The Democratic Sentinel

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—BY—
JAMES W. McEWEN.

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The Democratic Sentinel.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The Russians, after some sharp fighting, have occupied Tirnova, the ancient capital of Bulgaria—the previous report of its capture being, apparently, premature.

The Russian army on the Danube is being heavily reinforced.

A Bucharest dispatch says it has been definitely decided that the Roumanian army shall pass the Danube.

Accounts from Russia acknowledge that the campaign in Asia is considered a complete failure, and will have to be renewed.

The Russians have abandoned the siege of Kars. Moukhtar Pasha has effected a junction with a portion of the garrison.

Turkish accounts charge the Russians with ruthless devastation in Bulgaria, and with murders and outrages against the Mussulmans. The Russians make similar charges against the Turks with reference to the Bulgarian Christians.

A Constantinople dispatch says that in the Ardamudsch district, in Asia, the Russians pillaged eleven villages and killed fifty people, on pretext that they had fought against them.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that frauds have been discovered in the commissary department of the Danube army to the amount of 200,000 roubles.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that "at their last interview Lord Odo Russell informed Bismarck that England would under no condition whatever suffer a Russian occupation of Constantinople. Prince Bismarck replied that he considered the occupation of Constantinople the best way to obtain the purposes for which the war was commenced."

The London *Times* is of the opinion that "the Russians cannot advance in force upon the Balkans until they have secured their communications by constructing a position on the Danube as strong as any in possession of the Turks. This will require a month at least."

There is much dissatisfaction in Constantinople at the manner in which Abdul Kerim, the commander of the Turkish army on the Danube, is conducting the campaign. He is accused of incapacity, and even suspected of treason. It is announced that peremptory orders have been sent to him to advance and meet the Russians.

Nearly 1,000 people have been killed and wounded in Rustchuk by the bombardment. The Russians made a determined attempt to capture the place by assault, the other day, but were repulsed after two hours' sharp fighting.

The military and civil commandants of Sistova, Tirnova, and Osman-Bazar have been summoned to Constantinople for trial by court martial.

The Turkish report of the abandonment of the siege of Kars and retreat of the Russians turns out to be a lie of the first water. The Russians still invest the place, and keep up a constant bombardment.

The Russians have succeeded, after the most desperate fighting, in relieving the besieged garrison of Bayazid.

The Montenegrins are concentrating around Niesics with the intention of besieging the place.

Ten thousand Cossacks have passed the Balkan mountains and appeared on the railway half-way between Jamboli and Adrianople.

The Russians who have just retired from Armenia are giving their attention to the very important task of suppressing the Circassian rebellion which caused them so much trouble when they were operating against the Turks.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS

Cable dispatches report a reign of terror in Constantinople. Circassians are reported to be murdering and robbing on every hand, the streets being given up to them at night by the terrified inhabitants.

Great Britain has notified Turkey that the blockade of the Black sea is ineffective, and therefore not binding.

The festive potato-bug has made its appearance in Ireland.

A financial agent of Servia is shinning about among the capitals of Europe in quest of a loan wherewith to put the Servian army on a war footing. He is meeting with poor success.

The whole of Europe seems to be infected with the war fever. Holland is said to be arming, and even little Belgium is preparing for the mobilization of her army.

London, and in fact all England, is agitated by an ugly scandal in high life—the elopement of Lady Ernest Tempest with Mr. Hungerford. The parties involved belong to the most select aristocracy.

The United States 4-per-cent. bonds are selling in the London market at a price equal to par in gold in this country.

Greece will take no part in the Eastern struggle at present, the Parliament having adjourned without making any provision for such a step.

A report comes from Cuba that the insurgents on the island have boldly assumed the offensive, and are making it warm for the Spaniards. A battle is said to have been fought, in which 600 of the latter were slain. The yellow fever is also said to be playing havoc with the Spanish troops.

Gen. Grant's reception in Germany has been of the warmest possible description.

It is announced in Paris that the legislative elections will be held on the 16th of September, and that the chambers will meet on the 8th of October. A violent quarrel is raging between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists, and is likely to greatly strengthen the chances of the Republicans in the coming elections.

Ecuador, in South America, has been the scene of volcanic eruptions and destructive floods, causing much loss of life and property.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the latest accounts from the famine districts of Madras are somewhat worse. The rainfall has been slight over portions of the affected area. The number of natives on the public works and receiving gratuitous relief has increased. There has been great mortality from disease, especially among children. The situation in Mysore is also critical.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

East.

By the explosion of the boiler of the steamer J. H. Camden, en route from Parkersburg to Pittsburgh, the pilot and three colored deckhands were killed, and four others of the crew wounded.

A serious mine disaster is reported from Wheatland, Pa. Six men were smothered to death by the gas escaping from a locomotive engine used in hauling coal from the mine.

An engine ran into a wagon and team crossing the railroad at Wendell, Mass., the other day, killing Ira Davis, Mrs. Jonah Davis, his mother, Mrs. Ira Wakefield, Mrs. Eugene Brown, and Miss Nellie Lacey. The party were returning home from berrying.

By the explosion of a boiler in an iron mine near Allentown, Pa., a few days ago, three men were instantly killed, five fatally injured, and three others seriously wounded. The bodies of the killed were shockingly mangled. All leave families. Several mules and horses were also killed by the explosion.

West.

Two blocks of business houses in Del Norte, the principal town in the San Juan mining region of Colorado, have been laid waste by fire. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

A terrific tornado recently swept through the town of Pensaukee, Wis., wrecking buildings, and creating the wildest havoc. Six persons were killed and quite a number wounded. The storm was in the form of a whirlwind, and was terribly effective in its death-dealing work, leaving but three or four houses standing.

Three of the highwaymen who have been amusing themselves by robbing the stages running between Deadwood and Cheyenne have at last been caught, and are now in jail.

Miss Kate Kelley, of Decatur, Ill., was stung in the mouth by a bee, and so rapidly did the poison diffuse itself that she died in eight minutes.

The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, of St. Louis, has closed its doors. The liabilities are $750,000. The President of the bank claims that its assets are $800,000.

Gen. Howard, commanding the forces operating against the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, had a severe engagement with Chief Joseph's band on the 11th and 12th of July. The latter were strongly posted in a canon near the mouth of the Cottonwood, and after several hours of severe fighting Gen. Howard succeeded in dislodging them. They retreated in the direction of the Snake country. Gen. Howard reports his loss thirteen killed and twenty-four wounded, Capt. Croft and Lieut. Williams being among the slain. The Indian loss is reported as thirteen killed and a large number wounded. The forces engaged in this battle were 400 white troops and 300 Indians. Gen. Howard says the savages fought as well as any troops he ever saw, as did also the men under his command, not one failing in his duty.

South.

A specie train en route from the mines in Chihuahua, Mexico, to San Antonio, Texas, was recently attacked by thirty-five white and Mexican highwaymen fifty-two miles from the latter place. A desperate fight between the robbers and the twenty men escorting the train ensued, and the former were driven off with the loss of several killed and wounded. Two of the train men were killed and several wounded.

There has been a smart bit of war and some bloodshed down in Carter county, Ky. A band of outlaws and horse-thieves have been lording it over the people of that section for a long time, until one day the law-abiding citizens got mad and concluded to put a stop to their further depredations. They got out warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders, four brothers named Underwood. The latter took refuge in a cabin, barricaded themselves and bid defiance to their would-be captors. After a siege of seventeen days, during which time an almost constant fusilade was kept up between besieged and besiegers, the outlaws were starved into submission. One of the Underwoods was killed and two others wounded during the siege. The military are now up in arms, and propose to arrest or clean out the whole band of outlaws, numbering upward of 150.

At Baton Rouge, La., a few days ago, Mrs. O'Connell and her child and Mrs. O'Connor and her two children were drowned while attempting to cross the Mississippi river in a skiff.

A convention of whites and blacks of South Carolina recently met on the scene of the Ellenton riot of last fall, and the delegates shook hands, buried the hatchet, and adopted resolutions of peace and harmony, dropping hostilities and prosecutions into the same grave, and pledging themselves to mutual protection and brotherly love in the future.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Lieut. Bullis, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry lately struck the trail of a band of thieving Indians near the Rio Grande, in Texas, pursued them across the river into Mexico, attacked and drove them into the mountains. A large number of horses which the savages had stolen were recaptured and restored to the rightful owners. A full report of the affair has been made to the authorities at Washington, and the President and others in high official station express themselves gratified at the success of the affair.

The receipts from distilled spirits from all sources the last fiscal year were $57,700,000, against $56,462,000 for the year 1876.

More than 7,000 applications for consulships are on file in Washington, and there is but a single vacancy.

The Attorney General reiterates his decision that the departments are by law forbidden to pay for advertising more than the rate of 40 cents per 100 words for the first insertion, and 20 cents for each subsequent insertion. This is equivalent to about 8 cents per line.

Statistics collected by the Government Bureau in Washington show that eighty-seven per cent. of the grain shipped from the West to the seaboard last year was transported by railroad.

John M. Langston, the colored lawyer, has accepted the Hayti mission.

Gen. McDowell telegraphs the War Department at Washington that the situation in Idaho is growing serious. Chief Joseph's band had received large accessions, and it was feared many other reservation Indians would join him. Gen. McDowell has sent forward every soldier he could scrape up west of Arizona, and yet the force opposed to the savages was too small to think of taking the offensive with any hope of success. At the earnest request of Gen. McDowell the War Department has authorized the raising of 500 volunteers in Oregon and Washington Territory. With this reinforcement it is believed the troops now operating in the field will be enabled to whip the rebellious savages into good behavior.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Iowa State Greenback Convention met at Des Moines on the 11th inst. and nominated the following ticket by acclamation: For Governor, Daniel P. Stubbs, of Jefferson county; for Lieutenant Governor, A. H. McCreary, of Woodbury; for Supreme Judge, John Porter, of Hardin; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard, of Davis county. Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the specie resumption act and the abandonment of the policy of contraction; the abolition of national banks and the issue of legal-tender paper money by the Government, receivable for all dues; the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the Government, and for all other debts, public and private; the equitable taxation of all property without favor or privilege; the repeal of all class legislation; that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and abatement of the evil of intemperance; the reduction of officers and salaries, to the end that there may be less taxes; opposing all subsidies by the State or general Government; indorsing the principle of railroad legislative control; and commending every honest effort for the furtherance of civil-service reform.

A letter has been received in Washington from a prominent Louisiana Democrat, stating that Gov. Nicholls has endeavored privately to stop the prosecution of the members of the Returning Board, but that he has been met with a threat that if he attempts to defeat the efforts to secure the conviction of Wells, Anderson and others, or if they are convicted, and he interposes an Executive pardon, that he will be impeached by the Legislature.

Georgia's Constitutional Convention met at Atlanta last week. Ex-Gov. Jenkins was elected President.

The President has decided that, inasmuch as the National Republican Committee will have no political duty to perform for some three years, the members of it do not come within the scope of the recent order forbidding officials to take an active part in politics, and consequently there is no objection to Federal officials retaining their membership on the committee.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The danger of a collision between the American and Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, which at one time seemed threatening, has disappeared, at least for the present. Gen. Ord and Gen. Travino, the Mexican commander, after consulting together, have arrived at a full understanding. Travino asks only that Texas filibusters be restrained from crossing into Mexico, and Ord promises such restraint, at the same time notifying Travino that the United States forces will follow the Indians anywhere.

O'Leary has accepted Weston's challenge to walk six or twelve days at London, September next, for £2,000 a side.

Business failures: Minkseimer, Lindheim & Co., wholesale liquors, New York, liabilities over $500,000; Martin & Johnson, tobacco New York, liabilities $60,000; Thomas A. McLean & Co., leather, Montreal, liabilities $50,000; ex-Congressman J. M. S. Williams, general speculator, Boston, liabilities heavy; Young, McNaughton & Co., dry goods, Montreal, liabilities $150,000; Detwiller & Welsh, flour, Philadelphia; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, bankers, Paterson, N. J., liabilities $50,000; W. H. Lamb & Co., dry goods, Tuscola, Ill., liabilities $65,000; L. C. Risdon, hardware, Ann Arbor, Mich., liabilities $30,000; the German National Bank, of St. Louis, Mo., has been closed, and its accounts placed in the hands of an assignee.

The city of Montreal, Canada, was the scene of a most disgraceful riot on the 12th inst., the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. A ruffian assaulted a woman wearing an orange lily, and a young man interfered to protect her. The latter was set upon by a crowd and roughly handled. He fled from his assailants, and while attempting to escape into a building was shot down, pierced by three or four bullets. During the melee upward of twenty shots were fired, and, in addition to the killing of the man noted, four other men and one woman were wounded. The wildest excitement prevailed in the city, and the wonder is that the riot did not assume more formidable proportions, for the police were utterly impotent, and did nothing toward suppressing the emeute. In the other cities and towns of Canada and throughout the United States the day was celebrated by the Orangemen without serious disturbance; there were also extensive celebrations throughout Ireland, unattended by violence or disorder.

Favorable weather for harvesting, and equally favorable weather for all the crops yet growing, seems to be the burden of the crop reports from all parts of the West.

Gov. Axtell, of New Mexico, has become a full-fledged Mormon, and will probably be bounced from his position.

The Orangemen of Canada are raising a fund to build a monument to young Hackett, killed in the Montreal riots on the 12th of July.

James Russell Lowell, the new Minister to Spain, has sailed for his post of duty.

A Frontier Love Romance.

A traveler writes to this post that the party with whom he was traveling through the Big Horn country heard firing as if a skirmish were going on at a short distance. The next day they heard the same sounds, and carefully started to investigate, and came upon a band of thirty-five Indians, who retreated after a few shots. The dead bodies of three Indians were found and several ponies. Pushing on they found, resting among the huge rocks that had been his fortress, a man who had fought for two days alone this band of murderous savages. He was young and fine-looking, and his face was as calm as if he had died in his home so many hundred miles away. He was pierced by thirteen balls, and his clothing was soaked by his life-blood. In his hand he held the picture of a beautiful young girl, the photograph on the reverse side bearing the name of a firm in Chicago. Attached to the picture was a lock of light, silky hair, tied with a ribbon. On his finger was a plain gold ring engraved "To Mamie," and the word "Mizpah." On the photograph was written the lines:

For deep in his heart, where the shadows fall,
Is the grave of a love that is past recall,
And ever a face rose-wreathed and fair
Will rise from the shadows to haunt him there.

None knew who the dead man was or whence he came, but the last thought and last look on earth had been for "Mamie," whether she was wife, sister or sweetheart; and, burying him there, far away from any who perchance grieve for their unreturning loved one, the picture and curling tress of fair, golden hair were laid upon his breast. No monument marks the place, but deep into the mountain pine above him were cut the words: "Mamie's Friend, Killed May 26, 1877."—*Fort Fetterman Cor. Chicago Times.*

Young Princes and Princesses.

The education of Queen Victoria's grandchildren is conducted on the principle that the Prince Consort introduced into the family. Particularly is this true of the children of the Crown Princess of Germany. They have to rise early and retire early. During the day they have punctually to perform their duties and to keep strictly the time allotted to the various branches of study and recreation. They breakfast at 8 with their parents, and the time between 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon is devoted to their lessons, with an interruption of one hour for dinner. Accomplishments, such as riding, dancing, and skating, receive the same attention as art and science. Their meals consist of simple dishes, of which they have their choice, without being permitted to ask for a substitute, if what is placed before them does not suit. Between meals they are not allowed to eat. Only inexpensive toys are placed in their hands, and the princesses dress themselves without the aid of chambermaids.

ARIZONA merchants order most of their merchandise from the East sent through the mails, the freight being only eight cents a pound, but the Postoffice Department has concluded to draw the line at "smoked fish," which has lately been shipped in the mails in various stages of decomposition.

OUR DOMESTIC TRADE.

The Internal Commerce of the United States for the Past Year.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In 1876 Congress directed that there shall be an annual statistical report made to Congress of information relative to the internal commerce of the country. Mr. Joseph Nimms, Jr., Chief Clerk of the Internal Commerce Division of the Treasury, has just completed his first report under this law, from which we gather the following particulars:

Estimated value of shipping engaged in foreign trade	$ 2,000,000
Estimated value of railroads in the United States	4,600,000,000
Value of imports and exports	1,131,634,277
Estimated value of commodities moved by rail in United States	18,000,000,000

One chapter of the report embraces, so far as was practicable, a statement of freight which crossed the Mississippi river between St. Paul and St. Louis over railroads and bridges, and which passed down that river. Thirteen bridges have been constructed by railroad companies between Winona and St. Louis, at an aggregate cost of $20,183,000. The trade of Minnesota is mostly with the East. A few articles reach there from New Orleans and St. Louis, but even the sugar and molasses received from these cities is so small compared with the imports of the same goods from the East that it is difficult to estimate it. The trade with St. Louis is still mainly by the river, and is daily growing less in proportion. The direction of the trade of Iowa is thus reported:

The business of all north and south roads in Iowa is practically east-bound business. The north and south roads carry their traffic to the main east and west trunk lines, and over them it goes to Chicago. There is practically no south-bound business. Nearly all the traffic of the Keokuk and Des Moines railroad, striking the Mississippi river at Keokuk at the foot of the lower rapids, goes to Chicago. It is safe to calculate that 95 per cent. of the business of Iowa goes to Chicago and Milwaukee.

The whole tonnage received at St. Louis "from the north" was only 413,088 tons, of which 60,993 tons were received by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad, 153,995 tons by the Illinois river, and 198,100 tons by the Mississippi river. Of the wheat shipped from Minnesota in 1875 only 1 per cent. went south of Iowa, and 99 per cent. went east by rail. The following shows the tonnage crossing the Mississippi river bridges in 1875:

	GRAIN AND FLOUR		
	Total tons.	Percentage of total.	Tons.
At Winona	75,000	80	60,000
At La Crosse	326,330	75	244,747
At Prairie du Chien	270,560	75	202,920
At Dubuque	220,000	75	165,000
At Sabula	35,831	75	26,868
At Clinton	495,000	75	371,250
At Davenport	412,728	75	309,546
At Burlington	312,295	60	195,177
At Keokuk	19,653	85	16,705
At Quincy	97,640	50	48,820
At Hannibal	43,605	18½	7,905
At Louisiana	36,710	29	10,645
Total tonnage passing East	2,344,354	....	1,659,673

Of the lumber of the Mississippi and Wisconsin waters shipped south, it appears that 90 per cent. is consumed at river towns, or thence sent east or west, and only 10 per cent. reaches St. Louis. The average value of east-bound freights is $50 per ton; of freights going to St. Louis, $8 per ton.

Our Foreign Trade.

In the midst of the general stagnation of business, it is encouraging to notice that some branches of American commerce, and in particular of American manufactures, are enlarging the field of their demand, building up trade in foreign parts, and successfully competing with the products of other countries. The growth of our export trade is beginning to receive the attention of which it is worthy. Within the past year organized movements have taken place on the part of several trades to secure a world-wide sale of their goods. An association of industries for the promotion of commerce has been formed, and there has been a wide and general discussion with regard to our commercial relations with other countries. In round numbers the exports of 1876 amounted to $652,376,000, which is $130,000,000 more than during the year before the panic. Our exports of mowers, plows and other agricultural implements, cotton goods, leather, munitions of war, etc., amounted to $58,993,630, which is the largest annual exportation of American manufactures that has ever occurred. The statistics of our foreign trade show that aside from our shipments of food, which constitute five-sixths of our exports, we are exporting less raw material to be manufactured abroad, while our exports of manufactured goods are increasing. The ingenuity of American inventors and our universal use of machinery enable us to send a great variety of goods to foreign markets, and in many instances to offer a cheaper, better and more useful article than is manufactured in other countries.—*New York Cor. Chicago Times.*

Failures During the Last Six Months—The Business Outlook.

The commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. are just issuing their last quarterly report of the business outlook. It shows the total failures in the United States and Canada for the past six months were 5,399, being a slight increase over the number of failures during a corresponding period a year ago, which, it will be remembered, was exceptionally large. There is a perceptible decline, however, in the average amount of liabilities. The circular says: "It is evident that the business of the country has improved, but only very slowly. Neither as to the extent nor as to profitableness are there many signs of improvement. Indications of the recovery or stability of values are uncertain, and in many cases the tendency is still decidedly downward. All the conditions appear to favor better times, yet there seems some fatal barrier to their return. What the true remedy is has not yet been discovered. That no particular line of Government policy is chargeable with this condition is evident from the fact that other nations, with gold basis, low tariff, and not chargeable with public nor private extravagance, are suffering to even a greater extent than we are, while they have not compensating advantages, and the prospects of this nation are most encouraging. There are many encouraging features in the outlook, the best of which is the excellent crop prospects throughout the country."

Distress in Constantinople.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes extracts from the diary of a woman in Constantinople relating to affairs in that city. It is scarcely possible, she says, to conceive the distress that prevails among the Mohammedan population or the patriotism with which it is borne. All the able-bodied men are sent away to serve as soldiers without pay, and their wives have to support themselves and their families on 2 piasters a day, which is the current rate of women's wages, while the price of bread is now four piasters for three pounds. Many families used to live on the dividends of Turkish stock. These families are entirely ruined, and others, though not absolutely destitute, have suffered immense losses. There are in Constantinople 25,000 officials, most of them with families, and they have not received any pay since the beginning of the war, not even in paper money, on which there is a loss of 80 per cent.

The Origin of Handicapping.

Most persons who take an interest in sporting events are well aware what the word "handicap" means, but perhaps very few of them know the origin of the expression. The origin of handicapping is to be found in a custom at one time, perhaps, as prevalent in England as the modern practice of raffling. One person, let it be supposed, had a pocket-knife which he wished to exchange for another person's pencil-case. He would "challenge" the owner of the pencil-case to make the exchange with him, and this being agreed to, a third person would be found to "make the award," or in other words to arbitrate as to the respective values of the two articles, and to award a certain sum by way of equalizing them. Before the award was made all three would deposit in a hat or cap a certain stake, which the arbitrator would appropriate in the event of his award proving satisfactory to both parties, or in the event of his award proving satisfactory to neither party. The way in which this willingness or unwillingness to abide by the decision of the umpire was expressed seems originally to have been this: The two exchangers were to stand each with a "hand-i'-the-cap," and on the award being uttered—after an amount of circumlocution purposely intended to confuse them—they were instantly to withdraw their hands and open them. If both hands held money in them, both were understood to accept the award, the exchange was made, and the arbitrator pocketed the stakes. If neither held money the bargain was not concluded, and the stakes were still forfeited to the arbitrator. If only one of the two displayed a coin, that one drew drew the stakes, and the exchange was not made. According to modern rules, "a handicap match is A, B and C to put an equal sum each into a hat; C, who is the handicapper, makes a match for A and B, who, when they have perused it, put their hands into their pockets and draw them out closed; then they open them together, and if both have money in their hands the match is confirmed; if neither have money, it is no match." Thus it will be seen that, whereas the old practice was literally a "hand-i'-the-cap," the modern has become a hand-i'-the-pocket.

Hearts of the Lowly.

One day, three or four weeks ago, a gamin, who seemed to have no friends in the world, was run over by a vehicle on Gratiot avenue and fatally injured. After he had been in the hospital for a week, a boy about his own age and size, and looking as friendless and forlorn, called to ask about him and leave an orange. He seemed much embarrassed, and would answer no questions. After that he came daily, always bringing something, if no more than an apple. Last week, when the nurse told him that Billy had no chance to get well, the strange boy waited around longer than usual, and finally asked if he could go in. He had been invited to many times before, but had always refused. Billy, pale and weak, and emaciated, opened his eyes in wonder at sight of the boy, and before he realized who it was the stranger bent close to his face and sobbed:

"Billy, can ye forgive a feller? We was allus fighting and I was allus too much for ye, but I'm sorry! Fore ye die won't ye tell me ye haven't any grudge agin me?"

The young lad, then almost in the shadow of death, reached up his thin white arms, clasped them around the other's neck, and replied:

"Don't cry, Bob—don't feel bad! I was ugly and mean, and I was heavin' a stone at ye when the wagon hit me. If ye'll forgive me I'll forgive you, and I'll pray for both of us!"

Bob was half an hour late the morning Billy died. When the nurse took him to the shrouded corpse he kissed the pale face tenderly and gasped:

"D—did he say anything about—about me?"

"He spoke of you just before he died—asked if you were here," replied the nurse.

"And may I go—go to the funeral?"

"You may."

And he did. He was the only mourner. His heart was the only one that ached. No tears were shed by others, and they left him sitting by the new-made grave with heart so big that he could not speak.

If, under the crust of vice and ignorance, there are such springs of pure feeling and true nobility, who shall grow weary of doing good?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Bulgarian Legion.

The Bulgarian Legion in the Russian camp now numbers 6,000 men. On June 22, 1854, Raiko Nikolitsch, a Bulgarian boy, 14 years old, swam over the Danube at Rustchuk, to inform the Russians that the Turks intended to cross the day following. The intelligence proving correct, the boy was raised to the rank of a Russian nobleman, and sent to a cadet school at Moscow. In 1859 he became an ensign in the Russian army, and soon after, while in a Polish garrison, endeavored to form a secret society in Bulgaria. In 1862, as a Russian officer quartered in Bessarabia, he was a member of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee. In 1875 he left Russia to act on the spot, and, in 1876, with a Bulgarian legion of several hundreds, entered Bulgaria from Servia. The appearance of his legion on Bulgarian soil brought on the troubles marked by the notorious massacres. Later in 1876 the legion joined the Servian army under the command of the Russian Colonel, Medvedowsky, one of the associates of Gen. Tchernayeff. This band was the nucleus of the legion which is now invading Bulgaria under the standards of the Czar.—*New York Tribune.*

Grave Justice.

Judge Rheme, of the Orphans' Court, in Luzerne county, Pa., was asked by an administrator to allow $1,390 for burial expenses out of an estate of $3,800. He refused, and said: "Pompous processions of great length, glistening silver-plated caskets, and carved marble monuments are unnecessary for Christian burial. Such parades may gratify the vanity of the living, but when a decedent's estate is limited and his debts are not paid, or where he leaves a family of helpless children, the expenses of such burials will not be allowed out of his estate. Those who contract for and enjoy such luxuries must pay for them themselves."

MONTENEGRO.

The Triumph of the Brave Mountaineers—Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The withdrawal of the Turkish forces from Montenegro is an acknowledgment either that it is impossible to reduce this principality on the rocks, or a confession that the troops which have been operating there are more urgently needed south of the Danube. Whatever the motive, the triumph of the rebels in the Black mountains is complete, and, for the first time in several years, they are at liberty to resume the habits of peace and the customs of civilized government, so far as they are acquainted with them. The ultimate success of Russia being conceded, the subordination of Montenegro to the Porte is, no doubt, forever at an end, and another change is accomplished on the map of Europe.

Turkey obtained possession of the principality toward the end of the fourteenth century. Its semi-independence was stubbornly maintained, however, and its local government was exercised for three centuries by Prince-Bishops, until the last of them, Danilo I., proclaimed himself a secular monarch. The conflict between Montenegro and Turkey has been incessant, the mountaineers and the Porte supplying each other with pretexts for war for 250 years. The Turks have sent, at various times, an army of upward of 100,000 men to subjugate a little sterile rookery, 1,700 miles in area, having an entire population of about 120,000, no standing army, not a seaport, and not revenue enough to support a Prince; and the victories have been fairly divided between the rebels and the Ottomans, but no definite result was ever brought about which satisfied both. In 1714 the Turks took 20,000 Montenegrins prisoners. In 1796, 30,000 Turks were slain in the mountain fastnesses. Wars occurred, with periodical interruptions, from the beginning of the present century; and, in 1858, treason in the Montenegrin camp attempted to accomplish what the arms of the Turkish empire had so repeatedly undertaken in vain. An uncle of Prince Danilo was detected in collusion with Ottoman emissaries, and in 1860 Danilo himself was assassinated, having fallen under a similar suspicion.

The war terminated by the abrupt withdrawal of the Turkish forces was begun in the autumn of 1876, on account of the sympathy of the Montenegrins with the insurgents in Herzegovina and Bosnia. The blockade of the fortress of Nicsics, commenced in April, 1876, was stubbornly resisted, but it finally yielded, and was garrisoned by Ottoman troops. On July 2, 1876, Montenegro and Servia jointly declared war against Turkey, Montenegro's specific demand being that the Turkish garrison should be withdrawn, and the fortress manned by her own troops. Defeats of the Servians by the Turks, and of the Turks by the Montenegrins was the almost invariable order of battle until after the capture of Alexinatz, Servia, on Oct. 31. Mukhtar Pasha was then able to consolidate his forces against Montenegro. An armistice of six weeks was arranged, which was afterward extended during the sitting of the conference at Constantinople. Peace was established with Servia, but the Porte refused to cede Nicsics and the mountaineers resumed the offensive. How many thousands of Turks have fallen in this monstrously unequal contest it is impossible even to speculate; not less than 25,000 upon Turkish statements of the troops sent to operate there. It is not hazardous, in the light of impending events, to surmise that the last Turkish commander has led his turbaned mercenaries up the heights.

The fate of Montenegro, in the readjustment of tributaries which must follow a settlement of the subjection of Turkey by Russia, lies between Russia and Austria. The people are Slavs, of the non-united Greek church; but geographically their natural dependence is upon Austria.

A Desperate Fight with a Vicious Horse.

John Morrison, of Franklin township, had a contest one day last week with a vicious horse, which he had recently purchased or traded for, and barely escaped alive. He mounted the horse for a ride, but he refused to go, and viciously endeavored to throw his rider off. Not succeeding in this, he began biting. Then Mr. H. dismounted and undertook to whip the horse, when the animal attacked savagely and again bit him, and struck at him with his fore feet. Mrs. M., seeing the battle in the lot at the barn, ran out and waved her bonnet at the enraged brute, which endeavored to attack her, but was restrained by the husband, who still held the halter When his wife had got out of the way, Mr. M. left the horse and placed himself out of reach as soon as possible, glad to escape with his life. He then went to the house of a neighbor, Mr. Wagoner, and borrowed a rifle. Some men at work there declared they could subdue the beast, and went back with Mr. M. for the purpose. Their attempts were vain, and the horse was shot, Mr. Morrison having determined that such a vicious animal should not be allowed to live, lest he might take human life. Mr. M. was severely bitten about his head and shoulders.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.*

Killed by Lightning.

During the recent severe thunderstorm which passed over this section a young lady named Carpenter, a daughter of David Carpenter, of Holley, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Miss Carpenter, in company with another young lady, her sister-in-law, was walking along the road some distance west of the village when the storm came up. The ladies were drawing a baby carriage, each of them having a hand upon the handle of the carriage. They were hurrying forward as fast as possible to reach the nearest farmhouse to escape the rain, when a bolt of lightning fell upon the group and instantly killed Miss Carpenter. The fluid struck her upon the side of the face, and, passing downward, cut her clothing entirely from her body and tore the shoes and stockings upon her feet to shreds. Her companion was stunned, but received no serious injury. The baby was thrown from the carriage and flung several feet into the center of the road without receiving even a scratch. The body of the unfortunate lady was taken to a farmhouse near by. She was about 19 years of age.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Mormon Recruits.

Converts to Mormonism continue to reach this country from Europe. A shipload of Scandinavians, Germans and Swiss, with a sprinkling of English and Irish people—nearly 800 of them—in charge of half a dozen of Brigham Young's missionaries, and the result of the latter's proselyting efforts, landed in New York one day last week, and left at once for Utah. Most of them are of the farming class, hardy and industrious, and it is a great pity that such productive power should be wasted in Mormonism, there to be given over to the building up of the glory and power of Brigham Young and his comrades in avarice and lust.

CUSTER.

An Indian Description of the General's Last Battle.

[Fort Ellis (Montana) Cor. New York Tribune.]

One of Gen. Miles' scouts, an ex-soldier named Howard, who married a niece of Sitting Bull, in whose camp he lived some time, reached the Tongue river cantonment on the 17th. Howard talked with the Indians regarding the Custer massacre, who, in consideration of his residence among and relationship with them, talked to him as one of themselves. They state that many of Custer's men were killed by mounted Indians, who ran over them and killed them with their knives. The poor fellows were huddled together here and there, and fought at great disadvantage; yet they killed a great many of their assailants, fighting desperately to the last. Sitting Bull asserted that the battle lasted only thirty minutes all told, ending with the death of Custer and a few men and officers who rallied around him. This forlorn hope had gotten off some distance, and could have escaped; but, unfortunately, Custer changed his mind, turned, and ordered a charge. The devoted party rushed upon the Indians with revolvers, shooting down the astonished savages right and left. Custer killed five himself, when, his pistol emptied, and the foe pressing about him, he closed with a grappling savage, and, beating out his brains with the butt, was shot as his victim fell to the ground. This doubtless true story supports the theory advanced by military men at the time of the massacre—the idea of some desperate final act receiving support from the position and location of the group of bodies about Custer, viz., that he, seeing his command annihilated, and fearing to face the consequences, or scorning to live when his soldiers lay dead about him, had deliberately rushed to certain death.

His body was not recognized at first, the Indians thinking him a scout; but, being soon identified, all that remained of the famous General was propped up against the corpses of two soldiers, and so left to receive the advancing but too-late troops. Poor Tom Custer's heart was not cut out, as previously reported, but he was barbarously killed with knives. Lieut. Sturgis was knocked off his horse, shot and killed, his body stripped and thrown into the river. It must be Sturgis' death which is thus described, as the Indians tell of this poor fellow as a young warrior who rode with a buckskin coat strapped to his saddle, and it is known he was so equipped. They also relate that two soldiers, who threw down their guns and surrendered, were turned loose and advised "to return to their people and tell them all the whites would follow Custer unless they would let the Sioux alone." The poor fellows left, but the next day, probably crazy from fright, attempted to return, when they encountered some Indians who had been engaged against Reno, and were killed. Howard recognized many Custer trophies in the camp, among them Cook's saddle and accoutrements.

American Wine.

The increase in the production of American wine has been very rapid during the last thirty-five years. Thus, in 1840, the total production was 124,734 gallons; in 1850 it was 221,249 gallons; in 1860 it was 1,860,000 gallons, and at present the annual supply is probably at least 20,000,000 gallons. The relative amounts of wine furnished by the different States appear to have changed considerably since 1860. In 1850 the chief production was as follows, in gallons:

California	58,055	Missouri	10,563
Ohio	48,207	New York	9,172
Pennsylvania	25,590	Kentucky	8,693
Indiana	14,055	Virginia	5,408
North Carolina	11,058		

In 1860 it was as follows, in gallons:

Ohio	562,640	Illinois	47,090
California	494,516	Connecticut	46,783
Kentucky	179,949	Virginia	40,508
Indiana	88,275	Missouri	27,827
New York	61,404	Pennsylvania	27,646
North Carolina	54,064	South Carolina	24,964

And at present it is approximately as follows, in gallons:

California	5,000,000	Missouri	2,500,000
Ohio	3,500,000	Illinois	2,500,000
New York	3,000 000	Pennsylvania	2,000,000
Iowa	400,000	Kentucky	300,000

In the States east of the Rocky mountains the amount of wine made from the various kinds of grapes is about as follows in gallons:

Catawba	6,000,000	Delaware	1,000,000
Concord	7,000,000	Clinton	1,000,000
Norton's Virginia	1,000,000	Isabella	500,000
Ives	400,000	Herbemont	300,000

The total annual value of the wine and other products obtained from grapes in this country is more than twenty-two millions of dollars.

Weather Predictions.

From terrestrial and astronomical causes, I make the following weather predictions, chiefly applicable to the Western States:

August—Fair average weather; some heavy rains and about a week of cool weather; small excess of rainfall.

September—Rather warmer than average, with some excess of rain and some severe