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—BY—

JAMES W. McEWEN

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

King Cetywayo, in the keeping of his British captors, yet retains royal notions of his own as to how royalty should be treated, even in captivity. He demands a whole ox roasted daily for his dinner, and, when informed that he would be treated according to his station, straightway asked that ten more of his wives be sent for at once.

The Russian press make a fresh outbreak of hostility against England and Germany. The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* says: "Sooner or later a war of life and death with England is inevitable. The only question now to be considered is, which is the most available route to Hindoostan."

The Duke of Beaufort, proprietor of large estates in England and Ireland, says it is impossible to compete with American productions. He advises that British farmers should devote their attention to raising cattle.

Revolting details of the sufferings of the famine-stricken people still come from Cashmere. There is reason to hope that the worst is over, but undoubtedly the relief measures have been miserably mismanaged by the Maharajah and his advisers, and the loss of life has been terrible.

Gen. Roberts, in command of the British army advancing on Cabul, gained an important victory on the 7th of October, near the Afghan capital. The native position was carried, twelve guns captured, and the enemy pursued until nightfall. The loss of the Anglo-Indian troops was eighty killed and wounded.

The terrible Peruvian ram Huascar, which has been playing havoc with Chili's little navy for a long time, has at last been captured by the Chilians.

Spain will send 4,000 troops to Cuba this month.

The specie balance in the Bank of France continues to diminish, indicating the drainage of bullion from that nation.

Bismarck has a majority of 175 in the Reichstag recently returned by the people of Germany.

In the Afghan war a British force sent to cut off the retreat of the enemy, on the road between Bannian and Rohistan, captured seventy-eight guns in Shalpur. The guns were found in an abandoned cantonment, and among them are seventeen Armstrongs.

Two hundred and sixty-seven farmers and their wives sailed recently from Liverpool for New Orleans, on their way to Texas. They are for the most part well provided with money, and hail from Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, and Gloucestershire.

A Simla dispatch of the 12th says: The public entry of Gen. Roberts into Cabul took place yesterday. The number of guns captured thus far is 140. The troops, during their march on Cabul, worked splendidly, although they were obliged to carry their rations with them, and, owing to the want of transportation, they were several days without tents. Roberts has issued a proclamation to the people of Cabul warning them against resistance, and promising punishment to the guilty only. The Ameer is strictly guarded.

The recent great trial of Nihilists at St. Petersburg has been completed. Mirski, Gen. Drentein's assailant, will be hanged, and Weimar, concerned with Solovieff, who attempted the life of the Czar, will be banished to Siberia.

Count de St. Vallier, French Ambassador at Berlin, has been specially requested by Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to tender his heartfelt thanks to Bismarck for the "kind and friendly way in which he spoke of France during his late visit to Vienna."

It is reported from London that a fleet of Russian vessels are under sailing orders to proceed to Japanese and Chinese waters, bearing letters of marque and reprisal. The news is considered ominously suggestive to the commercial interests of Great Britain.

It is rumored that the Russian Government has demanded from Constantinople separation for insults to which the Russian Consul General at Salonica was recently subjected by the populace of that city, threatening to send a war-vessel to Salonica, if the demand is not complied with. Other foreign Consuls at Salonica have asked their Governments for instructions.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature declaring Allegheny county responsible for the destruction of property during the Pittsburgh riots of 1877. The sum involved, and which must now be paid by the property-owners of that county, is approximated at $2,500,000.

R. W. Steele, confidential bookkeeper for the Broadway (N. Y.) umbrella firm of Isaac Smith, Son & Co., has left for parts unknown, carrying with him $60,000 of his employers' funds.

Peter McManus, a Mollie Maguire, was hanged at Sunbury, Pa., last week, for the murder of Coroner Hesser in 1874. John ONeill, sentenced to be hanged at the same time, was reprieved.

The six men who were advised by Gen. Butler to cast their votes last fall in Boston, when their right to do so was doubtful, have been sentenced to pay fines and the cost of prosecution.

By a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Wheeling, W. Va., an engineer and fireman lost their lives—also, two lads who were stealing a ride.

The New York walking match was won by the young man Murphy, with Howard second and Faber third.

West.

A mob of several hundred people rode into Janesville, Wis., the other day, with the avowed purpose of lynching Baumgarten, the wretch who so cruelly murdered little Sandy White. The Sheriff was apprised of the coming of the mob in time to spirit the prisoner away.

The fate of the two men—Prof. Wise and George Burr—who ascended in a balloon from St. Louis on Sunday evening, Sept. 28, still remains a mystery at this writing. A party under the direction of Prof. Wise's son, who went from St Louis to explore the vast bottom lands of Macoupin county, Ill., on the theory that the lost balloon was wrecked therein, returned to that city the other day, after a very wearisome work. They only succeeded in proving beyond all question that the theories about the balloon landing south of Springfield, Ill, are fallacious, and forces the conclusion that the telegraph operator on the shore of Lake Michigan, who thought he saw a balloon passing out over the lake at 11 o'clock on the night of Sept. 28, was correct. The junior Wise refuses to believe that his grandfather has been killed, and holds to the theory that the balloon landed in Canadian woods, remote from a telegraph station.

A Bismarck (D. T.) dispatch says prairie fires are burning the country. "Mandan was saved by the citizens turning out and fighting the fires with sacks and brooms. The woods along the Missouri are on fire. The country between Bismarck and Fargo is all burned. The fires have driven all the chickens into town; the houses are covered with them, and the boys are killing them with stones. The woods are all afire around Deadwood. Several saw-mills are reported to be burned or in great danger. The inhabitants are busy cutting down trees around the town to stop the fire. Thousands of cords of wood have been burned."

Gen. Grant, after spending a week of quiet and repose in the romantic and delightful valley of the Yosemite, returned to San Francisco on the 7th inst, and was thence driven to Belmont, the palatial residence of Senator Sharon, where a grand reception was given in his honor.

The National Humane Society, in session at Chicago last week, adopted a resolution, that a reward of $5,000 be offered for the invention of a car suitable to transportation of stock, the vehicle not to be patented.

Gen. Grant sailed from San Francisco for Oregon on the steamer St. Paul, on the 9th of October.

South.

A dispatch from White Wright, Grayson county, Texas, gives brief particulars of a horrible crime at a place known as Brush, eight miles south of that place: "Some unknown white men surrounded the house of Thomas Watson, colored, the family consisting of a mother and two children, a boy of 18 and a girl of 9 years, called them to the door and shot them down in cold blood, killing the mother and son instantly and mortally wounding the little girl. The authorities at that place are working faithfully to bring the murderers to justice, but up to date no arrests have been made."

Three men were killed and five seriously wounded by the explosion of a saw-mill near Willis, Texas.

A quarrel between the late Mayor and the late Chief of Police of Harrisonburg, Va., culminated in the fatal shooting of the former by the latter in a public street of the town.

The 100th anniversary of the siege of Savannah, Ga., was celebrated at that city last week with most imposing ceremonies, and the corner-stone of the monument to the brave Sergt. Jasper was duly laid.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The official returns of the vote for Governor of California show as follows: Glenn, Democrat, 47,562; White, Workingman, 44,620; Perkins, Republican, 67,973.

The Massachusetts (straight) Democratic Convention, in session at Boston last week, nominated the following ticket for State officers: For Governor, John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Lieutenant Governor, W. P. Plunkett; Secretary of State, Gen. M. T. Donohoe; Treasurer and Receiver General, David N. Skillings; Auditor, William R. Field; Attorney General, Richard Olney. J. G Abbott, P. A. Collins, George W. Gill and Reuben Noble were elected delegates at large to the National Convention.

The Democrats of Louisiana have nominated ex-Mayor L. A. Wiltz, of New Orleans, for Governor.

An election was held in Colorado on the 7th of October for a Supreme Court Judge and county officers. Beck, the Republican candidate for Judge, was elected by about 4,000 majority.

One of the United States Marshals in the South, now in Washington, is authority for the statement that Grant will have a solid delegation from that section of the Union in the next Republican convention.

The Senatorial committee which has been engaged for several weeks in an investigation of the alleged bribery of certain members of the Kansas Legislature at the time Ingalls was re-elected to the Senate, last winter, has adjourned to meet again in Washington in December.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The stock of silver in the treasury continues to accumulate, despite the large amounts paid out. Of standard silver dollars the stock on hand is $31,560,000, and the total silver coinage in the Government vaults is $48,500,000.

Mr. Schurz, who has returned to Washington, expresses the opinion that the Ute war will be long and tedious, but not necessarily a formidable one.

The official figures furnished by the General Land Office at Washington show at what an extraordinary rate the public domain is being disposed of. For the year ending the 30th day of June, inclusive, 8,600,000 acres were taken up; and, at the rate at which entries are being made, the amount for the current year will be about 10,000,000 acres. In 1877 but 3,480,000 acres were taken, and in 1878 7,760,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during August, 1879, amounted to 46,397,776 gallons, valued at $3,630,112.

Admiral Almy has received a letter from Gen. Grant, saying that he intends to spend the Christmas holidays in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Canada has issued an order prohibiting the transportation through or introduction into her dominions of cattle from the United States.

Visible supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 17,180,000 bushels; corn, 11,342,000 bushels; oats, 2,277,000 bushels; rye, 818,000 bushels; barley, 1,012,000 bushels.

Indictments have been found against the Directors and the manager of the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, charging them with having made and published false and fraudulent statements regarding the condition of that bank.

Edward Seguin, the well-known opera singer, is dead.

The Montreal Grand Jury is making a clean sweep of all those interested in the mismanagement of the savings institutions which recently failed in that city. Indictments have been found against the Directors and ex-cashier of the Mechanics' Bank.

The mystery surrounding the fate of the St. Louis aeronauts, Prof. Wise and George Burr, is as far from solution as ever. A balloon, supposed to be the missing "Pathfinder," was seen, on the night of Sept. 28, to pass over Miller Station, Ind., some thirty miles southeast of Chicago. It was less than a mile away, and appeared, Mr. Faber said, to be sailing in a northeasterly direction very rapidly toward the lake, which is only about half a mile from Miller's Station. It was watched for several minutes before it passed out of sight. A day or two after this a balloon was seen sailing high up in the air by people living near Pontiac, Mich. thirty miles northwest of Détroit. Again the mysterious air-vessel was seen to pass over Albion, Mich, on the 9th inst., going southwest rapidly at a great height. Can it be possible that Prof. Wise and his companion, losing control of their air-ship, are sailing wild in the regions of the upper atmosphere?

The Panama railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable Nov. 1.

That rascally old Sitting Bull has been heard from again. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Wood mountain, in British Northwest Territory, writes: "Now that Gen. Miles has gone away, the Indians are hunting south of the line, as before he came. As a preventive of the Sioux crossing the line the past campaign is a failure. Sitting Bull was in here a few days since. He is very morose and reticent. His camp is scattered from the White Mud river (Frenchman's creek) to the Pinto Horse Butte. The captured half-breeds are here, and are very resentful toward the United States, and talk of damages."

Gen. Pope has officially praised Capt. Dodge and his company—D, of the Ninth cavalry—for their promptness and courage in forcing a junction with Payne's command.

The Michigan Railway Horror.

The Michigan Central railroad has plumed itself for years upon its freedom from accidents, but its time for mourning arrived on the morning of the 10th of October, at 1:20. At that hour the Pacific express, due in Chicago at 8 a. m., was rounding a curve at Jackson (Mich.) Junction just east of the last switch at the high bridge east of the junction, when the engineer, Milton Gilbert, saw, through the fog, an engine and train but a few rods ahead on the main track. The whistle sounded for brakes, and it is supposed the engine was reversed and all efforts made by the engineer and fireman to save their own lives and the mass of living freight behind them; but they do not live to tell the tale.

The engineer and fireman on the switch-engine, which thus mysteriously stood upon the main track just as the express might be expected, jumped and saved their lives. They had just pulled out of the big switch, which forms the gateway to the Jackson yards, to back on the side-track, and were preparing to back, when the express appeared, coming at full speed around the curve.

The express train was composed of the engine, baggage-car, smoking-car—in which there were twenty passengers—two carloads of emigrants, mostly French Canadians going up to the lumber woods of Northern Michigan; one first-class and seven Wagner coaches; twelve cars in all. The engines grappled like two living monsters, each piled over the other, the lighter switch-engine uppermost, and both fell to the north side of the track, a mountain of iron, burying beneath it the crushed bodies of the engineer and fireman. The baggage and smoking-car and tender were broken to pieces, and, most miraculously, both the express messenger and baggageman escaped with their lives, though badly injured.

The next car to the smoking-car, the first second-class, was the one in which the terrible carnage took place. The car in its rear left its trucks and telescoped through it and six feet beyond, crushing over and through the seats, and killing and wounding the occupants in a manner that cannot be described, as scarcely any eye-witness from that fated car is left able to tell anything. Out of at least fifty passengers it contained, there are fifteen deaths known to have resulted. There were none in that car that escaped death or serious injury. In the car that telescoped this one and did the fearful work there were none killed, but many were injured. Back of this there were none hurt, as the force of the collision carried the entire wreck several rods, and the long line of rear cars lost the great force of the shock and kept on the track. Indeed, there were many in the sleeping coaches who did not even wake up.

Some idea of the horror of the wreck may be obtained from the fact that the trucks of the five cars were all crowded close together upon the track, and occupied less than one-fourth of the length of the cars they belonged to.

The train was manned as follows: I. Ladd, of Detroit, conductor; Milt Gilbert, of Detroit, engineer; E. B. Smith, of Detroit, fireman; John Howell and William Pringle, brakeman; E. Bennett, baggageman; and M. Carlisle, express messenger. The only ones killed of this list were the engineer and fireman. The express and baggage men were badly bruised, but had no bones broken.

The work of getting at the dead and wounded was at once commenced by a large force of railroad employes, and continued through the night. The wounded who needed care were taken as quickly as possible to the Hurd and Hibbard Houses, at Jackson, and the dead bodies to the different undertaking rooms. Nearly all the wounded had friends among the killed, and moans of anguish from the sufferers in both mind and body were agonizing beyond description. A full corps of physicians and surgeons and many noble ladies were busy all night, making the wounded as comfortable as possible, while the undertakers were assisted in performing the last offices of the dead for those who were identified.

The number of dead bodies recovered from the wreck was seventeen, while over 200 persons were more or less injured, of whom several will die.

General Manager Ledyard and several other officers of the road resolved themselves into a council of investigation. It appears that the man engaged in making up the freight-trains at the east end of the yard went to the telegraph office at the junction and got information that the Pacific was nearly fifty minutes late. He reported to Jones, the engineer of the switch-engine, that they had forty-five minutes of the Pacific's time in which to make up a freight-train, and it was this work they were engaged in when the collision occurred. Engineer Gilbert had made up at least twenty minutes of his lost time, and came tearing along at full speed through the fog, to destruction, fifteen minutes before he was expected.

Daring Train Robbery.

A bold and successful train robbery was perpetrated on the evening of the 7th inst., at Glendale, a small station on the Chicago and Alton railroad only fifteen miles from Kansas City, by a party of twelve bushwhackers. Particulars of the crime are given as follows by a correspondent: The night express of the Chicago and Alton, which left Kansas City at 6 o'clock this evening, bound for Chicago and St. Louis, met with a thrilling adventure soon after its wheels had commenced to tell off the miles across the fields and forests of Missouri. The country for many miles this side of Kansas City has a noted history as having been for many years the abode of bands of desperadoes and robbers. Between Independence and the town of Blue Springs, and about twenty miles from Kansas City, is the village of Glendale, which consists of a water-tank, a small station-house and a few dwellings. These nestle in the dark shadows of a hollow—a dismal and forlorn place. About 7 this evening, a few minutes before the express train from Kansas City was due, twelve masked men entered the station and took possession, enforcing strict obedience with wicked-looking revolvers and other weapons. Mr. W. E. Bridges, Assistant Auditor of the road, was in the office, with Agent McIntire. The robbers ordered them to throw up their hands, which they did at once. They then relieved them of all of their effects, and took what they chose of the contents of the office. They then placed them under guard and demolished the telegraph instruments. Having done this they cut the wires outside the office. They then awaited the arrival of the express. Soon the train arrived, and the engine stopped at the tank, and the masked men took possession of the train. Three men, climbing into the express car, ordered the startled messenger to surrender and deliver his keys to them. When he manifested a disposition to defend the property of the company, he was struck on the head with the butt of a heavy revolver and knocked down and overpowered. The robbers seized his keys and took packages estimated to contain about $35,000 in currency from the safe. Meantime the rest stood guard, offering no violence, and not disturbing the passengers.

They immediately went away, mounting horses and scattering, while the train departed for the east. The whole affair occupied less than five minutes. When the train reached Blue Springs the facts were reported. Soon after a special train was ordered to take a heavy force of men from Kansas City to Glendale, and in a few minutes they were in hot pursuit. The leader of the gang, a tall man with a heavy sandy beard, has been seen several times lately in the vicinity of Glendale.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To Ventilate a Room.—To ventilate a room without draught, make a hole through the room to the outer air, in a corner of the room just above the skirting. Through the hole put one arm of a tube three inches in diameter, and bent at right angles. The arm of the tube reaching to the outer air should be in length equal to the thickness of the wall, and the other arm should be two feet long, standing vertically in the corner of the room; if desired, it can be covered with paper of the same pattern as that on the wall. A tube of the diameter given above is sufficient to ventilate a room of moderate size.

A Simple Rat and Mice Exterminator.—A German newspaper gives the following simple method for exterminating rats and mice, which, it states, has been successfully tried by one Baron Von Backhofen and others for some time past: "A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely-chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put around for the rats to eat." Several correspondents of the paper write to confirm the experience of the noble Baron and his neighbors in the extirpation of rats and mice by this simple remedy.

Crows.—Crows may be kept from corn by first pouring hot water on a half bushel of the seed, and then a pint of tar, stirring it quickly. Every grain will become coated with a delicate varnish of tar, and, if then rolled in air-slacked lime before planting, no crow will touch it. But, should this remedy come too late in the season, another equally efficacious may be used, and this is the common one of stringing the field. No crow will enter an angle formed by two suspended strings stretched on poles. A curious illustration occurred some years ago, on a long strip of sowed corn (for fodder) which was protected by a zigzag string running from one end to the other. Within the angles formed by the string not a bundle was touched, but close without them, at each end, the whole crop was demolished. A crow is a remarkably wise fool, and this is a complete mode of circumventing him.

Cure for Frosted Feet.—Three years ago, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, I was a constant sufferer, having had my feet badly frosted the previous winter. The suggestion was made by a friend to bathe my feet in a decoction of oak bark. Knowing that the leaf contains a much larger proportion of tannic acid than the bark, my mode of cure was in accordance with that fact. and I may summarize it as follows: Take a five-gallon stone jar, fill with freshly-gathered oak leaves, and cover with water. Set on the back part of the cookstove, where it will be subject to a steady heat, but not brought to the boiling point. In four or five days the preparation will be ready for use. Let it be as hot as the feet can well bear, and let them soak from twenty to thirty minutes before bedtime. With four or five applications the cure is complete.

Etiquette of Letter-Writing.

As a rule every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter, when written to, is as uncivil as to neglect to reply when spoken to.

In the reply acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning its date, and afterward consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly-equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is ended.

Should the matter in the letter continue beyond the first page, it is well to commence a little above the middle of the sheet, extending as far as necessary on the other pages.

It is thought impolite to use a half sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, inclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from erasures, interlineations, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letter than to have these appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.—*Hill's Manual Social and Business Forms.*

Immigration Statistics.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information, derived from official returns, in regard to immigration into the port of New York:

There arrived at the port of New York during the month of September, 1879, 21,942 passengers, 15,852 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1878 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 16,678, of whom 8,955 were immigrants.

Of the total arrivals at the port during the month of September, 1879, there were from England, 4,388; Scotland, 1,264; Wales, 120; Ireland, 2,382; Germany, 3,566; Austria, 331; Sweden, 1,100; Norway, 459; Denmark, 230; France, 352; Switzerland, 222; Spain, 40; Italy, 662; Netherlands, 113; Belgium, 28; Russia, 402; Poland, 80; Hungary, 86; all other countries, 28.

The arrivals at the port of New York during the twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1879, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878 were as follows:

Periods.	Immigrants.	Citizens of U. S. returned.	Sojourners.	Total.
Year ending Sept. 30, 1879	115,404	33,144	6,111	154,659
Year ending Sept. 30, 1878	77,317	31,356	5,481	114,124

An Astonished Man.

The Governor General of the Dominion has a footman whose dignity is quite too awful. When the Marquis and Princess were inspecting the Kingston penitentiary this sublime flunkey asked a prisoner: "Aw, my man, what aw you heah faw?" The prisoner, remembering a venerable story, said that he had been arrested for stealing a saw-mill. "Aw, weally, for that?" said the surprised servant. "Yes," the prisoner said, "but they did not mind that much. It was because I went back to steal the dam that they went for me." The flunkey said it was very extraordinary, and left, an agitated and astonished man.

INDIANA NEWS.

Walter Edgerton, of Spiceland, has died suddenly.

The Christian Church in Indiana celebrated its anniversaries at Greensburg last week.

There is great excitement in Transitville and vicinity over a reported case of milk sickness.

The Trustees of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railway have ordered the sale of the road at Wabash, Nov. 5.

David T. Hunter, a brother of Hon. Morton C. Hunter, and a prominent citizen of Ripley county, fell dead in his field the other evening.

W. C. De Pauw, owner of the New Albany rail-mill, will add very largely to the building and machinery, making the mill the largest in the West.

A young man named Frank Carter, of Indianapolis, attempted to set a trout-line. Becoming entangled in the line beyond his depth, he was drowned.

Charles F. Tiffany, bigamist, who had just been sentenced to the State prison for three years, hung himself with a towel in his cell, at Lawrenceburg.

New Albany *Ledger-Standard:* Real estate is advancing in price in the upper end of the city. Property on Vincennes street is now held at $30 per foot which could have been purchased a year ago at $20.

New Albany, owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio, is enjoying the discomforts and expense of a coal-famine. Pittsburgh coal retails at 20 cents per bushel, the highest price paid in ten years, and Indiana cannel at 16 cents.

The medical department of Butler University, at Indianapolis, was opened last week, with 130 students. It represents a union of the old Indiana Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, and is recognized by the medical profession of the entire State.

John Hopkins, Sr., an old farmer living ten miles south of Indianapolis, was dragged about his field by a team of frightened horses, while plowing. His arm was torn from its socket, and other injuries inflicted that will prove fatal. He was a prominent man in his community, and an old settler.

Lafayette *Journal:* It is evident that the State will soon have to make some provision for the care of the incurable insane. There is scarcely a week but that some unfortunate is sent home to this county from Indianapolis, incurable. This county has now in the county about sixty of this class. Fortunately this county can and does care well for them, but the same cannot be said of all the counties in the State.

The official report of Messrs. Sleeth, Work and Hushsteiner, appointed by the last Legislature for the purpose, upon the amount of money wrongfully withheld by ex-Attorney Generals Denny and Buskirk, is simply a formal statement of what was made public last winter. In the case of Buskirk they find that there are nearly $27,000 due the State, and that during his term of office he collected nearly $130,000, on which his legal commissions amounted to $22,000, but he retained $48,000.

Leonidas Bryson and William Toole, brothers-in-law, living at Williamstown, just across the line in Decatur county, drove over to Rushville last week, with their wives and Bryson's two children, to buy some furniture. They drank freely, and on the way home Bryson slapped one of his children severely, which led Toole to remonstrate with him. A quarrel followed, and in the course of it Bryson shot Toole three times. The wounded man was taken to a neighboring house, where he lingered until 7 o'clock next morning, when death ended his sufferings. Bryson is in jail at Rushville.

In 1855 the bridge across the Wild Cat creek, in Tippecanoe county, on the line of what is now the Lafayette and Wild Cat gravel-road, washed away. It was rebuilt by a $1,500 donation from the county, a like sum from the Wabash and Erie canal, and liberal subscriptions by farmers. A few years later the gravel-road company was formed, and the County Commissioners, without consulting the wishes of the people, donated to the company the bridge. Mr. J. J. Singley now claims that the Commissioners had no right to make this donation, and that the company had no right to collect toll. He accordingly refuses to pay toll and has been sued by the company. The case is on trial at Lafayette.

About 8 o'clock, one night last week, the residence of Frank Duplein, a Frenchman living eight miles north of Fort Wayne, was discovered to be in flames. The neighbors assembled to extinguish the fire, and, upon investigation, found Mrs. Frances Duplein, wife of the owner, lying dead in the barn with her throat cut from ear to ear. Duplein was hanging by a rope from a rafter of the barn, also dead. He had doubtless murdered his wife, then set fire to his house, and finally committed suicide. He was 45 years old, and his wife five years younger. Both were French. They had one child, a daughter aged 20, who was not at home when the tragedy occurred. Duplein and his wife had lived on bad terms for some time, but nothing is known as to what transpired between them immediately prior to the tragedy. Duplein has a brother now serving a two-years' term in the penitentiary for the attempted murder of his wife last April.

Lead Poisoning.

A medical journal, writing of lead poisoning, makes a statement which will interest parents and teachers: Those who work in lead mines, or in any way with lead, and absorb its fine dust into their systems, except by the greatest care, sooner or later have what in general phraseology is called printer's or painter's palsy. The habit of children to bite and wet their lead pencils is followed by serious results, which are more likely to be traced to a close school-room and hard study than to the lead pencils, slate pencils, and chalk they have munched on at short intervals five days out of seven.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE NORTH.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republican party has lost its hold and its hope in the South. With the removal of the Federal bayonets from the control of the State Governments in that sunny, unhappy section, the Governments of the people rebounded in a day, like compressed, elastic things. Senator Blaine could easily show that three years ago there were only a very, very few Federal muskets in Louisiana, not enough to hurt much; but, few as they were, they were the State Government, for they were the symbols of the entire Federal authority, and, when they were taken away, the Nicholls Government—helpless before—instantly and noiselessly moved into power. It is not yet forgotten that the withdrawal of the Federal troops was so eminently just a thing that it was at the bidding of a Republican President that the last of the Federal forces were removed from their places of tyranny over the State Governments in the South. It was after more than ten years of peace that the last of the subjugated Southern States emerged from beneath the authority of the Washington bayonet—a bayonet that had turned out and installed Governors and Legislatures at the imperial pleasure, the historic will of the sword.

Power in the South gone, the leaders of the Republican party, the few in possession of the political spoils—the masses have nothing to do in the matter—have seen the necessity of desperate measures to retain power in the North. The people of the Northern States are really not aware of the nature and extent of the plans for power which the few men in control of the machine at Washington have made and to which they cling with the energy of despair. Since the South can no longer be subjugated the North must be overcome by processes from Washington—that is, the North must be subjugated.

The Federal Election laws, known as the Deputy Marshal laws, authorize the Federal Government to move into cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over, and take charge of elections. In cities of as many as 20,000 people an unlimited number of United States Deputy Marshals may be appointed, all Republicans, each to receive $5 a day for as many as ten days, all clothed with power of arrest without warrant, all given authority to suppress all State authority, each one a political tyrant, paid from the Federal treasury, and rendering no service save to the Republican party. What does this power mean?

This is not a power to be exercised in the South, though it is doubtful if the law could have been passed had it been announced that its purpose was to control elections in Northern cities. When the last census was taken, there were but eight cities in the South that had a population of 20,000. In 1876, when the money paid for Deputy Marshals and Supervisors was $275,296.60, only $44,774.60 were expended in the South. In 1878, out of an expenditure of $202,091.09, only $24,639 were expended in the South. The Deputy Marshal laws are not now meant for the South, and the money hitherto expended in the execution of these laws is but a fragment of what will be expended if those laws remain on the statute books and money can be had to execute the laws.

What does this power mean in the North? It means that this hideous Deputy Marshal power may cover, and doubtless is at once to cover, sixty-seven Northern cities. There are seventy-five cities in the United States which have a population of 20,000—all liable to be slaves of this law. There are more than that now, as the next census will show. Sixty-seven of the seventy-five are in the North. These sixty-seven cities had, years ago, a population of 5,661,749, more than one-eighth of the population of the country. The ability to control them is an enormous power. The cities that fall under the operation of these statutes elect, or control the election of, ninety-five members of the House of Representatives. This number is almost one-third of the entire body. Is it a little thing to place the control of the suffrages of 6,000,000 of people in the centers of our civilization, and of ninety-five—now more than ninety-five—Congressional districts, in the hands of a political machine engineered from Washington, and in the interest of one party, no matter which party? Wherever the law has been applied the control of the election has been placed in the hands of the most abandoned classes. To men of lowest lives the purity of elections has been intrusted. The power has been corruptly used. It has been used for none but partisan purposes.

The Deputy Marshal government has moved into only one city in Ohio. A recent Congressional investigation has shown how corrupt and infamous, as well as insolent, were its workings in this city. The Republicans holding office, or eager for office, will presently move the obnoxious statute into Cleveland, and Toledo, and Columbus, and Dayton, and soon Sandusky, and Hamilton, and Portsmouth, and Zanesville, and Akron, under this statute, will be helpless in the hands of the Washington mill. From the worst classes in these cities men will be selected by the office-holders in control of affairs at Washington to take charge of the ballot boxes and of the personal liberty of the citizens. Deputy Marshals in each of the cities where they have been appointed for election purposes have been men fit for, or just from, the workhouse or the penitentiary. Even if Deputy Marshals were all saints, would it be safe to give the control of the election of ninety-five members of Congress, with the growing power of cities, to machinery selected by the machine at Washington?

We have spoken of one element in the plan of subjugating the free, thinking, liberty-loving men of the North. Another is found in the following circular:

The American Bank'rs' Association,
No. 347 Broadway Room No. 4,
New York, Aug. 9, 1879.

To the Banks and Bankers of Ohio:

As members of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, we desire to state that *special measures will be taken to forward our interests in Ohio.* It is desirable that all banks and bankers become members of the association *for this year at least.* Yours truly, Wm. J. Deshler,
President National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio. A. H. Moss,
President First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
[A 204.]

A Paris newspaper relates that Caron, the serpent tamer, has been lately crushed to death by a python, and that an American immediately bought the serpent for its weight in gold. The account does not say what he is going to do with it.

THE DIFFERENCE.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Cleveland Leader says: "The difference between the Democratic and Republican parties in their respective appeals to the constitution is that the former knows only the constitution as it was; while the latter appeals to the constitution as it is. The three amendments adopted after the war and embodying the results of the war are just as much parts of the constitution as those ratified in 1789. It is true that the more outspoken of the Democratic party in the South repudiate those amendments and threaten to tear them and all legislation made under them from the statute books, and that the less frank members of the party North and South preserve a discreet silence as to them, but the Republicans and the great mass of citizens at the North, if not elsewhere, hold the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as much entitled to obedience and respect as the Tenth."

The real difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is that the Democrats fully and patriotically accept the constitution as it is, and the Republicans do not regard the constitution either as it was or is. Mr. Hayes, the head of the Republican party, is at this moment traveling about with great Pomp through the country under the care of the General of the Army, who declares constantly in his speeches that the President is an "absolute" ruler. This of itself is sufficient proof that the Republican party does not accept the constitution as it is, for that instrument confers no shadow of absolute authority on the President. "Absolute" is an ugly word to be so proclaimed in a republic by a servant of the people. It marks, however, very distinctly the chasm between the constitutional Democratic party and the centralizing anti-constitutional Republican party.

The three amendments, which are fully accepted by the Democratic party, do not by any means destroy the constitution *as it was.* The tenth section remains in full force, and the relation between the State and Federal Governments is unaltered save in the one particular indicated by Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, who, in the case of the United States vs. Cruikshank, said: "In Minor vs. Haffersett, 21 Wallace, 178, we decided that the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In United States vs. Reese *et al.*, we hold that the Fifteenth amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is exemption from discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but that exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, etc., is. *The right to vote in the States comes from the States,* but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, but the last has been."

This "new constitutional right" the Democratic party fully indorses. Nobody in that party wants "to tear them and all legislation made under them from the statute books," but if the Democratic party gets into power some of the laws which have been pronounced unconstitutional by the highest tribunal and which are based not on the three amendments, but on the suppuration of a diseased partisanship, will undoubtedly be taken off the statute books. The amendments will stand and be enforced. The Republican State of Rhode Island has been for a long time the most persistent advocate of the right of a State to legislate voters from the polls. Among the legal voters thus excluded are many Union soldiers who fought faithfully through the war. It is needless to say that no Republican organ is addicted to trotting out Rhode Island as a State devoted to the "national-supremacy" doctrine, especially as one of her Republican Senators has declared that the State was free and sovereign, and could not be interfered with by the Federal Government in the matter of suffrage.

We need scarcely remark that the Democrats hold the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments as much entitled to respect and obedience as the Tenth. The Tenth will stand a bulwark against the unconstitutional centralism which has, by the Republican party, been falsely based on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The tenth section embodies the Democratic and constitutional doctrine of State rights, without which we would no longer have a republic. The Republicans in 1860 made extreme State rights a plank in their platform. To-day they would give a good deal to have the tenth section of the constitution wiped out.

Verdict of Manslaughter.

The Coroner's jury on the Adrian fair-ground disaster has just been made public. Their deliberations resulted in finding that Architect Sizer was guilty of gross negligence in preparing the plans and specifications; that the Armstrongs were guilty of gross and criminal negligence in undertaking such a building, being incompetent mechanics, and that there was gross negligence shown in the work of constructing the same; that Lawrence exercised gross negligence in the employment of such incompetent parties, further negligence in not having suitable superintendence, and further negligence in not himself examining the method and principles on which the building was being constructed, said negligence criminally causing death. Immediately upon these findings being known, Prosecuting Attorney Underwood appeared before Justice R. B. Robbins, and swore out warrants for the arrest of Sizer, H. H. and E. R. Armstrong, and W. T. Lawrence on the charge of manslaughter under the findings, which are quite lengthy and prepared with minute care. The parties would be amenable to the charge of murder or manslaughter, at the option of the prosecuting officer.

Petroleum.

American petroleum oil is now used as a sort of artificial illumination in nearly all parts of the world. It goes along with rum, powder and muskets to the savage tribes of Africa, and the mud houses on the banks of the rivers of the interior are illuminated with it.

THE REPUBLICANS AND STATES RIGHTS.

In 1860 the Republican party was in the buoyancy of youth, in the hope and pride of a sanguine ambition, and in the meekness of a good behavior, like that of a stranger seeking to make friends. Like most boys, it was full of good resolutions. Without patronage it was compelled to make an appeal to conscience, to the sense of justice, to the judgment and reason, and it was forced to base this appeal upon the constitution, the fundamental law of the land. It dared not then openly and flagrantly defy the constitution, for it was humbly knocking at the gates of power. The constitution, even so short a time ago, was held in some respect and reverence. There was something fine in the spectacle of a young and l