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A number of deaths have occurred at Hyde Park, near Boston, within a few days, from working a lot of Siberian curl hair, sent from New York. It was in a filthy condition when received, and was sent back. The next lot contained some also in a bad condition, and it was from this that ten people died.

New York failures: George W. Beach, railroad contractor, liabilities \$120,000; Joseph Stiner, tea merchant, liabilities \$270,000; Nathaniel Burnhill, architect, liabilities \$288,000, no assets; Young, Smith & Co., importers of sugar, liabilities \$345,000; Francis Williams, merchandise broker, liabilities \$112,000, no assets.

Peters' oil cloth factory, at Newark, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, of New York, went through the bankrupt court just before the expiration of the law. His liabilities are scheduled at \$726,000.

A dispatch from Cheyenne says that sheriff Widdowfield and a man named Vincent were lately killed, in a canon of Elk mountain, by a party of highwaymen.

Judge Hollins, of Deadwood, a victim of the stampede to the Stinking Water gold region, arrived at Bismarck, D. T., the other day, by steamer. He reports it a fraud, and the man Wetmore, who led the party into the country, a liar. There was no gold, and the Deadwood party is now struggling to get out. They found absolutely nothing.

Three highwaymen recently rode into Concordia, a town of 1,500 inhabitants in Lafayette county, Mo., dismounted in front of the principal bank, walked in, and, after intimidating the cashier into silence, helped themselves to all the paper money in the vaults, some \$4,000. They then mounted their horses and galloped off.

Two men were killed and another mortally injured by an elevator accident in Kingland, Ferguson & Co.'s building, in St. Louis, Mo., last week.

Great forest fires, extending almost continuously for a distance of 160 miles, are reported as raging along the north shore of Lake Superior.

Frank A. George, superintendent of the money-order department in the St. Louis postoffice, has absconded, taking with him about \$6,000 of the postoffice funds.

Yellow fever bulletin, Aug. 26: Memphis—New cases, 100; deaths, 26. It is a sad and dreadful outlook, as awful as a doomed city ever was forced to contemplate. The fever breaks out in a new spot almost every hour, and the death rate runs up. To a stranger the utter desolation of the situation could not be realized.

New Orleans—New cases, 125; deaths, 44. The disease is extremely malignant. In the town of Plaquemine, below Baton Rouge, there are new cases every hour, and in the result in black and white, and death. Grenada—New deaths in twenty-four hours, and the epidemic still rages. Only ten active men are in place. Physicians and nurses completely exhausted. Vicksburg—Death-rate and suffering on the increase. New cases in the twenty-four hours, 105; deaths, 26.

Miscellaneous Gleanings.

Supply of grain in the States and Canada—Wheat, 7,741,000 bushels; corn, 9,205,000 bushels; oats, 2,445,000 bushels; rye, 585,000 bushels; barley, 1,105,000 bushels.

The amount of standard silver dollars coined up to Sept. was \$12,896,500; outstanding, \$2,659,184; on hand, \$10,237,316. The demand for them increased.

Be Careful What You Put Your Name To.

The Davenport *Democrat* closely observes that "the season has now come when the insinuating agent and patent-right men visits small towns and country villages, seeking to trap the unwary by tricks that have become so common that they ought no longer to find a victim."

The swindling is almost invariably done by—some pretext—inducing the people to give their names to paper.

One of the most successful, and the easiest, ways to obtain the customer's signature is to purport to be a receipt. It is, in fact, a receipt, printed, and containing a multiplicity of words.

It is on a slip of paper seven or eight inches long. The place of the signature is naturally in the right corner. The customer has bought something of the smooth-spoken and honest-looking agent, and is perfectly willing to sign a receipt. Let

that paper be cut in two, up and down the center, and the right-hand half will be an unobjectionable thirty or sixty-day promissory note.

The signature is well known in the neighborhood; it is sold or traded long before maturity to some bold and unscrupulous man.

Or, a fence-wise agent comes along with a sample coil of wire. The customer wants a few rods of fence wire, and signs an agreement to pay on delivery 4 cents per foot for five rods of wire. When delivered, it appears that the coils each contain a quarter of a mile of wire.

By the same trick the festive lighting-agent sells the victim enough of a burning rod so that the house will burn to the ground in twenty-four hours, and the epidemic still rages. Only ten active men are in place. Physicians and nurses completely exhausted. Vicksburg—Death-rate and suffering on the increase. New cases in the twenty-four hours, 105; deaths, 26.

A Washington dispatch says that Internal Revenue Commissioner Hauser has ordered Collectors Woodcock and Cooper, of Nashville, Tenn., to employ forty additional men each, and to make the woods so hot for the "moonshiners" as to compel them to surrender. The Commissioner is confident that all illicit whisky-distilling in Tennessee will cease thirty days.

The yellow-fever reports from the South, on the 29th inst., were not encouraging. At Memphis the plague had become more violent. But 3,000 white people were left in the city. New cases, 119; deaths, 58. The physicians were completely worn out, and were resting; while friends of the sick were searching in vain for medical attendants. At New Orleans the death rate was steadily advancing; deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours, 57. At Vicksburg a larger number of new cases were reported than on any previous day, though the mortality was not so great. Canton, Miss., which had a population of 3,500 when the plague appeared, was almost completely deserted; not a single business house open except stores; the Court House was locked up, all the officials having left the town; nothing but hearses and coffins were to be seen on the streets. Grenada, Miss., reported twenty deaths in the preceding twenty-four hours. With the exception of physicians and nurses nearly every living soul in the town was down; with the plague. At Fort Gibson, Miss., the fever was extremely malignant, and a severe outbreak took place.

A severe outbreak recently took place forty miles northwest of Pase, between a squad of Texas State troops and a large body of Indians from Fort Stanton reservation. Seven Indians and one Ranger were killed.

Yellow-fever bulletin, for Aug. 31: Twenty new cases in Vicksburg; for the preceding twenty-four hours, 105; deaths, 26. Memphis—New cases, 100; deaths, 57. New Orleans—Deaths increased to 93, the largest number of the season to date. Canton, Miss.—The disease frightfully fatal; half the cases reported had died, and very few had recovered. Grenada—Slight increase in the death rate; no account of the spreading of the fever.

The deaths in New Orleans on Sept. 1 numbered eighty-eight, and the fever was on the increase; whole number of deaths to that date, 1,003. At Vicksburg there were ninety-eight new cases of fever and twenty-five deaths. A Memphis dispatch of Sept. 1 says: "This Sabbath day has been a sad one for Memphis; death having visited eighty-nine houses out, and sickness more than 100 more. People go about the streets in mourning, and

The Democratic Sentinel.

JAS W. McEWEN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year..... \$1.50
One copy six months..... 1.00
One copy three months..... .50
"Advertising rates on application.

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Orders have been issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Collector at Nashville, requiring him to enlist all the men necessary for a "short, sharp, and decisive campaign" against the "moonshiners" whisky-makers in Tennessee.

Dennis Kearney, the labor agitator, called at the White House the other day and had a short conversation with the President, during which he complained bitterly of the unhappy condition of laboring men, depression of business, and general hard times. The President argued the subject in a quiet manner, and is reported as having done all the talking, "giving Kearney very little opportunity to say anything. The President explained that the country had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the great war, but that matters were beginning to adjust themselves to ante-war conditions; that for several years there was an inflated condition when received, and was sent back. The next lot contained some also in a bad condition, and it was from this that ten people died.

Secretary Everts has asked for the resignation of Gen. Philip Sidney Post, for several years General of the United States Army.

The Postoffice Department has decided to begin on the 1st of October, the transportation of gold and silver coin at the rate of one cent postage per once.

Sergt. Boston Corbett, who shot John Wilkes Booth, has written to the Postmaster General from Camden, N. J., asking employment in the postoffice there. He says he has never held a position under the Government, although he thinks his services deserve recompence.

The Democrats of the Richmond (Va.) district have nominated Gen. Joseph E. Johnson for Congress.

Judge E. H. East, of Nashville, has been nominated by the Greenbackers for Governor of Tennessee.

The Republicans of Kansas, in convention at Topeka last week, nominated a State ticket, headed by J. P. St. John as the candidate for Governor.

Gen. Butler, in a card accepting the nomination of voters who signed a paper expressing a wish to choose his Governor of all its cares, and will devote all of the intelligence of the labor, foreman, and energy which he has, and use all the power which they and those who think with them give him to the best advantage of the preservation of the Union. He has no objection to the paper currency having been issued except in great national emergencies, except when the political existence of people was at stake and every other consideration had to be subordinated to the paramountcy of rescuing the vessels of the world from the perils of the ocean.

He has no objection to paper currency except as to its being a bad and dangerous substitute for gold and silver coin. He has no objection to paper currency except as to its being a bad and dangerous substitute for gold and silver coin. He has no objection to paper currency except as to its being a bad and dangerous substitute for gold and silver coin.

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PAPER MONEY.

Until the Advent of Paper Money the World Never Had a Currency.

A certain plant, charged with being poisonous, was formerly tolerated in fruit called "love apples." Could the owners of these gardens revisit the world they would be very much surprised to find their evil-reputed fruit not only credited with being exceptionally wholesome, but everywhere a favorite article of food; and, were our earlier ancestors permitted to look upon us, they would be astonished to learn that a substance dispensed by the apothecaries of their day, in grain doses to subdue humanity, was now applied as a nostrum, and, in addition to its medicinal value, was a very much more valuable article of commerce than any thousand tons of it were annually consumed at the tables of all classes, from the highest to the humblest, throughout the world. Likewise, it shall come to pass that our descendants will wonder how we, their forefathers, could regard their favorite, indispensable greenback as a poison to be avoided like the "concoction of the alchemists, and the philosopher's stone." Let us, however, be assured that the greenback is as old as the hills, has stood the tests of hundreds of generations, and, therefore, when you ask us to adopt greenbacks instead of gold and silver, you are simply asking us to place confidence in a stranger to perform the same duties which have from time immemorial been faithfully discharged by a long-tried friend and servant. I would answer: "The long-tried service is as old as the hills, and stands to the same fate of change and death, which ultimately overtake all things, however immutable and fixed they may seem; and that, so far from proposing to supersede any metallic currency heretofore in use, we utterly deny having such an intention, for the plain reason that there is no currency of the kind to supersede; that until the advent of paper money the world never had a currency. Currency, like the steam engine and telegraph, is a modern, very modern invention.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GREENBACK.

(By Hon. D. B. Stubble of Muscatine, Iowa.)

But we are told that Congress has no power under the constitution to issue money except as a war measure.

Republican orators, and many that the

people never looked upon as disreputable, are now falling into the same trap which the Greenbackers have been so consistently and successfully

led into, and are now falling into.

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