TIPPING.

At this season we have also another class of beggars which custom has sanctioned so long that now they expect you to give as a matter of course. I refer to all the employes with whom you come into relation during the year, the postman who brings you your letters, the telegraph boy, the butcher boy, if you are a family man, the barber, the restaurant waiter, if you eat outside your home, the cafe waiter, the street sweeper, the newspaper carrier, in fact, servants of all kinds. For a poor man this succession of demands is terrifying, and he must annually curse the old Roman Tatius, who is said to have originated this custom. Louis XIV tried to suppress the usage of giving indiscriminately, which had ruined a good many of his court, but, powerful as he was, the attempt was a failure. How could it be otherwise in a country where the government allows its employes to beg, and when it encourages the habit by giving "gratifications" to its servants? In the government offices the gifts at the close of the year are looked upon as a part of the wages, so much so that the amount is regulated; each subordinate receives about a twelfth of his year's salary.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Last evening being unusually pleasant the customary revellion was duly celebrated. In spite of the dull times there was an attempt at gayety, and the restaurant keepers and pork butchers, who are allowed on this occasion to keep open all night, did a thriving business. At those churches where the music is particularly fine, at St. Eustache and St. Roch, for example, the crowd was immense, and long before the midnight mass began it was impossible to get inside. Masked balls were numerous, and some of them were well attended, but this kind of amusement is not so much in favor as it used to be. A part of the animation last evening came from the interest which everybody had in knowing the result of the vote on the Tonquin credits. The chamber did not adjourn until nearly 11 o'clock, and when the news of the vote reached the petite bourse on the Boulevard des Italiens, the excitement was intense for a short time. Then, when every one had commented according to his fashion on the slim majority obtained by the government and the probable effect of the vote, the crowd separated to spend the night in joyous revelry.

M. PASTEUR'S PATIENTS.

The telegraph has probably told you of the safe arrival of the Newark boys who were sent over to be treated by M. Pasteur. The number of applications daily made to the eminent savant shows that the quantity of people bitten by mad dogs is much larger than was ever supposed. As everything relating to M. Pasteur's experiences is important to the whole world I send you some notes about a curious case which has just been reported. On Nov. 1 Dr. Tachard, of Colombes, one of the Parisian suburbs, was called to see a young man of 26, who complained of violent pains in his right arm, which he attributed to an excess of gymnastic exercises. On the following day he was unable to swallow drops of liquid. The doctor questioned the young man's family, and learned that in March, 1884, he had been lightly bitten in the right hand by a dog, which was not thought to be mad, but who was immediately afterward killed.

The doctor examined the scar caused by the bite; it was red but not painful. Believing that his patient was suffering from an attack of hydrophobia, the doctor at once consulted M. Pasteur.

"I can prevent the disease from appearing, but cannot cure it after it has shown itself," said M. Pasteur.

Dr. Tachard, aided by a colleague, attempted to save his patient, but without effect, for the young man died in the midst of horrible sufferings, eight days after the first symptoms appeared. This case is one of the most curious ones that has ever been reported, and it is believed to be the first authentic one where madness has shown itself nineteen months after the bite. Perhaps the gymnastic exercises were the accidental cause of sending the infectious elements of the wound into the lymphatics of the arm and thence to the brain. Whatever it may be, this case demonstrates that a person bitten by a mad dog twelve months and more before cannot be considered as entirely out of danger, and that M. Pasteur's preventive method of inoculation would be applicable to it. In fifty-eight cases of hydrophobia reported to the hygienic council since 1881 the period of incubation has been, on an average, from three to four months, but in the present case there can be no doubt that death was a result of the bite received in March, 1884.

DANIEL D'ARTREZ.

Col. Morrison's Dog Story.

Col. William R. Morrison advances the proposition that a woman can keep a secret, and tells a story to illustrate it. Down in Waterloo, Ill., Col. Morrison's home, there lived a very bad man, that is to say, a man with a town reputation of being dangerous. Nobody cared to provoke him. This man had a dog whose temper and accomplishments were worthy of his ownership. The dog did about as he pleased; committed all sorts of depredations and lived on, protected by his master's character. State Senator Haner, now on the doorkeeper's staff of the House, lived in Waterloo, not far from Col. Morrison. One morning he got up early and found the bad dog playing the mischief in the yard. Very angry, and without realizing what he was doing, Haner got out his gun and shot the brute. Then it came to him that he was in for a trouble with the dog's bad master. He dragged the carcass off into a vacant lot and hastily buried it. His wife had seen the killing, and, throwing her apron over her head, ran into the house of her nearest neighbor and told her. The neighbor immediately went across lots and informed Mrs. Morrison. "There were three women," says Col. Morrison, "who, before they had eaten their breakfasts, knew all about the killing of that dog, and yet to this day the owner has never heard what became of his pet. Don't tell me a woman can't keep a secret; I know better. Those women believed if the facts reached the ears of that dog's owner there would be a tragedy, and they never let the story get beyond them and their husbands, of course. Poor Haner went around in abject misery for three months, I think. I used to say to him sometimes as I came up to town: 'Haner, you didn't bury that carcass deep enough, the other dogs are digging him up.' 'Mein Gott,' he'd say, and go off to put more dirt on."

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace can be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all," but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings, and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

FASHION NOTES.

Fur is worn on everything.

This is emphatically a velvet season.

Even morning wrappers are trimmed with fur.

Cuffs as well as linen collars are again fashionable.

Small plush wraps will be worn again in the spring.

Corsages will be shirred on the shoulders in the spring.

Feather and lace fans are the prettiest for ballroom and opera use.

A novel fancy in men's wear is velvet bindings on dressy day suits.

Ball dresses are loaded with flowers, natural and artificial, this season.

Round waists and belts a la Josephine are by no means out of fashion.

Plain black silk, faille and gros grain, is again in favor for entire suits.

The catogan coiffure is in high favor in Paris, but not in New York as yet.

Old-fashioned round boas, very long and large, are coming in vogue again.

Men's shoes, to be fashionable, must be pointed at the toe and low in the heel.

Open work Scotch plaids are to be worn in the spring, cut into lengths for trimming plain stuffs.

Tulle dresses with satin bodice of the same color will be the preferred ball dresses of the season.

Silk crape, spangled with gold and silver tinsel, is shown for ball dress draperies and entire skirts.

When ball dresses are cut low, in heart shape, in the neck in front, they are cut still lower in the same form in the back.

Ball dresses are slightly trained for married women, but de rigueur short, round, and full for young ladies and enthusiastic dancers.

Flirtation fans, with lace wings for the butterflies in the pictures painted thereon, are not new, but they are pretty and novel.

A novel kind of ornament for the hair is a band or velvet set with West Indian beetles in colored gold, alternating with gold sequins.

Russian coats with very high colors, in the back of the neck especially, are worn with those high toques ornamented with shaving-brush pompons.

The prettiest opera slippers are of fine black or colored satin to match the toilet, and beaded with jet or tinsel on the toes. The heels are de rigueur high.

VOICE OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Selections from the Issues of Members of Our "Co-operative Press System."

It will soon be determined what Gov. Larabee will do with the Sherman-Brown difficulty. It is thought by some that the permanent removal of Brown from the auditor's office by Gov. Sherman and the appointment of Cattle as permanent auditor of state may complicate matters, but Mr. Larrabee is one of those level-headed men who will find the easiest and best way out of the difficulty. Gov. Larrabee has really been the business manager for Iowa for sixteen years, and the machinery has been run pretty well. Such a small affair as the auditor imbroglio will not in the least disconcert him. When he gets ready to settle the matter you will be surprised how easily and nicely it can be done.—[Boone County Republican, Boone, Iowa.]

The President has taken a stand on the side of the bondholding aristocracy of Europe and the Wall street gold sharks as against the silver of our country. Republican and Democratic members of Congress of the west and south show a solid majority against the war on silver, and believe that it would be ruinous to the industrial welfare of the country. The money sharks of New York and England perhaps can rule this country, but there seems to be a terrible awakening to action to head off the organized efforts of the tyrants, and it is a pleasure to know that the people who believe in gold, silver, and government paper as against gold alone and perpetual government bonds are backed by members of Congress. The Republican is pleased to see that of our Wisconsin members Messrs. Caswell, Rankin, Thomas, Price, and Stephenson are against the measure to suspend silver.—[Waupaca County Republican, Waupaca, Wis.

Abolish one-half of the offices in the county and pay warrants dollar for dollar is what the Criterion wants and will work for.—[The Criterion, Glenwood, Mo.]

The Republicans have never had so able or so large a group of debaters as are now to be found in the Senate. Edmunds, Evarts, Sherman, Ingalls, Logan, Hoar, Hale, Frye, Hawley, Teller, Allison, Harrison, Plumb, McMillan, Conger, James F. Wilson, Cullom, Manderson, and Spooner are men who are always ready and talk well. The most of them have had the benefit of legislative experience and legal training, and are capable of discussing any topic that may arise. Great things are expected of Manderson and Spooner, who are making a very favorable impression and will soon be recognized as leaders. John C. Spooner has not made his maiden speech yet, but when he does it will be worth reading. Wisconsin is proud of her little senator.—[The Baraboo, Wis., Republic.]

Some of the western congressmen have served notice on the eastern members that the eastern mining interests which need continued fostering care will be made to suffer through the reprisals which will be sure to follow a vigorous prosecution of the war on silver. This is an argument which will reach beyond the eastern congressman to his constituents, and the home pressure may be expected to "give him pause." The argument of the west against a suspension of silver coinage is not by any means a weak one, it may be added. They say the great mass of the people of the country are in debt, without a nickel in deposit in saving banks. Nine-tenths of the population of the west and south are interest payers. Every new farm in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Texas is covered by a mortgage, and a great many of those in the other western and southern states are in the same condition, and surely it would be most unfair to sacrifice the agricultural interest—the largest and most important in the country—to the owners of bank deposits in the eastern states.—[Bel Air, Md., Times.]

Now those Democrats who are disposed to be unfriendly to the administration charge that the tariff portion of the President's message was written by Randall, and declare it an outrage that the President should allow a man who represents a decided minority in the party to shape the administrative sentiment.—[The Guernsey Times, Cambridge, Ohio.]

At Des Moines, Iowa, the home of the State Register, the leading prohibition Republican paper in the state, and the ablest prohibition attorney, and the headquarters of the State Temperance Alliance, there are 200 saloons and one of the largest distilleries in the world.—[The Chronicle, Cambridge, Ill.]

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill directing the board of managers of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to locate a branch of the home at some suitable point in either of the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, or Dakota territory. It appropriates $250,000 for the purchase of ground and erection of building.—[Nelson, Neb., Gazette.]

The Democratic papers pretend to justify the increase of the public debt, saying that they have not yet got in full possession of the public affairs, but are only carrying out Republican measures. If this was true you would see, as you did under Arthur's administration, a debt statement each month showing a decrease in the debt in such bold figures that a wayfaring man, though a Democrat, could read them.—[The Mitchell, Ind., Commercial.]

We note that E. H. Kenyon, of Clermont, has announced himself as a candidate for warden of the state penitentiary at Anamosa. Mr. Kenyon has been a resident of this county for many years, dropping his studies at the U. I. U. to enlist in the gallant 3d Iowa. He lost a leg in the service of his country. Returning from the war he was remembered by the people, and given the office of county recorder for ten years. For three years he was a guard and foreman at the penitentiary, and should his present claims be recognized, he will go well equipped with a fair knowledge of the duties of the responsible position he seeks.—[The Argo, West Union, Iowa.]

The saying is common that "a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard," and like a majority of sayings it probably has a modicum of truth in it. Certainly the present wet and soft weather is unseasonable and bad for both health and business. The logging industry is reported to be at a stand still.—[The Saginaw Herald, East Saginaw, Mich.]

The Chicago Tribune, in speaking of Vanderbilt's few acts of generosity, says: "He was also very kind to President Cleveland—so kind, indeed, that but for his influence with the army of his railroad employes in New York, and the $150,000 which he contributed, Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected." That was not generosity, that was business, and money well invested. See Cleveland's message, all silent and dumb as to corporations and monopolies, and see how well it paid.—[The Weekly Press, Lawrenceburg, Ind.]

The state debt was increased during the last year by temporary loans authorized by the legislature, $1,150,000, which, with the foreign domestic debt, increases the total to $6,008,608.34. The total amount of interest paid annually on the indebtedness is $313,801.99. This is Democratic financering with a vengeance.—[Spencer, Ind., Republican.]

The Democratic party took charge of the United States government last March. Not one dollar of the public debt has been paid since that date. More than this, the heads of departments have handed in their estimates for the coming year, and it is found that the estimated expenses exceed the expenses under Republican administration by fifteen millions of dollars, and also exceeds the estimated income by a still larger sum, so that the policy of not paying the public debt inaugurated by the Democrats will, by necessity, be continued, if the administration can have its way about it.—[The Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio.]

"The trouble is," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "there is no national Democracy." This is the great trouble with the Democratic party. No section of it can enunciate any principle upon which it bases its right to exist, but another section will deny it in toto. The Democracy of to-day is essentially individual in its character.—[The Philippi, W. Va., Republican.]

Sections of northwestern Ohio are bound to blaze or boom with oil and gas. It is now pretty well settled that there is a belt of oil and gas territory running from the northeast to the southwest, the limits of which as now defined is about sixty miles long and forty broad, with the counties of Putnam, Hancock, and Allen for the center.—[The Paincsville, Ohio, Telegraph.]

Mr. Randall declares that he will not be a party to any tariff tinkering this winter. The announcement is gratifying, as there has been a report current that the ex-speaker contemplated the introduction of a bill reducing rates on certain articles which are subject to attack by free traders. Both Mr. Reed and Mr. Hiscock declare that all their influence will be concentrated against any reduction of duties whatever. This is alike good sense and good politics, and indicates that Mr. Morrison and his friends will have a hard road to hoe at this session in pushing their pet scheme of tariff reduction.—[Lawrence Journal, Newcastle, Pa.]

The Democratic Boston Post says: "Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury is paid out for $2,000,000 of silver to lie idle in the public treasury." To which the equally Democratic New York Sun replies: "Isn't such ignorance sometimes wonderful, especially in Boston? It is true the silver lies idle in the treasury, but that is no fault of the silver. The treasury refuses to pay it out; that is all. In discussing these subjects it is advantageous to know the facts and to state them with accuracy."—[Harbor Springs, Mich., Republican.]

Having secured an inviolable pledge of the payment of United States bonds in coin, the bondholders should be satisfied. They have no right to demand that the bonds shall be still further greatly increased in value by the decrease in volume of money, which would result from the demonetization of silver—the destruction of silver as money. A decrease in the volume of money means a corresponding rise in prices—that is, an increase in the paying power of the dollar, as compared with labor, food, clothing, &c., but as against bonds, mortgages, &c., there is no such increase of paying power, for the bond and the mortgage call for just so many dollars. To destroy silver as money would be the rankest injustice. But it is to be feared that such is the aim of a powerful European bond-holding combination.—[The Midland, Mich., Republican.]

But the times bear hard upon newspaper enterprises, and the *American* is no exception, and the conclusion with us reached is—to suspend the *American* with the present issue. Patrons who have paid subscriptions (very few) are informed that the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington city, will, in place of the *American*, be mailed to them for the balance of time so paid for—arrangements having been made for that purpose. The subscription price of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is $1 a year, and can be ordered through application made at the *American* office. Those who desire balances returned in money will notify the editor.—[The Statesville (N. C.) American.]

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided a case that must prove of considerable interest to the farmers of Missouri, since it upholds the constitutionality of our state law making railroad companies liable in double damages for the killing of stock whenever they fail or neglect to maintain proper fences, openings, gates, farm crossings, and cattle guards.—[The Milan, Mo., Republican.]

Representative Horr's successor in Congress, Mr. Timothy Tarsney, is said to be a teller of very funny stories, and there are hopes that he will swell into the proportions of a great American humorist. He says, however, that he doesn't think the floor of Congress is the proper place to be funny.—[Chase Eclipse, Michigan.]

Our advice, a few weeks ago, to our neighbor faberist, to flop over and become a good Democrat in time to secure recognition of this administration, was given good naturedly and as a joke, but the shoe seemed to fit closer than we had any idea of, by the way it makes our brother squirm. If we spoiled any contemplated coup d'etat for our contemporary by a premature disclosure, we are sorry, and offer our regrets.—[Stromsburg, Neb., Republican.]

As operated by the Democratic administration, the civil service don't reform so much as it revolves the heads of departments.—[Westfork, Ark., Republican.]

In the past few years the population and development of the county has been materially increased by the acquisition of friendly help from surrounding counties and neighboring states. Already gentlemen of wealth from Indianapolis, Vincennes, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville, and other points are proudly boasting of their splendid stock and grain farms in Greene county. Well they may. The peculiar character of the soil well adapts it to grass for grazing as well as the cultivation of wheat, corn, and other grains. Of the undeveloped resources of Greene county the iron interest, perhaps, will prove to be the most important. Immense beds of iron ore, from five to fifteen feet thick, lie beneath the hills, and only await the hand of capital to bring it forth.—[The Bloomfield, Ind., News.]

"The second district is already represented by one of the purest, ablest, and most influential men of the state. Congressman Hahn is not linked with any seeker after appropriations, but he is ever vigilant to legitimately promote the welfare of his state. He is a trained jurist, a statesman, and a worker (as well as an orator), and the majority of the voters of the second district are not likely to permit him to retire from a place where he can do so much good so long as he consents to serve them."—[St. Charles Herald, Hahnville, La.]

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE BLUE-EYED BOY OF DESTINY.—As soon as it was ascertained that Col. Entrekin had been elected representative in the general assembly from this county some of his friends began to urge him to make the race for speaker of the house. The suggestion seemed to meet with favor from his fellow members who were consulted, and it did not take him long to feel that he had a call, as it were, to preside over the house. He immediately commenced an active canvass, and pushed his claim with that energy, persistence, and tact for which he has long been noted here at his home, and his canvass was crowned with success.—[The Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe, Ohio.]

The retrospection is not pleasant in the mind or in print; suffice to state that the two millions of tramps now homeless and outcast, with nowhere to lay their heads, were once respectable workmen, honest toilers, and alas, in too many cases, many of them of fair education and undoubted culture. Not a thousandth part of this stalking army are tramps by choice or voluntarily, but forced by circumstances (some, it must be said, for which we have alluded to). These two millions of men, these wondering Jews of the republic walk, walk, eternally walk and tramp from end to end of the continent looking for the labor they cannot find, and the wages of that labor.—[The Sunday Capital, Columbus, Ohio.]

That there were secret mysterious influences that aided in giving New York state to Gov. Hill last November, there is no manner of doubt. If it should be proven that frauds in the New York custom house contributed to the result, the perpetrators should be punished to the extent of the law. If such practices are thus early uncovered under Democratic administration the people will be eager to go back to Republican rule.—[Bradford Republican, Towanda, Pa.]

A bill which may be considered the first gun of the silver men in the great fight for bimetallism, has been introduced by Senator Teller. The senator's bill provides, among other things, that any person may take silver to the mints and have it coined on the same terms as now govern the coinage of gold. This means the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It is said that Mr. Teller's bill meets with the general approval of the silver men in Congress.—[Rico, Col., Record.]

The bill introduced by Senator Sewell to create a board, consisting of the Secretaries of War and State and the librarians of Congress, to determine which of the battle fields shall be commemorated by the erection of monuments thereon, has received universal commendation. It is also provided that the government shall duplicate any amount raised by monument associations for the purpose. The senator has expressed an opinion that New Jersey should be entitled to at least three revolutionary monuments on the battle grounds in this state. New Jersey, although small, contributed very essentially to the success of the revolution.—[Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold, N. J.]

Beck flays those men alive for piling up taxes in the surplus (which, by the way, they were to spend) and refusing to call in bonds and pay them off with said surplus and stop interest, and increasing the premium on bonds (now 24 per cent.) for the benefit of the lordly holders of that gilt-edged paper. He says, truly, it is not the interest of the country to increase the premium on bonds that it must soon pay; but he declares that the recommendations of the President and Secretary would do that very thing and bring many disasters upon the country, in addition to those which this administration has already inflicted. So Cleveland, under this arraignment and deserved lashing by a leader in his own party, draws near to New Year's not much happier than business men in general who do not count 1885 a prosperous year. The change involved in his election is ashes, not fruit, at the lips of the working, agricultural, and debtor classes.—[Washington County Press, Washington, Iowa.]

The Republican party claims that our vast manufacturing interests have been built up under the protective tariff laws, passed and maintained by the Republican party, and that one of the principal beneficiaries of the protective system is the man who labors with his hands. At this proposition the Democratic party hooted; they proclaimed from the house-tops that protection was only a system of taxation by which the poor were compelled to pay the taxes of the rich; that it tended to foster monopolies and place the laborer at the mercy of the capitalist. Now comes Mr. Cleveland again with that mirth-producing document, his message, and says: "Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by these laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed."—[Chamois, Mo., Liberalist.]

We notice that most of the Washington correspondents of the eastern papers speak in praise of some of the Kansas senators and representatives than of those of any other state. While each and every one of them is complimented, we notice that Senator Plumb and Congressman Tom Ryan are credited with being the hardest workers and most useful members of the branches to which they belong. It is evident that during the year 1886 there will be more railroads built in Kansas and the west than in any previous year, and it is quite probable that Paola will get two—one from Kansas City to Paola, thence west, and one—which, in our opinion, is the most useful—from Leavenworth, through a portion of Johnson and Miami counties to Paola; thence in a southeasterly direction to the coal and mineral fields of southwest Missouri.—[The Miami Republican, Paola, Kan.]

Speaking of the joint resolution instructing the commissioner of the general land office to so modify his order suspending the issue of patents as to allow all homestead and pre-emption entries to which a final receipt has been issued to be patented according to law, save where specific charge of fraud rests against it, Hon. James Laird made some telling points against a bigoted and over-zealous official in which every lover of fairness will be interested, and in which thousands of Nebraska people will feel a vital personal interest.—[David City, Neb., Tribune.]

There is not a reasonable doubt in the mind of any honest man that the men claiming election to the legislature of Ohio from Hamilton county upon the Democratic ticket are claiming under a fraud so plain as to be apparent to everybody. The entire object of this conspiracy is the defeat of John Sherman for senator, and in this aspect the fraud broadens out into a question that interests many people. The United States Senate could doubtless get along without Senator Sherman, but that does not alter the fact that to-day he is among that ablest of the statesmen who compose the august body. Such a man driven from his place by any course would be bad, but by fraud at the ballot-box would be a blow full of disaster. If there is an honorable citizen in the state of Ohio who, either through personal prejudice or through a desire to inherit Sherman's place, should give aid and comfort to the schemers who are thus trying to defeat the wishes of the voters as expressed in the ballots cast at the last election, it will bring him the worst inheritance he could possibly have.—[Wayne County Courier, Detroit, Mich.]

Besides howling for "an economical administration of the government," Democratic campaign orators were most earnest, prior to the last Presidential election, in their appeals for "a return to that simplicity which marked the administration of Thomas Jefferson." When their efforts, assisted by judicious stuffing of southern ballot boxes, were rewarded with success, the boasted "economy" of their party was not long in being proved a mere figure of speech, and now it appears that the Jeffersonian simplicity which was to have been a charming feature of Mr. Cleveland's administration is also purely imaginary. Besides indulging in extravagant expenditures, the President and his official advisers have set up an order of things which would put to shame the court of an eastern sovereign.—[Public Opinion, Chambersburg, Pa.]

Should Capt. Winchester decide not to accept the appointment as judge of the nineteenth judicial district court, we are reliably informed that it will be offered to our former townsman, Mr. P. H. Mentz. The gentleman has the advantages of not belonging to either of the Democratic factions of the parish, and we learn that he would be very acceptable to the good people of Terrebonne.—[Morgan City, La., Free Press.]

Senator Beck's onslaught upon the administration was not without effect, Secretary Manning having made a call for $10,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, payable on Feb. 1. As a Kentucky kicker, Senator Beck is a wonder.—[Southwest Missourian, Lamar, Mo.]

The country newspaper is the most useful and least compensated of all the agencies which stamp the impress of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the aid of a local newspaper, local towns are, as a rule, thriftless and dead. It is common with small great men to speak with contempt of local newspapers, but the village newspaper makes more good men out of less material—more bricks without straw—than any other factor in politics, and it is the one ladder on which men climb to local distinction as the beginning of local fame.—[Ireton, Iowa, Clipper.]

Of course the 16 and 17 year old kids who served a year or two at the last and came out without a scratch and with health unimpaired, are not yet suffering for pensions to any alarming extent. Thousands of them yet feel indebted to Uncle Sam for being allowed to participate in the picnic. At the same time it would be better and fairer to pension every last man who served thirty days or more than to keep so many deserving cases waiting so long. The proposition to make a clean sweep and pension them all is not without merit.—[Sterling, Ill., Standard.]

The most important present demand of the prohibitory question in Iowa is a prompt, vigorous, and general attempt at the enforcement of the law. This should be the desire of every good citizen, no matter whether he be a believer in efficacy of prohibitory laws or not—all the more so, perhaps, if he is not, because no satisfactory and final demonstration of his theory can ever come so long as the law is evaded or ignored. This view of the case has been rapidly growing of late, and was given a strong impetus by the slaughter at the election of Senators Bills, Graves, and other prominent license men, by the saloon power.—[The Tipton, Iowa, Advertiser.]

Next Jan. 29 will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of Kansas into the Union, and the State Historical Society has very properly proposed and is arranging for a celebration of the event. The celebration is to take place at Topeka.—[White Cloud, Kan., Review.]

We are heartily tired of some of the Republican papers complaining of Republicans having to give place to Democratic officials under appointments made by the President or heads of departments. What does any Republican want of an office held only by the grace of his political opponents, and where his term is limited by the exigencies of the affairs of the Democracy? When they carried the presidential election we expected them to make a clean sweep of the offices, and there is no use whining over the matter. A good Republican out of office under a Democratic administration is worth more to his party than holding a position that he owes to the opposition. Let the work of turning out be completed. There is not a likelihood of any very great honors being lost by retiring to private life till the old Republican party again comes to the front and dispenses with offensive partisans while dispensing patronage. There is now every reason to conclude that when the next presidential campaign comes to be fought out in the great quadrennial contest the disposal of the surplus then in the treasury will not cut a prominent figure.—[The Anita, Iowa, Republican.]

The scare attempted by Wall street when it withdrew two millions from the banks in gold, saying that it was to be shipped abroad, is not likely to make much of a ripple at Washington. Compared to the hundred of millions that have come from abroad to swell our currency since the passage of the silver remonetization and coinage act, the two million in Wall street cut a very small figure. We sent about twelve millions of silver bullion abroad last year, and nobody thought we were bleeding to death in consequence.—[The York, Neb., Republican.]

Congressman Dorsey is home from the seat of war for the holidays. We met him on Tuesday. He says the new House rules work like a charm; that it costs more to run the Democratic administration than it did a Republican one, as every economist wants a "lettle" bigger appropriation, and that he believes President Cleveland has more friends among the Republicans than among Democrats.—[The Sun, Schuyler, Neb.]

It would be interesting if the hanging of Riel should result in an alliance between French-Canadians and Irish revolutionists. A few years ago the latter sought such a union and were repelled. It is reported that the former are anxious for it, but what success they will meet with is something that neither Vennor nor De Voe can predict. But it looks a little like a thing a that, if seriously and vigorously started, might go ahead rather vivorously.—[The Veedersburg, Ind., Reporter.]

From all parts of the state come reports of great mass meetings of the friends of law and order, and stirring addresses are being made to the people and published by the press. Men that have never been classed as fanatical or cranky on this subject, and papers that have always been counted as in favor of license, are now coming to the front as the most bitter denouncers of the law-breakers and their aiders and abettors, the self-condemned mayors of the whisky-ridden cities.—[The Wapsie Index, West Liberty, Iowa.]

The first important speech made by a Democrat under the present administration was made by Senator Beck, a Democrat, and was a bitter attack on the President. In the case of Andrew Johnson the country had a President without a party to sustain him. It looks like history will repeat itself in the case of President Cleveland.—[The Republican Ledger, Noblesville, Ind.]

The new liquor law went into effect on the 15th of November. It requires dealers outside of incorporated towns and cities to take out a license of $300 per year for all kinds of liquors or $200 for beer alone, for sale in less quantities than a gallon. The dealer is also required to obtain the signatures of a majority of the voters in his precinct to a petition for license, and the petition must be published in a newspaper for four weeks. The penalty for selling without license is from $250 to $300. Not less than $300 for a general liquor license, or $200 for beer, can be taken out in incorporated towns or cities, and no license shall issue for less than six months.—[The Yamhill Reporter, McMinnville, Oreg.]

Gov. Martin on the 23d issued his proclamation that in accordance with the recommendation of the live stock sanitary commission he proclaims and declares the quarantine established against the introduction of cattle into the state of Kansas from the states of Missouri and Illinois is from and after that date raised.—[Linn County Clarion, Mound City, Kan.]

The reason that the beautiful theory that "the office should seek the man" is seldom carried out in practice, is that the man seldom rarely the office a chance.—[White Hall, Ill., Republican.]

There is complaint everywhere at the lowering of the judicial standard. Our courts are not held in respect like they were in the days of our fathers. This comes either from degeneration in the courts or in the people. Which is it? We are inclined to the belief that the judges are most to blame. They have it in their power to enforce proper respect, and ought to do it. One of the worst things that can happen to a people is to lose respect for their courts. Our judicial system has many faults, but even as it now is, there can be wonderful improvement. It is a good subject for the people of Tennessee to think of this year.—[The Knoxville, Tenn., Daily Journal.]

The people of Louisiana are now engaged in cutting the sugar cane. "There's million's in it," and the colored people alone are capable of raising it; the white race not being able to live in those malarious districts where it grows. Thus, you see, that three of the great staple products of the United States are the sole production of negro labor. And yet there are white men, who make pretentions to being educated, foolish or inconsistent enough to call ours the "pauper race."—[The Virginia, Richmond, Star.]

Among the reminiscences at a banquet recently given men of note, including Editor Vallindigham, at Valley City, John Miller, a prosperous farmer, related that less than twenty years ago he was the first mail for the first newspaper office in the 200 miles between Fargo and Bismarck. This fact is an index to the growth of the country.—[The Dakota State Journal, St. Lawrence, Dak.]

It is said Miss Cleveland intends to stop smoking in the white house. Probably she prefers smoking in some other house, or on the street, but the public is not particular as to where she indulges in the seductive habit.—[Dickey County Leader, Ellendale, Dak.]

Our nation is the great republic of the world, and be it said to its credit, is a nation of readers, a nation of thinkers, and its every citizen a sovereign within himself, and yet public sentiment is molded and governed by the public press. The great journals of America to-day wield a greater influence and do more toward shaping national legislation than all other influences combined.—[The Nebraska Nugget, Holdredge, Neb.]

The irrepressible conflict between United States bondholders and the "common people" has broken out. The momentous question of this day is, shall we allow the money-lenders and the money-hoarders of the nation to force us to degrade our silver currency and drive it out of circulation, in order that they may longer grind the people. For twenty years the Treas