THE IRON HERALD.

PUBLISHED AT

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

C. C. GRIFFEY, Editor.

TERMS:

One Year	$2.50
Six Months	1.25
Three Months	.75

Strictly in Advance.

The Negaunee Iron Herald.

VOLUME IV. NEGAUNEE (L. S.), MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1877. NUMBER 48.

THE IRON HERALD.

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PAPA'S LETTER.

I was sitting in the study,
Writing letters, when I heard:
"Please, dear mamma, Bridget told me
Mamma mustn't be 'isturbed.;

"But I'se tired of the kitty;
Want some ozzer fing to do.
Writing letters, is 'ou, mamma?
Tan't I write a letter, too?"

"Not now, darling. Mamma's busy.
Run and play with kitty now."
"No, no, mamma. Me write letter.
Tan if 'ou will show me how."

I would paint my darling's portrait
As his sweet eyes searched my face—
Hair of gold and eyes of azure,
Form of childish, witching grace.

But the eager face was clouded
As I slowly shook my head,
Till I said: "I'll make a letter
Of you, darling boy, instead."

So I parted back the tresses
From his forehead high and white,
And a stamp in sport I pasted
'Mid its waves of golden light.

Then I said: "Now, little letter,
Go away and bear good news!"
And I smiled as down the staircase
Clattered loud the little shoes.

Leaving me, the darling hurried
Down to Bridget, in his glee.
"Mamma's writing lots of letters.
I'se a letter. Bridget, see!"

No one heard the little prattler,
As once more he climbed the stair,
Reached his little cap and tippet,
Standing on the entry chair.

No one heard the front door open,
No one saw the golden hair
As it floated o'er his shoulders
On the crisp October air.

Down the street the baby hastened,
Till he reached the office door.
"I'se a letter, Mr. Postman,
Is there room for any more?

"'Cause dis letter's doin' to papa.
Papa lives with God, 'ou know.
Mamma sent me for a letter.
Does 'ou fink that I tan go?"

But the clerk in wonder answered
"Not to-day, my little man."
"Den I'll find anozzer office;
'Cause I must go if I tan."

Fain the clerk would have detained him;
But the pleading face was gone,
And the little feet were hastening,
By the busy crowd swept on.

Suddenly the crowd was parted,
People fled to left and right,
As a pair of maddened horses
At that moment dashed in sight.

No one saw the baby figure,
No one saw the golden hair,
Till a voice of frightened sweetness
Rang out on the autumn air.

'Twas too late! A moment only
Stood the beauteous vision there;
Then the little face lay lifeless,
Covered o'er with golden hair.

Reverent they raised my darling,
Brushed away the curls of gold,
Saw the stamp upon the forehead,
Growing now so icy cold.

Not a mark the face disfigured,
Showing where a hoof had trod;
But the little life was ended—
"Papa's letter" was with God.

—*The Pacific Baptist.*

THE OLD STONE HOUSE.

Many years ago, in the village where I then resided, a dwelling, commonly called "the old stone house," together with the small but fertile farm on which it stood, was offered for sale. This property had descended in the family of its original owner for nearly a century, and the departure of the last heir gave me the opportunity I had long desired of becoming its possessor.

The place was handsome in itself, while the rapid rise of real estate in its neighborhood would, I knew, soon cause it to double in value. I was not to be deterred from so desirable an investment by certain unpleasant rumors which had lately attached themselves to this ancient home of the Wardlaws. The foundation for these had, no doubt, been afforded by the following circumstances:

The blood of the family just named had been tainted with insanity for several generations, and its last two surviving members had come to sudden and mysterious ends. These two were uncle and nephew—both single men, and residing almost alone together in the family mansion.

Somewhat late in life, the former had been visited by the hereditary curse of his race, and, in consequence, was removed to an asylum. The nephew, of course, succeeded to the virtual ownership of the estate.

After the lapse of a year, however, the elder Wardlaw unexpectedly recovered his reason, returned home, and resumed his former position. A few months later he suddenly disappeared. He was never afterward heard of, nor was any clew found to his fate, excepting that some weeks subsequently a strange man called at the house with a hat, which, he said, had been taken from a mill-dam ten miles off, whither it must have been conveyed by the swollen waters of the creek that ran through our village.

This hat bore Mr. Wardlaw's name, and was recognized as his by his nephew. The latter stated that his uncle had for some time previous given tokens of returning mental disorder, and was therefore watched as closely as possible without arousing his suspicions. He must have contrived, however, to escape unnoticed during the stormy winter's night, and had, probably, either committed suicide or fallen into the stream by accident. The nephew's reputation being unblemished, the authorities had no alternative but to accept the theory thus offered, and the matter appeared to be set at rest forever.

A few months after these occurrences, the nephew himself passed away, even more completely and inexplicably, from human sight and knowledge. Not the slightest trace of him was ever recovered, nor could even a plausible conjecture be hazarded concerning his fate, except that he too had strayed away in a fit of insanity, though never known to have been thus affected.

His affairs was left in a very disordered condition, the house and grounds being heavily mortgaged. A foreclosure quickly took place; and thus I was enabled to become their proprietor. I wished to take up my abode in the picturesque old mansion, but my wife, who was in a delicate state of health, was so strongly opposed to the idea that I was compelled to relinquish it.

Then I sought for a tenant, and soon found one in the person of Squire Goodrich, recently arrived in our neighborhood. He staid twenty-four hours on the premises, and then gave up his occupancy, declaring his willingness to forfeit a year's rent rather than face the terror of another night in the old stone house.

By his account, and that of his family, nothing unusual had been seen, but he and his wife had been kept awake all night by screams and curses, seeming to come from beneath the floor of their room, together with sounds as of "pounding and hammering" on the walls.

I released the Squire from his contract on very easy terms—only requesting him to keep as quiet about the matter as possible. His successor was Deacon Trowbridge, whose eminent piety, I thought, would surely render him proof against all diabolical assaults and visitations. In this belief I was sorely disappointed.

On the third morning after beginning his residence, the good man called on me in a high state of alarm and indignation, protesting that I should pay dearly for inveigling him upon premises which I must have known were already occupied by the Evil One or his emissaries. In vain I affirmed my ignorance and incredulity; the deacon was not to be pacified until I had not only canceled our agreement, but paid him a considerable sum by way of indemnity, and to prevent further exposure.

So far as I could gather, his experience had not varied much from that of Mr. Goodrich, the nightly disturbances still consisting merely of sounds.

By this time I was naturally a little discouraged as to the prospect of finding a good, permanent tenant for the old house. The unfavorable reports concerning it had gained additional force and currency, and few, indeed, for miles around, were those who could now have been induced to spend a night under its roof. To sell the place at present would involve a heavy sacrifice. I was beginning to think of tearing down the house, and dividing the farm into building lots.

Just then my wife, whose health rendered a change of climate advisable, accepted an invitation from a former school-mate, who was settled in Florida, to spend the winter with her at St. Augustine.

My business made it impossible for me to accompany her, and, when she had left me, I was at liberty to enter upon a personal investigation of the mysteries which threatened to affect seriously the value of my new acquisition.

I at once proceeded to shift my quarters to the old house; but, as I had expected, no one could be persuaded to share them with me at night. If I persisted in my enterprise, I must face my ghostly adversaries alone. The prospect, I confess, was not an agreeable one; but I was not to be daunted.

I began by providing myself with an excellent six-shooter; next I made a thorough exploration of the premises, without finding anything remarkable. When night came, I retired to the large chamber on the second floor which had been occupied by my predecessors.

This room was built and furnished after the quaint fashion of a long-past generation. Its walls were wainscoted in heavy oak. The bed—a huge four-poster of funereal aspect—stood in the middle of the floor, facing a large bay-window which was deeply shaded by ivy, which was trained over the front of the house.

Altogether, the apartment, though far from comfortless, wore decidedly an air of gloom. I sat up reading for about two hours without being disturbed in any way; and then, feeling half inclined to laugh at my previous apprehensions, prepared myself for bed.

I looked carefully to the priming of my revolver, and laid it within my reach on a small stand beside the bed, together with a lamp, which I kept burning. Thus prepared, I fortified myself spiritually by reading a chapter in the Bible, and soon fell asleep.

I dreamed, and my dreams in the beginning were of an agreeable character; but at length I seemed to be wandering in a forest, where I was surrounded and taken captive by a band of Indians. I was bound to a stake, and, as a hideous old squaw advanced to apply a burning brand to my shrinking flesh, my appeal for mercy was answered by a malignant war-whoop. At this moment I awoke.

The moon had risen, and her rays, streaming through the ivied and diamonded panes of the bay-window, fell in a fantastic pattern on the bare, oaken floor. Everything wore the same air of somber repose; yet still the notes of that barbarous outcry were falling, fully and distinctly, on my astonished ears. They ceased—could I have been dreaming with my eyes open! No! Again the shout arose, shrill and appalling, as if from the bowels of the earth.

Every hair on my head seemed to stand on end, and I grasped convulsively the handle of my trusty weapon. The sounds died away, and then came a dull, muffled noise, as of blows against the paneling of the walls. I fired in the direction thus indicated; a deep groan followed, and all was still again.

As may be supposed, I slept no more that night. With one hand on my revolver, I lay for some time peering vainly into the surrounding darkness. Neither sight nor sound disturbed me further. Having regained composure, I began to reflect upon the circumstances, and finally resolved on a plan of proceedings for the morrow.

When morning came, I rose early, partook of a hearty breakfast, and met the inquiries and congratulations of my neighbors with a degree of coolness which, I could plainly see, rather disappointed them. I merely said that a revelation had been afforded me last night which might lead to an important discovery, but that, in what I was about to do, I should require to be accompanied by three stout, courageous men, if such would volunteer their services. These were soon selected from a number who offered themselves, while the wiser portion of the assembly openly manifested their opinion that the terrors of the previous night had unsettled my reason.

I at once led the way with my chosen auxiliaries, all others being excluded, to the haunted chamber. There we proceeded to sound carefully with iron bars the oaken paneling of the walls. All seemed firm and solid, except at one spot, behind which it was easy to detect that an empty space existed. The board was broken into without any ceremony, when we found that it had been a sliding door, fastened with a spring, and opening directly on the head of a narrow, precipitous stone staircase, constructed in the thickness of the wall, and winding down into utter darkness.

Lights were procured, and we descended, but soon encountered a most dreadful and overpowering odor. This grew stronger until we reached the foot of the staircase, as low down, apparently, as the foundation of the building. There we stumbled over an object which proved to be a dead body. It was that of an aged man, covered with blood and filth, and emaciated to the last degree. His only garment was a shirt of the coarsest tow-linen, and his gray hair and beard were long and matted. Death appeared to have been recent, as the body still retained a trace of warmth, and a deep wound on the back of the head seemed to show that it had either been caused or hastened by a fall down the flinty steps. These steps, we found, led directly into the cell which had evidently been the abode of this unfortunate. What here met our gaze is almost too horrible for belief or narration.

The cell was of stone, scarcely eight feet by ten in dimensions, and lighted high up by a single aperture resembling the grating of a drain. Its bare walls and floor, as well as the rough wooden bedstead, which comprised all its furniture, were thickly besmeared, or rather plastered, with clotted blood, mingled here and there with pieces of half-putrid flesh. The disjointed bones of a human skeleton were strewn in every direction, so that it seemed as if we had penetrated to the cavern of some carnivorous beast.

In one corner an earthen pitcher lay overturned and broken, and near it was a wooden platter, which had once contained food. As we gazed, the hideous picture of madness, crime, and retribution seemed to rise before us in all its imaginable details. The corpse was at once recognized as that of the elder Wardlaw—the insane uncle—imprisoned in this unsuspected den by his only relative, while supposed to have wandered forth and perished long ago.

Startled, probably, the night before, by the report of my pistol, he had fallen down the stairs and fractured his skull. The bones—the blood—the mutilated flesh—what was to be inferred from these, save that the nephew, while visiting his victim, had been accidentally caught in his own device of the sliding panel, with its secret spring, and had expiated his crime by death at the hands of the maniac, *and partial interment in a living tomb!* We gazed a few moments on the accursed sight, and then, as by a common impulse, turned away, and sought the upper air without a word.

Assembled in the chamber above, we pledged each other never to reveal to the world the truth of what we had witnessed. No good purpose could be served by dragging before the general gaze those desecrated relics of humanity, or subjecting them to the idle formalities of an inquest. The panel was securely fastened up, and the dead were left as we found them. There, for aught I know, they still remain, awaiting the dread summons which shall arouse from their graves the innocent and the guilty, and lay bare the secrets of the "Old Stone House."

Thurlow Weed's Hat.

It has been the daily custom of the venerable Thurlow Weed during the hot summer months to visit Washington Market, and to send to his residence, No. 12 West Twelfth street, from six to a dozen baskets of fruit. Punctually at 4 o'clock he has opened his hospitable doors to a company of pale women and sickly children, and the baskets have been speedily emptied.

The neighbors and intimate friends of Mr. Weed were considerably astonished on last Friday to see him walking bareheaded through the pouring rain. He stopped every little boy and girl he met, as well as many parents of little boys and girls, and asked of each, in a tone of sadness, whether he or she had seen a wicked little boy with a big hat.

In the war of 1812 Mr. Weed was a drummer boy in the Bluetail Regiment. The uniform he wore was severely simple. It consisted of a torn shirt, a well-patched pair of pants, and—a hat. After the wars he carefully laid aside the hat. It is kept in a box, and only taken out when Mr. Weed desires to buy a new hat. A week ago he sent for his hatter to come and see the old Bluetail hat, and make a new one as nearly like it as possible. The hat was made. It was to have been worn yesterday on the annual visit to Saratoga. On Friday afternoon the new hat reposed on the rack in the hall. Mr. Weed's eyes wandered to it as he stood dispensing fruit and kind words. Suddenly a little bareheaded boy approached him, holding a hat with an immense flappy rim. It was a very deep hat, and held nearly half a bushel of fruit. Mr. Weed is very near-sighted, but for a moment, as he emptied the fruit into that hat, he seemed staggered by its dimensions.

"Boy," he remarked, "either you have a very big head, or that hat doesn't belong to you."

The boy laughed, and darted out of the open door, carrying away the hat filled with fruit. The baskets were emptied, and Mr. Weed turned to enter his private room. As he passed by the hat-rack he stopped short. The hat was gone. Who could have taken it? Mr. Weed remembered, and, with a faint blush on his cheeks, walked out bareheaded into the rain, sheltered only by his umbrella, in quest of that boy. Capt. Byrnes, of the Mercer street police, was notified, and the family were informed by Mr. Weed that they could not leave town until the hat should be recovered.

THE LOST HAT RECOVERED.

A pleasant-faced, blue-eyed boy modestly rang at Mr. Thurlow Weed's door yesterday morning and asked to see him. Carefully wrapped up in paper he carried a parcel. As he stood in the presence of the venerable sage the tears filled his eyes and his voice trembled. "Mister," began the boy, "here's your hat; I didn't mean to steal it. While you were fillin' the other boys' hats with fruit I took it, for I had no hat, and I wanted to bring home some fruit to mother. I read in the *Sun* about the ungrateful boy stealing your hat, and I felt awful bad. Here's the hat, sir."

Mr. Weed patted the boy on the head. He took the much-prized hat, smiled affectionately upon it, gave the boy a few kindly words of advice, and encouraged him to do well.

Mr. Weed last night greeted his many friends and delighted in repeating the story of how he lost and found his hat—the famous hat of the Bluetail regiment of 1812.—*New York Sun.*

Durability of Timber.

The *Railway Age* gives some interesting facts in regard to the durability of timber:

The piles of a bridge built by Trajan, after having been driven more than 1,600 years, were found to be petrified four inches, the rest of the wood being in its ordinary condition.

The elm piles under the piers of London bridge have been in use more than 700 years, and are not yet materially decayed.

Beneath the foundation of Savoy place, London, oak, elm, beech and chestnut piles and planks were found in a state of perfect preservation, after having been there for 650 years.

While taking down the old walls of Tunbridge Castle, Kent, there was found in the middle of a thick stone wall a timber curb, which had been inclosed for 700 years.

Some timbers of an old bridge were discovered while digging for the foundations of a house at Ditton Park, Windsor, which ancient records incline us to believe were placed there prior to the year 1369.

The durability of timber out of ground is even greater still. The roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, was framed in the year 816, and now, after more than 1,000 years, it is still sound, and the original cypress-wood doors of the same building, after being in use more than 600 years, were, when replaced by others of brass, perfectly free from rot or decay, the wood retaining its original odor. The timber dome of St. Mark, at Venice, is still good, though more than 850 years old. The roof of the Jacobin convent, in Paris, which is of fir, was executed more than 450 years ago.

They add that the age of our country's settlement does not enable them to refer to examples of like antiquity; but many old white-pine cornices here exist, which, having been kept properly painted, have been exposed to the storms of more than 150 years. The wood is still sound, and as good as when they were made, while freestone, in the same neighborhood, has decayed badly in less than fifty years.

Closeness of the United States Senate.

The political complexion of the next Senate, which meets in special session Oct. 15, is as follows, so far as the politics of the Senators is at present defined: Republicans, 39; Democrats, 33; Independent Republicans, 1. There are three vacancies—one from South Carolina, caused by the retirement of Senator Robertson, and two from Louisiana, one being the vacancy caused by the retirement of Senator West, and the other being known as the Pinchback vacancy, which has existed for four or five years past. The applicants for the South Carolina vacancy are David T. Corbin, Republican, and M. C. Butler, Democrat. The applicants for the two Louisiana vacancies are William Pitt Kellogg, Republican, and J. B. Eustis and James Lewis, Democrats. Should these vacancies be filled by Democrats, the Democrats would have thirty-six members.—*New York Times.*

SENATOR MORTON has property to the value of about $25,000.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Stoughton's Reply to Judge Black.

"'The Electoral-Conspiracy' Bubble Exploded."

The Action of Congress in the Organization of the Commission.

A Review of the Cases of Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton's article, under the title, "'The Electoral-Conspiracy' Bubble Exploded," in the September number of the *North American Review*, begins with an arraignment of Judge Black's political career. After quoting the sentences in which lies the gist of Judge Black's accusation, Mr. Stoughton says:

"Consider now the position of the country in reference to this question. The Senate was Republican by a considerable majority; the House Democratic by a large majority. The President of the Senate was an earnest Republican, entertaining the opinion that he had the power to count and declare the vote, as was done in the case of Gen. Washington and of several succeeding Presidents. A large majority of the Democrats believed that, if permitted to perform that duty, he would decide Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler elected. They resolved to prevent this. Eminent Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who concurred in the opinion that the power to count the electoral vote was vested in the two houses, were willing to aid in devising some scheme by which a President and Vice President could be declared elected; for it was not hoped, much less expected, that both houses would concur in counting or rejecting the vote of either of the contested States—the rejection of even one being sure to result in the election of Tilden and Hendricks, while to count all as returned would as certainly elect their opponents. It was a critical period in the history of the country. The political advantage was, however, in favor of the Republicans. A majority of the electors regularly returned in pursuance of the laws of the several States were Republican. The vast majority of that party firmly believed it to be the duty of the President of the Senate to count and declare the electoral votes as returned. They, therefore, naturally opposed any other method as unconstitutional, and as involving a possible, if not probable, surrender of the advantages gained in a canvass of almost unprecedented severity. The two parties were thus at a deadlock. Neither would yield to the other, and many good citizens, many leading statesmen and politicians of both parties, foresaw, as they thought, in the crisis impending, great danger to the peace and security of the nation, if provision were not speedily made for counting the contested electoral vote. To attain this, some of the ablest intellects on both sides in the Senate and House were employed, and at length the scheme which finally ripened into the Electoral bill was devised. It encountered the decided opposition of some of the most eminent Republican members of the two houses. The chosen confidential friends, the appointed henchmen, of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President were earnestly engaged in framing and amending the bill until it attained the form in which, by a Democratic vote almost unanimous, it finally passed—but one Democratic Senator opposing it, while in the House it received in its favor 191 votes to 86 against it. It is, indeed, undeniable that the Electoral Commission was in a large degree the creation and offspring of the Democratic party, its leading members uniting for that purpose with patriotic Republicans willing to surrender a political advantage to secure the peace and tranquility of the country, seriously imperiled, as they believed, by threats of Democratic leaders, who asserted that if the Republican candidates should be declared elected by the President of the Senate, the House of Representatives would proceed to elect and forcibly install Tilden as President. * * *

"And here we ask, What is the 'Electoral Conspiracy' which Mr. Black flaunts at the head of his article? Did it consist in the conception and organization of the Electoral Commission? If it did, who were the conspirators? If he shall venture to say it consisted of something else, will he tell us of what? He intended, we regret to say, to convey to his readers the false impression that the formation of the commission was the result of a Republican conspiracy to fraudulently elect a President and Vice President of the United States—carefully concealing the fact that it was not only the result of a compromise, but of one urged upon Republicans as the only means of averting dangers to the country threatened by their political opponents. These, and not Republicans, were the conspirators, if conspiracy there was. The lamentations, complaints and denunciations of Judge Black are not, under the circumstances, to be commended. Men, after being worsted in fair encounter, especially if they have had the choice of weapons, rarely whine or call names. * * *

"The power of the State to appoint electors being vested exclusively in the Legislatures, and not in the people of the several States, and the only constitutional power of Congress over the subject being to fix the day of their appointment and of giving their votes, it follows that, no matter by what mode or subject to what conditions the State Legislature shall direct their appointment, its determination is absolutely final. Thus, if the Legislature of Massachusetts should—as has been done, we believe, in South Carolina—choose electors by the votes of its own members, or authorize the Justices of its Supreme Court to elect them, or should direct that a body consisting of three or more canvassing officers should examine the votes cast for electors and certify which were lawful and who were elected, such certificate, or that of the Supreme Court, or of the proper certifying officer of the Legislature, in the cases supposed, would be decisive evidence of the appointment of electors in the manner directed by the Legislature, and would be final and conclusive upon Congress or any other tribunal empowered to count and declare the electoral vote. Nor would the effect of this be changed if by the law of a State the canvassing officers were authorized, in counting the votes, to reject such as in their judgment had been fraudulently cast, or those cast in a town or district where, by reason of fraud, violence, intimidation, or murder, a fair election had not been held. The power of a Legislature to confer such authority cannot be doubted, and the choice of electors, uninfluenced by fraud, violence, intimidation, or murder, seems an appropriate and just method of securing their appointment. * * *

"Take, by way of illustration, the case of Louisiana. Its Legislature had directed that five persons should be the returning officers for all elections in the State; a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum and have that power. They were to meet in New Orleans, receive from the Commissioners of Election the statements by them made of the votes cast at the various polls throughout the State, canvass and compile the same in duplicate—one copy of which they were to file with the Secretary of State, and of the other to make public proclamation by printing in the official journal and other newspapers, in which they were to declare the names of all persons and officers voted for, the number of votes for each person, and the names of persons duly and lawfully elected. The returns of elections thus made and promulgated were declared to be evidence, in all courts of justice and before all civil officers, of the right of any person named therein to hold and exercise the office to which by such return he was declared elected.

"The power of the Legislature to pass such a law cannot be doubted. Its validity, and the conclusive effect due to the action of the Returning Board thus constituted, have been passed upon by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Hence the palpable error of Judge Black, who says, 'It is not denied that the sole power of appointing electors for the States of Louisiana and Florida is in the people,' and adds, 'The seven reminded the eight, but reminded them in vain, that the due appointment, which nobody in the world except the people had the least right to make, was the very thing which they were there to find out.' And, near the close of his article, he states, 'After all, there was but one question before the commission. Had the American people a right to elect their own Chief Magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, fought for it often, and now, it fairly being imbedded in the constitution, it cannot be destroyed except by a force strong enough to overthrow the organic structure of the Government itself.' Who should know better than the author of these high-sounding phrases that all are utterly destitute of foundation? They were, however, essential to point his libels against the majority of the commission; for, unless it was the duty of its members to violate the law of the State, disregard the finding of the Returning Boards, scrutinize the polls, and count the vote given for electors, his argument fails, and his denunciations degenerate into low and vulgar abuse. Hence his unfounded assertion that the people alone had power to appoint the electors, and his rash declaration that the one question before the commission was: Had the American people a right to elect their own Chief Magistrate? No such question was before it. They have no such right imbedded in their constitution or elsewhere; nor have the people of Louisiana or Florida the power to appoint electors—that being, by the supreme law of the land, vested *in* each State, to be exercised in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct.

"Indeed, those who framed and adopted the constitution of the United States were careful to exclude from the American people the right to elect their Chief Magistrate. After providing for the appointment of electors, that instrument declares that, should they fail to elect a President, the President shall be chosen by the House of Representatives, each State, small or large, having but one vote. By this method a President may, as Senator Morton has in the last number of this *Review* demonstrated, be elected, not by the American people, but by forty-six members of the House of Representatives, against the wishes and the vote of the other 247. It is a waste of time and space to expose misrepresentations like those we encounter in almost every sentence of Judge Black's article. Examine them, and but a poor skeleton remains.

"The question before the commission was not, Had the American people a right to elect their Chief Magistrate; not, What was the vote for electors at the polls either of Florida or Louisiana—for in both States substantially the same Returning Boards existed—but who were appointed electors by those States and by the State of Oregon in such manner as their Legislatures had directed. A State acts and speaks through its officers duly constituted; and the canvass and declaration by the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida, and by the Secretary of State of Oregon were the acts and declarations of those States. They could thus, and only thus, manifest their will to appoint electors; and those declared to be such, by Returning Boards or officers having exclusive power to do so, were appointed by those States in the manner directed by their Legislatures.

"Judge Black admits that 'It is undoubtedly true that the State has the right to speak on this subject through her own organs, and, when she does so speak, her voice should be regarded as true;' and he then proceeds to declare that the Governor is her proper organ for that purpose, and that, as the Hayes electors had the executive certificate of Florida and Louisiana, it would not have been unreasonable to hold it conclusive unless tainted with fraud; and this, he says, gave the eight great legal advantage, which, he adds, they threw away as worthless because they were 'hedging for Oregon.' This statement contains a gross perversion of the truth, and of the purpose of a majority of the commission. The Governor of the State was not the organ of either Louisiana, Florida, or Oregon, to declare or certify who were electors. He had no power to canvass the vote cast or to declare the result, or to state who had been appointed electors. He was as powerless in these respects as the meanest private citizen, and for the reason that the Legislatures of those States had conferred upon a Secretary of State and upon Returning Boards, of which he was not a member, the exclusive jurisdiction before mentioned. Hence, although by act of Congress certified copies of the list of electors are to be furnished to them by direction of the Executive of the State, which, with their votes for President and Vice President, are to be transmitted to the President of the Senate, the list so certified is founded wholly upon the final action of canvassing and returning officers, who, in the language of Judge Black, are the organs of the State, speaking her voice, which should be regarded as true. The commission therefore held that, while the final determination of Oregon, Louisiana, and Florida thus expressed must be obeyed, it might descend beneath mere Executive certificates of what those organs had done and declared, and from their own records read the will and hear the voice of the State."

After a description of the "loathsome fraud" by which it was attempted to return a Tilden elector from Oregon, the writer goes on to the case of Florida: "With his usual positiveness, Judge Black asserts that in Florida the statute creating the Returning Board gave it ministerial powers, and no authority to reject votes actually cast for any cause whatever, and the Supreme Court of that State had so decided. He also averred, with equal assurance, that the Returning Board of Louisiana acted under a void statute, and without the least authority to do what it performed; and this in the face of a decision of the highest court of that State. Party passion and professional zeal, coupled with professional defeat, inspire reckless statements. That of Judge Black, that the Florida statute gave only ministerial powers to the Returning Board—by which he means authority only to count and not to reject votes—is answered from the statute itself, which declares:

"'They shall proceed to canvass the returns of said election, and determine and declare who shall have been elected to any office;' and, 'if any such return shall be shown or shall appear to be so irregular, false, or fradulent that the board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration.'

"In the language of Mr. Justice Bradley, in the singularly clear and able opinion by him delivered in the Florida case, this statute clearly required quasi-judicial action; and he adds that to controvert the finding of the board would be not to correct a mere statement of fact, but to reverse the decision and determination of a tribunal.

"The powers of the board were not, therefore, as stated by Judge Black, ministerial merely, but judicial. Its duty was to canvass the returns, and to determine and finally declare who had been elected to office; and, if any return of votes was so irregular, false or fraudulent that the board should be unable to determine the true vote of the polling district, such return was to be rejected and excluded in the final determination. Guided by this law—the supreme will of the State of Florida—the result reached and declared was that the Hayes electors and a Democratic Governor had been duly elected; and, in so deciding, no existing decision of the Supreme Court of that State was disregarded.

"Judge Black complains bitterly because the commission refused to hold a decision obtained by writ of quo warranto before a Judge of Florida conclusive in favor of the Tilden electors—he asserting that, 'By all reason and all authority the commission was bound to respect this as conclusive evidence.' He then says: 'They did not do it; they allowed the judgment to have no effect at all. They but looked to see what it was, and immediately swept it out of sight. They put it far from them, and then proceeded to pronounce a different judgment, which suited the Hayes men better.'

"Now, what was this proceeding, and how and for what purpose was it instituted? The Hayes electors had been declared duly appointed by the only State authority having that power. The day arrived on which, by the law of Congress, they must cast the electoral vote of the State, or it would be lost, and the election of Tilden made certain. They had assembled for the purpose of performing that duty, when they were served with a writ of quo warranto, which, in substance, commanded them to show cause, at a future day, before a single Judge, by what warrant or title they claim the right to act as electors. This proceeding was instituted by persons claiming office as Tilden electors who averred, in substance, that the Hayes electors were in possession of the office, claiming the right to perform its duties. It was a litigation which might be continued, by appeal and otherwise, for years, and was quite sure to last for several months—long after the 4th of March. What were the Hayes electors to do? Were they to refrain from casting their votes until the proceedings should end? Were they to delay this even for a day? If they did, they could not cast the electoral vote of the State at all, for by the constitution the day of giving such votes 'shall be the same throughout the United States.' Was the State to lose its electoral vote because disappointed and mischievous politicians saw fit to obtain from the Judges of their choice a writ the purpose of which was to defeat the expressed will of the nation, by a litigation which could be terminated or continued at their pleasure?

"The Hayes electors cast and certified their vote, as duty demanded, and with that ended all their functions. The litigation proceeded, and, true to the work expected of him, the Judge, a few days before the vote of Florida was counted, decided that the Hayes electors were not duly appointed. * * *

"And, finally, we suggested that it would be extremely dangerous to permit any interference whatever by Federal or State courts with the office or functions of Presidential electors upon the pretext that they were not duly appointed—a pretext easily manufactured, and one which, in the hands of a partisan Judge, might result in great and permanent mischief. We commend these views to Judge Black in the hope that, in his calmer moments, a little reflection may lead him to a change of mind concerning the effect of quo warranto proceedings, and to a milder mode of expression toward those who differ with him on that subject."

Mr. Stoughton then recurs to an attack upon Judge Black as a member of Buchanan's Cabinet; makes a defense of Southern Republicans and speaks as follows of those Northern Republicans who went to Louisiana to inspect the operations of the State Returning Board:

"Judge Black has certainly omitted nothing, of slander, nothing of reprobation, nothing of denunciation, of all those who in any manner aided in securing the elevation of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, which the most violent and reckless of his party can desire. He has even assailed those who, at the request of the President, went to New Orleans to witness the count of the electoral vote by the Returning Board after it was known that, at the request of Mr. Tilden, several distinguished Democrats were to attend there for that purpose. Of the Republicans who went there Judge Black with unblushing effrontery declares: 'They might have caused a true count of the vote if they had wished it; one word of reprobation from them would have paralyzed the rascality of the Returning Board.' And he adds, they 'encouraged, aided and abetted by every means in their power the perpetration of the great fraud, and after it was done held it up as a righteous act.' Perhaps, after the many exposures already made of the misrepresentations which jostle and crowd each other from the beginning to the end of Judge Black's article, a presumption arises against him such as the common law invokes against one who swears falsely with knowledge. If so, this unfounded charge deliberately made against men who undertook, without compensation, at great personal sacrifice to perform what they and others of both parties deemed a public service is already answered. They met, in presence of the Returning Board, and at its request eminent Democrats who were present upon a like invitation, and attended daily before it, nothing whatever being done by its members except in presence of the representatives of both political parties, and of their stenographic reporters, from the time the board organized until its labors closed and its members had retired to deliberate upon the testimony before them. To have interfered with their duties, to have proffered them advice for the purpose of influencing the result of their deliberations, and especially to have reprobated them, as suggested by Judge Black, would have been a gross outrage upon them personally, an insult to their office, and most disrespectful to the State, whose supreme organs they were. There is no reason to suppose they failed to exercise a wise and just discretion."

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Four Men Taken from Jail and Hung by a Mob.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Ever since the hanging at Owenton, Ky., a short time since, of Richard Shuck, for the murder of Parish, Henry and Owen counties have been agitated by the horrible details of cruel murders, brought out by his confession on the gallows, and in his published statement. The result of this confession was the arrest of "King" Jim Simmons, Bob, Joe, and Sam Goodrich, and David Carter, all of whom were implicated, with others, in the commission of numerous murders for the purpose of robbery. These men have for the past ten days been on trial before an examining court in Newcastle, Henry county, on various charges of robbery and murder. Excitement has run very high among the good people of that county, as the fearful details of the butcheries by King Jim's gang have been made known, and when, last week, David Carter, one of its members, "squealed" on his thug companions, and the bones of slaughtered victims were found at places designated by him, it was thought the law would lose its power, and that the outraged people would take from the officers of the court its prisoners and summarily mete out to them that justice which the tardy court would so long postpone. Calmer judgment prevailed, however, and the trials went on, resulting in the committal, on various charges, without bail, of Jim Simmons, leader of the gang, and Bob, Joe, and Sam Goodrich, Carter having been allowed to go free in consideration of the valuable evidence he had given for the Commonwealth. The accused men were remanded to jail, taking occasion, however, to state that Mr. Carter was a gone gosling.

The murders with which the persons were implicated were those of Parish, for which Shuck suffered death on the gallows; a peddler from Jacksonville, in Shelby county, named Darrall; Beeler James, a son of a member of the gang, sacrificed by his unfeeling father because he knew too much about its affairs, and whose bones were found where Dick Shuck said they were placed; and John Oran, a bad fellow enough, who was first robbed, and then attempted to be killed with a pistol shot, which only broke his arm, and who was then taken in a skiff into Kentucky river, weighted with rocks and sunk in the raging current, the stream being high at the time. Following this was a murder on Six-mile creek of Eli Downey, a cousin of Shuck, who was shot in the head by Jack Simmons, son of the King, and robbed of $140, and his sister's pension money. Next comes the murder of an Indianian named Gallaghar, a fruit-tree peddler, who was first robbed and then knocked in the head with a stone, and his body thrown into the river. Besides these there were a number of robberies perpetrated by the same gang, but they were too insignificant to hold a place by the side of the bloody death-roll of those who had met their death at the merciless hands of the murderers.

Their trials went on in peace; great indignation being felt, but no demonstrations against the prisoners were made. It was suggested that they had better be sent to jail in this city, but Henry county having a new jail, just completed, it was thought strong enough to hold them safe, and at the same time protect them against mob violence. This proved to be an error. This morning about 1 o'clock the keeper of the Newcastle jail was awakened from his slumbers by violent kicking at his door. He arose and opened the door, when he was met by a body of fifty masked men, who demanded the keys of the jail. He showed some hesitancy in giving them up, but was induced to do so by the vigilants presenting arms, and telling him that if the keys were not forthcoming they would use rough means to secure them. The jailer gave the men the keys, and they proceeded to enter the jail, where they found all the prisoners. Of course no resistance could be offered by Simmons and his fellow-prisoners, and they were hurriedly taken from the jail. In the meantime a crowd of probably twenty-five persons had gathered around the jail, in order, if possible, to see what was the cause of the excitement. The prisoners were led out, securely bound. Not a word was spoken by the masked men. When the men started out of town in the direction of the bridge, a crowd of curious persons who had gathered around the jail followed after; but one of the committee came back and warned them not to follow, or they would be fired upon. This, of course, deterred them from following. What became of the prisoner was plain to be seen at daylight this morning. On a bridge which crosses a small creek in the vicinity of Newcastle were four men hanging from the ends of ropes, which were made fast to the bridge. The excitement in Henry county is very high over the affair, but a great majority of the people of that county are glad to get rid of the four desperadoes.

Other executions will follow if the several desperadoes of that county do not leave.

Nobody attended King Jim's burial save a few negroes, and the bodies of the Goodriches were hastily carried away by relatives. In dying old Jim said not a word, chewing his tobacco as calmly as can be imagined. Sam Goodrich and his brother Joe protested innocence to the last. Bob Goodrich asked time to pray, but was told he had refused this to his victims, and that the eye-for-an-eye doctrine would be meted out to him. Joe and Bob leave wives and six children each. Among all grades of society there seems to be felt something like relief or satisfaction in knowing that these outlaws no longer live. They are known to have terrorized and disgraced the State until almost everybody, while deploring the manner of their shutting-off, almost rejoices in their riddance.

AT a Harrison county, Ky., wedding, we are informed, the bride danced several charming reels within a circle of three feet in diameter. She changed shoes once on account of her new ones not sounding right against the floor. The prompter gave the very unique commands during the dance, "Rock to the right, rock to the left, grind coffee, wring the dish-rag, rock the cradle," etc. At the wind-up of the dance the bride showed her agility by kicking the groom's hat off his head.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

—The Mason Red Ribbon Club has disbanded—cause, lack of money.

—A young son of Edwin Fallars was drowned in Thornapple river, at Middleville, last week.

—Vail & Crane's cracker factory was burned at Detroit recently. Loss, $15,000; insured for $10,000.

—Jesse Harroon and wife, of East Saginaw, have celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage

—The Baptist clergymen of the eastern portion of the State met at Flint, last week, and organized a conference.

—The contribution box in the vestibule of St. Mary's Church, at Monroe, was broken open and robbed one night last week.

—The frame of the Red Ribbon club-house at Ludington was raised the other day. It will be one of the largest buildings in that town.

—A 2-year-old son of Wm. Madden was run over a few days since at Bay City. The injuries are internal and will probably prove fatal.

—A double frame dwelling, owned by Thomas Loch and Joseph Jablowiski, was burned at Bay City recently. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,200.

—Ernest Bliss died the other day at Grand Rapids, from the effects of injuries received by a large piece of iron falling upon him at Leitelt's machine shop.

—Charles McKillip, of Muskegon, Captain of the tug Pony, while scuffling on the tug with another man, fell overboard and was drowned. He was 20 years old.

—It is proposed to raise $1 apiece from the converts of the Rev. Calvin Clark, who recently died in Marshall, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

—The Monroe *Commercial* says that H. S. Noble, of that city, has a fuchsia with twenty stems, the largest of which are about 15½ feet long, and that at one time during the summer it had 1,076 blossoms.

—An old lady named Blair, while walking on the track west of Branch, a few days since, was struck by the engine of the work train, which was coming home, killing her almost instantly. Everything was done that could be to stop the train to avoid the accident.

—The annual meeting of the State Soldiers' Monument Association was lately held at Detroit, and C. C. Trowbridge was re-elected President, with the old board of trustees and officers. Randolph Rogers offered to place the four lacking statues on their pedestals for $12,000, and the matter was referred. There is $3,500 in the treasury.

—A few days ago, at Leonidas, Willie Barron, who had returned from a hunting expedition, set his loaded gun against the front door of his cigar store, and entered the store from the back door. While opening the door from the inside the gun fell, the lock struck against the step and discharged the gun, the ball of which took effect in Barron's side, causing almost instant death.

—The African Methodist Episcopal Conference of the State has made the following appointments: Bethel, Detroit, J. Meacham; Ebenezer, Detroit, R. Jeffries; Ypsilanti, J. Rundy; Kalamazoo, John McSmith; Ann Arbor, H. B. Gordon; St. Joseph, J. A. Jordan; Pontiac, J. J. Crow; Greencastle, J. H. Clay; Marion, Richard Hutchinson; Corydon, Lewis Ratcliff; Saginaw, John Myers; Marshall, J. R. Coates; Grand Rapids, John W. Harper.

—The new cattle-plague, Texas ticks, or lice, has appeared on a farm near Grand Rapids, and two cows have died already from it. Several others are sick and probably will die, and there is danger of its spreading and doing serious damage unless great precautions are taken. The disease was brought there in a car-load of Texas cattle, which were eaten. Local physicians assert that the disease will poison the milk and beef of cattle infected. It threatens to be a serious disorder.

—At the meeting of the Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church Bishop Merrill made the following appointments:

Grand Traverse District—Presiding Elder, A. P. Moores; Traverse City, M. M. Callen; Bear Lake, S. Steele; Elk Rapids, W. R. Stinchcomb; Northport, J. A. Bready; Charlevoix, B. H. Whitman; Boyne Falls, J. P. Golden; Petoskey, W. L. Tilden; Cheboygan, C. P. Whittaker; Little Traverse, J. M. Whitney; Mancelona and Kalkaska, Joseph Greensted; Cadillac, L. Dodds; Monroe Center, G. S. Hicks. All other charges in the district to be supplied.

Coldwater District—Presiding Elder, Israel Cogshall; Coldwater, J. I. Buell; Girard, W. M. Paddock; Allen, S. N. Merritt; Quincy, C. C. Olds; Sturgis, J. Graham; Cambria, M. W. Darling; Jonesville, W. M. Ball; Hillsdale, A. H. Gillett; North Adams, William Colby; Osseo, M. Browning; Bronson, J. Clubine; Burr Oak, J. W. White; Gilead, G. W. Hoag; Centerville, H. C. Peck; Constantine, G. D. Lee; White Pigeon, J. Webster; Kinderhook, J. M. Fitch; Sherwood, A. E. Ketcham; Butler, S. C. Strickland; Ransom, J. R. Berry; Reading, J. T. Idding; Union City, M. J. Smith; Burlington, Geo. Donaldson.

Albion District—Presiding Elder, J. Taylor; Albion, W. H. Perrine; Jackson, T. F. Hildreth; Marshall, A. Hansberger; Homer, T. H. Jacokes; Battle Creek, A. A. Knappen; Parma, H. Hall; Litchfield, N. Fassett; Marengo, E. D. Young; Concord, E. Marble; Mosherville, E. D. Bacon; Tekonsha, E. L. Kellogg; South Albion, Hugh Mason; Liberty, J. H. Tanner; Hanover, L. Turr; Olivet, J. T. Glover; Moscow, A. L. Crittenden; Nashville, C. G. Thomas; Springport, L. P. Ferguson; Tompkins, D. C. Woodward; Leroy, A. M. Gould; Bellevue, C. S. Fox; Penfield, W. A. Hunsberger; Abscota, to be supplied; Rives, to be supplied.

Ionia District—Presiding Elder, R. C. Crawford; Ionia, E. Cooley, Jr; Greenville, J. W. Read; Greenville Circuit, J. W. Hallenback; Portland, G. L. Haight; Lowell, D. O. Ball; Stanton, B. S. Mills; Saranac, F. Glass; Vergennes, L. Bathrick; Woodland, J. Roberts; Hubbardston, H. D. Jordan; Orleans, N. Bray; Palo, W. D. Carroll; Lyons, G. E. Hollister; Orange, A. J. Wheeler; Carson City, S. Kitsmiller; Danby and Sebewa, C. A. Van Auken; Pewamo and Muir, B. W. Parsons; Sheridan and Bushnell, D. C. Reihl; Elm Hall, to be supplied; Coral, G. A. Buell; Lakeview, C. T. Van Antwerp; Millbrook, to be supplied.

Kalamazoo District—Presiding Elder, J. W. Miller; Kalamazoo, H. F. Spencer; Three Rivers, A. J. Eldred; Parkville, S. S. Wilson; Schoolcraft, J. Boynton; Wakeshma, J. F. Orwick; Athens and Oshtemo, R. H. Brady; Galesburg, H. P. Henderson; Augusta, G. W. Tatthill; Bedford, F. M. McCoy; Prairieville, L. W. Calkins; Richland, S. T. Hewitt; Cooper, E. H. Day; Plainwell, J. S. Valentine; Martin, O. E. Wightman; Otsego, J. B. Tallman; Allegan, L. M. Edmunds; Monterey, W. A. Bronson; Hamilton, H. O. Lawrence; Douglass, W. J. Hathaway; South Haven, H. H. Parker; Irvington, F. N. Jaynes; Bear Lake Mills, E. A. Tanner; Kendall, A. G. Parrish; Mendon, J. E. White.

Niles District—Presiding Elder, J. W. Robinson; Niles, H. M. Joy; Buchanan, H. Worthington; Dayton, to be supplied; New Buffalo, G. W. Gosling; Bridgman, to be supplied; St. Joseph, J. R. A. Wightman; Benton Harbor, J. K. Stark; Coloma, G. C. Elliott; Millburg, J. R. Odin; Lawrence and Hartford, N. M. Steele; Berrien Springs, John Hoyt; Pokagon, T. T. George; Dowagiac, A. A. Rolfe; Silver Creek, E. A. Whitwan; Decatur, J. W. H. Carlisle; Keeler, J. White; Lawton, S. C. Woodard; Paw Paw, G. S. Barnes; Legrange, E. H. Sparling; Cassopolis, W. Bronty; Marcellus, F. Wilson; Edwardsburg, F. J. Bell; Mattawan, J. N. Dayton; Williamsville, R. N. Eldred.

Grand Rapids District—Presiding Elder, W. J. Aldrich; Grand Rapids, Division street, D. F. Barnes; Grand Rapids, Second street, David Eagle; Grand Rapids, City Mission, A. D. Newton; Ada, J. Spenser; Cannonsburg, G. L. Cole; Cedar Springs, J. A. Sprague; Rockford, Washington Gardner; Sparta, D. A. Latham; Casnovia, T. Cleghorn; Newaygo, J. A. Barnes; Muskegon, C. L. Barnhart; Spring Lake, J. M. Robinson; Coopersville, C. H. Howe; Ravenna, J. J. McAllister; Berlin, W. S. Hines; Lamont, N. D. Marsh; Holland, W. M. Coplin; Ventura, L. M. Bennett; Grandville, C. H. Fisher; Byron Center, E. V. Armstrong; Wayland, J. B. Force; Moline, S. Clark; Alaska, D. S. Haviland; Middleville, E. Wigle; Irving, B. H. Whitman; Hastings, Levi Masters; Grand Haven, H. Bement.

Big Rapids District—Presiding Elder, A. J. Russell; Big Rapids, A. R. Boggs; Morley, N. Saunders; Howard City, E. N. Holm; Pierson, A. C. Beach; Fremont, G. L. Mount; Twin Lake, J. J. Alcott; Hesperia, J. C. Floyd; White Hall and Montague, L. W. Earl; Benona, H. N. Hall; Shelby, L. J. Griffin; Hart, J. H. Thomas; Pentwater, W. I. Coggshall; Crystal Valley, J. Draper; Riverton, J. A. Van Fleet; Ludington, J. N. Aikin; Evart, W. Barrett; Mount Pleasant, W. H. Ware; Isabella Indian Mission and Riverton Indian Mission, to be supplied; Manistee, D. D. Gillet.

Lansing District—Presiding Elder, F. P. Bangs; Lansing Central church, L. H. Pearce; Lansing First church, G. C. Draper; Charlotte, G. W. Sherman; Vermontville, W. J. Swift; Chester, to be supplied; Potterville, M. Knapp; Eaton Rapids, W. Doust; Onondaga, A. T. Gray; Leslie, N. L. Brockway; Mason, Wm. Reiley; Okemos, J. R. Cadwell; Grand Ledge, B. S. Pratt; DeWitt, J. Gulick; Bath, B. W. Smith; Ovid, S. P. Warner; St. John, J. Hamilton; Fowle, J. S. Harder; Maple Rapids, F. J. Freeman; Duplain, C. A. Jacokes; Ithaca, J. Hills; St. Louis, S. L. Hamilton; Alma, Sanford Snider; Breckenridge, J. F. Wallace.

Danger of Surf-Bathing.

While 5,000 people were bathing in the surf, the life-boats rocking meantime idly on the waves, a young girl just in the edge of the breakwater threw up her hands and disappeared in a hole undiscovered before. She was carried away out by the undertow, and after being brought to the shore by two gentlemen was resuscitated with difficulty. Her nerves were so shattered by the occurrence that she was a few hours after lying in convulsions, with symptoms of brain fever. At the same time, further up the beach, directly opposite the Stockton, a gentleman swam out a distance. Suddenly his strength failed him; he struggled for headway several minutes, and, as he felt his senses leaving, shouted for help. The watchman in the boat heard his cry, and bent to the oars. The people on the shore shrieked and screamed wildly. The surf kept up such a furious roar all was confusion. At length, over the tops of the curling billows, one moment flung out of the water, the next in the trough of the sea, came the lifeboat to shore, bounded over the breakers, and landed high on the sands with the rescued man on board. Then such shouts and yells as went up from the bathers. The girls hugged the crew and cried for joy. The men proposed carrying the sailors on their shoulders to the house and giving them a treat. The sunburned tars—after the man's friends had borne him away in gratitude—shook the salt drops from their locks, and, declining any demonstration, again launched their boat and sprung out over the immense waves, and, as they rowed away, were greeted by cheers every time their boat stood up against the incoming breaker. After they reached their old place outside the surf the shouts yet continued until the crew ducked their hats and waved them over their heads. Then everybody on shore who had hats took them off and swung them around, and one girl pulled off her wet stocking and waved it in the air, and one man shouted, "Give me something to wave," and thereupon picked up a small boy and prepared to swing him around by one arm, had not the boy made yelling objections. On the beach at the time were Capt. Nasimoff, of the imperial Russian navy, and Lieut. Urksosky, of the imperial Russian navy. They cheered with the multitude, ran excitedly down the beach, where were gathered the thickest of the crowd, and shook hands warmly with the men.—*Cape May letter to Chicago Times.*

Tragic Death on the Polo Field.

Mr. Edward Cunard, who was a brother of Sir Bache Cunard, was Lieutenant of the Tenth English Hussars, and was attending the school of musketry at Hyde, a small military station a few miles from Folkestone, on the southwest coast of Kent. On Wednesday last he was one of a team of officers from Thorncliffe camp to play a game of polo, against another team composed of holiday visitors from Folkestone. In the sixth goal, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mr. Cunard approached to strike the ball, when his pony suddenly swerved to the left and came into collision with the pony following. Mr. Cunard fell, and his pony fell over him, stunning him and causing general consternation. A stretcher was sent for and he was immediately removed from the field in an insensible condition. He was attended by several doctors, who did everything that medical skill suggested, but the fact that the base of his skull was fractured rendered all treatment difficult. After a brief return to consciousness he died at 9 o'clock the same evening.—*London Cor. New York Herald.*

BUSH COX was one of the wickedest men in Elliston, Ohio. He was a drunkard, a gambler, and a fighter, but he had a respectable family, whom he abused. He went home half drunk and maddened by gambling losses, and declared that he would kill his wife. He ground a hatchet for the purpose, he said, of chopping her head off, but when he made the attempt his son, aged 15, bravely grappled with him. The woman fainted from fright, but the boy fought desperately, and finally killed his father by stabbing him with a knife.

Greenback clubs are forming all over the northern and northeastern portions of Texas.

THE SWEETEST NAME.

The name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear!
The love of mother! Mightiest love
Which Heaven permits to flourish here.
Dissect a mother's heart and see
The properties it doth contain—
What pearls of love, what gems of hope—
A mother's heart beats on in vain.

The words of mother! when they flow
In love's true rhetoric from her lips,
The meteor stars of sin and shame
Are lost amid a bright eclipse;
And when we walk the glittering path
Wherein temptations oft we see,
O, then we realize how strong
The power of mother's love can be.

A mother's love! it never wanes;
What if her boy an ingrate seems?
The beauty of that wondrous love
Around the thankless offspring beams;
Though in the path of shame he walks,
Though crime hath driven him to the bowl,
A mother's care can yet avail—
A mother's prayers may win his soul.

What heart like mother's can forgive
The peccadilloes of our youth?
What hand like hers can lead us back
From sin to innocence and truth?
O, name of mother! sweetest name
That ever fell on mortal ear;
O, love of mother! Mightiest love
That Heaven allows to flourish here.

PITH AND POINT.

A HOME ruler—The kitchen poker.

IF you have failed at everything else, go to Turkey and be a Pasha.

A CONSCIENCE void of offense is a good thing, but a farm void of a fence is quite another matter.

A BOSTON dealer in weathercocks has amassed a fortune. Who says nothing has been made in vane?

GIVE the tramps no quarter.—*New York Herald.* We don't. We seldom give them over 5 cents.—*Norristown Herald.*

WHEN a man fools with stocks, he generally gets his foot in it. In the old times they had stocks that people sometimes got both feet into.

IT tries a man's patience and faith in human nature most sorely to buy a coal-stove, and then see all his neighbors lay in a lot of wood for the winter.—*Hawk-Eye.*

SOME one says old maids go by the name of "wilted lilies" now. Probably because, years ago, when certain young men asked them, "Wilt thou?" they wilted not.

THEY were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert except oranges.

"DO YOU know where I can get room to store a load of salt?" asked a countryman of a Boston clerk. "Perhaps my father can accommodate you," was the reply. "He has plenty of salt rheum on his hands."

THE proprietor of a forge not remarkable for correctness of language, but who, by honest industry had realized a comfortable independence, being called on at a social meeting for a toast, gave, "Success to forgery."

HAIR-PINS.—The Norristown *Herald* man says: "A reformer writes against hair-pins, but, as long as hair-pins are so much more convenient than forks for picking out walnuts and shellbark kernels, the women will not discard them."

WHEN you see a dying fly come out of the butter and go crawling over the table-cloth with a disgusted look on its expressive countenance, you can bet your sesterces that you have been paying 35 cents a pound for oleomargarine.—*Hawk-Eye.*

AN old darkey, fishing on the wharf, was heard talking to the fish he saw swimming around his line, in this fashion: "Gim me a bite, honey. De children am a-crying down to my house, and I tell you it's fish or nuffin' in dat 'stablishment."

AT a duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary, "for," said he "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

SIX HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS are annually spent in the United States for drink. How many delinquent newspaper subscriptions does this sum contain? It is heartless to spend in the maddening cup what you owe the printer. He may be thirsty himself.—*Catskill Recorder.*

AUNT EMILY—"Why, Nellie, don't you know it is unkind to catch hold of your sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (*who doesn't see it*)—"Well, auntie, I saw you holding Cousin Frank round the neck quite tightly yesterday when mamma was out, and pulling his hair, and he didn't say anything."

OLD gentleman (examining what he believes to be a war map)—"Although I can trace the route of the Russians in their last movements, I do wish they would make these war maps a little plainer." Daughter—"Why, father, that's my *Bazar* pattern paper you have got hold of."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Jewelry Fashions.

In jewelry the newest designs for pins are long bars of gold or onyx set with diamonds, for scarf-pins or to be worn at the neck. Some of the handsomest designs shown at Tiffany's have onyx bars two inches long, from which the diamonds are hung as if they were slid on a gold bar resting on the onyx. Some of these pins are in such designs as lizards incrusted with diamonds, or long arrows barbed with diamonds, and a large diamond set near the tip. In ear-rings the designs are equally rich and unique. Arrows of gold, with the diamond set above the center, the diamond on a screw which passes through the ear, and the arrow is thus held in place; some of these arrows have large turquoises in the place of diamonds; they are very handsome, but not as beautiful as the ear-rings in the shape of small half-wreaths, the diamonds set in tiny leaves of gold. The two ends of the wreaths fasten by a spring, so that they look as if they hung through the ear; these are exceedingly graceful, and are imitated in pearls; in both cases the jewels swing free from the main setting, shaking and glittering with every motion of the wearer. Diamond aigrettes, or less costly imitations, are worn with the feather aigrette set above them.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Pretty Fancy.

One of the pretty fancies of French people is to make colors the expression of sentiment. They hold that violet is analagous to friendship, blue to love, as suggested by blue eyes and azure sky. A bunch of violets would therefore tell a lady's suitor that friendship is all he has a right to expect. Yellow is paternity or maternity; it is the yellow rays of the spectrum which cause the germ to shoot. Red figures, ambition; indigo, the spirit of rivalry; green, the love of change, fickleness; black, favoritism; white, unity, university. In addition to the seven primitive colors, gray indicates power; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; silver gray (semi-white), feeble love; lilac (semi-violet), feeble friendship; pink, false shame.

A RAILROAD ballasted with silver! That is partly true of one in Nevada, over which ore trains run. Silver dust has been sprinkled along the road-bed until the earth assays at $50 a ton. The gathering of this metal would cost more than it would be worth at present, but in time the accumulation will repay the trouble.

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Sept. 27, 1877.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

The report is given in the office of the Ontonagon County Herald, that Mr. Ed. Bonifas, of Bonifas, Ontonagon county, has sold his farm to Mr. Chas. Wheeler, of Ontonagon.

The great fish ch in American politics is Mr. Tilden and his chances.

The sad mention is telegraphed from New York that dishonest practices prevail on Wall street.

The old Democratic element of Kentucky and Tennessee has been replaced in the Presidential party in such proportions that one of the epithets recklessly expressed lay behind that the extraordinary task is not seen nowadays.

Tweed continues to stir up the authorities in his complaints. More than 20 New York legislators carried the United States for bribing the old Tweed back from Spain. It is astonishing how much he tells, but is would probably consider New York as an island if he knew.

A Democratic paper down in Mississippi wants to have the so-Grantism excise soldiers of the rebellion pensioned the same as the Union veterans have all pensions suspended. To this complexion Southern impudence may come, but there is nothing in the President's liberal Southern policy, or in the spirit of republicanism that denotes that would warrant paying a premium to the men who fought to destroy the Government. Government acts as the habit of treasoning whipped rebels for attempting to divide them. The very impudence of such a thing is worthy of a prison.

We have at late had a rest from the daily operations of brigands and masked burglars, but some young news of one of the hallest and most powerful bands of the old fraternity. A band of masked desperadoes on the night of the 18th inst. broke a passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, near Cheyenne, broke open and robbed the express car of $6,000, and made off with their booty in safety, the passengers all seeking force of the train somewhat's being kept under cover good by the robbers to prevent resistance. Such a feat, executed so one of the good through lines of the country, under such circumstances, argues a degree of boldness and cutting on the part of the depredators which is well calculated to excite alarm.

Those hopeful persons who have thought that the death of Brigham Young would naturally weaken, if not permanently destroy, the system of which he was generally supposed to be the main pillar of support, are, we fear, destined to disappointment. Already announced, the "Prophet Elect" seems to be the other day in Salt Lake, "held a meeting and washed, and put on a fresh bosom and cuffs, and a fresh bosom and cuffs." Is it possible that Elder John Taylor should be Chief of the Saints, and that John W. Young, Daniel H. Wells, and George Q. Cannon shall be his principal advisers. Whereupon "the Twelve" (or ten, rather, two being absent in England), issued an exhortation to the "Saints," urging them to cease falsehood and sin. Prosecutions, the abominable institution of polygamy will continue to go on in much the same manner as heretofore, notwithstanding Brigham's death.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention nominated General George B. McClellan for Governor by a very large majority. As New Jersey Democracy is not expected to change the color of its ballot, and McClellan goes only to accept the nomination before the ballot-boxes are polled, he will stand a good chance of being elected. At any rate his prospects are a good deal better in this campaign than they were in his campaign for President in 1864. The platform from which he exhorts himself as a candidate to the voters (this is the national Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876) looks over the "thin fellow" defeat of Tilden and Hendricks, complaining that the Democracy that President Hayes has been adopted to attract attention to the Democratic cause by a very large majority. As New Jersey Democracy is not expected to change the color of its ballot, and McClellan goes only to accept the nomination before the ballot-boxes are polled, he will stand a good chance of being elected. At any rate his prospects are a good deal better in this campaign than were he was against Lincoln for President in 1864. The platform from which he exhorts himself as a candidate to the voters (this is the national Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in 1876) looks over the "thin fellow" defeat of Tilden and Hendricks, complaining that the Democracy that President Hayes has been adopted to attract attention to the cause by a very large majority.

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Our Work before Us.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1877.

Now that the excitement of the late national election is over, it may be well to review the work before us. The Democrats have carried the House of Representatives by a small majority, and have made considerable gains in the Senate, so that the Republicans will have a majority of only two in the Senate, and the Democrats will have a majority in the House of Representatives of about 30. The Senate will be Republican, and will act as a check upon the House. The Senate, however, will be defeated in its legislation by the Democrats, who will have the majority in the House, and will be able to defeat any legislation which they may think proper to defeat. The Senate will be able to defeat legislation which the Democrats may think proper to pass, and will be able to pass legislation which the Democrats

LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Sept. 27, 1877.

☞ Look out for home excursion.

☞ Business seems to be moving briskly everywhere.

☞ Hard times seem not to interfere with all women are troubled.

☞ The *Tel.* prices are improving in tone, and quotations are firmer.

☞ MAGIC TUNES—One night last week some pile of stuff stole a basket of clothes from the premises of Joseph Marcotte.

☞ Dr. Pierce, writes that well up on that a woman is chronically sick, they believe that her case will be well treated.

☞ If you don't lay by money for the winter months, you will be left in the Hamlet of Dame is no fire and food in the hamlet.

☞ The markets are supplied with vegetables of all kinds, and seem for one—Pay cash your money and take your choice.

☞ The wet weather of the past few days has done much to remedy the growth of fall feed, which is a silver lining, at least.

TRY THIS.—The men at the McCaughey and Basement stores now put Wednesday afternoons last. The GRE Company will adjust themselves thereto.

☞ It is observable that the Democratic editors generally decline to endorse Kelly's ticket for our politics. Last year Jim was a month in bed, and this year he carries.

TRAIN LOSS.—The C. & N. W. and trains were nearly two hours late on Tuesday at this place owing to a train that had been wrecked by an accident to the train on the Wisconsin Central.

DIRECT ROUTE.—The train connecting by steamer at the Hamlet every Tuesday afternoon for, between Baraboo and Reedsburg, will be left at the Hamlet on the same day instead of on Saturday as at present.

☞ The receipts at the post office last quarter, Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, were $1,000.37 $1,000.37 $1,000.37

THE NEWS.

The War in the East.

PLEVNA proves to be the Turkish Sebastopol of the campaign thus far. Such success as has been there achieved by the assailants has been at a fearful cost in killed and wounded. The assault of the 11th inst. upon the heights of Grivica resulted in their capture, but the confession in the Russian bulletin that the wounded number 5,000, while the losses in killed cannot be ascertained, show it to have been an expensive victory. The Turks are contesting the ground inch by inch, only yielding up the outworks as they become untenable, and falling back to another line of defenses equally strong and difficult to capture. The Russians are making slow progress in the reduction of Plevna, but they are gradually but surely narrowing the theater of operations and approaching the point where the final struggle is soon to determine the fate of Osman Pasha's army.

ADVICES from the Russian position before Plevna to the 15th, received at Bucharest, report that the attack on Osman Pasha cannot be resumed until reinforcements are received. The redoubts captured by Skobeloff, after suffering enormous losses, were retaken by the Turks, after six successive attempts. The Grivitza redoubt, the capture of which cost the Russians thousands of men, was still held, but was heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians, and likely to become wholly untenable under the incessant fire of the Turks. In the lull of the Russian operations on his main lines Osman had found time to fall upon a Russian force which had intrenched itself on the road to Sofia for the purpose of cutting his communications. A Shumla dispatch, reporting this affair, claims that the Russians were badly beaten, and lost some thousands of men. There are still no indications of any attempt on the part of Suleiman or Mehemet Ali to move to the relief of Osman directly, or to prevent the reinforcement of his assailants by attacking the Russians on the Yantra.

A DISPATCH received at Bucharest from the imperial headquarters states that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Gravitza redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults, and losing 10,000 men.

A CORRESPONDENT in Roumelia writes as follows under a recent date: "Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kazanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with the fever-stench. All the country from Schipka to Yeni Saghra can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadsides and in fields and gardens. From 400 to 500 bodies are in Yeni Saghra, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago."

IT is reported that Gen. Skobeloff lost half of his command in trying to defend the two redoubts captured by him from the Turks near Plevna. After all this sacrifice the forces of Osman retook the forts.

SULEIMAN PASHA has taken Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka pass, after a prolonged attack.

RUSSIA has now settled down to the conviction that the war is not a three months' affair, and is making preparations to quarter her armies in Bulgaria during the winter. Gen. Todleben, of Sebastopol fame, has been directed to furnish plans for the fortification of the winter camps at Matchin, Hirsova, Sistova and Nikopolis, the purpose being to render the latter place impregnable, and to hold it even though the Russians should be driven from every other position.

A CORRESPONDENT at the headquarters of the Czarowitch at Biela telegraphs, under the date of the 17th, that a desperate engagement was fought in the valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, comprising the whole of the troops under the command of the Czarowitch, attacked Assaf Pasha's division at Sirakeny. The Turks were strongly reinforced at once, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect a decisive one.

THE telegram from Constantinople, which reported the capture of Fort St. Nicholas, in Schipka pass, is found to be premature. On the 17th inst., after the fort had been exposed five days to a bombardment, in which a vertical fire was freely employed both day and night, the Turks made a sudden attack on the work, and surprised it. The assailants gained possession of the fort after seven hours of bloody fighting, and captured five guns, but they did not long retain either work or trophies, for later in the night large reinforcements were received by the Russians, and the Turks were forced to relinquish their conquest.

General Foreign News.

A DISPATCH has been received from Stanley, the African explorer, after a year's silence, dated Embomma, in Congo, west coast of Africa, Aug. 10. He states that he has completely navigated the Lualaba, and has succeeded in proving it to be identical with the Congo.

MACMAHON has issued a manifesto assuring the people of France that they have nothing to fear in the event of the indorsement of his policy at the forthcoming election, but hinting that grave consequences may ensue if a contrary expression of the popular voice should be the result.

Personal.

THE oldest Catholic priest in the United States, it is said, died at Frederick, Md., last week. His name was Father McElroy, and he was 95 years of age.

SENATOR MORTON had rather an exciting and complicated time on Thursday, the 13th. President Hayes visited him in the morning and cheered him with some expressions of sympathy, and in the afternoon Ben Butler made a short visit.

PRESIDENT HAYES was present at the reunion of his old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, at Fremont, Ohio, on the 14th, accompanied by Secretary McCrary and Gens. Sheridan and Rosecrans. Afterward he left for Cincinnati.

SENATOR SPENCER, United States Senator from Alabama, recently married a young and beautiful New York actress, Miss May Nunez.

GEN. GRANT is now visiting the provincial towns in England, after a round of which, or about the 20th of October, he will visit Paris.

E. R. HOYT, of New York, has been offered and has accepted the Indian Commissionership.

Financial and Industrial.

THE failure of Manager Daly, of New York, is announced. The members of this, one of the finest theatrical companies ever collected, are looking for engagements.

ONE of the oldest Frankfort (Prussia) banking firms, De Neufville, Mertens & Co., has failed. Their liabilities amount to 5,000,000 marks.

Crimes and Criminals.

A PASSENGER train on the Union Pacific railroad was stopped and robbed, a few days since, by thirteen masked men, at Big Springs, Neb., 160 miles east of Cheyenne. The robbers first took possession of the station at the Springs, destroying the telegraph instruments, and compelled the agent to hang out a red light. When the train stopped the robbers took possession, putting the train men and passengers under guard. The express car was broken into, and the safe robbed of about $75,000. The passengers were also robbed, of what amount is not ascertained. To delay the train reaching the next station, and alarm being given, the fire in the locomotive was wet down. A freight train overtaking the express, its engine was sent to Ogallala, from where the report of the robbery was made. The robbers are believed to have gone north. The railroad company offers a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the thieves.

General.

AT Dayton, Ohio, on the 12th, President Hayes unveiled a monument to the fallen soldiers of the war of the Rebellion. Speeches were made by the President, Secretary McCrary, Gen. B. F. Butler and others.

THERE were three conventions in session in Chicago at one time recently—that of the Illinois Episcopalians, that of the Railroad Traveling Agents' Association, and that of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates.

THE last of the hostile Sioux in the Black Hills region has surrendered, Lame Deer's band having come in recently.

ABOUT 100 of the leading bankers of the country assembled in convention at New York city recently. The meeting was presided over by Charles B. Hall, of Boston.

GOV. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, delivered the address at the Winnebago County (Ill.) Fair, on the 13th. About 10,000 persons were on the ground, at Rockford.

THREE of the Mexican desperadoes who attacked the jail at Rio Grande City, some time ago, have been surrendered by the Mexican Government.

THE Kemper county (Miss.) outrages of last fall are to be investigated by the Grand Jury of that county.

IT is reported that the Warm Spring Indians have left their reservation in New Mexico, and have murdered thirteen persons.

THE greatest achievement in the matter of railroad speed on record in America was that of a train on the Canada Southern railroad, which accomplished a continuous run of 111 miles in 109 minutes.

AT Creedmoor range, near New York city, on the 13th and 14th inst., the British rifle team of eight men, headed by Sir Henry Halford, again tried conclusions with the Americans for possession of the Centennial trophy won by our team last year. As usual, the American riflemen won by a fine score. The match was thirty shots each, over three ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots to be fired over each range each day. The following is a recapitulation of both days' shooting:

FIRST DAY.	
Americans, 800 yards	1,143
Americans, 900 yards	1,101
Americans, 1,000 yards	1,090
Total	3,334
SECOND DAY.	
British, 800 yards	1,117
British, 900 yards	1,073
British, 1,000 yards	1,052
Total	3,242

The Americans winning by 92 points.

THE occasion of President Hayes' visit to Louisville was a great day for Kentucky. The city of Louisville was literally full of people assembled to do honor to the President. He was accompanied by Secretaries Evarts, McCrary, Thompson, Schurz and Key, all of whom spoke to the people, who were also addressed by Gov. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island.

A GENERAL holiday was observed in Boston on the 17th inst., being the occasion of the dedication of a monument to the soldiers of the rebellion. Gens. McClellan and Hooker were present, and a procession said to number 30,000 persons paraded. A crowd estimated at 100,000 was on the Common at one time.

GEN. STURGIS has given Chief Joseph a taste of his quality in the Yellowstone region, after a vigorous pursuit of two days. Fighting was continued for a whole day, with the result of killing a large number of Indians, and capturing several hundred ponies.

THE yellow fever has become epidemic at Fernandina, Fla.

THE Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States held its fifty-third annual session at Baltimore lately. Delegates were present from the United States, Canada, South America, and Switzerland.

A RECENT dispatch from San Francisco says that "Capt. Dollard, of the schooner W. F. March, just arrived from the Arctic ocean, reports that the crew of an American vessel, name not ascertained, had recently killed thirteen natives near Cape Prince of Wales. The trouble is understood to have arisen in the course of trade with the natives. The latter are greatly excited, and disposed to be hostile since the occurrence."

Fires and Casualties.

THE British ship Avalanche, Capt. Williams, from London, Sept. 4, for New Zealand, came in collision with the British ship Forest, Capt. Lockhart, from London, for New York, off Portland, in the English Channel, and both vessels foundered. Ninety-six persons were lost, and only twelve saved.

THE Hyde Park hotel, the popular suburban retreat south of Chicago, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss of hotel property about $100,000, on which there is about $48,000 insurance. The total loss of the boarders in clothing, furniture, etc., is about $10,000.

FIRE at Springfield, Mass., the other day, destroyed the Boston and Albany car-shops. Loss, $80,000.

THE Chinese quarter of Rocklin, Placer county, Cal., was burned to the ground by the citizens, and the denizens thereof forced to vacate the town, in consequence of the murder of three white persons—men named Sargent and Oder, and Oder's wife—by the Chinese, for the purpose of securing $120. The murderers were arrested.

BOSS TWEED unbosomed himself to a committee of the New York Council a few days since, giving the "true inwardness" of the great ring. His developments have been told before, but not in so circumstantial and interesting a manner.

A COLLISION occurred on the Allegheny Valley railroad, a few days since, between an oil train and a regular freight, in which one man was roasted alive, the wreck of fifteen cars burning.

Political.

THE Prohibitionists of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have nominated full State tickets.

THE Ohio Workingmen met at Columbus in convention on the 13th, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Stephen Johnson, of Miami, who until then headed the Greenback ticket; Lieutenant Governor, Christopher Lewis, of Franklin; Supreme Judge, Milton L. Clark, of Ross; Treasurer, James Jenkins, of Tuscarawas. A conjunction was formed with the Greenbackers, and a platform was adopted without discussion, demanding the payment of bonds at or before maturity, according to the laws under which they were issued; the remonetization of silver coin; immediate repeal of the Resumption act; no sectarian schools; wholesome control by the Government of all corporate bodies; and fostering of the resources of the country to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed; declares in favor of a graduated income tax; that Government lands should be reserved for actual settlers; deprecates all efforts to redress wrongs by violence; denounces the system of paying State scrip for labor, and calls for laws to prevent this swindle on laboring men. Their financial plank declares it is the prerogative of the Government to issue coin and provide money, both metallic and paper, for the convenience of trade, and that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals; demands that the legal-tender currency be freely restored and made legal tender, and continued without contraction, and that the National Banking law shall be repealed.

THE Massachusetts Democrats held their State Convention at Worcester on the 13th, nominating the following ticket: Governor, William Gaston; Lieutenant Governor, William R. Plunket; Secretary of State, Weston Howland; Treasurer and Receiver General, David N. Skillings; Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald; Attorney General, Charles P. Thompson. The following platform was unanimously adopted:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that those principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people. We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidates, and while, in the high interest of public tranquility, we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party the stern retribution for the great public crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by rulers of their own choice, and by which the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for it the opprobrium of history and the indignant judgment of all honest men. We congratulate the country, and supporters of free government everywhere, upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, the inauguration of a new reign of domestic peace and liberty, regulated by law, in the Southern section of the Union that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the executive department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States. We recognize in these auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democrats in the late political contest, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the republic by the support of the equal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union, and equality of rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of a strict public necessity has generated schemes of extravagant expenditure until taxation has become well-nigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rule in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of States, counties, cities and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which eats the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That the present depression of the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products which other countries want, and which but for restrictions and injurious legislation of the United States would, to a great extent, produce and sell better and cheaper than any other nation.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Commercial and Trade Matters.

THE press of Chicago is a unit in advocacy of a national-savings system.

SHIPPING dressed meats in refrigerator cars to Eastern cities is to be attempted by prominent cattle men in Nevada, as business is not remunerative in San Francisco.

THERE were thirty-nine failures in the city of New York during August, a greater number than in any previous month of the year. The total liabilities were $2,295,557; assets, $920,514.

AN exhibition of hops, and of tools and implements used in the cultivation of hops, to which all nations are invited to contribute, will be held in Nuremburg, Bavaria, from the 7th to the 15th of October.

THE cotton-manufacturing interest in Great Britain is suffering a reverse; stocks are accumulating, and there is a contest with operatives on the question of wages, from both which causes many mills are closing.

MANUFACTURERS at Fall River continue to pile up print-cloths, and will do so until their present stocks of cotton are run out, when, if there is no improvement in prices, a general stoppage for a few weeks will probably be resorted to. The demand from the West and South has improved a little of late.

NOTES of the manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague, to the amount of $75,000, were recently sold by auction at the Providence (R. I.) Board of Trade. The terms of the sale were that the notes should be sold in lots of $25,000 each, with privilege of the whole. The bidding was somewhat lively, and the paper was finally sold at 21½ cents on a dollar, the purchaser taking the entire lot.

OUR foreign business for the seven months to the 1st of August shows an increase in both exports and imports, but greater in imports, having so far this year a small excess of imports. This is on merchandise and produce, however; on specie, we have made a net export of only $25,000,000, a gain as compared with last year of over $11,000,000, and showing that we must have kept at least $25,000,000 of our gold and silver production this year. The total amount of the transactions with foreign countries for the first seven months of 1877 is $680,007,557. For a corresponding period in 1876 it was $634,196,319, an increase for this year, so far, of $45,811,238, or 7.2 per cent.

THE United States is again beginning to draw specie from England, somewhat to the alarm of financial circles over there, and the Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3 per cent. in order to counteract if possible this outflow of gold. In explanation of the situation on that side, the London *Times* says: "The Black sea is practically closed, and we have, therefore, every reason to expect that we must not only take a very much larger quantity of grain from the United States than has been required in former years, but that we must pay much higher prices for it. This being the case, the bank has no other course open but to place itself in a strong defensive position in good time. If the bad weather in this country continues, the position can easily become serious for the Bank of England, for the export of gold in that case, looking at the comparatively small general imports of the United States from Europe, soon runs into many millions sterling."

Shop, Mill and Labor Notes.

THE recent railroad strike cost the State of Illinois about $200,000.

TAXATION and smoke and bad odor nuisances are driving many heavy manufacturing concerns out of the large cities into country localities.

THE Waumbek Lumber Company, of Bethlehem, N. H., one of the largest lumber companies of New England, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

THE Pennsylvania Coal Company has closed its works and put everything in order for a suspension as long or as short as the miners choose to make it.

THE orders on hand in locomotive shops throughout the country show that life in the railroad department of the industries is more than beyond the minimum scale.

A COLONY of about 150 families has left Indianapolis for Mississippi, in hope of bettering their condition, founded on promises of work on farms and other kinds of labor.

THE Providence Tool Company, having re-established satisfactory financial arrangements with the Turkish Government, has resumed work, with 1,300 men employed on full time.

THE lamp chimney blowers at Wheeling and Pittsburgh are on a strike, the latter demanding that production shall be increased to offset the economy effected by a machine newly introduced.

OHIO labor statistics show that there are employed in the State 396,267 persons in agriculture, against 77,690 in trades and transportation, 179,394 in manufactures and mining, and 104,018 in personal and professional occupations. The unemployed persons in the State are reported at 219,219.

DONAHUE'S new paper, the *Striker*, advocates the immediate stoppage of contraction, redemption of all the United States bonds by new issues of greenbacks, the abolition of national banks, and the seizure and management of all railroads, telegraphs, express offices, banks and savings banks by the Government.

Harvest Gleanings.

THE army worm has appeared in large numbers in sections of Tennessee and Arkansas.

IT is a Southern estimate that Georgia's dried peaches this year will be worth $1,500,000.

THE cotton-crop reports from Texas and Mississippi describe a good deal of damage by worms, and some by drought, causing the squares to shed. From Georgia reports are more favorable.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* sums up the prospect of the autumn crops in India in this way: Hopeless in Southern India, most critical in Western, Central, and Northern India, and fairly good in Eastern India.

THE prospects of the French wheat harvest in 2 departments are very good; in 16 good; in 2 pretty good; in 32 poor; and in 9 bad. The prospects of the oat crop are very good in 4 departments; good in 27; pretty good in 28; poor in 21; and bad in 2. The rye prospect is very good in 4 departments; good in 10; pretty good in 15; poor in 32; and very bad in 11.

THE crops are turning out better in Dakota Territory this year than was ever known before. The grasshoppers have done no damage to speak of. The small grain is all harvested and mostly thrashed, and the corn is nearly all ripe, so that no damage can be done now. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and of the first quality. Potatoes are plenty, and of the choicest kind.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THERE is no truth whatever in the report that Postmaster General Key contemplates resigning from the Cabinet at an early day. Judge Key himself gives it out that he will stick.

IN reference to the Speakership, the Washington *Star* thinks Randall's chances are the best, though he nor any other candidate has a sure thing of it. Morrison and Sayler each have a strong following, and either one of them may capture the prize.

JUST now Washington is overrun with an ugly malaria that is very severe upon strangers unused to the climate. The Board of Health has just made a report upon the subject, and finds the great source of trouble in the marsh lands near the Potomac.

GREAT distress and destitution prevail in Washington, largely among the families of discharged Government clerks and employes. Many of these, unable to find work of any kind that they would be able to do, are reduced to actual beggary. The new Commissioner of the District, Mr. Bryan, is endeavoring to organize some system of relief that may at least prevent starvation.

THE recently-discovered frauds in coloring foreign sugars, in order to reduce the duties on those of certain grades, has induced the State Department at Washington to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for their suppression. Proper warnings will probably be sent to interested parties, and, after October 1, all sugars found to be colored for fraudulent purposes will be seized and the penalties enforced.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has recently been paying special attention to the subject of land steals and timber depredations. It is not improbable that special legal counsel will be sent out to Minnesota to sue for recoveries there. He has adopted the rule that no compromises shall be made with lumber depredators except for the full market price of the timber, instead of the cost price, as has hitherto been the case.

EFFORTS have been made recently, on the part of claim-agents, to get the Treasury Department to reopen a number of the cotton cases which were rejected under previous administrations. Thus far Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary French have decided against all these applications, and refused to refer the cases to Solicitor Raynor for an opinion, which the persons were very desirous should be done.

THE fact that 3,234,800 dead letters were received from the various postoffices of the country at the Postoffice Department during the year ending June 30, 1877, shows a large degree of carelessness in not properly preparing and directing letters, although other causes aided in swelling the number of defunct missives. Over $50,000 in money was found in these notes, besides bills, drafts, notes, jewelry, etc., to a much greater amount.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says the position which the United States is understood to hold is: First, that the Diaz Government must be proved to be acceptable to the people of Mexico, and not the temporary triumph of a revolutionist; and, second, that it possesses power to carry out strictly to the letter all its treaty obligations with the United States. When President Hayes' administration is convinced on these two points Senor Mato will undoubtedly be recognized as the accredited representative of the Mexican republic. In other words, the United States has in effect placed the Mexican Government on its good behavior.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Statistics of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1877.

The following statement will show the amount of gallon-tax paid on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes in the States named during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877:

ILLINOIS.	
First district	$ 6,288,054
Second district	10,390
Third district	980,562
Fourth district	490,819
Fifth district	7,501,549
Seventh district	17,846
Eighth district	2,549,912
*Tenth district	850
Thirteenth district	13,323
Total	$17,847,205

*Abolished Oct. 2, 1876.

INDIANA.	
First district	$ 9,885
*Second district	76,665
Fourth district	3,224,391
Sixth district	368,041
Seventh district	1,576,266
Eleventh district	4,212
Total	$ 5,259,410

*Abolished Nov. 1, 1876.

KENTUCKY.	
Second district	$ 669,653
*Third district	2,742
Fifth district	1,578,073
Sixth district	2,304,942
Seventh district	1,332,357
Eighth district	157,067
Ninth district	55,984
Total	$ 7,099,718

*Abolished Sept. 20, 1876.

MISSOURI.	
First district	$ 1,521,753
Second district	4,002
*Third district	5,861
Fourth district	18,424
Fifth district	683
Sixth district	23,085
Total	$ 1,573,747

*Abolished Sept. 20, 1876.

OHIO.	
First district	$ 7,863,468
Third district	646,594
Fourth district	365,653
Sixth district	440,913
Seventh district	101,743
Tenth district	89,203
Eleventh district	782,730
Thirteenth district	7,364
Fifteenth district	14,093
Eighteenth district	39,721
Total	$10,351,484

WISCONSIN.	
First district	$ 1,103,787
Second district	1,020
Third district	1,304
Total	$ 1,106,111

A comparison of the above figures with those of the preceding fiscal year shows the following result:

States	1877.	1876.
Illinois	$17,847,205	$19,457,317
Indiana	5,259,410	4,782,178
Kentucky	7,099,718	5,230,261
Missouri	1,573,747	135,353
Ohio	10,351,484	11,398,378
Wisconsin	1,106,111	1,456,776
Total	$43,237,675	$42,461,693

The following statement will show the internal-revenue receipts by States and Territories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. This statement does not include the receipts for the sale of adhesive stamps, which cannot be apportioned among the several States and Territories:

Alabama	$ 102,010
Arizona	15,520
Arkansas	85,850
California	2,749,594
Colorado	75,775
Connecticut	661,420
Dakota	22,306
Delaware	470,175
District of Columbia	26,018
Florida	165,890
Georgia	278,879
Idaho	16,562
Illinois	21,870,203
Indiana	6,037,229
Iowa	810,899
Kansas	130,762
Kentucky	9,584,424
Louisiana	626,439
Maine	79,620
Maryland	2,705,246
Massachusetts	2,668,726
Michigan	1,821,862
Minnesota	239,464
Mississippi	78 063
Missouri	4,450,058
Montana	20,721
Nebraska	602,742
Nevada	58,312
New Hampshire	234,799
New Jersey	4,987,960
New Mexico	17,710
New York	14,452,189
North Carolina	1,775,348
Ohio	15,474,689
Oregon	53 100
Pennsylvania	6,279,046
Rhode Island	243,165
South Carolina	107,632
Tennessee	897,183
Texas	247,949
Utah	28,438
Vermont	50,093
Virginia	7,032,221
Washington	21,373
West Virginia	461,032
Wisconsin	2,867,432
Wyoming	15,204
Total	$112,544,668

The fifteen States from each of which over $1,000,000 were received contributed in the aggregate over $104,000,000, leaving less than $9,000,000 as the aggregate amount of tax paid by the rest of the States and Territories. Illinois alone paid nearly one-fifth of the aggregate amount collected, and the three States of Illinois, Ohio, and New York paid nearly one-half of the entire amount collected during the year. The six New England States paid less than $4,000,000, which is considerably below the amounts received from single districts in some of the Western States.

A Queer Little Beast.

The Norwegian lemming is an animal about the size of a mouse. It lives under stones in the summer—under snow in the winter. It is a savage little beast. It hisses and bites. About once in ten years they emigrate in the autumn, in large armies. They march in a straight line. They cross lakes and rivers. They go through haystacks rather than go around. Nothing stops them, not fire, cascades, nor swamps. If a man stands in the way they will jump at him as high as his knee. If struck they will turn around and bite and bark like a dog. Foxes, lynxes, owls, hawks, and weasels will follow them and destroy large numbers of them, but it does not check them. They continue their course until they reach the sea, into which they plunge, as persistent and progressive as ever, until the waves drown them and exterminate them.

A WELSH engineer has invented an engine of warfare which consists of a cannon so arranged as to discharge a sharp sword-blade crosswise in the direction of the enemy, the knife being so poised in its course through the air as to cover the whole space in a longitudinal direction described by the blade itself. An 8-inch ball would carry a sword 14 feet in length 600 yards, mowing down every obstacle in its path.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

Letter from J. Russell Jones to Secretary Sherman.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A reporter called upon Hon. J. Russell Jones to interview him relative to the report that he had been suspended from the office of Collector of the Port, and that Mr. William Henry Smith had been appointed to the place.

Mr. Jones stated that he had no information on the subject other than appeared in the papers. The first official knowledge he had that a change was contemplated was a letter from Secretary Sherman stating:

I am directed by the President to write to you that, after careful consideration, he thinks it would be best, and he wishes me to ask you to resign your office as Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago, at a time and in a mode that will be agreeable to you.

In a subsequent note from the Secretary, said Mr. Jones, he indicated a desire that my resignation should not take place later than the 10th of September. To this request I replied as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that you are directed by the President to write me that, after careful consideration, he thinks it would be best, and he wishes me to ask you to resign the office of Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago, at a time and in a mode that will be agreeable to me.

The President, in his letter of acceptance, said "the founders of the Government meant that public officers should be secured in their tenure as long as their personal character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties was satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform," and in his inaugural he reasserted the same principles.

He has since repeatedly said that with officers whose commissions had not expired and who were in the faithful discharge of their duties changes would not be made.

In the absence of any intimation to the contrary I am warranted in asserting that no charge has been made against me that I have failed faithfully, efficiently and economically to discharge my duty. My commission has not yet expired.

An officer of your department has within the last month made a thorough examination of this office, and he informed me that he found everything pertaining to the conduct of the office in a satisfactory condition. The only criticism he made was that in examining the record of the expenses of the office he discovered that there were a number of inspectors employed at $4 per diem, but I informed him that, although the inspectors who have been in the service at this port for years, experienced men, upon whose shoulders the bulk of inspectors' duties are laid, were paid but $3 per diem, those to whom he called my attention were men sent here by you, with orders to assign them to duty at $4 per diem.

The officer referred to has undoubtedly recommended that the men sent by you shall not receive greater compensation than is paid to men occupying the same position who have been in the service a number of years.

The records of your department show that the expenses of this office have been reduced since my appointment (a period of less than two years) in the aggregate $37,000.

In view of these facts my self-respect impels me to decline compliance with the President's request through you for my resignation.

Your obedient servant,
J. R. JONES.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

LOVATZ.

A Graphic Description of the Battle.

The war correspondent of the London *Telegraph* sends the following graphic description of the attack on Lovatz:

"Gen. Skobeloff, the hero of Schipka pass, is the hero of Lovatz. The man who with twenty companies held Schipka pass for four days against Suleiman Pasha's army is the man who more than any other contributed to the capture of Lovatz.

"Lovatz is one of the old walled towns in Bulgaria, and has in times of peace a population of 3,000 or 4,000. It is situated in a rough, broken country at the head waters of the Osemo, and is naturally strong. The approaches were difficult and the defense desperate. The Turkish lines were advanced to the front of the town on the road to Sistova, and were strongly posted on the road leading to Plevna. The outposts were taken after a brief struggle. Then came the hard work of the day—the assault on the strong positions nearer the town and in it. There was little chance for display of strategy. It was determination and dash that carried the day. The men moved at first with Russian stolidness. The first successes warmed them to fiercer action, and Skobeloff pushed everything forward with nervous energy.

"Charge succeeded charge, and a regiment depleted was replaced by another, or was reinforced in such a way as to contribute to the enthusiasm of the troops. Finally there came a fierce onset that cleared the dingy, picturesque old town of Turks. Position after position had been taken. One desperate struggle had succeeded another, separated by intervals of artillery firing, and now came the last charge, which, from the nature of the ground and from the formation of the troops, seemed at first a disorderly rush. But after the first recoil under the Turkish fire the progress was rapid. There was an interval of indescribable confusion and tremendous racket; then a round of cheers answered by shouts from the troops who had carried the Turkish position to the north. The commanding General dashed up to the front, officers galloped hither and thither like men half crazed, and as the sun went down there was a new formation of lines that augured well for the future."

A Sioux War-Dance.

A day was set, and the Drummer and White Shield returned to their camp to tell their warriors to get ready. At noon of one of the warmest days a horrible pounding and screeching was heard in the distance, and, going out, we saw bedlam advancing; 100 Indians, painted red, yellow, blue and green, ornamented with feathers and strings of small bells, were advancing, beating a tom-tom screeching with all their might, and stooping over, dancing from one foot to the other. Arrived in front of the house, they stopped, and walked on to the parade, ranged themselves in a semi-circle, put their blankets under them, and waited for the musicians to begin. The six or eight members of their band, wrapped in gray blankets, were huddled around a bass drum, each armed with a substantial drum-stick, and, as they began their pounding, the dancers set up a strange chorus of shrill chirping cries, and then, darting to the middle, began dancing back and forth, around and through in a confused mass, themselves still singing, their bells rattling and feathers moving. The step consisted in raising one foot straight up, balancing up and down on the other, and then changing positions, carrying it on to the end. Two pauses were made to give a chance for breathing, and they began with redoubled vigor. A feathered arrow was stuck in the ground, and around it they circled and hopped more madly than ever, and at the second interlude White Shield, a magnificent savage over six feet in height, broad-shouldered and muscular as a Hercules, stepped to the center and related some of his own glorious deeds. As his speech advanced, his hearers grunted their approbation, and, when he had finished relating the destruction of his enemy in the open field, an applausive "How!" came from the red coryphees. After the dance, they advanced to the porch where we were sitting, shook hands rather indifferently with us squaws, and proceeded to make high-sounding speeches to the "head soldier." The aim and end of such a dance is a visit to the commissary, where the customary bacon and hard-tack are given to them.—*Dakota Correspondence of the Globe-Democrat.*

An Awful Night.

I passed a night once away from home. What I learned that night would fill a very large barrel. I had retired and was endeavoring to tangle myself up in sleep, when a most indescribable boquet of sounds stole into my room and entwined itself about my ears. It was the first strains of a cat-fight. I got out of bed and opened my mouth and dropped a "Scat!" out of the window. The yowling increased. I added a pair of $10 boots to the affair; a boot-jack followed the boots, but the noise continued with more zeal if possible than ever. My contribution was not the only one; from other windows a continuous fire was kept up; bottles, boots, shoes, slippers, and every available article that could be reached was shied into the darkness at the noise. Occasionally a more terrific yell would seem to indicate that the objective point had been reached, but still the yelling continued with unabating ardor.

At last I bethought me of a dark-lantern I had, and, lighting it, I turned the light down into the back yard, in the direction of the noise. What I saw I can tell about, but how I felt and looked would need a larger pen than mine to describe. To say that my hair stood up would be very tame. It not only stood up, but it fairly lifted me from the floor. I saw hanging from the clothesline a couple of Tom-cats, tied together by the tails, and engaged with all their might in tearing each other apart, while in the yard was a man with a bag, into which he was putting my boots, boot-jack and other contributions, making for him a fair night's work, and, after gathering up all the spoils, as he unslung the cats from the line and placed them in the bag and scaled the fence, it dawned upon me that I had been sold. I blew out my light and crept into bed, wondering if my angel grandfather was not smiling from beyond the clouds at his grandchild.—*Boston Globe.*

BRIGHAM'S APOSTATE SON.

John W. Young Reclaimed to the Mormon Faith.

John W. Young, Brigham's apostate son, who renounced polygamy several years ago, along with two wives, to marry a handsome Philadelphia widow, has been lured back into the polygamic fold once more by the charms of one of his brother's widows, a daughter of Mrs. Stenhouse, who is now lecturing against Mormonism. Clara Stenhouse is the only member of her family that still clings to this religion, and she is so bigoted and fanatical that for a long time after her parents apostatized she refused to even speak to them, and treated them with the utmost contempt. John Young is the youngest child of the prophet's legal wife, and is the smartest, and has seen more of the outside world than any other of Brigham's children. He is a shrewd business man, a railroad magnate in a small way, and has been a very frequent operator in Wall street. His contact with the Gentiles in his long and frequent visits to the large Eastern cities has not tended to increase his faith in Mormonism, and it has long been well known that he only remains in the church for the emoluments which his father's position afforded him. Of course these privileges, including the handling of church tithing, were very convenient, but otherwise he had no belief in the doctrines of this gigantic religious fraud. Like the majority of prominent Mormons, John W. embraced polygamy, but for several years he has been a monogamist. His first wife was from Philadelphia, and it was while on a visit to her relatives that he met the woman for whom he discarded both first and second wives. He was a handsome, attractive man, and she a dashing young widow, and it seems it was a desperate case of love at first sight. She knew very well about his matrimonial entanglements, as his first wife was her own cousin, but that did not prevent her accompanying him to Utah under promise to marry him after their arrival if he would discard his other wives, which he accordingly did. This new marriage of course puts out of joint the nose of the monopolizing Philadelphia wife; but the popular verdict is that it serves her right, as she came out to Utah with the calm determination of betraying her own cousin by defrauding her of her husband, and carried her point with dogged pertinacity. She was an Eastern-born and educated girl, had already been once married, and could not find shelter under the excuse that she was raised in Mormonism and had been taught that polygamy was right. She may, perhaps, have loved John W., but most people believe that she was actuated by pure selfishness.

An Editor Assaulted.

For some days past the *National Republican*, of this city, has had several allusions to the age and physical infirmities generally of Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury Department. To-day it had the following: "It has now transpired that Right Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been enabled to maintain the perpetual bloom of youth by the constant and generous use of strong plug tobacco." For more than a week Raynor has declared that if he ever encountered A. W. Soteldo, managing editor of the paper, there would be blood. Only last week the old man went to the newspaper office, armed with a North Carolina horse-pistol, to slay or be slain. To-day, just as the female clerks were departing from the day's work, Raynor met Soteldo on the steps of the treasury, and, with violent expletives, assaulted him with his fist. The first blow being unexpected, the editor received it full in the mouth, and the old man got the first blood. The assaulted party recovered quickly, and retorted in kind, but a friend threw himself in the breach, and, by covering Raynor's face with his hands, saved him from severe punishment. Benson, Chief of Detectives, then held Raynor to restrain his impetuosity, and a newspaper correspondent did likewise to the editor. Meanwhile, Raynor's oaths filled the atmosphere. He called Soteldo the pirate of the press, a blackmailer, thief, and other epithets more sulphurous than delicate. Soteldo remained quite cool, and called on the large crowd which had gathered to bear witness to the indecent and ribald exhibition the Solicitor of the Treasury was making of himself. Finally friends walked off with the belligerents in opposite directions, and peace again reigns on the Potomac.—*Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Governors "on a Lark."

A New York paper tells us how our dignified Western Governors amused themselves during their recent visit to the metropolis: "At the conclusion of their general reception and business meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gov. Garber, of Nebraska, Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, and Gov. Newbold, of Iowa, left for home. After they had gone, the quartette who remained for the purpose of inspecting the city educational institutions found themselves with time on their hands. While considering what they should do, Police Commissioner Wheeler was announced, and asked to answer the question. The Commissioner said that as the hour was late the only sights available were the tiger and the elephant, both of whom could be seen to advantage at that hour of the night. The Western visitors consented. Carriages were ordered and the party started in quest of the elephant. The first place visited was the Grand Duke's Opera House. About an hour was spent there, and then the party adjourned to Harry Hill's. Their presence was quickly noticed, and a special programme was improvised for their entertainment, during the course of which Kelly and Seddons' 'Mouse' had a set-to with the gloves, which called out loud applause from the gentlemen from Kansas and Wisconsin. Other entertainments followed, and at an early hour in the morning the party returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

Mongolians in Australia.

We are not the only people who have on hand a troublesome Chinese immigration question. The Chinese are flocking to Australia in such vast hordes that the colonists are alarmed. In Queensland they are present in such numbers that the head of the Government has addressed the Governors of other states, asking for united action to check the inflow of the Mongolians. They are invaluable as workers, and there is not precisely such jealousy of them as is felt in California; but in Queensland they threaten to form a majority of the population, and much complaint is made of the vices they introduce. It is proposed now to impose a heavy poll-tax upon them, and to refuse to allow future immigrants to land unless they are accompanied by their wives.

CAIRO has just lost its Washington's nurse in the person of a negress, aged 106, who waited on Napoleon I. in Egypt!

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

A Remedy that Defies Competition.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters defy competition. Of the host of rival tonics that have cropped up during its long career, not one has gained and retained such a large share of public favor, though many have enjoyed an ephemeral popularity. The reason is this, that whereas many of these medicines were advertised to perform cures of the most startling nature, they have, when tested, almost invariably turned out to be of little or no value, while the great invigorant, whose reputation they were intended to rival, has never disappointed those who have placed their confidence in it. It has vindicated in the amplest manner its claims to be considered a positive specific remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious fevers, debility, constipation, and numerous other maladies arising from general weakness and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Elegant Cookery.

It is easy enough to have your breakfast and tea rolls or biscuit, waffles, crullers, muffins, etc., nice, light and nutritious by using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Try it.

WILHOFT'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE essentials for wide popularity are fully met in Colgate & Co.'s Cashmere Bouquet Soap. It is universally esteemed by the refined and refined as the most delicate and recherché of perfumes, and the name and trade-mark of Colgate & Co. on each package are a guarantee of superior and uniform quality. With such nice adaptation the success of this article is not surprising.

THIRTY years' experience proves the Graefenberg Vegetable Pills to be the mildest and most effective medicine ever known for the complete cure of headache, biliousness, liver complaints, nervousness, fevers, and diseases of digestion. Sold everywhere; price 25 cents per box. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

OUR sale for Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup, for four years past, has been greater than for any similar preparation.
WALDO & TRACEY, Waverly, N. Y.
Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.

GRASSHOPPERS, potato bugs, tramps and traveling agents are the farmer's curse. The last can be avoided by buying direct. Five Ton Wagon Scales are sold at $50 each. On trial, freight prepaid, by Jones, of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

Hofmann's Hop Pills cure the *Ague* at once.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	Price
BEEVES	$8 00
HOGS	5 75
COTTON	11¼
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10
WHEAT—No. 2	1 35
CORN—Western Mixed	53
OATS—Mixed	32
RYE—Western	71
PORK—New Mess	13 25
LARD	8½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 75
Choice Natives	4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 50
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HOGS—Live	4 75
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WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 12
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CORN—No. 2	44
OATS—No. 2	24
RYE—No. 2	54
BARLEY—No. 2	62
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	25
EGGS—Fresh	14
PORK—Mess	12 50
LARD	8½
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 16
No. 2	1 11
CORN—No. 2	43
OATS—No. 2	24
RYE—No. 1	54
BARLEY—No. 2	65
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 30
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42
OATS—No. 2	25
RYE	55
PORK—Mess	13 00
LARD	8½
HOGS	4 75
CATTLE	4 00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Red	1 20
CORN	46
OATS	27
RYE	60
PORK—Mess	12 75
LARD	8½
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Amber Michigan	1 34
No. 2 Red Winter	1 32
CORN	48
OATS—No. 2	27
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice White	6 75
WHEAT—No. 1	1 39
CORN—Mixed	49
OATS—Mixed	28
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00
PORK—Mess	14 00
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