

GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC. MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET. Issued Every Thursday Morning.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. All communications should be addressed to KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3. CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor: James P. Goodwin. For City Collector: Augustus N. Summers.

For City Marshal: William H. Hughes. For Street Commissioner: E. A. Williams.

For Water Works Trustee: Edward C. Gwynn. TOWNSHIP REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Trustees: Joseph Harrison, James Buford, John M. Stewart.

For Justice of the Peace: William A. Stout. For Constables: Louis Brown, Thomas J. Jewett.

For Clerk: Isaac Kindle. For Treasurer: William S. Wilson.

An oyster famine is threatened. Albany is now a "deserted village."

Zola, the French novelist, gets more money and gives less for it, than any writer living.

The Confederate army has reached Washington at last. Fortunately, the boys only want to capture the offices.

With Gath and Fred Manzy both in Washington, there isn't much in the way of points that escapes recording.

If Thurman should blow his nose vigorously this week some fellows in Washington would be frightened nearly to death.

Gov. Marmaduke, of Missouri, had a falling out with Rainwater. They never were very good friends.

There are now about 5,000 persons in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Many of them sleep on the floor, but a good floor is regarded as a very fair bed by an old soldier, we believe.

The Hon. Allen O. Myers should have a foreign mission, and as Deacon Richard Smith once said of a mission for his present wickedest partner, Mr. Halstead, "the foreigner—the mission the better."

Henry Ward Beecher declares that heaven is a place of restless activity, and Gray, of the Chicago Interior (Presbyterian organ) says: "So is Hell." But Beecher knows nothing about Heaven, and Gray knows nothing about Hell—and probably never will.

Mootizool ool Mook Mosenhood Dowiah Fureedoom Jah Syud Munsoor Ulee Kabn Bahadour Nusrut Jung, Nawab Fazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, late of the Palace, Moorshedabad, Bengal, died in India, November last, and his name, entire, has just arrived in London.

Mr. Samuel Marfield, formerly postmaster at Circleville, Ohio, and editor and owner of the Union Herald, has formed a copartnership with Colonel Rule, ex-congressman, and commenced the publication of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Journal.

The new paper is printed on an old Republic press, is well edited, and makes a fine appearance.

Mr. Bellard is one of at least three humorists (Bellard, Horner and Cox) in the House of Representatives, but the Bourbons of that body found nothing funny in this remark, which he made to them the other day.

"You gentlemen of the Democratic party," said he in the debate on the River and Harbor bill, "have seventy-eight majority in the House of Representatives, and yet you cannot get a quorum without the help of the Republican members. How do you expect to govern the country in the next four years when you cannot control this House?"

The editor of the Keaton Democrat having recently boasted of the late Democratic victory, our friend, Mr. John Hopley, of the Bayrus Journal, who is still at a white heat, replies to the Democrat as follows:

A more intemperate, damnable outrage on the liberties and rights of citizens was never perpetrated, not even when Madam Roland was hauled out to be executed. The whole Democratic editorial fraternity know this, too, and are, by deaving it and basing of a Democratic victory, busy engaged in covering up massacre, murder and crime perpetrated in their interest and on which they are hoping to share some profit.

And the Journal is not in a hopeful frame of mind, either, if the editor is plucky. It says:

This is the logical tendency of their acts, and in view of this the Journal is of opinion that the time is not far distant when massacre and murder as a political factor will be used to suppress Republican votes in the strong Democratic counties, in close States, in the North, as it has been used in the South.

When, therefore the Journal expresses the opinion that "no babe living on the fourth of March next will see the Democratic party re-elected to office," it only says what other words, that the Democratic party has usurped power by massacre and murder in the South and it will not hesitate to perpetrate itself in the North.

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The revivals are ahead in this city. They have come to stay. And the ring is going—or gone!

A Boston editor declares that hash is as wicked as a cigar. Boston hash probably is, unless the cigar is a five-for-a-ceniter.

We are waiting to hear of the sudden and violent death of some unfortunate rural editor who ventures to apply to John R. McLean for a pass on his narrow-gauge railroad.

The campaign liar has thawed out and come to life. And he is more infernally mean and unscrupulous than ever. It would be a great blessing if the Father of Liars would capture his own and take him home.

We have received from Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, of Cleveland, a copy of her new work (issued at Boston by Messrs. D. Lothrop & Company) entitled "How Success is Won." It has 245 pages and contains very interesting, gracefully-written sketches of Peter Cooper, John B. Gough, Whittier, the poet; John Wanamaker, the great Philadelphia merchant; Henry M. Stanley, John Hopkins, William M. Hunt, Elias Howe, junior, Alexander H. Stephens, Thomas A. Edison, Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, and Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, the Chancellor of Chautauqua University.

There is in the book a fine portrait of each of the distinguished gentlemen named.

The Dixons, of Rhode Island, like the Salsburgs, of Delaware, take congressional honors the natural way. Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, who is now filling out the unexpired term of Congressman Chase, is the third of the name who has served in congress from that state. His grandfather, Nathan Fellows Dixon, was a member of the senate from December, 1839, till his death, which occurred in 1842. In December, 1863, the father of the present congressman, Nathan Fellows Dixon, entered the house and served from the same district now represented by his son till 1871. And a cousin of the present congressman, Hon. Jesse L. Moss, is a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, and a good one.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," one of the most remarkable and effective books of the period, and of several others like it, has recently been quite ill at his home in Mayville, New York, at the head of Chautauqua Lake. Since the "Continent," of which journal he was the editor and proprietor, at New York, was sold out he has had (as he phrases it) a "series of ups and downs" which would "have discouraged Job himself." He has been "sick half the time and not well the rest." Still, the Judge is continuing his literary work, furnishing a weekly installment of his new story, entitled, "Black Ice." We understand that the Judge has recently perfected an important invention, and that he is likely to go to Europe, for awhile, to work up its interests. We hope that he may both recover his health and meet with a large measure of success in his new enterprise.

THE WORK OF AN AMERICAN IN LONDON.

No one, man, on a throne or in any walk of life, high or low, ever did so much for the people of London as did George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist, and an American. Indeed his good work in London and America is not simply likely to make his memory live to remotest ages, but the work itself is pretty sure to prove perpetual in its wholesome, beneficent influences. In London Mr. Peabody organized the system of building and maintaining neat, comfortable, well-warmed and well-equipped "model" lodging houses for working people and persons of very small means. And Mr. Peabody's work did not stop with what he himself did or provided for with his money. The London Board of works has put up many blocks of these lodging houses, in which the scant means of thousands of people have been made to administer not only to their sustenance but to their health and prolonged life.

We have before us some figures which show what were the good fruits of Mr. Peabody's fund in London, during the year 1884. Eleven blocks were built in Clerkenwell, with 514 rooms, and eight in Little Cornam street, with 450 rooms. Ten blocks are now in process of erection, which will exhaust the capital, and there is a building loan of \$1,706,660. There are now 10,000 rooms, exclusive of bath rooms and laundries, accommodating over 18,000 people. During the past year the average weekly income of a head of a family among the tenants was only \$5.91. Eighteen thousand people would make quite a city by themselves; and these people are quite as comfortably housed as many well-to-do persons. As will be inferred from what we have stated, they have both rooms and laundries, and all real modern conveniences, for such weekly sums as a man can afford to pay who has an average income of only \$5.91 a week! Then it must be borne in mind in connection with this, that miles of old, filthy rookeries, inhabited with human and other vermin, have been demolished and removed to make room for these fine, massive, clean, wholesome blocks of dwelling houses, with water gas, warmth and pure air, and that probably the most important point is in the fact that with the civilizing influence of soap have come the regenerating power of morality and religion. And as this work is gradually extending its operations over the slums of the great metropolis, with its five millions of people, we may consider its entire physical and moral reconstruction as only a matter of time. And what can be done and has been done in London can be done and ought to be done in New York, Cincinnati and Springfield. Cleanliness and comfort are qualities that are aggressively antagonistic to filth and vice, and poor people should be put in possession of them wherever possible.

OUR CRAZY QUILT.

The Proper Dress for That Fashionable Pastime Called Callathetics.—Leading Colors in Spring Woolsens.

American Designs in Silver Tea Sets.—The Fair Sex As Soldiers.—A New Fancy.

A WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Among the colonial dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little state, which, in its constitution and original costume, is a singular and interesting study. To be more exact, it is the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is an independent state. The sovereign is, indeed, a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the fair sex. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council. The highest authorities, military commanders, and soldiers are, without exception, of the female sex. These amorous ride in the masculine, and wear steel-pointed shoes instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The capital of this little state lies in a most picturesque part of the island in a fruitful plain, and is surrounded by two well-kept fortresses.—Boston Traveler.

THE DINNER TABLE.

It is said that bright-colored satins are not now fashionably laid down the center of the dinner table: that dark plush scarfs, undecorated, but edged with a heavy silk cord, are more popular.

In one fashionable house the formal decoration is confined to small ferns growing in pure white vases upheld by cupids of the same colorless substance, other fanciful designs being utilized for these same receptacles. A new fancy is to lay the thin and narrow slices of the formal decoration, a white satin ribbon is tied around the whole, and a spray of ferns and white lowers laid above.

SILVER TEA SETS.

There is no work done abroad at the present time on silver tea sets equal to the finest work done here—to the costliness in design or originality in workmanship. It is uncommon abroad to find a silver tea set valued at \$1,000, yet here we find them frequently purchased for wedding presents at from \$1,000 to \$3,000.

Early English in design, partly hammered and partly in repousse, with covers to the great dishes and candelabra, uniform in design—at least much more than double this sum. Marine and Corinthian work designs, with a water gull in the midst of the peculiar wave-like effects, seem to be favorites just now, and shells for spoons, with reedy, twisted, coiled and decorated handles, are in great demand. Of the new 5 o'clock tea sets of teaspoons and plates, a handsome and inexpensive wedding present. The silver is oxidized. Each spoon is different and takes the form of a leaf, a shell, a spatula with turned edges, or something of the sort, and each has a slender, stem-like handle, laid on a semi-circular, oriental-looking case. After dinner coffee cups are placed in a case with a set of pure lapis lazuli blue china cups and saucers, with just the faintest line of gold for rim. A cream jug with cover forms part of the set. A slender, leaf-like border, decorated upon a body of burnished silver, the design matching that upon the spoons, the whole exhibiting the utmost refinement.—Brooklyn Eagle.

GYMNASTICS.

Health is a subject much talked about of late, and health exhibitions have become fashionable places of resort for those with time on their hands to lounge away an idle morning, as well as places of interest and instruction for those who are aware of the importance of that health is, and should be, the highest and most desirable of our lives, and when physicians tell us that it may be greatly aided and supported by regular and reasonable movement and exercises, such as gymnastics, riding on horseback and even fencing, which are all like salutary, and most interesting, impressions this fact on the minds of the young and growing, to induce and incite them to use their limbs in every possible way and manner.

Gymnastics, often called callisthenics, when practiced by young ladies and children, are greatly appreciated by the ancients, and has become very fashionable pastimes in these days, but it is necessary to have suitable, easy-fitting dresses when taking lessons of the clever and even talented master and mistresses, especially educated for giving instruction in these exercises.

The pretty gymnastic costumes for children are mostly composed of short trousers and a blouse of gray linen, either ornamented with rows of stitching, or embroidered tastefully with border of bright-colored cotton, and drawn in at the waist into a broad belt and buckle, or clasp; for young and married ladies flannel robes are especially recommended, although dainty arrangements are made up in soft woolen material, and above all dark jersey suits in the pantaloons going down to the middle of the calf, and tucked below, and the blouse, which is high and closed before, completed by a short pleated skirt, trimmed with colored braid, a colored pleated frill goes round the neck opening and encircling the wrists, a band with bow behind behind makes the costume fit well to the figure, yet without pressure.

It would be impossible to enter fully into the principles of gymnastics as practiced by the pupils, but we can only state the results and assure our readers that many diseases, of the chest and stomach have not only been relieved but entirely cured by the daily use of these excellent and healthy exercises; we have seen, too, weak growing girls and delicate, sickly looking children rapidly gain strength, vigor, and elasticity as well as fresh, bright, blooming complexions.—The Nation.

SPRING WOOLENS.

The leading colors for the light cloths shown for spring suits are brown, chiefly in tan and beige tints, grays with no glint of steel, and the never failing navy blue. Much braid is used in favor of the evening dress at watering places. They come in any number of evening tints, in blue, rose, gray, absolute—a pale, yellowish green—lilac, beige, cream, ivory, and milk white. There is a new brown, the American browns the French call it, be-

cause it is so often seen in the hair of American women, a warm chestnut with a touch of red when the light strikes it.

There are many brooches and tapestry weaves and brocades which one must scan closely to tell from embroideries, frise weaves, and others, yet of which dainty designs wrought in machine embroidery scattered thickly over the fabric. There are also others with chenille dots or figures, but these must be carefully selected, since there are only a few wavers in which the chenille does not pull out on slight provocation. To be more exact, the most recent term, so named from the tiny enclaved rings which are raised all over its surface. Another novelty woven in two colors looks as though the one had broken out like measles thickly over the others, and the other is superimposed a braided design in rings and squares. For each and every one of all those fancies comes its matching cloth, and to this will often be added velvet in the same shade for collar cuffs, and revers.—Philadelphia Press.

KHARTOUM.

The Gateway of Central Africa.—The Metropolis of the Slave Dealers.

Khartoum may be called the gate of Central Africa. European civilization enters at one side of the city and African barbarism comes in at the other. Khartoum from the north few tourists have ever made their way, and beyond Khartoum from the south few savages have ever ventured. From the north the Nubian sends his stores of ebony, ostrich feathers, ivory, skins of animals and other products of the desert, and from the south the north the trader carries grain, cotton, gum, Brummagham knickknacks and beads to feed and clothe the "savages pouring at the line." As the entrepot of the products of Central Africa, Khartoum is of some commercial importance. Among the 36,000 people who make up its population there are many Greeks and Italians, while two or three Americans have found profitable investments in furnishing beads and other trumpery to the savages of Kordofan, Ethiopia and Darfour. The traders sell canned fruits, meats and vegetables and make the Bungalow howl through the streets after taking some of their raki as a refreshment. Arabs in their hournaises, Turks with their traditional fez, and the army of British and French soldiers with their knotted and combined locks of hair, standing up like quills of the porcupine, wander through its irregular, narrow and badly-drained streets. It is no wonder that Khartoum is unhealthy. When it rains, great pools of stagnant water are formed, and from these fevers are generated and the deadly miasma does its work among the people.

The street that borders the river side looks down upon the water from an elevation along which stand the palm trees and large gardens of citron and orange trees stand. Many neatly whitewashed buildings stand along the river bank, and these are relieved by the minarets and mosques, which give the place the air of a city in Upper Egypt, like Khartoum in a large degree. There are, of course, the characteristic mud houses, the tropical foliage, the broad palaces and the weeping domes, the deditabas huddled on the beach for repairs, the piles of cotton heaped on the shore, the stacks of gum, the tus of ivory and the stevedore population who brave crocodiles for their paltry paras.

The palace of the Governor is an ugly-looking building facing the river, and the helmeted and capuled negroes who form the guard of honor are dressed in white uniforms. There is a good deal of complex scoundrelism in the city. It is a result of fifty years of slave trade. This has attracted the worst class of the rogues who live on the Levant. An army of men as large as the army of the United States is engaged in capturing the negroes of the Upper Nile, and it is said that 130,000 slaves, worth about \$60 a head, yearly pass through the gateway city.

The Turk, with his Moslem religion, sees no great harm in the traffic, for he is taught polygamy and the virtues of one race to another. At Khartoum the harem is regarded as a sacred institution, as the Koran is the inspired law of the majority. Even if the mountain passes of Abyssinia were sealed up, the Turk would not care to stop at the blocked and all the outlets of Central Africa barricaded, yet it is believed that the same silent caravans will be found starting over the deserts, and the same suspicious slave-dealers sneaking through Khartoum across the Red Sea or the Persian Gulf. For 50 years the south of Khartoum the White Nile is covered with rich cotton fields, which slope away from the banks of the river from five to fifty miles into the interior. The resources of the country are immense, and Khartoum is destined to give instruction in the development of the resources of Central Africa.—New York World.

The Coyote's Voice.

The voice of the coyote, says the Minneapolis Tribune, bears almost the same proportion to the coyote as a mosquito's bite to the mosquito. In each case the living organism is immaterial, except as a vehicle. They say there is only one thing that can imitate a coyote's call, and that is an Indian. This seems to imply that the Indian is the more comprehensive of the two. But it is not so. It is so, for conversely there is only one thing that can imitate an Indian, and that is a coyote. The coyote's voice, moreover, has one peculiarity in which it gets ahead of the Indian; it does not echo. It uses no echo, but the coyotes would not stand it. They have it so, for conversely there is only one thing that can imitate an Indian, and that is a coyote. The coyote's voice, moreover, has one peculiarity in which it gets ahead of the Indian; it does not echo. It uses no echo, but the coyotes would not stand it. 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