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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY, E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9.

Amusements.

ALBAUGH'S—"Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av.

RECKONED by the number of pieces, the boy who has two pennies has more money than the other boy who has a ten-dollar gold piece. This is the method of ratiocination by which the Democrats show that "the Republicans still have more than half the offices."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is a big man, but he has uncommonly small and elegant feet.—*New York Sun.*

Is that the reason why the officeholding Democratic convention manipulators don't hear him when he puts his foot down?

THE newly-elected Democratic party will meet to-night for organization. The first business of importance will be the election of a chairman. The duties devolving upon the chairman are onerous.—*Richmond State.*

It all depends. If "the newly-elected Democratic party" means the Mugwump annex to the old gang we should judge that the chairman would have a hard time.

EIGHTEEN clergymen of the state of New York have started on a bicycle tour. Should Satan refrain from laying fence rails across the highway, they will complete their tour in ten days.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

If Satan has half the sagacity with which he is credited he will just let the eighteen shepherds alone and tackle eighteen deserted flocks.

THE cost of cremating a corpse in Paris has been reduced to $3.—*Exchange.*

This latest addition to the numberless and incomparable attractions of the French capital is expected to make a large increase in the numerical strength of the American colony resident therein, especially as the new furnaces used by the Parisian crematers are "swell" structures designed by noted artists.

THE farce in Alabama the other day was the fourth state election which has taken place this year thus far. Rhode Island had one on April 7, Louisiana on April 20, Oregon on June 3, and Alabama on Aug. 2. Four more are still to be held before Nov. 2, the date of the greater portion of the state elections. They are: Arkansas, Sept. 6; Vermont, Sept. 7; Maine, Sept. 13, and Georgia, Oct. 6.

NOWHERE on the face of the earth can we find a nation of 10,000,000 of people so utterly unable to comply with the conditions of modern warfare as Mexico is. It is even more helpless now than it was forty years ago, and, in case of hostilities, our occupation of that country would be practically unresisted.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

There will be no war with Mexico. If that republic has gone wrong in the Cutting case—which does not yet appear by a good deal—she will put herself right. We see no occasion for furious excitement.

THE Republican campaign in Maine will begin on Monday, Aug. 23, and continue just three weeks. Meetings will be held in every county in the state on the 23d, and there will be no let up during the seventeen working days which follow. Mr. Blaine has already agreed to speak twelve times. Hannibal Hamlin will make a few speeches. James A. Hall, of Maine, and Solon Chase will also take the stump. Senator Frye is assigned for twenty-two speeches in eighteen days. These gentlemen will be very ably re-enforced by prominent Republicans from various other states.

SPEAKER CARLISLE'S action in closing the "bar" from which members of the House drew spirituous inspiration was highly commendable, even though postponed to the last day of the session. Congressmen have all the human weaknesses, and many of them are inclined to turn the closing day of a session into a vast debauch. This Speaker Carlisle's order measurably prevented. But would it not be a better idea to stop the sale of liquor in the capitol at all times and seasons?—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

It certainly would be a much better idea to put a peremptory and final stop to liquor selling in the capitol. Tippling in that edifice is as much out of place as poker playing in a church. And when the reform is started it would be well to let the besom move right on till a good deal of other mercantile business now prosecuted in the capitol is swept out. To a visitor unfamiliar with the customs of the place the interior of the structure suggests a combination of market, bazar, and tavern. It should be reformed altogether.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is nothing if not partisan. He says of the recent session: "The House is subject to special criticism for its failure to reduce tariff and internal revenue taxation." It requires some audacity to say this in view of the fact that every Republican member of Congress, except four from Minnesota, voted solid against considering the tariff question at all.—*Washington Post.*

If all the Republican members of Congress had voted against considering the Morrison bill their action would not have been in opposition to any Republican pledge, nor would it have furnished any excuse for direct violation of pledges by the Democrats. "The House is subject to special criticism" in that the Democrats, having a large majority, and being therefore clothed with plenary responsibility in the premises, failed to carry out the promise of the platform on which their party triumphed in 1884. It is true that the Republicans were pledged to tariff revision to some extent, but that pledge was binding only in case they should be clothed with legislative power. The result of the election left them helpless and charged the other side with the duty of reducing taxes, which duty was not performed. It is a just and proper criticism for Mr. Edmunds, opposed as he is to Democratic methods of tax reduction. The Democratic party is disqualified for useful service because of its inability to agree on any one of the great questions of the times. The Democrats of the House, if they had been consistent, if they had been capable of going on to the logical sequences of the election of a free trade speaker, would have passed a tariff bill to be slain in the Republican Senate. That would have put both parties on a clearly defined issue before the country. But, instead of that, we find the Democrats going into the congressional campaign with two platforms—one to be used in free trade and the other in Democratic districts. It is a contemptible exhibition for a great party to make of itself.

The Swiss Republic.

Martin Luther said that a rich country is never a happy country, and his opinion is corroborated indirectly by Mr. Henry Watterson. The latter gentleman, in his Swiss letter to the Kentucky paper, finds in Switzerland the perfect model of republican government, and finishes his letter by stating that "this simple, free, and happy, this upright and economic system has flourished for 500 years, and is at this moment as stable and unshaken as it ever was, a pure democracy and a perfect republicanism. Americans, take off your hats and salute it!"

When Luther and Watterson agree upon any subject the subject deserves our most serious consideration. Switzerland, as is well known, is not a rich country financially. The total estimated revenue of the confederation for 1886 is $11,527,800 and the total estimated expenditure, $11,537,700, leaving a deficit of $9,900, which amount "will easily be covered, as the budget estimates are always drawn up in rather a pessimist fashion." The public debt of the republic at the end of 1884 amounted to $6,596,400 at 4 per cent. To meet such debt, however, there exists what is called a "federal fortune," or property belonging to the state, valued at $100,000,000, just about the estimated amount of Mr. Gould's fortune, and half that of the late W. K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Watterson, therefore, who is an optimist with regard to Switzerland, is right when he says "there is no public debt and no surplus."

In 1884 the population of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland was estimated at 2,906,752. The population is formed of four race elements, distinct by their language, as German, French, Italian, and Roumansch, but the first constituting the great majority. The soil of the country is equally divided among the population, as there are nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, representing a population of about 2,000,000.

That we may understand this last item more clearly let us compare this land ownership with that of Great Britain, in which country far the greater part of the entire land is owned by less than 6,000 persons. Bearing in mind the fact that all the good things on earth come directly or indirectly from the land it is easy to see that their distribution is much more equitable in Switzerland than in that empire upon which the sun never sets; in other words that the opportunities and facilities for happiness are more widely diffused among the Swiss than among the great nations whose armies, navies, national debts, and general drum and trumpet business make so great a noise in the world.

But, leaving the filthy lucre, we will view this impressive republic on another side. The higher education of any country is a fair test of the intelligence and prosperity of its people. There are, according to the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1886, four universities in Switzerland, which, we may add, in teaching power—apart from the mere accessories of wealthy endowments and splendid buildings—are equal (indeed, in profound and genuine scholarship, they are superior to the four universities of Great Britain) to Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin. In 1885 Basel had 80 professors and teachers and 325 students; Berne, 88 professors and 430 students; Zurich, 90 professors and 437 students, and Geneva, 74 professors and about 321 students, inclusive of non-matriculated students. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools for youths of from 12 to 15, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, *natural science, the fine arts, and music.* In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously.

True liberty stalks like a majestic spirit amid the hills and vales of this isolated republic, and any one who has read the excellent account of the great celebration of the battle of Sempach, published in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the *Star*, of last Saturday, will understand the enthusiasm of the audience when the president of the republic concluded his speech with the quotation from Pestalozzi: "Guardian spirit of the land, proclaim aloud through mountain and vale that freedom is of the people; proclaim aloud the eternal truth that in protecting the liberties of all lies the safeguard of individual freedom." We agree with Mr. Watterson's estimate of the Swiss republic, and willingly salute its greatness, its stability, its financial poverty, and its intellectual wealth.

MR. HOLMAN, of Indiana, knows the Democratic party, of which he is a distinguished member, much better than President Cleveland, and he says that the administration would be "stronger" if it would abandon its policy on civil service reform. The oil of reform and the water of Democratic principles will not mix.—*Providence Star.*

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN for once agrees with Mr. Holman. That policy consists of ardent devotion to the Jacksonian creed—such devotion as beats Jackson's record out of sight—while professing to carry out the creed of Curtis and the other Mugwump sages. It would be a great improvement, a marked gain for honesty, to make profession and practice accord. Mr. Holman knows that at the congressional convention in his own district the spoils system was glorified. He knows—and there are letters in this city which prove—that patronage was openly bartered for votes. When Mr. Holman left that convention—which was run by federal officers of two states—he began to shout for Cleveland, and the Cincinnati delegation to that Indiana convention, with their bugles, banners, badges, and ample barrel, moved with him to Cincinnati, helping him to shout for Cleveland. No wonder that Judge Holman thinks it would make the administration "stronger" to own up that its civil service policy is the Jackson policy intensified.

MR. TILDEN'S last thoughts were directed toward maintaining the honor of his country by the erection of a system of fortifications that would make us secure against the invasion of a foreign enemy.—*Birmingham (Ala.) Age.*

And the very "last thoughts" of the Democratic party may be directed to the same object, but too late for any practical good. Between Democratic professions of respect for Mr. Tilden during the closing months of his life and the contemptuous ignoring of his patriotic appeal by the Democratic House there was a startling disparity. History will do justice alike to him who made the appeal and to those by whom it was contemned.

JOHN S. MOSBY, thy noted guerrilla during the war, threatens to lecture next season. If he comes north our only salvation will be to send Private Dalzell or Murat Halstead south. Revenge is sweet, and we'll have it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"The noted guerrilla" was he? Then was every cavalry officer in the confederate army a guerrilla, and all the men of their respective commands should be designated by the same terms. Col. Mosby's troops were a part of the army of northern Virginia. Many of the men who served under him are still living in Virginia, and some of them in this city, respected citizens, most of them belonging to the Democratic party. There are few men who can point to a better record since the war than that of John S. Mosby. He won the sincere respect and warm friendship of President Grant, and his conduct has been such as to vindicate Grant's confidence in him. His services in the Chinese consular office, to which he was appointed, were of inestimable value, showing him to be a true reformer, honest, capable, and brave—brave enough to move against and destroy intrenched corruption. Because he is a Republican the Democratic *Enquirer* dubs him "the noted guerrilla." Ex-confederate soldiers will note this appellation with peculiar interest.

A VERY suggestive incident of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco was the defeat, by the emphatic vote of 337 to 86, of a proposition favoring the passage by Congress of the so-called Lovering bill, which provides that every surviving soldier and sailor of the war, whether disabled or not, shall be entitled to a pension of $8 per month.

TO HEAR the average Republican talk one would think his party has all the public spirit and patriotism of the land.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

If "the average Republican" is able to talk so convincingly as that, what a powerful persuader a leading Republican must be!

IT seems to be generally understood that Collector Hedden, of New York, is going to "resign," although he will still be unresigned.

A POSTHUMOUS OFFSPRING

Of the Confederacy of Insurgent States—Representative Kelley's Dissection and Definition of the Tariff Bill.

Hon. William D. Kelley obtained leave to print in the *Congressional Record* a very able, complete, and forcible address upon the tariff, which he had announced his intention to deliver during the present session.

Mr. Kelley, addressing his remarks to the ways and means committee's proposed substitute for the so called Morrison tariff bill, said:

It is a posthumous offspring of the confederacy of insurgent states, the ascendency of whose spirit in this House and the administrative departments of our government Jefferson Davis recently celebrated in the midst of displays of popular enthusiasm, which elicited from him the significant exclamation, "You are confederates, and I love you for it." * * * The constitution of the insurgent confederacy contained this prohibition: "Nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

In submitting these remarks I am not entering the field of partisan political discussion or seeking to revive memories that are painful to me, and which since the close of the war I have fraternally and persistently labored to extinguish. No, sir; I am confining myself strictly to the consideration of the bill before the committee, every clause and proviso of which has, I believe, been prepared in rigorous obedience to the spirit, provisions, and restrictions of that posterity will know as the constitution of the confederate states of America, and consequently have no adaptation to the existing condition of the industries of our country. Its promoters cannot have been ignorant of the fact that if enacted into law its practical application of the doctrine of absolute free trade, though confined to but few commanding industries, will overthrow the general welfare, deprive labor of employment, close factories, forges, furnaces, rolling mills, quarries, ore banks, and coal mines in every part of the country, and render the labor and capital that have been expended in their creation or develop ment unproductive; that it will aggravate a thousand-fold the discontent now pervading the land and reduce to bankruptcy hosts of the men whose energy has during the last quarter of a century advanced our country to the foremost position in the family of nations and invested it with power to defy the world in arms. Its adoption would produce a panic that would paralyze trade as well as production.

Yes, sir, as a substitute for the Morrison bill we have one prepared, so far as it relates to customs duties, by five representatives of confederate states [referring to Messrs. Mills, of Texas; McMillin, of Tennessee; Harris, of Georgia; Breckinridge, of Arkansas, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky], four of whom served faithfully in the confederate army, and to the fifth of whom the fact that he was so young that he could give but his sympathy to the cause for which his senior colleagues fought is a cross which he will doubtless bear through life. * * * After diligent investigation and patient consideration I have been unable to discover any other reason for their appointment to the committee of ways and means than the known devotion of each of them to economic dogmas the attempt to give constitutional sanction to which invoked the war for the Union and all its bloody consequences. I appreciate the gravity of this conclusion, and in its support beg leave to submit a few of the many facts which have compelled me to accept it.

Mr. Kelley then proceeded to present some startling industrial contrasts demonstrating these facts: That the combined districts represented by these five members of the committee of ways and means employ in all their workshops less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the capital involved in the diversified manufactures of the country, and that they employ a still smaller percentage of one-third of 1 per cent. of the number of laborers engaged therein. Applying another test, Mr. Kelley said:

There are three hundred and twenty-five congressional districts. Dividing the national totals by that number we find what, by a common average, should be the amount of capital and the number of operatives employed in each district. This gives to a single district $8,585,434 of capital and 8,427 of laborers. It thus appears that if the combined districts, whose representatives have fashioned this bill for the government of our industries, had their average proportion of the grand totals their capital would not be as it is, $3,096,359, but $47,927,270, and their operatives would number not as they do, 8,702, but 42,136, or very nearly five times each number. Is not this exhibit a sad one? and is it not sadly confirmatory of the figures that show that five members of the committee of ways and means, who determine the conclusions on tariff and tax questions, represent less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the capital and less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the laborers employed in the manufacturing industries of our country, and that the average for each district is less than one-fifteenth of 1 per cent. of both capital and labor.

He stated that the manufacturing power of each of sixteen cities—Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Providence, Buffalo, Newark, Louisville, Cleveland, and Milwaukee—exceeds that of the combined districts of these five members of the ways and means committee.

In view of these facts am I not justified in charging upon the Democratic caucus which organized this House a deliberate assault upon the vested rights and interests of the laboring classes of our country? It may be whispered that this combination was not deliberate; that the selection of the representatives of these non-manufacturing districts was accidental. Sir, this will be an ethnologic: the Free-traders boasted of their triumph in the organization of the House, and this blow at the manufacturing interests of the country is a legitimate result of their triumph. Such elaborate and complex coincidences are not within the range of the doctrine of chance. * * * I am striving to bring to the attention of my countrymen, south and north, facts which cannot be gainsaid, and which are full of significance and of special import to every Southern owner of a coal mine or a deposit of copper, zinc, nickel, lead, tin, antimony, manganese, emery, corundum, plumbago, chrome, kaolin, gypsum, or other metallic or mineral substance; of a furnace, forge, rolling mill, or steel works; of a manufacture of textiles, whether of cotton, flax, hemp, wool, or silk; of chemical works, or any other form of manufacturing industry.

Nor are these invidious facts less significant to the farmers of the south who own hemp or flax fields, or whose acres may be enhanced in value by the creation near them of industrial centers like Roanoke, Va., Chattanooga, Tenn., or Birmingham or Anniston, Ala., the inhabitants of which will enable them to produce successive crops of fruit and spring vegetables, furnish a neighboring market for poultry and eggs, veal and lamb, and save them from the overwhelming Asiatic competition which the farmer who depends on the export of cereal crops must now endure.

Sir, I do not assail the people of the south. It is to the people of the new south that I specially address myself. The facts I expose demand their consideration, and should convince them that an attempt is being made to again subject them to the ruthless domination of men of their own section whom they describe as incapable of either forgetting or learning anything. To the hopeful and aspiring men of the south I appeal in their own behalf and that of the country at large. It belongs to them to see to it that in future organizations of this House care shall be taken that in the room of the committee to which all questions of revenue are submitted the voice of the present and the future of the south, as well as that of its past, may be heard.

The President Returns.

President Cleveland returned to the city last Saturday night on the 10 o'clock train, accompanied by Senator Colquitt. Secretary Lamont remained over in New York, and is expected to come back to-day.

$5.00. $5.00. $5.00.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE. August. 45 cents. New York: E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street. From the publisher.

The best from everywhere certainly furnishes a fine feast. "Genius and Insanity," by James Sully, is a curious and suggestive essay; still, after our recollection of sundry dull books, we only pray that such madness may be more prevalent. "Goethe and Carlyle" and "Nell Gwynn, Player and Courtier," are delightful dainties for a summer hour or two. The *Eclectic* always, and especially now, furnishes bright and rich ideas to the mind which are sure to be kept as treasures.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., editor. August. Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, 53, 55, and 57 Park place. 25 cents. From the publisher.

Fifty-five illustrations, and over fifty very readable articles enrich this number. Several may be specified. "The Gems She Wore," a novel, by Louisa T. Meade; "The New Professor of Poetry at Oxford;" "Leaves From My Life," by Thomas Powell; "The Garden of Shiraz," by Dean Henry Alford; Cardinal Gibbons on "Socialism;" "Dilettante Days," a novel, by Fannie Aymar Mathews; "Turner's Picture of Venice;" "Congregational Singing," by the editor, in which he inveighs against praising the Almighty by proxy, as it were, prevalent in some churches; "The New Methodist Bishops," by Frank Smyth, with life-like portraits of Bishops Hendrix, of Georgia; Duncan, of South Carolina; Key, of Georgia, and Galloway, of Mississippi. The illustration of "A Russian Beauty" is about as pretty a portrait of a girl as has ever been seen. Mr. Powell's personal reminiscences of Charles Lamb, Coleridge, Tom Hood, Byron, Walter Scott, Kit North, and other magnates of mind in "Leaves from my Life," before mentioned, are deeply interesting. Although eighty winters have softly strewn their snows over the author's head—

"Age cannot wither, nor custom stale
His infinite variety."

OUTING. An illustrated monthly magazine of recreation. New York: 140 Nassau street. August. 25 cents. From the publishers.

Outing, as usual, is full of life, and of that particular kind of life adapted to the present day. It begins with part three of the "History of American Yachting," by Capt. R. F. Coffin—interesting, instructive, illustrated. Then a continuation of "Around the World on a Bicycle," by that lively writer, Thomas Stevens. "A Bit of Racing," wherein the horses show spirited "cuts," is communicative of profitable and pleasant information. Other good things, "too numerous," &c., complete the number in most acceptable manner.

BUILDING. A Journal of Architecture. July 31. Ten cents. New York. From the publisher.

Its opening article on the "Keely Motor," after assigning reasons for the editor's opinion, denounces that "invention" as a humbug. All our own wisdom can add is, we wish it were not, but we fear it is. Designs, with descriptions, follow, for a bridge, a memorial arch, and cottages. The text contains important matters for the builder and house owner. So general is the plan of the journal that, in its news department, application for permits to erect edifices are recorded, embracing several of our principal cities, including Washington.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. August. 25 cents. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. From the publishers.

Non-pictorial, but very pleasant. An excellent piece of entertainment for out-of-doors, which is the most charming way of reading possible. Oh, that we could start off this sultry morning with *Lippincott* in hand, and hide us among trees or anywhere away from cities, and possess us of some happy hours! John Burroughs here discourses upon Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne, with what gentle humor, what minute observation of nature. The "Lolita," by Mary Agnes Tinckner, presents us Spain, presents us a bull-fight, which we must follow along its course, though we don't want to—so graphic and powerful is the description. Let the women writers be called blessed; they tell us, sometimes, about bad things, like the contest mentioned, but never allow us to love such exhibitions. A dear friend of ours—we would gladly be acquainted with her—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, sings "The West" to trumpet music, rousing and thrilling. Of course, other fine articles are to be found in the present number—please find them and thank us—you can't help doing so then, for the extraordinary enjoyment to which, very heartly, we thus recommend you.

PERSONALITIES.

AUDITOR CHENOWITH is in Texas.

SIXTH AUDITOR MCCONVILLE is in New York.

APPOINTMENT CLERK HIGGINS, of the Treasury Department, is at Long Branch.

MINNIE HAUK still flies the stars and stripes from her historic castle in Switzerland.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WISE, of Virginia, will take the stump for Congressman McKinley, in Ohio.

CHIEF GRAVES, of the bureau of engraving and printing, starts off on his summer trip today.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER will visit the castle of the Czars before returning to this country.

A MEMBER of Plymouth Church is writing a novel in which Henry Ward Beecher figures as the hero.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER has met the Prince of Wales, and now she will return to the United States.

GOV. FITZ HUGH LEE, of Virginia, is forgetting executive cares under the hospitable roof of C. C. Baldwin, at Newport.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, the exile, is expected to arrive in America next month. Society women are probably ready to make a lion of him.

DR. M. B. GNOSHON, JR., and Mr. Lee L. Lawrence, of this city; Mr. Harry L. Farrell and Mr. Fred Hatfield, of Newark, N. J., are spending two weeks at Colonial Beach, camping out.

CAPT. JAMES WM. FOSTER, of Loudoun county, Va., one of the leading candidates before the late Alexandria convention, dined yesterday at the National, with a number of his friends.

TOOK HIM BY THE THROAT.

Senator Mitchell Indignant at the Story About Him

[Special to the Inter Ocean.]

A few days ago there appeared in the Washington correspondence of the Detroit *Tribune* a paragraph stating that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, had become enamored of Mrs. Nellie McCartee, an opera singer, was attending her performances every night, and sending her a $10 bouquet every day. The story concluded with the remark that Mrs. Mitchell was in Europe, and Mrs. McCartee's husband was suing for a divorce.

As Senator Mitchell has not attended the opera since Mrs. McCartee has been performing here, and never saw the lady in his life, he was naturally indignant, and meeting the correspondent who wrote the paragraph, to-day, took him by the throat and inquired the whys and wherefores of the publication. The latter gasped and grew black in the face. Mitchell released his grip, and the correspondent made an abject apology. Mitchell replied that he did not want any apology; that a man who would send such a slander over the country affecting the honor of a lady who he had learned was of high character and unquestioned reputation ought to be debarred from the profession of journalism, and he wished it was within his power to disable him so that he could not repeat the offense. The correspondent explained that he been informed that the story was true, had printed it without any malicious design, and was willing to make amends. Mitchell then gave him twenty-hours' time to write an apology and retraction to Mrs. McCartee, and to secure its publication in every newspaper that had printed the paragraph. If he did not do so within the time, Mitchell promised him another thrashing.

Important Extension of the B. & O.

Some quiet but active work is being done in preparing for an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east from Centreton, Ohio (Chicago Junction), through Medina, Ravenna, and Warren, Ohio, and Mercer, Brookville, Clearfield, Bellefonte, Sunbury, and Mauch Chunk, Pa, and Belvidere, Morristown, and Newark, N. J. The extention when built will form an air-line from Chicago to New York only about 700 miles long, and it is calculated limited trains can be easily put through in about eighteen hours, and this will simply revolutionize the business from Chicago to New York that now goes some 300 miles out of the way. It is needless to add that Baltimore and Ohio stockholders are at the head of this movement, and will furnish the money to put it through.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

65 AND 75 CENTS FOR BINDING HARPER'S, CENTURY, AND ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE. THE LYCETT BINDERY, 1010 and 1012 Pennsylvania ave. All work guaranteed. au2-tf

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR TO LET YOU taste the California Claret he purchased for $1 per gallon of H. A. Sedgwick, Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealer, 1206 Pa. ave. N. W. Goods delivered free. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 1y19 2m

W. H. WHEATLEY'S DYE WORKS (established 1831). Judging from past experience, the rush of work this fall will be so great that it will be impossible to get skilled workmen enough to do it as promptly as desired. Our many patrons will consult their own interests, and do us a great favor by sending in their fall and winter garments immediately, or during the summer months, to be cleaned or dyed, as desired. Work received and delivered at residence upon notice by postal or at the office, 1068 Jefferson street, Georgetown, D. C. je3-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

OPEN ALL SUMMER—THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, corner of 7th and E sts. N. W., will be open to students all summer; the most thorough instruction in every style of drawing and painting; years of study saved; Mrs. Imogene Robinson Morrell, the founder and teacher, has had 12 medals and studied 15 years in Europe with the most celebrated artists; particular attention given to sketching from nature; children's Saturday class, $10 per year. au9-3t

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, MEDIA, PA.

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Principal at Riggs House to meet patrons Tuesday, Aug. 17, 5 to 9 p. m. au7-d&W2m

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