

THE COMET.

VOL. I.

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NO. 13.

London has 3,000,000 working people.

Butler has hooked two Presidential nominations so far and the minnows still bite.

It is the speculating banker whose road to ruin is paved with good intentions.

Five of the six murderers hanged on a recent Friday in this country declared that run had led them into crime.

Mrs. Mary E. Pillow, the widow of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, has written a life of her husband, and will publish the book in a short time at Memphis Tenn.

The stingiest man is said to be a miserly old bachelor who lives in Germantown, Pa., and who talks through his nose so as to save the wear and tear of his voice on his false teeth.

The defeat of the Morrison bill has stirred the Democratic heart from ocean to ocean with redoubled zeal and enthusiasm for tax reduction by tariff reform and revision.

A correspondent suggests that if Spain waver the United States to stand guard over Cuba, she should raise the Stars and Stripes there. A very good suggestion.

The London Times devotes two columns to a criticism of the first volume of Blaine's book. It says the narrative is very readable and very creditable to the author.

The Duke of Rutland has taken so heavily to heart the removal of the Duke of Wellington's statue from Hyde Park that he writes: "If it were possible, I would resign my peerage."

In order to impart dignity to the town of Maroa, Ill., forty of the merchants have signed a pledge to wear high silk hats, instead of the wide-brimmed slouches that have been in fashion there.

Mrs. Rogers, the Texas cattle queen, is fifty years old. Her husband, twenty-three years her junior, gave up preaching, but she permitted him to be elected to the Texas Legislature.

A member of the Salem Salvation Army came across a newspaper reporter one day last week, and proceeded to pomel him in scientific fashion for taking undue liberties with his name in the columns of his paper.

Mary Anderson's first week in Manchester brought her \$10,700. It is unprecedented in that city. Our fair and famous country woman is gathering in more shillings abroad, than was ever known before by home or foreign artists.

Mrs. Langtry has so far invested \$47,000 of her earnings in this country in mortgages on New York real estate. She made more clear money during her late season than she did under Mr. Abbey's management.

A would-be poet waited upon a celebrated theatrical lady with two sonnets he had written upon her, and demanded to know which she liked best. She read one, and handed it to him; said, without having read it: "I prefer the other."

AUTHOR'S BUSINESS MEN.—Nearly three-fourths of the "business men" of New York city, appointed to visit Chicago and work for the nomination of Arthur, are, according to the World, "Wall-street brokers and bankers and dot-town speculators."

Now there is talk of another "old ticket." This time it is for the Republicans, and the names are "Lincoln and Hamlin." The Hamlin referred to is Gen. Charles Hamlin, the son of old Hannibal. This would be looting men on their father's names with a vengeance.

The Vice-Presidency is looked upon as a secondary consideration; and in the eyes of the politicians, good enough for a second-class man but it should not be so. Four times in the history of the country has its importance been demonstrated, and there should be strong men nominated, who will do for President.

Bishop Potter proposes that every clergyman who receives a salary of \$3,000 or over shall give an annual percentage to increase the income of clergymen who receive less than \$1,000. The plan is not likely to prevail. Preachers are not intrinsically devoid of business sense.

A mulatto girl with a remarkably pretty but peculiar face was engaged by a shrewd Western showman. He had a tooth extracted from each side of her mouth, and inserted a pair of long tusks, covered her ears with false ones like a bear's, bleached and tangled her abundant hair, and instructed her to utter an unintelligible jargon. Thus she was transformed into a valuable curiosity, and her wages of \$15 a week did not satisfy her. On the arrival of the show in Indianapolis she attempted to quit it, and a row resulted in an exposure of the fraud.

An enthusiastic Kentucky horseman got up in his sleep the other night, took his jockey saddle out to the wood pile, buckled it to a log, mounted and rode several races, then returned to his bed without waking. He went through the motions of riding two closely contested and excited heats.

Referring to the presidential nomination, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, is cited as saying in reply to an inquiry on the subject, "I would not take the second place on the ticket if it were tendered. No, I wouldn't be on either end of the ticket. I am entirely out of politics."

Cyrus H. McCormack, the inventor of the famous reaper which bears his name, has succumbed to the only reaper which could be considered superior to his own. Mr. McCormack was a benefactor of the world, not only through his great invention but by his liberal donations to worthy objects, and his character as a gentleman.

John C. Eno, president of the Second National Bank of New York City, was found to be \$2,000,000 short in his accounts, but his father made good the "deficit." "Deficit" is a good two million dollar word, put wait till some insignificant bank clerk is found two thousand dollars short and see what the word will do.

Hugo Schenk and Karl Schlossarek, who murdered twenty servant girls, were hanged in Vienna. Robbery was the incentive to the murders, the victims being in every case induced by Schenk, under promise of marriage, to accompany him with their savings to some lonely spot, where they were quietly put out of the way.

Mrs. Lewis, the wife of the noted Dio Lewis, figures in the New York newspapers as a heroine. A tramp, finding Mrs. Lewis alone in the dwelling, walked into the dining room and demanded that he be served with a meal like a gentleman. Mrs. Lewis ran for a revolver, leveled the weapon, seized the tramp by the ear and propelled him into the cold, cold world.

It costs the British people nearly four and one-half millions of dollars yearly to keep the royal family in pocket money. Every time there is a wedding or a funeral the loyal subjects are asked to "chip in" for the expenses. The queen manages to eke out a beggarly existence on something over three millions a year. No wonder she has gained the reputation of being somewhat miserly.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention adopted a platform declaring that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue. The following were chosen delegates-at-large: P. F. Kelley, Michael Doran, C. F. McDonald and R. A. Jones. Delegates was not mentioned, yet every delegate that expressed himself on the subject was in favor of Tilden, whose name at all times was greeted with applause.

Edward Bell, of Delaware County, N. Y., is counted among the men who have overdone a good thing. He loaded up his gun and shot a dog and then thought he would make the job more complete by firing the ramrod through the dog. The gun-barrel burst near the breach and Bell's hand was so completely blown to pieces that nothing could be found of it but the thumb. It was found hanging on a bush several rods away.

The Baroness Rivers, who was a Miss Blount, of Mobile, is now revisiting her native city, after long years of absence, and finds few of her old friends alive. Her husband was an officer of the French army, who captured her while visiting Mobile, and who further distinguished himself by getting wounded in a duel with Harry Maury, who afterwards was a Brigade General in the Confederate army.

The late Judah P. Benjamin was noted at the New Orleans bar for his readiness of repartee. On one occasion he was on his third day's argument before a justice of appeal who was politically unfriendly to him, and who, upon being asked an incidental question by Mr. Benjamin, said, with intended sarcasm: "Oh, do not ask me; you have been beyond my depth for several hours." Whereupon the advocate, in a pleasant tone, retorted: "Then I shall cease diving for pearls and gratify your honor by coming to the muddy surface."

Since the beginning of the year the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have shipped a number of cargoes of Locomotives to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Twenty locomotives, now in course of construction in the shops, will close the foreign orders now on hand. Owing to the general dullness prevailing it has been necessary to discharge a squad of workmen nearly every week, which will be continued until the force of 3,000 is reduced nearly one-half. Local orders are expected to keep one-half the hands in employment.

Christian K. Ross has received from the authorities of Quincy, Ill., the photograph of a fourteen-year-old boy, who claims to have been abducted from his home in Philadelphia. He resembles in some respects the lost Charley, but differs from him in other points in such a marked way that Mr. Ross is convinced that it is but one more disappointment.

The Great Bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn has been open one year, having been thrown open to the public May 24, 1883. During the year 6,083,100 foot passengers crossed the structure 587,024 vehicles and 5,151,220 car passengers. The receipts were \$391,770 but from this the expenses are to be deducted. As the cost of the bridge was over \$15,000,000 the gross revenue it will be observed is but little over 2 per cent of the outlay.

Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, was pressed this evening for his opinion on the question whether the nomination of Blaine would cause any considerable number of Irish votes to be transferred from the Democratic to the Republican side. Mr. Sullivan explained that his position at the head of the organization forbade expression from him on the subject; but laughingly remarked: "I'll say this: nominate Phil. Sheridan, and you have the Irish vote."

The special grand jury to investigate the Cincinnati riots has completed its labors. Fifty-four indictments covering twelve crimes were returned, among them one against Tom Campbell, the criminal lawyer who defended Berner for bribery. The foreman of the Berner jury has also been indicted. Campbell immediately appeared before the court and gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance for trial. The grand jury also made a long report analyzing the causes of the riot.

Another bank suspension and another officer too sick to make a statement were reported yesterday. The Union Deposit Company, of Greensburg, Pa., is in the new concern which has deposited its depositors' money where they can't find any trace of it. As in most of the late cases of bank suspension, the only man who can tell head or tail of the affairs of the concern is too sick to tell anything. It is needless to add that the depositors are very sick, too.

Not long since a lady in Denver received a newspaper from her husband, who is in the African diamond fields, in which were wrapped a number of small gems. She, thinking them worthless bits of gravel which had worked their way into the paper during its long trip threw them away. Presently a letter was sent telling their value. She was in great distress at her loss, when it was suggested that possibly her chickens, thirty in number, might have pecked them up. They were all purchased and killed, and twelve of the diamonds found in their crops. Another lady, who had lost an emerald setting of her ring the day before, also found her lost treasure in the same new diamond field.

General Butler has captured one more nomination for President while lots of other aspirants have been wearing out their lives trying to defeat each other at Chicago during the coming week. The soft money advocates, who have been holding a convention at Indianapolis, tendered the Tewksbury statement the privilege of paying the Greenback campaign expenses during the coming contest. He will doubtless accept the honor and the expense in the hope that the Democratic lightning may take a notion to shy his way in July. Butler is the willingest man in America so far as Presidential nominations are concerned.

Mr. Conkling is giving the New York lawyers points in the matter of courtesy. Said he, in speaking in the Hoyt will case to Mr. Van Santwood, also a lawyer: "Would you have any objection to afford me sufficient time to interpose an objection against the admission of some things you read?" "Not at all," replied the witness. "I should deem it the acme of bliss to sit here all week and answer your questions at your pleasure. Still, I have somewhat of a desire to get away." "Thank you," replied the Senator. "We should be painfully grieved to lose you."

Couldn't Remember.
A gentleman who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at auction and rode her home.
"Well, Caesar," said he, to his stable coachman, "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars."
"Dunno, master."
"Yes, but what do you think?"
"Well, massa, it makes me tink of what the preacher said yesterday—something about his money is soon parted. I disremember the first part."

REVENUE REFORM.

The Democratic Battle Cry in the National Campaign.

The Washington Post prints the following interview with leading Democrats in the House of Representatives in support of its demand that a clear and explicit settlement of principle, absolutely committing the Democratic party to the issue of revenue reform in the Presidential canvass, shall be made by the Chicago convention of July: "In my opinion," said Speaker Carlisle, "it will be the duty of the Democratic National Convention when it meets at Chicago to make a clear and unequivocal declaration in favor of tariff reform. The sentiment of the party is overwhelmingly in favor of a tariff for revenue and the convention should so declare."

"I insist," said Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, "that the convention shall not only give voice to the principles aimed at in the Morrison Bill, but that it shall formally and emphatically indorse the course pursued by the supporters of that bill. I want it to be clearly defined whether it is possible for a man to be both a Democrat and a protectionist. My opinion is that the declaration of the convention will be so clear and bold that there will be nothing left for a Democrat to do but to indorse it or get out of the party."

"All the Democratic members of the Illinois delegation in the House," said Mr. Morrison, "are with me in desiring to reduce tariff taxes. We are all in favor of the central idea of the old tariff plank—a revenue tariff. We care very little what words are employed to express the idea, so that it is stated clearly. Whether the convention declares for a tariff only for revenue, as in 1830, or adopt some other phrase, is of little moment. We only ask—and we fully expect—that the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue shall be put to the front."

"You know my position very well," Mr. Cox said; "there has never been any doubt as to my views on the subject of protection. Recent events have not toned down my opinions. 'Not one cent for tribute' is my maxim. I do not expect or desire any new doctrine from the National Convention. The old declaration, 'a tariff for revenue only' is good for me and will meet the views of the New York Democrats."

Said Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York: "So far as I have observed, the zeal of Representatives has been intensified by the defeat of the Morrison Bill. We take our appeal to Chicago, in full confidence that the 155 Democrats who tried to reduce war tariff taxes will fully meet our wishes as regards the chief issue of the campaign."

"The good old Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue is what we expect from Chicago," said Gen. Slocum. "New York stands where she has hitherto stood on this question."

"I am with my colleagues on this question," said Mr. Campbell. "The New York Democrats have taken no backward step since they first uttered the shibboleth, 'A tariff for revenue only.'"

Our old watchword is still good enough for me," said Mr. Adams. "New York is more than ever in favor of a revenue tariff."

"The National Convention," said Mr. Hewitt, "will give us a ringing revenue reform platform. It would not be a Democratic Convention if it did not."
Messrs. Potter, Beach Bagley, Greenfield and Rogers, the Post says, will stand with the gentlemen quoted above. Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, said: "The circumstances under which the National Convention will assemble will furnish much stronger reasons than existed in 1876 or in 1880 for a clear, ringing enunciation of the Democratic doctrine that it is neither lawful, honest nor expedient to impose any tax for any other purpose of government honestly and economically administered. That the platform will be in accordance with the views of those who stood by the Morrison Bill; that it will be as emphatic a declaration as has ever been put forth by any similar body, admits of no doubt. We look to Chicago for a vindication of the effort we have made here in the House to begin the work of revenue reform by reducing war tariff taxes."

Representatives Turner, Clay, Robertson, Habel, Willis, Thompson and Wolford, of Kentucky, expressed themselves as uncompromisingly hostile to a tariff whose object, either primarily or secondarily, is protection.

Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, said: "The Democratic party is in favor of a revenue tariff. My State will expect a platform this year as clear on the revenue question as was the St. Louis platform of 1876. Our true policy is to go straight on the line indicated by the votes and speeches of those who supported the Morrison Bill."
Nearly all the other Missouri Representatives, the Post says, including

Messrs. Hatch, Dockery, Alexander, Graves, Cosgrove, Morgan, Clardy, Bland, Burns, Fyan and Davis, favor tariff reform and "look to the National Convention for a declaration as straightforward as words can make it."

Representatives Van Eaton, Singleton, Money, Muldrow and Barkeley, of Mississippi, favored a revenue tariff plank in the national platform and "a straight, honest assertion of the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue."

Representative Dunn, of Arkansas, said: "All my colleagues voted with me for the Morrison Bill. The National Convention will be a Democratic body, with no Republican contingent present. I should deprecate anything like a fight or any tendency of a split. But the convention will undoubtedly take Democratic ground on the tariff."

Messrs. Jones, Rogers and Peel, of Arkansas, favored revenue reform and war on a tariff for protection.

Gen. Rosecrans said: "I am in favor of a strictly revenue tariff plank; but you must quote me fairly. I think the present tariff should be thoroughly revised, simplified and reduced to the smallest rates of duties which will produce the revenue required for an economical administration of the Government, and so laid as to be just and reasonable protection to labor."

Judge Holman said: "I have always taken it for granted that the old tariff would be nominated and the old platform adopted, including, of course the tariff for revenue only. If the positive declaration of Mr. Tilden should prevent the nomination of the old ticket, there will be no reason to give up the old Democratic doctrine of a revenue tariff as opposed to the protective theory."

Representative Lewis, of Louisiana, said: "The platform of 1876 suited me, and I have not changed my views since that time. I think we shall have the old ticket and the platform."

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, said: "Our delegation, with the exception of Col. Oelbtree, may be written down as solid for a strict revenue tariff platform."

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, said: "Every Representative from my State voted with Morrison. It is not our business to dictate any plank of the national platform, but we expect that in the leading issue of the campaign there will be no hesitancy in declaring the Democratic faith as clearly as it was set forth in 1876 or 1880."

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, said: "I am in favor of an immediate reduction of revenue and I want the internal taxes to stand just as they are for the present. I hope the Chicago platform will sustain the men who have made the fight for revenue reform in this Congress."

"A New England Congressman," said Representative Loverin, of Massachusetts, "who sought to repeal the liquor taxes and let the tariff stand would be in danger of being mobbed when he returned to his home. We are for a straight, strong revenue platform. We must make the issue clear and the fight a hot one."

Mr. Denster, of Wisconsin, said: "The Democrats of my State are united in their support of the effort made here by the supporters of the Morrison Bill. We expect the Chicago Convention to sustain us. I desire reduction of the tariff by additions to the free list."

The number of Democratic Representatives interviewed and quoted by the Post exceeds eighty and the opinions of those above named, as to a declaration of tariff reform principles at Chicago, are fairly representative of all.

In a Quarrel Over a Mine.

Col. Nellis De Borden, who was shot and killed near Plum Tree, North Carolina, on Decoration Day, was a uncle of De Borden Willmot of the law firm of Willmot & Gage, whose office is in the Equitable Building. Mr. Willmot received a dispatch from Mrs. De Borden announcing that her husband had been killed, but not stating the causes that led to the killing.

Mr. Willmot said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that Col. De Borden had been killed in a duel with Capt. Henry Lineback of Mitchell county. Col. De Borden represented the Mica Mining Company, of which Willmot and Gage are counsel. He leased from Carter and English land containing valuable mica mines that he had discovered in Mitchell county. While he was absent from the mines, prospecting, on Decoration Day, State Representative Henry Lineback, his brother-in-law, and others interested with them jumped Col. De Borden's claim. In attempting to take possession of his property the Colonel was killed.

He was 40 years of age, and was a native of Kentucky. During the war he was on Gen. Rosecrans' staff, and was wounded several times. He was a Democrat in politics.

An Attack on Mahone.

RICHMOND, June 1.—For several days past vague whispers have been heard in political circles here of certain sensational developments which were to be made in connection with Mahone, Gov. Cameron, and other leaders of the Mahone faction. Exactly what these developments will be leaked out to-night. The Campaign will to-morrow morning publish a special edition containing charges of a grave nature against the Mahone leaders, and especially affecting Mahone and Gov. Cameron. About a week ago the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Petersburg, Mahone's home, suspended. The Campaign's article will give the history of the organization and transactions of this bank, and charge that the concern was fixed to give privileges to the Mahonites, and allow them to borrow the money deposited by the State Treasurer in that bank by the order of Gov. Cameron, who himself is charged with getting \$20,000 out of the bank on questionable collateral. When Mahone got into power one of the first things he did was to change the State depositories. Among the banks deposited in was the Planters' and Merchants' of Petersburg. This bank, it is charged, was run by the Mahonites, and the State funds were used without security. When the crash in New York came, the bank went under. The story which will appear in the Campaign to-morrow is understood to be in the form of a legal paper prepared by leading lawyers of the State, who were employed to state the question so that it would be a perfect arraignment of Mahone, Cameron, and other leaders of the Mahone party.

Capt. Page McCarty, editor of the Campaign, was asked to-night if the rumor about this matter was true. He replied in the affirmative and said the object of the publication was to force Mahone, Cameron, Wise and Riddleberger into court where the truth or falsity of the allegations could be determined. In other words, he wanted them to institute a libel suit against the Campaign. He said this was not the first time the campaign had made the attempt to bring Mahone into court, but that the charges which would be published to-morrow were the most positive that had been made against Mahone, Cameron, Wise and Riddleberger, and would force the Mahone leaders into the court.

Gov. Cameron is in the city, Riddleberger is in Washington, and Mahone and Wise are in Chicago.

Where Some Great Americans Are Buried.

In this country there is no one national cemetery of pre-eminence. Webster is buried in "an ancient burying-ground," overlooking the sea, near Marshfield, where he lived; and in like manner Clay's grave is near his home at "Ashland," in the cemetery at Lexington. Bayard Taylor lies at Longwood, a little cemetery within sight of his birth-place at Kennet. Seward is buried at Auburn. Franklin's grave, and the tombstone covering his and his wife's remains may be seen from the sidewalk through an iron fence panel in the wall of the graveyard of Christ Church, in Philadelphia. John Dickinson, "the Pennsylvania Farmer," has an almost unmarked grave in the Friends' burial ground at Wilmington, Del.; General Wayne's remains, exhumed at Erie, in the old fort and brought by his son over the mountains in a box seventy-five years ago, are in the old church at Radnor. Alexander Hamilton lies in the Trinity church-yard, New York, with a monument above him. Joseph Rodman Drake's remains lie in a private graveyard of the Hunt family, on Long Island Sound, near New York. Joseph Jefferson, the elder, lies buried in the Harrisburg cemetery, with an epitaph by Chief Justice Gibson. Francis Scott Key, who wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," is buried in Mount Oliver cemetery, at Frederick, Md. James Gates Percival is buried at Hazel Green, Mich. The tomb of of Wilson, the ornithologist, is in the church-yard of the old Wicaco Swedes Church at Philadelphia.—Philadelphia American.

Tempting Tilden.

If Mr. Tilden could have heard the cheers that greeted the mention of his name in Tammany Hall on Friday evening it is not improbable that he would at once allow his friends to declare that he is in the field. Mr. John Kelly waved his white hat wildly, and all the Sachems followed themselves hoarse. It was a great compliment to the Greystone Sage. Why will he not say that he is willing to sacrifice himself. What is to be gained by this painful silence? Every Democrat in the country who is not for himself is for the "old ticket." A loud huzzza would sweep from Maine to Florida, and from Coney Island to the Golden Gate, if word were sent out that Mr. Tilden would consent.—New York Morning Journal.

What a Woman Can Do.

She can say "No," and stick to it. She can also say "Yes," in such a low, soft voice, that it means "Yes." She can sharpen a lead-pencil if you give her plenty of pencils. She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her and enjoy every minute of the time. She can pass a display-window of a draper's shop without stopping—if she is running to catch a train. She can walk half the night with a noisy baby in her arms without once expressing the desire to murder the infant. She can appreciate a kiss from her husband seventy-five years after the marriage ceremony has taken place. She can suffer abuse and neglect for years, which one touch of kindness or consideration will drive from her recollection. She can go to church, and afterwards tell you what every woman in the congregation had on, and in some rare instances can give a faint idea of what the text was. She can look her husband square in the eye when he tells her some cock-and-bull story about being "detained at the office," without betraying in the least that she knows him to be a colossal liar. She can—but what's the use? A woman can do anything or everything, and do it well. She can do more in a minute than a man in an hour, and do it better. She can make the alleged lords of creation bow down to her own sweet will and they will never know it. Yes, a woman can do everything with but one exception; she cannot climb a tree.

A well-informed and reliable correspondent, writing from New York under date of May 28, says: "The lately revived stories about Mr. Tilden's failing health are entitled to no credit, and they receive no credit by those who have the best means of forming a correct judgment in the matter. It ought to be understood that within the week or ten days past the statesman of Gramercy Park has relaxed his policy of exclusiveness, and admits to the Gramercy mansion now almost everybody that has any claim to his attention. His visitors consequently are many, and so far as your correspondent can ascertain they have but one opinion to express on the health question, and this is that at this moment there are few men at his age who are looking so well or presenting more satisfactory evidence of physical vigor. The tremulousness with which he was troubled awhile ago appears to have left him; he walks with a strong, steady step, his deafness is less pronounced, and he converses on public affairs and social and financial topics with a cheerfulness that is quite at variance with the commonly-received notions of his alleged bodily infirmity."

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, formerly of South Carolina but now a practicing lawyer in New York city, has addressed a letter to Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew D. White, delegates at large from New York to the Republican national convention, in which he urges them to vote for the admission of the "straightout" Republican delegates from Virginia. He says: "Straightout" delegates are understood to be ardent supporters of Blaine. The other set are for Arthur, I suppose, until they can make a better bargain with some one else. The "straightouts" were chosen by the remnants of the Republican party in Virginia—the party which voted for Garfield in 1880, and who have a right to call themselves republicans. In the Mahone delegates represent that political gang of freebooters, abhorred by all decent citizens or politicians, led by Mahone and brought into existence to consummate a great fraud on those who have lent Virginia their money. They are, in a true sense, born repudiators—to which disgraceful origin they have added the character of political lusketers and camp-followers, living only for plunder and patronage."

The captain of the steamship City of Rome, who has been so severely censured for disregarding the signals of the vessel which rescued a party of the passengers and crew of the wrecked State of Florida, is out with, endorsed by two other officers of his ship, in which he denies the charges against him. He says that it was impossible for him to clearly understand the signals of the other steamer and that no call was made upon him for assistance. He says that it is not customary for vessels to offer assistance under ordinary circumstances, unless it is asked. While this explanation in a measure clears away the charges against the captain of the City of Rome, what has been said of the indifference of the great ocean steamers is to a great extent, nevertheless true, and the demand that the claims be recognized is none the less timely.

ending a Kiss.—Fond Wife (to telegraph operator)—O sir! I want to send a kiss to my husband in Liverpool. How can I do it?

Obliging Operator, easiest thing in the world, ma'am. You've got to give it to me with ten dollars, and I'll transmit it right away.

Fond wife, if that's the case, the directors ought to put him, a younger and handsomer man in your position. Tableau—operator indignant.

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