

The *Havre-de-Grace Republican* preaches the Baltimore county people a short sermon on the subject of "mob law," taking its text from the Cooper lynching. Evidently our brother of the *Republican* has not seen the true inwardness of this case. He ought to get down to the bottom facts before he assumes to tell our people the difference between right and wrong on such matters.

It is said that Mrs. Grant will realize from the sale of General Grant's book between \$300,000 and \$500,000. The book will also be published in several foreign countries, where it will also meet a large sale, increasing the proceeds to perhaps double the amount stated above. The great anxiety of the dead General to finish this work was that its sale should amply provide for his family and he was able to complete it before the end came.

The Washington correspondent of the *Sun*, noticing a late visit of Senator Gorman's to Washington, says that, upon being asked what ex-Representative Talbott's chances were for the District Attorneyship of Maryland, said that he thought Mr. Talbott would be provided for by the administration, but did not think the District Attorneyship would fall to his lot, because ex-Attorney-General Gwinn had been prominently mentioned for that place.

In the 10th district Mr. Edward S. Peerce is booming for County Commissioner. It is now pretty well understood that Mr. John Smith, who was named for Commissioner, will not be in the fight, and perhaps it is well for him because it is generally believed that he is in some way tied on to the would-be Towson town boss, whose standing in the 10th district is by no means first-class. In fact any man who is supposed to have a taint of Isaac about him wouldn't stand a ghost of a chance in that district. The district is close, with perhaps a small Democratic majority, but in 1879 it gave over one hundred majority against the boss for Clerk, and would more than double the dose should he again push himself on the party.

A former prominent citizen of Baltimore county, while here on a visit a few days ago, asked Boss Isaac, so it is reported, what his chances were for renomination. The Boss replied that there was much talk about who would carry this, that or the other district, but that when the convention met he (the Boss) would surprise a good many of them. He "surprised a good many of them" in the county convention of 1879 and he has "surprised" a great many more since. What additional "surprises" he has in store for the Democrats of the county we shall see by and by. If there is any double-dealing or low trickery to be worked out, he is the one individual who has the ability not only to "surprise" the Democrats but the people of the whole county. Look out for him.

Nothing has yet been definitely settled in the 11th district with reference to the coming Democratic primary. A proposition was made, we learn, that Mr. Quinlan, for Clerk, name two men for the delegate ticket; Mr. Ady, for Sheriff, two, and that the four select a fifth man, but this arrangement had not been consummated this week. It was also proposed that as there were several candidates in the district for the Legislature that they run on the Crawford system, the man getting the most votes to be the choice of the district. Mr. James J. Lindsay, who was a member of the last House from that district, is again a candidate, and his friends claim that he can poll a large majority of the votes. Many of the leading men in the district are for Mr. Quinlan for Clerk, and they are anxious that his claims shall have proper consideration.

Wednesday evening, when the embalmers and undertakers transferred the body to its final receptacle. The hardening process that results from embalming had begun, and the embalmers expressed the belief that the body would remain in its present condition without change for at least six months.

A suit of black broadcloth was placed upon the remains, the coat being a Prince Albert. A white linen standing collar circles the neck and a black silk scarf is tied in a plain bow at the throat. The tie was arranged by Harrison, the servant, and he also adjusted a pair of low-cut patent-leather slippers upon the General's feet when they had been encased in white stockings. The act of tying the silk bows of the slippers was probably the last personal service Harrison may do for his late master. Gold studs were fixed in the shirt front and plain gold buttons in the cuffs.

When the remains had been finally attired and placed within the casket, the double-breasted Prince Albert coat was buttoned closely from top to bottom. The right hand was folded across the breast and the left was disposed in an easy position by the side.

Col. Fred. Grant at this point entered. He approached the casket, and leaning above it some moments, he studied the face of his father in silence. Taking in his own right hand of the General, Col. Grant placed upon the third finger a plain gold ring, and then replaced upon the breast the still, thin hand. Before turning away the Colonel drew forth a small packet of mementos and placed them in the breast pocket of the coat.

Having performed these last direct personal offices Col. Grant retired, and those in charge dropped the heavy plate-glass top of the casket in place, and the casket was sealed by the turning down of sixty screws that press the glass down into its fittings, and which thus renders the casket air-tight.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing quite at length whether it is expedient and proper for a pastor to kiss the female portion of his charge. Without designing to engage in the discussion, we may say that we think the osculatory practice will not be indulged in to any hurtful extent if all selection be forbidden and the pastor be required to so "salute" the female portion of his charge without discrimination. It would thus become one of the most disagreeable of pastoral duties. But that even would be no approach to the unpleasant practice of some denominations where the brethren kiss each other! The sisterhood might possibly be stood, but the line should be drawn this side of the brethren.

A little daughter of Dr. Z. M. Wiley, residing on west Lombard street, Baltimore, was ill on Saturday last and her father sent a prescription to Kirby's drug store, near by, for medicine. In filling the prescription the young clerk, Charles M. Bailey, made a mistake, substituting morphia for some other drug. The medicine was given and the child grew instantly worse and died on Sunday morning. When Bailey's attention was called to the matter he admitted that he had made a mistake in using the morphia instead of the medicine that had been prescribed. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts and Bailey was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Four miles back from the coast of southern New Jersey are the ruins of the deserted village of Allaire. The place was the Utopian dream of James D. Allaire, a wealthy visionary, who built it about 1840, embodying various reformatory and socialistic ideas. He intended that it should be a manufacturing centre, with stores where the inhabitants could buy at low prices, and with schools for the higher education of all the children. The enterprise was a quick and total failure. The walls of the factories are tumbled down and overgrown, and a cracked bell lies at the foot of the steeple from which it fell years ago.

The city of Minneapolis has a curious provision in its law relating to the liquor traffic. Besides charging a license fee of \$500, the law

the transportation of troops and military from 1862 to 1865.

The Grand Army of the Republic already a movement on foot for a splendid statue of to be placed under the dome of the Capitol Washington. Three hundred thousand G Army men are expected to subscribe ten each for the purpose.

Algernon A. Aspinwall, of Pa., has been pointed chief of a division in the Pension vice J. M. Comstock, deceased. The salary \$2,000. A. J. Kelly, of Indiana, has been pointed chief of the assignment division of Patent Office, vice Samuel Mulliken, of transferred.

It is now said in Washington by the friend of ex-Congressman Talbott that he will receive an appointment before Secretary Manning for New York to attend Gen. Grant's funeral. The same friends still claim that he will be Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the place was originally selected for him.

U. S. Treasurer Jordan receives a salary \$6,000 a year, while Mr. Calhoun, who has several months been overhauling the books of Navy Department and devising a new method keeping the accounts, receives \$20 per day paid for Sundays and holidays. He has a number of assistants who receive from \$10 to \$ day.

Col. Wilson, commissioner of public buildings and grounds, in his annual report, asks for \$600 for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion; \$15,000 for lighting the same and grounds, and for the improvement of the grounds north and south of the Executive Mansion, \$10,000, and for repairing the conservatory of same, \$8,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the year ended June 30th, were \$476,850, a decrease of \$90,220,843 as compared with the previous year. The value of exports the year ended June 30th, 1885, was \$741,893, an increase of \$1,380,074, as compared with previous year.

The people of Washington are not pleased because the body of Gen. Grant will not be allowed to rest either in or near that city. They thought the Nation's Capital was the proper place, and this thousands of people concur. The two places suggested were Arlington Cemetery and the Soldiers' Home, either one of which would have been satisfactory to the people of that city.

Ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, is a familiar figure about Washington. He resigned his seat in the Senate to engage in railroading in Georgia and he very soon amassed a fortune of \$500,000. He then went to New York and began speculating on Wall street. At first he made a great deal of money, but he stuck to it too long and he was completely swamped himself. He is not worth a dollar now, so 'tis said.

A committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, appointed at the Portland encampment called on the President a few days ago and presented the resolutions in regard to the right of Union soldiers to be retained in and appointed Government positions. The committee was politely received but the President gave them very little encouragement on the subject, simply assuring them that the laws would be carried out to the letter.

In a letter on the subject of removals of a friend in Arkansas, Attorney-General Garland says: "No person can express surprise at the President's course. He has not deceived the country and I am satisfied he does not intend and it is with the country to stand by him or I can say, as one having some knowledge of the subject, that he is going just about as fast as possible with a due regard to the public service, if people will consent that the