THE IRON HERALD.

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NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

C. C. GRIFFEY, Editor.

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THE BLACK DAGGER.

A Country Story.

My name is Lawrence Rosslyn Bloodal by birth and I was born on a Swiss but cosmopolitan in every taste and habit. In my early days I regularly followed the profession of a courier, and I was in the employ of a family of the old patrician Italian aristocratic order, which is rather little known to the bulk of the traveling public having degenerated into lazy journeys by carriage and post-horses, and consisting of all equipment of the military period of century through which the travelers are passing. It was in one of my many years' experience I had been witness to a most remarkable occurrence, which I propose to make a matter of conversation or talking, and have been subject to many pains, from amongst my varied experiences I give the following strange and mysterious story, which occurred to me in my Italian days of servitude.

Many years ago I was engaged as courier to Italy, and I was under Count Frederick Bellegrino, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna. The Bellegrino family is an ancient house, in one of the great, continental powers during feudal times, and they actually attained the object of his mission, and I was sent home to Italy with the dispatches of the Count. The journey was not to be long remembered from the political importance of the dispatches throughout all Europe, almost every nation interested in the contents of the parcel. We had intrusted a considerable part of the first stage of our return journey, when his Excellency, to avoid visiting the telegraphic office, thought it best to take a little rest, and, as he should stop at the inn, he then was arrived at and take rest and refreshment, he should be quite safe, and could not having important dispatches with him, and, as he was unknown at the small town on Rhine, on the confines of Germany and Switzerland, he could rest in safety. We had left early, and was then instructed to have the carriage ready at the inn, ready to continue our journey. His Excellency remarkable and complained his head was very bad, and he should be left alone in a quiet room, and, as he was a man of a fine character, I was to see that he was not disturbed, and, as he was unknown at, and had not taken any refreshment

IRON HERALD

Thursday, Oct. 2d, 1879.

NEGAUNEE, L. S., MICH.

The number of yellow-fever cases continue to diminish at Memphis, and at Concordia, Miss., the epidemic appears to have ceased.

Dennis Kearney didn't hang Gen. Green in effigy on the mud lots. Dennis is a coward, and said that if he did hang he has some followers, cast on a flag.

Several months ago Sidney Sam sent to Congressman Springer that the Democracy must regain power before the good times come, or all would be lost. His all is lost.

The elements of decency and intelligence among the Massachusetts Democrats are quietly organizing, preparatory to fighting Butler and his machine to the bitter end.

Commenting upon the making up of church debts, the New York Herald declares that "property ostensibly owned in heaven should not be the most selfishly and heavily mortgaged on earth."

It is noticed, as an indication of the returning prosperity of the United States, that the entries at the general land office, at Washington, during the six months, exceed by one-third those of the same period last year.

The President gets fidgety and in fear of hope he gets scared among the people, and, in his speech at Detroit, declared that the government should make up its mind to pay off the national debt within the next three years.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway has purchased the Sioux City and Pond du Lac railroad, in Wisconsin. By building an extension to the latter, the Northwestern will have a straight line of road from Milwaukee to Minnesota.

The Black Hills city of Deadwood was almost entirely swept out of existence by a conflagration Friday morning. The total loss is estimated at over $1,000,000. The inhabitants, many of whom lost everything, are in a destitute condition.

Alvin Seesem says that if Vorhees had remained free in his opposition to Greeley he might have been president, or now be, yet. Let all who desire to be on a good old age, live until the Distant Copperhead is elected president.

Not for years has the republican party been so thoroughly united, so enthusiastic, so active, so aggressive, and so untiring as it is at the present time. The conditions are against it and there is every indication that it will triumph gloriously this fall in every contest state in which elections are to be held.

The United States District Attorney in Salt Lake City is to be instructed to make the civil grand jury of Salt Lake City, which meets next month, to examine the Hollenbeck House, where all the polygamous grams are celebrated. An attempt will be made to bring the records of the Endowment House into court, and the department of justice will make a vigorous prosecution of the case.

Like a fever, the greenback craze appears to have a certain time to run, and when the end of that period is reached it begins to die out. The result in Maine shows that in that state it has run its course and has no grip. All that now remains to be done is to wake its epitaph, and then we shall have the funeral of the greenback delusion and agreeable fully that ever possessed the minds of any party.

The reports from manufacturing towns received from Washington show that the value of manufactured goods produced in the United States during the last fiscal year exceeded by nearly six per cent. those of any previous year. The increase is particularly noticeable with reference to the manufacture of cotton, and the imports of manufactured cotton goods have increased within the last two or twelve years faster than the exports of raw cotton have grown.

England is in sore distress on account of bad crops. Eastern complications, American competition, and restless laborers who do not hesitate to lose at public meetings when the Queen is mentioned. The reports that come from our representatives abroad show that our manufacturers are finding markets in many countries where heretofore it has been the monopoly of the entire trade, and this fact has had much to do with the closing of factories and filling British with strangulated labor. Thousands of mechanics and artisans are coming to this country, and inquiries are being freely made of the authorities here by industrious by those who have it in contemplation to become citizens of our republic within the present year. Nearly 5 books as of England was in danger of losing her commercial supremacy and that the British lion might possibly have to surrender its proud position to the American eagle.

It is too bad that the Democratic party is first straight for power and office are to be compelled to linger the great wave of vituperation property that is now sweeping over the whole country. Could their silver tongued orators have rung the changes of hard times, caused by the failure of financial schemes under Republicans in the entire party, could they have mustaded a great army of unemployed idle laborers at their public meetings, to fill the air with Democratic eloquence of violence, their with plenty of Tilden's money and which added, would have been more inspiring than briefs of money and tons of fire-works. It has often in the past been the fate of this party to have the disappointing influence of some "Republican" or "Richmond" thrown across their pathway to success just at the wrong time. The present is no exception to the rule as some of the best evidence of the fidence entered, great harvests, a strong and cast-iron fiat all are smiling and smiling in this body of good fellowship and good cheer. Yet we are checked with moving products, manufactures continued, laborers employed, capital equitable and so heavily varying, capital seeking investment, enterprise encouraged, greenbacks and silver and gold equal before the law and in commercial interchange. Yet country has on our for the Democratic party. "Gritchie's complaint is gone and it would be easier for Tilden or Thurman to pass through the eye of a needle than to enter the White House as President in 1880.

Building and Furniture Items

The Lake Superior company up to and including last Saturday had shipped by lake 131,000 tons for the season.

The Lake Superior company seems to be in a large and healthy condition. Land and Fuel do fine rational, in Wisconsin. By building an extension to the latter, the Northwestern will have a straight line of road from Milwaukee to Minnesota.

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Industrial Notes.

One New York firm advertised a few days ago for 50 conductors and 250 brakemen.

The Chicago Tribune says that Illinois has extensive mineral veins of iron ore in the west.

The sales of the cadets and publishers of the West Point Thesis have been extremely small.

Four new furnaces are being erected in the south of Texas, the Sherman, Gainesville, Dallas and Fort Worth.

One of the chief Saratoga of Saturday. Oh, that we other be as happy and free as we are. Dennis, Gibbs to mining the wealthiest.

In Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, the yield of wheat is very much checked with mowing products, manufactures continued, laborers employed, capital equitable and so heavily varying, capital seeking investment, enterprise encouraged, greenbacks and silver and gold equal before the law and in commercial interchange. Country has on our for the Democratic party. "Gritchie's complaint is gone and it would be easier for Tilden or Thurman to pass through the eye of a needle than to enter the White House as President in 1880.

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Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Marquette, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County Office, in the City of Marquette, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1879. Present, Hon. Jerome Wheeler, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Ruhl, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Jacob Ruhl, praying that the administration of said deceased be granted to Jacob Ruhl, or to some other suitable person. It is ordered that the 20th day of October, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be appointed for hearing said petition, and that the next of kin of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Marquette, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Iron Herald a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing.

EDWARD SAUNDERS, Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

[Seal.]

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Notice for Application.

LAND OFFICE AT MARQUETTE, MICH. 14 August, 1879. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Marquette, Mich., on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1879, viz: Jacob Ruhl, of Negaunee, Mich., for the s. e. ¼ of s. e. ¼ of sec. 31, t. 47 n., r. 29 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jacob Ruhl, Jr., of Negaunee, Mich., Jacob Ruhl, Sr., of Negaunee, Mich., Jacob Ruhl, of Negaunee, Mich., Jacob Ruhl, of Negaunee, Mich. JOHN L. MICHAEL, Register.

For Sale or Rent.

THE BUILDING FOR SALE OR RENT, is one of the most desirable business stands in the city of Negaunee, and is in good condition. Inquire of the undersigned, or of Mr. Jacob Ruhl, Jr., who will be in charge of the building, and will be ready to show it to any one desirous of renting. Negaunee, April 19th, 1879.

Hagen & Johnson

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.

Dealers in

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

20 PER CENT.

Lower than any other house this side of Milwaukee. Give us a call before purchasing.

CELEBRATED SIMPLE IMPROVED

VICTOR SEWING MACHINES,

For Manufacturing, Dressmaking, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes, Harness, Etc. Are the best machines now made.

The only Firm

This side of Chicago that can furnish an short notice Genuine Singer Machines.

T. J. SHANE

Merchant Tailor.

OSHKOSH, WIS.

A full line of the best clothing constantly on hand. Also, a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Cutting and repairing promptly attended to. Prices always the lowest, and every thing is a measure of satisfaction to the customer.

MILLINERY AND Fancy Goods

LADIES HATS

Made and Trimmed at short notice, and in the latest styles. Also a complete assortment of

FANCY GOODS FOR LADIES

RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

Together with a great variety of Articles usually kept in like establishments.

The Goods to be found here have been selected with the greatest care, and are offered at

At Prices to Suit the Times.

Mrs A. L. Stone.

MARQUETTE, - - MICH.

Corner of Front and Washington Streets.

Harness Shop

All kinds of Fancy and Wagon Harness kept constantly on hand. Repairing done to order.

TEAMSTERS

Will find it to their advantage to call at my shop before purchasing.

Wilson Buffalo Blankets, Robes, and all kinds of Robes.

SHOP ON IRON STREET.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Negaunee, Mich.

PEAVEY

LAKE SUPERIOR

TRANSIT CO.'S

STEAMERS FOR

Hancock, Houghton, Ashland,

Bayfield and Duluth

LEAVE

MARQUETTE

Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

Sault Ste. Marie, Port Huron,

Detroit, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo,

Sundays and Thursdays, 1 P. M. Through tickets to all points East.

For local or through tickets to all points East or West, apply to

W. H. VOLK, Agent,

Marquette, Mich.

ROWLAND SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Putty,

ALL SIZES OF GLASS AND

Kalsomining Materials.

IS YOUR PROPERTY IN ALL KINDS OF

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,

and has been made to look as well as new? If not, we can do it for you at the lowest cash prices. My stock has been selected with great care, and I feel confident that those who favor me with a call will be pleased with the following goods:

MIXED PAINTS

of a shade required already on the shortest notice.

KALSOMINING

In all the tints required, and warranted to work smooth.

ALSO

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Shop on Iron Street.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

I Represent the Following First Class Companies:

CONTINENTAL,

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,750,000.

German American Insurance Co.

(Incorporated 1861.)

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,750,000.

Germania Fire Insurance Co.

(Incorporated 1859.)

Cash capital, $1,000,000. Total Assets over $3,000,000.

PHENIX

Insurance Co. of London.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $2,000,000.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $2,000,000.

North American.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,000,000.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,000,000.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,000,000.

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South or Commercial.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,000,000.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $1,000,000.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Thursday, Oct. 24, 1878.

The Jackson company pay thirty cents.

Germany Council is 27 at the Lodge in Adrian.

Dr. Hadenegg is holding an addition to a house in Jackson.

The county Superintendents hold their meeting next Friday.

Several of our citizens have been turning their harvest plants of late, to pass to a case of toilet.

Hillsdale county has lately been robbed in Whitehall Point, Lake Superior, with C. Rudolph as proprietor.

Good bye September—we will smelling you in the most boisterous, disagreeable month in the calendar of the year.

A man named Jere Hender suffered a slight accident by a falling bible of wood at the Rolling Mill saw on day last week.

The large stock of carts and carriages heretofore kept around town in this county has been picked up and is now in use.

Several citizens from the centre of Raisinville arrived in this city last week, a delegation of them went to the Republic, which place have gone to the copper region.

Some Scientists or Gaseous vacant business men have been complained of from time to time during the last week. That two or three new minds idle and from spontaneous inflation will blow.

Lost a Pocket—A blue vest full of Wm. Scantlin, who resides near the Corners, had out of his fingers charged complaints of and one or two more had if destroyed by a ladies the hundred a payment.

Ramsdell—At the residence of Mr. Sheldon, Saturday evening, by John Dale, Esq., Mr. Ira Ramsdell to Miss Jane Dale, Jr., all of this city. Long life and the same time and place, William Buckingham to Lucy Ruddock.

Manning—A certain correspondent of Stephens Lodge No. 2 F. & A. M. will be held at Hanover hall, on this city, Tuesday evening, Oct. 7th, 1878, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of W. M.

Wm. H. Wells, Sec'y.

Hanover, Oct. 19th, 1878.

J. A. Lobenstein has found a sufficient reason for the product of his brewery as to induce the employment of additional help and otherwise increase his facilities. By Cousin Nebraska, a gentleman who has been visiting in Jackson Wednesday and left it in the belief that it is to be a manufacture on a larger quality of beer this fall year. The Lobenstein is in complete hands and seems to be pulsating with the spirit of the brewery.

Cheapest—The money spendent—the supposed transfer of a Lake Superior man to Colorado—Mr. Wm. Lake and reported by an agent the authority of the official that money has been expended up, and power to have been nothing more than a sum of large amount. The home and prospect, for which an agent of the company, Mr. Lake, is a wonder, and has been startled by the statement that having collected by business, the agent said, in circumstances which caused the impression that a lucrative had been received. Nebraskans discovered which no cause.

Mayhew—James Eles and Edson, a couple of Sons, Eric Pitschman, came to blows one day last week. Hilt and bite seemed to be the order of the day, and the progress of which Eclipse had one of his fingers bitten off. Both were arrested and taken before John Jones for disorderly conduct, which resulted in the former being given charge of machine against the latter, and the latter being held to bond for a good behavior. Lots, however, the affair took a more serious turn. Lie had brought suit against Eles for cutting the amputation of the injured finger, so the matter stood, which was there within a day or two after the fight. The consequence that followed was that Eles taken off, which was more serious consequence than the loss of a finger, and he was put to bond for a second time, and paid the costs of majesty.

Personal.

A. W. Eyles, for a period of years landlord of the Jackson house in this place, is now a resident of Kansas City, in which capacity his friends will hear he may drop south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Capt. Tom Roberts was in town the other day and returned his family to Pittsfield, where he has permanent residence.

Dr. Gildersleeve's form has top out of Friday's train.

James A. Hoar, the brother, left by Sunday's train for Cincinnati, where he goes to administer the mantle of his brother-in-law, Lewis Lewis. This appears to be absent but one or three weeks.

G. H. Bailey has gone below to purchase the boilers and steam fixtures for his new hotel.

Jo Johnson left Monday for Chicago and Milwaukee, where he goes to buy the wares composed by his wife.

Jay Hendricks, clerk of Monroe county, came up by Saturday's train and returned Sunday.

Stephen Boston, the old lightkeeper at Big Sandy, home from Island, has resigned his position, and remained with his family in Oakley, Douglass county, Kansas, where he has a homestead. On the 1st, Mr. Boston will come to the white waters, and will remain for a period of nearly four days.

J. C. Dougherty and family are delighted with Colorado, a country, they say, alone of the world.

Mr. A. Langdell, of Chicago, correspondent of the *Kalamazoo Gazette*, of that city, was in the county last week, enlisting in business interests. The lady was a guest of Mr. Jules Eldridge, of Jackson.

Mr. C. H. Lombard, the commander of the Third regiment of the Michigan militia, is "indicted" in an account with Hugh Ronan, Esq., for a bill he lately contracted at the time. He, however, protest that the bill was incurred by young ones his and not proposed payment to the contrary. He claims his sessions to $1000, which he protestes, and claiming the bill has incurred more making himself "relief" with the military boys.

The newly elected Episcopal Bishop, of Michigan, Harvey, is in the county and gets Monsieur's visit Tuesday, accompanied with some of the leading members of the church here. The Bishop is a very superior appearing man and is realized, we believe, will be the younger bishop of his diocese in the United States. He is Boston old.

Hon. E. B. Gross and his daughters Misses Gertrude and Ella, left for a visit to Saginaw, Mich., on a visit to relatives. They are to be absent two or three weeks.

Mr. Lyman is sick.

The disease of gadders being unusual is here 1878.

A fresh pack on the street of a boy's nose is "scattering one under his nose."

Jo Lee street dance, who attempted to dance, before parents, ought to be ashamed.

Somebody's donkey lapse—Tim Riley has disposed of such a, and that much does he care.

The M. C. R. R. is now have supplied the track brought by road in the place, and now use it.

The Free Gift company distributed over $20 each among their members Friday and Saturday.

Wm. Wait's the underwriter is with us, and is ready to take out the Fire Insurance on all.

Time to remove the grape vine for the winter, and the time to remove the grape vine is now. Well! Well! off!

Mr. Wm. Wait, the insurance man, says he has had the clear, people ought may insure and be free from loss.

The state Penitentiary quail of Michigan are now in the market, and the Jackson citizens are anxious for a fall.

The C. & W. W. gave school over the Pitchfork for the Corners, and a flower on a week's holiday among the students.

Mr. Wm. Wait, the insurance man, is in the city, and is ready to take out the Fire Insurance on all.

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THE NEWS.

Foreign.

—A correspondent of the London *Courier* says there is no prospect of a bi-metallic congress in London this year.

—The new British iron-clad turret ram, Agamemnon, carrying four 38-ton guns, and 8,492 tons burden, with engines 6,000-horse-power, has just been successfully launched.

—Recent news from South Africa announces he capture of Cetywayo, the fugitive King of he Zulus. The capture was effected by a company of dragoons, Aug. 28.

—Switzerland and Austria are about to be connected by a subterranean railroad, to be alled the Alberg railway. It will be a tunnel hrough the Alps, about six miles in length.

—A great fire is reported at Ekaterinaslav, in South Russia. The damage was immense.

—When Cetywayo was captured he was utterly prostrated. The King was taken to Ulundi. During the march eleven of his followers tried to escape, and six were successful; the other five were shot.

—A London dispatch of Sept. 20 says: "There is news this morning from Afghanistan of a most alarming and gloomy character. No reasonable doubt can be longer entertained that the hand of Russia has been busy in framing the recent occurrences which caused the expenditure of so much blood and money by England. Dispatches to-day announce the outbreak at Herat, the Russian key to Afghanistan, of a revolt, which is plainly to be used for a pretext for Russian occupation of that city. The outbreak was well planned. A fierce resistance was made, but the revolt is so far successful that both the civil Governor and military chiefs were killed, and anarchy now prevails. The news created the most lively emotion here. The British are marching from Candahar toward Chetah."

—Many shops were closed at Strasbourg, a city of the lately-acquired German provinces, and a great number of houses closed their shutters, at the visit of the Emperor of Germany.

—The Papal Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Madrid and Lisbon have been made Cardinals.

—More large conflagrations are reported from Russia, the city of Serpuchoff being nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire a short time ago.

—A Vienna dispatch states that Andrassy's newspaper organ declares Austria would be neutral in case of a war between Germany and [F]rance.

—Eighteen women were killed at Czolnok, in Hungary, a few days ago, by the giving way of the floor of a synagogue, owing to overcrowding

—Prince Gortschakoff, whose resignation and retirement to private life have been announced many times during the last few years, it is now emphatically stated, will remain Chancellor of the Russian empire during life. In order to relieve the veteran diplomatist of some of the cares of his station, an assistant, to be known as Vice Chancellor, will be appointed.

—The Sydney (New South Wales) Industrial Exhibition opened on the 22d of September, amid great enthusiasm.

—The Russian newspapers are bitter against England, and the situation is becoming alarming.

—It is believed that the British residency in Mandalay, Burmah, will be withdrawn, the excesses of the King rendering it unsafe for English people to remain there.

—The Russian expedition to Central Asia has sustained a serious set-back at the hands of the Turcomans, whom the advance column encountered in heavy force, and in the battle that followed the Russians were defeated with a loss of 700 killed, and forced to retreat in great haste.

—The English Prime Minister has assured the French Ambassador that England will take no action in the present crisis in European affairs before first agreeing with France upon a definite line of policy to be pursued conjointly by the two nations.

—Count Bismarck went to Vienna, the other day, for a conference with Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier. It is reported that Bismarck, on behalf of Germany, and Andrassy, on behalf of Austria, arranged the basis of a close alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two empires.

Personal.

—George B. Smith, formerly Attorney General of Wisconsin, died at Madison a few days since, aged 56. Gen. Smith filled many positions of honor and trust in Wisconsin from the time he entered the State, in 1842, to his death, and was a leading lawyer and one of the most influential Democratic politicians in the State.

—Rev. Rollin H. Neale, the oldest Baptist minister in New England, is dead. He was 72 years of age, and lived in Boston.

—The President and Gen. Sherman were at the Michigan State fair at Detroit on the 18th inst., where Mr. Hayes made a quite lengthy speech.

—Old Daniel Drew, the well-known Wall street operator of former days, the companion of Fisk and Gould in Erie speculations, and the founder of a Methodist theological seminary at Madison, N. J., died a few days ago, at the age of 82.

—The President and party were in Chicago on Monday, Sept. 22, and in Quincy, Ill., on the 23d.

—Kate Chase Sprague has returned to Edgewood, her Washington home, and announces her intention of remaining there through the winter.

—James Redpath, the well-known lecture-bureau organizer, has disappeared, and fears of suicide are entertained by his friends.

—Judge A. W. Hubbard, formerly member of Congress from Iowa, died at Sioux City a few days ago, aged 61.

—Gen. Grant visited the Yosemite valley a few days ago, with a large party. During October he will extend his travels to Oregon, Nevada and Colorado, and be in Chicago at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Nov. 5 and 6.

—President Hayes reached Neosho, Kan., Sept. 24, not making a long stay at Quincy, Ill., owing to being behind time.

—J. Warren Woodworth, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is dead.

—James Freeland, Collector of Internal Revenue at Brooklyn, N. Y., was found dead in bed one morning recently. He was 80 years of age, and one of the founders of Plymouth Church. The cause of his death was paralysis of the heart.

Political.

—Gen. Butler was named by the Democrats of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor, at their State Convention, held at Worcester, on the 17th inst. The remainder of the ticket was as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Woodworth; Secretary of State, Michael T. Donohue; Treasurer, D. N. Stallings; Auditor, D. J. King; Attorney General, William D. Northend.

—Late returns from California show that Berry, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Third district, instead of McKenna, Republican.

—Benjamin F. Butler received another indorsement at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 18, at the hands of the Independent party of Massachusetts. The whole ticket which was put up with Butler was also nominated.

—The Colorado Republican Convention met at Denver, Sept. 19, and nominated William E. Beck for Judge of the Supreme Court. A resolution passed pledging the vote of Colorado for Grant in the Presidential nominating convention.

—The Wisconsin State Democratic Central Committee has replaced the name of Alexander Mitchell, who declined to run for Governor, with that of James G. Jenkins, a lawyer, of Milwaukee.

—The Senatorial committee to investigate the election of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, met at Topeka a few days ago, Senators Saulsbury, Vance, Logan, Cameron and Bailey being present.

—The Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania held a State Convention at Altoona the other day, and nominated William L. Richardson for State Treasurer by acclamation.

General.

—The representatives of the fire insurance companies of the Northwest met in Chicago last week, in annual session.

—Sept. 18, just passed, was the 5640th Jewish New Year's day, and was observed by the Israelites as a holiday.

—Advices from Manitoba report that a fight had occurred between the Indians who crossed the line after buffalo and United States soldiers. Nine Indians were killed, and three Americans and two chiefs wounded.

—The tenth National Insurance Convention met at St. Louis last week, and A. R. McGill, of Minnesota, was elected President.

—The ninth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was held at Detroit last week, about fifty delegates being present, representing a membership of 100,000.

—Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico, calls on the Secretary of War for troops to protect the citizens of Grant county, where horrible Indian atrocities have been committed. His request for authority to raise volunteers was refused by Secretary McCrary, and Gen. Pope has been ordered to protect the settlers.

—Rich lead mines have been discovered in Clark and Hot Springs counties, Ark.

—Eighty cases of yellow fever were reported in Memphis for the week ending on the 21st inst., forty-eight of them being white. The number of deaths for the week was thirty-one; since the epidemic commenced, 346. A warning to absentees was published declaring that it would not be safe for those who have not had the disease to go back. Those who have had the fever will be permitted to return.

—Peace in Cuba is of very short duration, as the revolutionists are once more in arms in several portions of that unquiet island. Capt. Gen. Blanco is out with a general order announcing that insurgents recently attacked the village of Mayari, being aided by a number of treasonable volunteers from the garrison of the place.

—The sum of $130,000, the next installment in payment of the Mexican debt to the United States, has been forwarded from the city of Mexico to Washington.

—While the yellow fever is gradually subsiding in Memphis, it has broken out virulently in the small town of Concordia, Miss., where, up to Sept. 21 there had been twenty-three cases of the disease and nine deaths. Another death from yellow fever is also reported from New Orleans.

Financial and Industrial.

—Figures showing the state of trade between the United States and Great Britain for the year ending June 30 have just been received at Washington. In specie and merchandise the total exportations to Great Britain for the year were more than three times the amount of importations from that country, the figures being, respectively, $363,913,646 and $111,971,766.

—The Consolidated Bank of Montreal, according to present appearances, will have money left after paying its debts.

—The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange has adopted the cental system as a basis for the purchase and sale of flour, grain and seeds to take effect Jan. 1.

—The Secretary of War has completed his estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881. They aggregate $40,043,218, being a reduction of $344,500 over the estimate for the current fiscal year.

—A permanent organization has been effected, to be known as the Northwestern Merchants' Association. The first meeting was held at Lafayette, Ind., last week.

—According to a London dispatch, the surplus of wheat in America, Russia, and the East is over 40,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries.

—The number of hogs slaughtered and salted by Chicago packers since March 1 to date is 1,547,000, against 1,590,000 for the same period in 1878.

—Chicago elevators contain 1,905,545 bushels of wheat, 2,698,833 bushels of corn, 491,019 bushels of oats, 123,222 bushels of rye, and 184,802 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,404,501 bushels, against 6,346,545 bushels at that period last year.

Fires and Casualties.

—Five persons lost their lives by the sudden burning of a tenement house in South Boston, a few days ago, three of them being burned to death.

—About sixty families were rendered homeless by the late Caribou (Col.) fire. The loss is not less than $75,000. Fires are raging all through the mountains, started by the Indians.

—A terrible steamer explosion occurred in the lake off Lincoln Park, Chicago, not long since. The boiler of the tug Charles W. Parker exploded, demolishing the vessel and instantly killing her captain, steward, engineer and fireman. There was only one other man on board, and he was badly injured. The fragments of the vessel were scattered over a large area, the force of the explosion being terrific.

—A disastrous fire was threatened at Chicago, the other day, when a four-story building on the corner of South Water and Franklin streets was completely destroyed by fire. The flames were, fortunately, confined to the single building, however, which was devoted to manufacturing purposes. The loss was about $50,000.

Crimes and Criminals.

—A young man named Louis Guetig, who, about a year ago, killed a woman who refused to marry him on account of his dissipated habits, was executed at Indianapolis, Ind., one day last week.

—The Western outlaw known as "Doc" Middleton, a notorious desperado of Nebraska and the adjacent Territories, who was recently captured, has been sent to the Nebraska penitentiary for five years for horse-stealing.

—During an election at Bayou Chico, La., there was a shooting affray between Fort and Dossman. Neither of the principals was hurt, but two bystanders were shot, Edward W. Grimm being instantly killed and Richard Nash dangerously wounded.

—Two negroes at St. Joseph, Mo., determined on suicide, and accordingly locked arms and walked deliberately into the Missouri river, both being swept away and drowned.

—A man named Michael Raus, of Macon City, Mo., ended the existence of his family by killing his wife and child and then blowing his own brains out.

—A little 5-year-old son of Alexander White, of Porter, Rock county, Wis., was brutally murdered by a German farm hand employed by his father, a few days ago. The little fellow was hung, disemboweled, and had his head cut off when found. No motive for this brutal act could be imagined, as little "Sandy" was a favorite with the men on the farm.

—A great many incendiary fires have lately occurred at Terre Haute, Ind., and the other day a colored boy about 15 years old was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the burning. He confessed to having set a number of fires, and said he did it for fun. The boy was sent to prison for two years.

—Near Bucyrus, Ohio, the other day, a girl named Mary A. Long, 16 years old, was shot dead by George Schwab, a rejected lover. After shooting the girl, Schwab hung himself.

Shocking Disaster.

From the Boston papers we glean the following particulars of a heartrending accident, by which five people lost their lives: The occupants of the tenement 120 Gold street, which was burned last night, were: On the first floor, an aged couple whom no one in the vicinity seems to have known, and one Gillespie and wife. On the second floor, a German family, consisting of father, mother, and three children, named Pfeiffer. On the third floor, Ferdinand Meroth, wife and two children, and George Holdreid, wife and two children, making fifteen persons asleep in the house when the incendiary kindled the fire. When the fire was discovered by a policeman it was a quarter to 12, and the flames were breaking out on the first floor, having burned away the stairs, making them impassable. The smoke was rolling up the narrow staircases, and the awakened inmates, before the firemen could arrive with their ladders, had either leaped from the windows, gone to the roof in hope of safety, or dropped suffocated in the hall.

The old couple on the first floor made their escape, and were not heard of during the night. The Gillespie family escaped, with the exception of the wife and mother. The latter, 50 years old, might have escaped by walking six feet, but became bewildered and swooned in her room. She was found by the firemen in an apparently-dying condition, and was taken to the station with the other victims of the fire. Her injuries are terrible, the burns being both external and internal. Rosa Pfeiffer, aged 23, was found in the hall of the second floor. Mrs. Pfeiffer and two children jumped from a window and were but slightly hurt, but Pfeiffer's father was lost. Meroth, on the third floor, lifted his son, Charles, aged 14, out of the window and allowed him to drop to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and then instructed his wife and daughter, Rosie, to jump, which they did. Last of all he himself jumped to the ground, and in falling met instant death. Mrs. Meroth is at the City Hospital, with fractures of both legs and one arm, and her face is bruised beyond all recognition. The daughter Rosie sustained no serious injuries, but Charles is badly hurt. Holdreid took his wife to the roof, and then went down stairs, where he was caught by the flames and burned, probably fatally. Mrs. Holdreid's body, charred beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Charles Holdreid, the son, is at the hospital, internally injured from jumping to the ground, and with an arm broken.

Kansas' Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the State of Kansas was the occasion of an immense gathering of people at Lawrence Sept. 15 and 16, among whom were a great many participants in the stirring events from 1854 to 1863. The first day's exercises were begun by an address by ex-Gov. Robinson, the President of the day, followed by addresses of welcome by C. K. Halliday on behalf of the old settlers, and by Gov. St. John for the State. Then came an address by John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. In the evening an old settlers' love-feast was held, at which brief remarks were made by Senators Ingalls and Plumb, ex-Senators Pomeroy, Ross, Harvey and other distinguished persons. The second day's exercises, at which over 30,000 people were in attendance, embraced a love-feast by the old settlers and addresses by Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Gov. St. John, of Kansas, and Gen. John Pope. The press of the State was largely represented, at least fifty editors being present.

Gen. Grant's Arrival in San Francisco.

Ex-President Grant arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, the 20th day of September, thus completing his tour around the world, after an absence of two years and four months. We glean from the Associated Press report the following account of his arrival and reception at San Francisco: Darkness had fallen, and it was 20 minutes past 7 when the lights of the ferry-boat were seen approaching the slip. She moved slowly into position. The platform was lowered, the band struck up "Home Again," and, amid the roars of applause from the waiting crowd outside, who realized that the moment had arrived, Gen. Grant stepped once more upon the shore of his native land. After a welcoming speech by Mayor Bryant and a brief response by Gen. Grant, the latter was conducted to his carriage, Mayor Bryant accompanying him, while the various committee and other gentlemen in attendance repaired to their own carriages. The gates of the dock were then thrown open, and the vehicles moved forward and took their places in line. As the carriage containing Gen. Grant made its appearance cheer after cheer went up from thousands of throats, while the surging crowd pressed forward and swayed from side to side in efforts to obtain a passing glance of the familiar lineaments of the great captain. With the greatest difficulty a passage was opened, the procession formed, and the line of march taken up. The procession moved rapidly along Market street to Montgomery, passing through Montgomery, up Montgomery avenue to Kearney, along Kearney to Market, along Market, countermarching to the Palace Hotel, which was reached at a late hour. Rockets and blue lights were fired along the route, and bonfires and torches abounded.

All the streets leading to the Palace Hotel were packed with dense throngs, through which the procession forced its way with great difficulty. Thousands were clamoring for admittance, but cordons of police at all the entrances denied ingress to all but those holding special permits to enter.

Within, the immense court presented a scene of surpassing beauty. Electric lights and 500 gas jets lit up the vast interior with a brilliant glow, and the dense throng that packed the court and filled the spacious balconies and corridors surged to and fro in anxious expectation of the coming guest, whom the packed streets had detained.

At 10 o'clock the wide doors were thrown open, and the barouche containing Gen. Grant was driven within the building. He immediately dismounted, and, crowded his way through the packed mass of human beings, was hurried to his room.

As he alighted, Madame Fabbri, and a chorus of 500 voices opened from one of the balconies with the "Ode of Welcome."

The crowd rushed after Gen. Grant when he dismounted, leaving the singers for a moment almost without an audience, but, being stopped by the force of police who blocked the way, they returned to the court, being reassured by the announcement that the General would appear on one of the balconies after he had had time to lay off his overcoat.

In a few minutes Gen. Grant appeared, amid deafening and long-continued shouts.

Mayor Bryant called the crowd to order, and the General, mounting a chair which was passed over the heads of the surrounding crowd, was again greeted with a succession of cheers. When the noise subsided he addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: After twenty-five years' absence, I am glad to meet you, and assure you of my cordial thanks for the kind greeting you have given me. I shall stay in your city long enough to greet you more fully."

The General then withdrew, amid prolonged and tremendous cheering, and the crowd at length reluctantly scattered.

Grant looks exceedingly well, but has lost twenty-eight pounds in weight since leaving Philadelphia. He expressed his great gratification at the reception awarded him, saying it surpassed all his expectations. He spoke of his pleasure at returning home, and his satisfaction that his acceptance of the Nicaragua canal Presidency had been received favorably here.

Whistling in England.

There is much less whistling among farmers' men than forty or fifty years ago, and less singing also. When I was a boy most of the men sang at plow and with their teams. Their voices, borne over the hills by the breeze, were one of the charms of a country ramble. They mostly sang love songs or sentimental ditties. I remember "The Mistletoe Bough" was a great favorite with one of my father's men. Some time ago I remarked to the rector of a neighboring parish how very seldom I heard men singing at the plow compared to when I was a boy. He replied "That is because you were bred among the hills, and now live in a flat country; men don't sing in flat countries." I felt this was correct. Milkmaids sang to their cows, without which it was believed they would not "give their milk down." If you meet a country girl now-a-days and ask her, "Where are you going to, pretty maid?" you can never say the reply was, "A-milking, sir," for maids no longer milk, but leave it to be done by men called "garthmen." At the "clippins" all the men are expected to sing, but those who could not might whistle, as I have heard them more than once. Like milkmaids, "clippins" have all vanished. Those kindly gatherings, where the master and his neighbors and his men all made merry together, have all gone, and we have steam plows and reaping machines and laborers' unions instead. Although there is yet more singing in hilly than in flat countries, it is certain that farmers' men neither sing nor whistle half as much as they used to do. As far back as I remember our middle classes considered whistling vulgar (as boys were not allowed to whistle). It is possible the laborers have now got to think so too. Railway trips, and more ready access to towns, are bringing everything to a dead level, and gradually effacing the old-fashioned country ways.—*Notes and Queries.*

Secretary Sherman's Coin Disbursement Order.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.

Gold coin beyond the needs of the Government having accumulated in the treasury of the United States by deposit in the several public assay offices of fine bars and foreign coin, for which depositors have been paid, at their option, in United States notes, the Treasurer of the United States and the several Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco are hereby authorized to pay out gold coin as well as silver coin and notes upon current obligations of the Government and upon advances to disbursing officers as may be convenient and practicable. Transfers of coin for this purpose will be made to any Assistant Treasurer, when necessary, by the Treasurer of the United States by application to him. The Treasurer of the United States in this city, on receipt by him of a certificate of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, stating that there has been deposited with him legal-tender notes in the sum of $100, or multiples thereof, will also cause to be shipped from the mint at Philadelphia to the depositor, at his risk and expense, a like amount of gold coin.

Standard silver dollars may also be obtained as heretofore. The exchange of gold for United States notes at the several sub-treasury offices, except at New York, appears to be prohibited by section 3,651, Revised Statutes of the United States, but it is believed that payments of coin, as above authorized, will enable persons to secure all that may be desired.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Grant and the Ex-Confederates.

Gen. Grant was tendered a big reception at the City Hall, in San Francisco, which was attended by a number of ex-Confederate soldiers. To them the General spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: It has afforded me great satisfaction and pleasure to observe the very cordial reception I have received here, and especially the welcome coming from the gentlemen you represented. If you had traveled around the world, as I have for several years past, you would appreciate, like me, the value of our common country more completely than any man can who stays at home. You would be everywhere gratified to see that we are recognized by all the nations of the earth in a higher light than our own people imagine. Abroad our resources are considered unlimited. When one gets to see the nations of the world, he begins to appreciate the inestimable value of our broad acres and the great energy of our people that is forever upbuilding in State, city, and town. It affords me very great satisfaction and pleasure to receive the gentlemen who were, long ago, opposed to us, and I hope, if this country ever sees another war, we shall all be together, under one flag, fighting a common enemy."

MR. HOLLOWAY, the prince of English pillmakers, has devoted $1,250,000 to the erection of a college for the higher education of women, near London, and proposes to endow it with $500,000 exclusive of some land, which will probably bring a great sum on building lease. His advertising has been at the rate of $100,000 to $150,000 a year for the last thirty years.

A SHORT negro resembles a white man because he is not a tall black.

WOMEN ON THE GALLOWS.

Some Phenomenal English Criminals Who Have Been Hanged During Queen Victoria's Reign.

[From the New York World.]

Within recent recollection but one woman has been hanged in the United States, and she was innocent. The gallows, however, has been busy in England with female criminals; and notably of late, the execution of a woman in Wadsworth prison being the third within a year. More than a dozen women have suffered death under Queen Victoria, many of them being phenomenal criminals. In April, 1845, we believe, Sarah Freeman was hanged at Taunton for the poisoning with arsenic of her mother, brother, husband and illegitimate son. In April, 1849, Sarah Thomas was hanged at Gloucester for beating out the brains of her mistress, an old woman of 61 years, with a stone. She went to the gallows in an ungovernable fit of rage, wrestling and biting so desperately that it was with difficulty two stout warders could force her up the ladder, and her screams of anger and terror continued until the bolt was drawn. On the 21st of August, of the same year, Mary Ann Geering was hanged in front of Lewes jail for having poisoned her husband and two sons so as to get the burial allowance from the friendly society to which they belonged. Two days later Rebecca Smith suffered at Devizes for the murder of her baby, aged 4 weeks. Her show of fervent piety had provoked much sympathy for her, but after her conviction she broke down and confessed that she had poisoned her seven other children. Finally, on the 13th of November, the Mannings, man and wife, were hanged before Horsemonger lane jail, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, a Custom House officer. Mrs. Manning was hanged in black satin and a long lace veil. She and her husband shook hands upon the drop. On the 8th of August, 1853, Helen Blackwood and Hans Smith Macfarlane were hanged at Glasgow for throwing a ship-carpenter named Boyed out of the window of a brothel while he was helplessly drunk. The next execution of a woman which we find recorded took place at Dumfries April 29, 1862, when Mary Timney was hanged for killing Ann Hannah. "The execution," we read, "was rendered unusually touching and remarkable from the hysterical appeals of the poor woman on her passage to the gallows that mercy might even then be extended to her for the sake of her poor children." Sept. 10, 1864, Jane Myers and Joseph Sargisson were executed at Leeds, and on the 10th of January, 1867, Ann Lawrence suffered death at Maidstone for the murder of her child. On the 27th of May, 1870, Margaret Lynch and her brother, Lawrence, were hanged at Tullamore, Ireland, for the murder of one Dunn, and on the 11th of October, within the precincts of Horsemonger lane jail, was put to death the notorious Margaret Waters, the baby-farmer. She had many aliases, and was known to receive infants at railroad stations and in the streets. Wherever she made her residence, at Brixton, Battersea, Peckham, the emaciated bodies of babies were found with suspicious frequency in out-of-the-way places. On the eve of her execution she wrote a statement attributing her resorting to baby-farming to financial difficulties; she had borrowed money at exorbitant interest, and people were willing to pay freely to get rid of their illegitimate children—she thought they were more to blame than herself. She owned to having laid down the bodies of five babies, but insisted that they had all died of convulsions or dysentery—not of deliberate starvation. The original Little Buttercup walked to the scaffold with a firm step, and, after the rope had been adjusted, "uttered, in a calm and composed tone, what was described by those who heard it as a beautiful extempore prayer. She appeared to die instantaneously." March 24, 1873, was hanged at Durham, Mary Ann Cotton, the Bishop Auckland poisoner, who had done to death eighteen persons, husbands, step-children and lodgers. With all this load of guilt upon her conscience she slept well, walked to the gallows with a firm step, and spent several minutes there in earnest prayer. The person that "funked" was the Under Sheriff, who had to be supported by two men, and fainted dead away when the drop fell. On the 29th of June, 1874, Frances Stewart was hanged for killing her grandson. On the 15th of August, Selina Wedge, a woman of 28, was hanged at Bodmin for dropping one of her two illegitimate children into a well. A man had promised to marry her if she would dispose of one of them. She was "a very kind mother," and the jury recommended her to mercy, but in vain. On the 29th of May, 1879, Catherine Churchill, aged 54, was executed at Taunton. She had killed her husband with a bill-hook to prevent him from altering the will he had made in favor of their illegitimate son, and then burned the body, so that scarcely a trace of violence could be found about it. She firmly protested her innocence, and insisted that her life had been sworn away. Finally, on the 27th of July, Kate Webster was executed at Wadsworth for being unable to hold her tongue. Had she kept her own counsel it would have been impossible to establish legally that it was she who had killed her mistress, Mrs. Thomas, at Richmond, cut the body into pieces and thrown them into the Thames. Her case was further notable in that, when she pleaded pregnancy in bar of execution, a jury of matrons were impaneled to pass upon the plea. The President of the London Obstetrical Society published a letter on the signal impropriety of retaining in a modern judicial system a custom based upon a medieval medical error long since exposed.

Eastern, Central and Western Texas.

Texas may be, for convenience' sake divided into eastern, central and western sections. The first, or timbered portion, has the Trinity river as a western boundary. This region exceeds the area of the State of New York. Central Texas may be defined as including all of the vast prairie lands from the Trinity to the Colorado, leaving beyond a territory larger than both of the former, and exceeding the size of any four of our ordinary States, as the western portion. The first-named is the oldest in point of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The prairie loam lands are in a condition of evolution or progression, and, being the most fecund, the great centers of population which multiplied generations will produce will be located within the boundaries given. Much of the far western lands is arid and uncultivable. The Staked Plains are the most notable example. Western Texas will be invaded in time by the miner; for its mineral wealth, as already revealed, is considerable. The tide of immigration to this section will doubtless reverse the general order of things, and move eastward through Arizona. Railway communication, hereafter spoken of, from the Pacific, will materially contribute to this result. At present the extreme point of eastern encroachment is the city of San Antonio, which is only a city of the Anglo-Saxon by virtue of conquest, and marks the limit of a daring, brilliant and intellectual civilization, whose impulse was eastward, and which built a garden in the plain about the time that the French took root in Indiana, and the good people of New England were exercising themselves about the Salem witchcraft delusion. It is reasonable to assume that history may repeat itself in this instance.

The wooded country of Eastern Texas yields a rich variety of useful woods—yellow pine, cypress, red and white oak, live oak, hickory, pecan and cedar predominating. The Trinity, Sabine, Neches, Angelina, San Jacinto, and other rivers afford rafting facilities and water power at times, although water is an uncertain commodity in the State, and nearly all mills have steam-engines. A new road will soon bisect the lumber districts, springing from Denison, near the Red river, and traversing the State to Sabine Pass, which is sixty miles east of Galveston, and already an important lumbering point.

The transcontinental division of the Texas and Pacific, as well as its main line from Marshall westward, affords an outlet for the northern section, while the International and Great Northern road passes through its western tier of counties, and a road toward New Orleans connects Orange, on the Sabine, with Houston. Before the construction of the railroads one of the greatest difficulties which the prairie settler had to encounter was the scarcity and extreme cost of lumber. It sold as high as $60 and $70 per 1,000 feet, and was often hauled hundreds of miles by ox teams. The Texan lumberman finds his market toward each of the cardinal points of the compass. The cleared lands in the valleys yield a good quality of cotton, to the extent of a bale of 500 pounds to the acre. Some rice is grown upon the lowlands bordering the gulf, as well as the staple known as Sea Island cotton.—*Frank H. Taylor, in Harper's Magazine.*

ALL SORTS.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT employs 27,706 men.

A LADY in Bridgetown, N. J., has hair eight feet long.

THE "Sons of the Iron Knot" is the name of a Jewish order.

PEPPERMINT is the royal perfume of the Sandwich islands.

THE London *Truth* calls English beer "heady, stupefying and muddy stuff."

SPAIN is considering the question of holding an international exhibition at Madrid.

A YOUNG woman was knocked down at Roseville, Ohio, and robbed of her long and heavy hair.

MACHINERY has been put up at Fernandina, Fla., to experiment in making paper from palmetto fiber.

THIS year is especially productive of fires, and the drains on insurance companies are correspondingly large.

IRONCLAD gunboats, armed with 100-ton guns, have been condemned by the English and Italian naval authorities.

AMONG the phenomena of human anatomy it is ever found that a man who has plenty of chin is never deficient in cheek.

A MONTGOMERY (Ala.) man was choked to death, the other day, by a negro woman with whom he had a fight about his washing.

AT the Jackson (Tenn.) fair there is to be a foot-race run by nine widowers. It is to be a mile dash, and the prize is to be widow.

EX-GOV. BROWN, of Georgia, who was accused some time ago of being a millionaire, says there isn't a single millionaire in that State.

THE expenditure of the London School Board this year is estimated at $3,000,000, involving a rate of 5½ per cent. on the pound sterling.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD, though very old, is hale enough to stand waist-deep in the water up among the Maine lakes and catch seventeen fine trout.

THE bankruptcies in the "wholesale trade" in Great Britain and Ireland were 2,172 in 1877, 2,642, in 1878, and 1,553 in the first half of 1879.

JOSEPH W. DREXEL, of New York, a philanthropic gentleman, is supplying the poor of that city with coal in small quantities at the actual cost.

TWO GREAT nationalities, as unlike as possible, furnish about four-fifths of the foreign-born population of the country—Germany and Ireland.

MR. J. M. LANGSTON, Minister to Hayti, says that the Haytians are a brave and courteous people, refined and desirous of the best education.

RACHAEL YENT worked at blacksmithing until her death, a few days ago. She was robustly handsome, but habitually smoked a clay pipe.

CHARLES READE says that he will never go through the drudgery of another novel. He is making a great deal of money from his play of "Drink," taken from "L'Assommoir."

THIS is what comes of it: The Boston *Transcript* states that William R. Barker, of Cambridge, who is known as the champion checker-player of New England, has been declared insane.

FORMERLY the Turkish Government allowed only 300 Jews to dwell in Jerusalem. Within the last ten years restrictions have been removed, and now over 13,000 inhabit their ancient capital.

AT the Saratoga science meeting Maj. J. W. Powell said the two great subjects for contention among savants in the next few years would be the theory of life and the laws of gravitation.

THE *Democrat* says a citizen of Fleming, Ky., fired at a rat, struck a keg of powder, blew his house to pieces, and had to jump into the river to keep from burning up. The rat remains unhurt.

THE millionaire Roman Catholic—Marquis of Bute—has been married seven years, but has no son and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is his first cousin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 32.

THE deaths from violence—by murder, accident, etc.—are four times greater in England than in Italy, although the latter has a larger population. This is due to the number killed in mines in England.

AT a recent liquor trial in Winsted, Ct., an irate dealer broke out as follows: "Judge, there's no use of your trying to stop liquor-selling. Just as long as there is 8 cents profit on a 10-cent drink, rum will be sold, and no one can stop it!"

THE handsome Boston Globe Theater is owned in sections by several persons, and one of them, disgusted by failure to agree with the others, is putting up a wall at the edge of his portion. This cuts off a third of the stage and part of the auditorium.

A NEGRO lay on his back asleep at Salem, Ga., with his bare feet uplifted on a log. A hunter made a wager with a companion that he could, at twenty paces, put a bullet through one of the sleeper's big toes. He shot, and won; but the negro has sued for damages.

A. N. DONALDSON, of Baltimore, who has only one arm, swam from Norfolk Va., to Old Point, Va., a distance of fifteen miles, in six hours. Mr. Donaldson is a brother of Donaldson, the aeronaut, who perished in a balloon ascension from Chicago.

ALLAN DINGER was waylaid in Nevada by a highwayman, who offered the usual alternative of money or life. Dinger was mounted, but unarmed, and the robber had a revolver close to his head. Nevertheless he was cool and brave enough to say, "I don't believe you'd really shoot me and take the chance of hanging; so I'm off," and he spurred his horse away. He says that the ride was hardly enjoyable until he got out of range; but his reasoning had been correct, and the robber did not fire.

AN English workman thus testifies in the *English Mechanic*: "In very many things our manufactures are not fit to be shown in the same street with American ones; and this is not merely in knick-knacks and little ingenuities, as to which it is tolerably evident we have no pretension to enter into comparison. I only invite any one who doubts my statement to compare such a rough, common matter as 'cut nails.' Our rubbish, with half of them split up, which tends to turn round in the wood and split it, and with conical heads, looks very poor against the straight, clean nails, with well-formed heads, which the Americans used to send to Australia, and which, when I had once seen them, prevented me from ever buying an English nail again as long as I could get the American ones."

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Leviathan and Wasp—The Day of Heavily-Armored Iron-Clads Gone By.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In naval warfare the leviathan now lies at the mercy of a swarm of wasps. It is an Englishman's idea caught up and put in practice by the oldest monarchy under the sun. A few years ago the Japanese Government commissioned a foreign shipbuilder to design and construct a fleet of heavily-armored vessels for offensive operations on the coast of China. The Chinese Government hit upon a scheme of defense devised by George Rendel. This was a fleet of small unarmored gunboats, armed with enormous guns. Iron-clad monitors such as the Hercules and the Thunderer were costing as much as $2,500,000. Mr. Rendel contended that for this sum a dozen floating carriages could be constructed for as many heavy guns, and that, aside from their manifest superiority for purposes of coast defense, they could take up advantageous positions in shallower water and direct a converging fire upon an iron-clad vessel, under which it would inevitably go down.

These conclusions were accepted by the Chinese Government, and four of these gunboats are now off the coast, while four more are on their way across the seas. As the series has been set afloat important modifications have been made in the models, and the armament has been doubled. The length of the vessel has been increased from 118 feet 6 inches to 127 feet; the draught from 7 feet 6 inches to 9 feet 6 inches; and the displacement from 319 to 440 tons. At the same time the 26½-ton gun which the Alpha carried has given place to a 35 ton muzzle-loading gun, which, owing to the powder charge that is burned, has greater penetrative power than the most formidable artillery of the British fleet. This superiority is increased, furthermore, by the greater range which the guns of the mosquito fleet have at given elevations. So great is this advantage at the maximum range that the leading English journal admits that the Thunderer and Dreadnaught could be disabled before their turret-guns could be brought into use. The 35-ton gun is fired forward, but, as the vessel is doubled-ended, it becomes a stern-chaser when the engines are reversed. It is not mounted on carriages and slides, but lies flat upon the deck, and is worked, loaded and aimed by five men with the aid of hydraulic power. Not only has this wasp of the sea this terrible sting in its tail, but it can fly through the water either backward or forward at high speed. Nor need the wasps go in swarms against the leviathan. Each is strong enough to fight alone.

This Greek-letter series, if we mistake not, is destined to revolutionize naval architecture. The day of the heavily-armored iron-clads has gone by, and torpedo warfare and light-draught craft with heavy guns will be the main elements of coast defense in the future. A striking proof of this tendency is afforded by the new departure of the German Government. The Admiralty have decided to build thirteen gunboats in place of five heavy monitors which had been planned in 1873, and, furthermore, to abandon the construction of two iron-clad floating batteries, and to provide each war-ship with a small fleet of light torpedo-boats. This order shows how great a change has been wrought within a few years in the methods of marine warfare.

A Drenched Buttercup.

There was a scene on "Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore" at the "Zoo," last night, that was not down on the bills, and that came within an ace of converting that charming musical burlesque into a real tragedy. The gallant craft is built on piles and planked up from the water's edge. On the port side a broad platform projects from the side of the vessel on a level with the water. This platform is used as an "entrance" by Sir Joseph Porter, his cousins, and his sisters, and his aunts, and by Buttercup also. These parties are brought to the ship in a small boat, which last night moored rather carelessly. When the "cue" for Miss Estelle Mortimer's (who plays Buttercup as she only can play it) entrance was given, she stepped on the platform and began saying, "Hail! Men-of-war's men." She had hardly got in the sight of the audience when her foot tripped on the rope of the boat, and the next moment she stepped into the water of the lake, which just there is full fifteen feet deep. As she disappeared from sight she threw her basket on the deck of the ship and then clutched wildly at the board from which she had stepped. In her sudden descent her arms were cruelly scraped and her skin abraded, but, though her head went clear under the water, she did not lose her presence of mind, and as soon as she came to the surface she caught the board firmly with both hands. The audience and her fellow performers were terribly excited, but a half-dozen gallant foretopmen drew her from the water into the small boat, from which she was taken into the cabin of the "Pinafore." The plucky little lady, who is as nervy as she is beautiful and talented, wished to go on with her part all dripping as she was, but better counsel prevailed. Of course it was necessary for her to exchange her wet garments for dry raiment, but here a difficulty arose. Her trunks were at the Burnet House, and so were those of those of the other ladies of the troupe. However, a costume must be "faked," and by dint of borrowing a skirt from one lady and what-do-you-call-'em, etc., etc., from the others, she soon contrived to look the part she had to play, and it is needless to say that the reception accorded her when she stepped on the deck was warm enough to drive from her mind all thoughts of her chilly bath of a few moments before, and she finished her part the heroine of the night.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Victoria's Reproof.

Queen Victoria was noted in early years for her punctuality, and was apt to be impatient with those who were negligent as to time. She administered once a courteous but severe reproof to the Duchess of Sunderland, who, as the Mistress of Robes, was obliged to be near the Queen on public occasions. The Duchess was a little careless in matters requiring promptness.

One day, when a public ceremony was appointed for a given hour, the Queen and her ladies had gathered in the palace, and the Duchess alone was missing. The Queen grew impatient, and as the hour appointed passed she was about to enter her carriage without her first lady. The Duchess suddenly appeared, breathless with haste, and stammered an excuse.

"My dear Duchess," said the Queen, "I think you must have a bad watch."

Unloosing from her neck the chain of a magnificent watch, she fastened it round the neck of the Duchess. The reproof, though conveyed in an elegant present, was overwhelming. The proud Duchess colored, bit her lip and dropped a hot tear. The next day she resigned her office.

The resignation was not accepted, and from that time the Duchess was never known to be a second late in keeping an engagement.

An Eastern Apologue.

Jesus, says the story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and He sent His disciples forward to prepare supper, while He himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets into the market place. And He saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together looking at some object on the ground, and He drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog with a halter around his neck, by which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a viler, a more abject, a more unclean thing never met the eyes of man. And those who stood by looked on with abhorrence. "Faugh!" said one, stopping his nose; "it pollutes the air!" "How long," said another, "shall this foul beast offend our sight?" "Look at his torn hide," said a third; "one could not even cut a shoe out of it." "And his ears," said a fourth, "all draggled and bleeding." "No doubt," said a fifth, "he has been hanged for thieving." And Jesus heard them, and looking down compassionately on the dead creature, He said: "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people turned to Him with amazement, and said among themselves: "Who is this? This must be Jesus of Nazareth; for only He could find something to pity and approve even in a dead dog." And being ashamed, they bowed their heads before Him, and went each on his way.—*Chambers' Journal.*

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A WRITER in the August *Gentleman's Magazine* says that it is true of nations as of individuals that a sneer is almost as unpleasant to bear as a blow, and that he is not sure that Dickens' "American Notes" did not do more to estrange for a time the two countries than the Alabama difficulty.

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NEW YORK.	
Beeves	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]
Flour—Superfine	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—Western Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]
Rye—Western	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Graded Steers	[illegible]
Cows and Heifers	[illegible]
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Hogs	[illegible]
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex	[illegible]
Good to Choice Spring Ex	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
Butter—Choice Creamery	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]
Barley—No. 2	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall	[illegible]
Corn—Mixed	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
CINCINNATI.	
Wheat	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	[illegible]
No. 2 Red	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	[illegible]
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]
DETROIT.	
Flour—Choice	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1 White	[illegible]
Corn—No. 1	[illegible]
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	[illegible]
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Fair	[illegible]
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Hogs	[illegible]
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