The Democratic Sentinel

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— BY —

JAMES W. McEWEN

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The Democratic Sentinel.

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The Democratic Sentinel

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British troops have been defeated in an engagement with the Afghans.

The new British Arctic expedition will sail in May.

The General Postoffice at Capetown, South Africa, was recently robbed of all the diamonds awaiting shipment by mail, valued at £75,000.

The winter sowings of wheat in the South of Russia have suffered greatly from frost.

There are 73,000 people in Donegal, Ireland, who need relief.

A census is being made of the city of St. Petersburg, and all persons without fixed occupation or means of subsistence will be driven from the city.

Gen. Roberts, commander of the British forces in Afghanistan, has received a letter signed by all the chiefs at Ghuznee, intimating that, being assured of the friendly intentions of the English, they are ready to negotiate.

Many arrests of Nihilists are being made at St. Petersburg and Odessa, in Russia.

Mr. Parnell has reached his native land. He was warmly welcomed at Queenstown with bands of music and large crowds.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

East.

The workingmen of Chicago have resolved, in public meeting assembled, that the Chinese must go.

The coal managers have agreed to another advance of 25 cents a ton.

William D. Hilton, formerly Superintendent of the Providence and Worcester railroad, confesses that he has issued forged paper to the amount of $8,000, purporting to be indorsed by William S. Slater and Lyman A. Cook. His operations have been going on for two years.

A bill repealing the law prohibiting the intermarriage of whites and blacks has been defeated in the Rhode Island Legislature.

Prof. Sawyer, the rival of Edison in the achievement of a practical, economical electric light, claims to have solved the mighty problem. A public exhibition of his new lamp was given in New York a few nights ago, and those who witnessed it are of the opinion that it will prove a big success. The lamp is based upon the incandescence of a pencil of carbon immersed in nitrogen gas, and is not different in principle from the old Sawyer-Mann lamp. The pencil is contained within a globe two inches in diameter and ten inches high, sealed at the bottom by means of a cement, which, while adhering perfectly to the glass and metal, is sufficiently elastic to compensate for the unequal expansion of the two, and softens only at a temperature of 500 degrees Fahrenheit. This cement is a compound long sought for unsuccessfully. The cost of the lamp is less than $1.25. The light is readily lowered to a glimmer by simply turning a button. Prof. Sawyer estimates the cost, compared with gas at $2 per 1,000 feet, in the proportion of two to ten. The light is a trifle stronger than gas, but steady, soft, and pleasant, and very much like gas.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed a bill granting female suffrage on liquor-license matters.

William Pearson was executed at Genesee, N. Y., on the 19th of March for the murder of Bradley Withey.

The Connecticut Legislature has refused to pass the bill giving women the privilege of voting on the license question.

The office of the Boston *Journal* has been destroyed by fire.

A fire in Troy, N. Y., burned nearly $300,000 worth of property.

While a servant of J. H. Haverly, the well-known Chicago theatrical manager, was checking the manager's valise at a Boston railroad depot, a thief snatched it and fled. The contents are valued at $5,000.

West.

News of a terrible Indian massacre comes from Colorado. The victims were a party of prospectors, including Joe Lacome, Joe Chaves, Pat Kane, Bill Trinbrom, Dave Stockhammer, and several others. The affair occurred in the vicinity of Blue mountain.

At a meeting held in Chicago in behalf of the negro emigrants, it was decided that Kansas was not large enough to take care of all the refugees, and a resolution was adopted inviting 50,000 of them to settle in Illinois.

In his telegram to military headquarters in Chicago announcing the presence of Sitting Bull on United States territory, Gen. Miles states that he is reliably informed that, while Sioux war parties have been depredating on the settlements, their camps have been obtaining supplies from no less than four Government trading establishments between the Missouri river and the boundary line.

A San Francisco dispatch says the number of Chinese departures to the Eastern States has been greatly exaggerated.

Dennis Kearney has been sentenced, by a San Francisco police magistrate, to six months in the work-house and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The Wisconsin Legislature has adjourned sine die.

The Leavenworth *Times* prints reports from County Clerks of various counties in Kansas in regard to the condition and acreage of fall wheat from every point in the State, by which it appears that the acreage is 20 per cent. greater than last year and the condition fully 50 per cent. better, so that the yield this year will exceed 30,000,000 bushels.

A dangerous $20 United States treasury note has made its appearance in the West. It is of the series of 1875, letter C, and printed on imitation fiber-paper. The shading under the words "United States" is darker than in the genuine note, but the general appearance of the bill is good.

Forty-two mercantile firms in Chicago have petitioned Congress for the passage of a uniform Bankruptcy law.

Julius De Boer was hanged at Pontiac, Ill., on the 16th of March for the murder of Miss Ella Martin, a beautiful young girl, on the 19th of October last. The culprit was only 18 years old, and a native of Germany.

A murderer named Fields, confined in the jail of Winchester, Ill., for a cold-blooded murder, was shot dead in his cell by a mob of masked men, a few nights ago.

Martin Power, of Chicago, quarreled with his wife at the breakfast table, and became so enraged that he drew a pistol and shot her three times, winding up by pointing the weapon at his own head, and blowing out his worthless brains. The woman may possibly recover.

A convention called for the purpose of promoting the construction of a ship-canal connecting the great lakes and the Mississippi river was held at Ottawa, Ill., last week, about 600 delegates being present. Resolutions were adopted favoring the enlarging of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the dimensions of a ship canal by means of Government aid, and a committee was appointed to urge upon Illinois Congressmen the importance of moving in the matter forthwith.

Three attempts to fire the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce were made in one day last week. The object of the incendiary is a mystery.

Ten children, seven in one family and three in another, have died of diphtheria, at Zanesville, Ohio.

The notorious Mrs. Clem has been convicted at Indianapolis of perjury and grand larceny in connection with one of her peculiar business transactions, and will be sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Peter Stout, a wealthy farmer living near Stoutsville, Ohio, fatally shot his brother the other day.

Gannon, a co-laborer of Dennis Kearney in the labor agitations in San Francisco, has been sentenced to $1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment for having used indiscreet language in a public speech.

Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave" is continued at Haverly's, in Chicago, another week. The engagement has been one of the best of the season, the play seeming to have taken a fast hold upon public favor. The stage settings have attracted considerable attention and excited applause. They are varied in character, handsomely finished, and marked by a care of detail highly commendable.

South.

A large section of Texas has been visited by a severe "norther," which killed the fruit and necessitated the replanting of corn.

Heavy rains and damaging floods are reported in Virginia and Georgia.

Cowboys recently captured a town in Baylor county, Texas, shot the Constable, and dispersed the Justices of the Peace.

The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature has refused to give Henry Ward Beecher permission to speak in its hall.

A child with two well-developed heads, four hands, two trunks, twenty-four ribs and two spinal columns has been born in North Carolina.

S. T. Myers, a boy of 18, was hanged at Dallas, Texas, March 19, for the murder of his step-mother.

Edward C. Palmer, of New Orleans, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for embezzling the funds of the Louisiana Bank, of which he was President.

A negro child-murderer was lynched by the people of Page county, Va., last week.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Missouri Democratic State Committee met at St. Louis, last week, and decided to call the State Convention on May 26. A strong sentiment in favor of Seymour for President was manifested by the members of the committee.

A State Convention of Illinois Greenbackers will be held at Springfield April 21.

Levi Z. Leiter, the great Chicago dry-goods merchant, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Illinois.

The Michigan State Greenback Convention, held at Jackson March 16, chose the following delegates-at-large to the National Convention: H. S. Smith, Grand Rapids; M. W. Field, Detroit; Walter Childs, St. Joseph county; Hubbard Taylor, Bay City.

The Michigan Republicans will meet in State Convention at Detroit on May 12.

At a meeting of the Illinois Democratic Committee, at Springfield, it was decided, after considerable discussion, to hold but one State Convention for the selection of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention and for the nomination of candidates for State offices and Presidential Electors. This will be held at the State capital on the 10th of June.

The Republicans of Rhode Island have nominated Alfred H. Littlefield for Governor—the present incumbent, Van Zandt, declining a renomination—and sent a delegation to Chicago said to be unanimous for Blaine.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Committee met at Harrisburg last week, and fixed upon Harrisburg, April 28, as the time and place for the meeting of the State Convention. The friends of Tilden wanted the convention called later, but, being largely in the minority, they were defeated.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention has been called for May 5.

A Washington dispatch says that Tilden stock went down on the news that the Democratic Committee at Pittsburgh had manifested a strong dislike to Tilden's nomination, and that the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana is opposed to Tilden and favorable to Gen. Hancock.

Rhode Island men say that it is not true, after all, that the delegation from that State to the Chicago Convention will vote for Blaine, as it is uninstructed. So says a Washington dispatch.

It is reported that the Hancock managers are attempting to organize a strong movement from Washington for their favorite. Southern men are at the head of the scheme. The first State expected to pronounce for him in Louisiana. Then some of the Gulf States are expected to follow.

The Democratic primaries in Allegheny county, Pa., were swept by Tilden, his opponents securing only thirty delegates out of over 500.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

A new Atlantic cable is to be laid down the coming summer.

Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, United States Minister to Peru, and late Senator from Michigan, has asked for a leave of absence of six weeks. It is stated in recent dispatches from Washington that he comes home to participate in the pleasant details of a divorce suit, his young wife, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, having applied for a separation on the ground of ill-treatment. Another statement is to the effect that Mr. Christiancy has evidence that his youthful partner in matrimony has, since her return from Paris, been conducting herself in an improper manner, and that the husband will make application for divorce.

The Western Iron Association, in session at Pittsburgh, has refused to lower the card rates established a few months ago.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Gen. Sherman recommends that Maj. Reno shall be suspended for one year, deprived of six months' pay, degraded five files in the rank of Major, and confined within the limits of the post where his regiment is stationed during the period of suspension.

The President has confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of Maj. Marcus A. Reno.

It is stated in a dispatch from Washington that "a careful canvass of members of the Ways and Means Committee develops the fact that a majority will vote in favor of the removal of the duty on all articles used in the manufacture of paper.

In connection with the suggestion that an early adjournment of Congress is impossible, it can be said (says a Washington correspondent) that an early adjournment is not probable, and would be contrary to all precedents in Presidential years. The following are the dates at which Congress has adjourned in such years: 1832, July 16; 1836, July 4; 1840, July 21; 1844, June 17; 1848, Aug. 14; 1852, Aug. 31; 1856, Aug. 18 and Aug. 30; 1860, June 25; 1864, July 4; 1868, July 27; 1872, June 10; 1876, Aug. 15.

Ex-Senator Christiancy's friends state that there is not a particle of truth in the charges made by his young wife against his honor and sobriety, and claim that she makes them for the purpose of letting herself down easy, as the evidence of her unfaithfulness is of such a character that no court can refuse to grant an unconditional divorce.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees of the Senate on Monday, March 15, as follows: By Mr. Johnston, for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic cattle; by Mr. Plumb, to amend section 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, relative to public lands. Very little business of importance was transacted by the upper house, the time being occupied by reports of committees and other miscellaneous business. The President nominated Jacob Kendrick Upton, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Arthur Edwards, of Michigan, to be Agent for the Indians at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska; and Edward H. Bowman, of Illinois, to be Agent for the Indians at the Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory.... In the House, bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Singleton, making telegraphic communications as inviolable as letters in the mail; by Mr. Daggett, to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; by Mr. Covert, to create a scientific commission to establish legal tests for the protection of dealers in butter, oleomargarine, etc.; by Mr. Scales, for an allotment of lands in severalty to the united band of Peoria Indians; by Mr. Whittaker, reducing the expenses of taking pre-emptions and homesteads; by Mr. Kelley, a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the bonds purchased between the 1st of January, 1841, and the 1st of January, 1859; by Mr. Ward, to reduce the expenses of collecting the revenue; by Mr. Young (Tenn.), for the appointment of a commission on the method of, settling claims against the United States; by Mr. Tucker, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the daughter and grand-daughter of Zachary Taylor; by Mr. Downey, appropriating $25,000 to protect and improve the Yellowstone National Park; by Mr. Fort, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the distance and the cost of a canal for the commerce between the navigable waters of the Illinois river and the Illinois and Michigan canal, by way of the Kankakee river; by Mr. Acklen, a bill proposing a constitutional amendment. The amendment declares that the Union of these United States shall be perpetual, and all acts or attempts to separate or destroy the Union shall be treason against the Federal Government, and be punished as such; the States' limits and boundaries to be inviolate, and the rights of the State to make and enforce its local laws shall never be interfered with by the Federal Government; by Mr. Buckner, for an adjournment of Congress on the 24th of May. A bill was passed to abolish tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal.

On the morning of March 16 Mr. Davis (Ill.) presented in the Senate a memorial from citizens of Chicago, praying the enactment of a uniform bankruptcy law, and made a speech supporting the memorial. On motion of Mr. Thurman, the resolut on offered by Mr. Kellogg for a committee to investigate the newspaper charges against him was laid on the table. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to fix the day for the meeting of the Electors of the President and Vice President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Referred to a select committee on the subject. The afternoon was devoted to consideration of the Star Route Deficiency bill, the Senate remaining in session till 6 o'clock without reaching any conclusion.... In the House, a debate on the Funding bill was ordered for next Saturday week. The morning hour being dispensed with, the House went into committee of the whole upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill. This was discussed the whole day, but not concluded. Mr. Dibrell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to withholding pensions allowed to soldiers of the War of 1812. Adopted.

The first business transacted in the Senate on the 17th inst. was the passage of a bill removing the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor. Mr. Hampton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to survey and mark the Gettysburg battle-field. After discussion for nearly the whole day, the Star Service Deficiency bill was passed. The President nominated Matthias C. Osborn, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Middle and Southern District of Alabama.... In the House, Mr. Taylor offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the present method of settling claims against the United States. All the day's session was consumed in discussion upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill, no conclusion being reached.

Debate was the order of the day in both houses on Thursday, March 18. In the upper house, after a few committee reports, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill for the establishment of titles in Hot Springs, the question being on the substitute reported by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. The bill was explained by members of the committee, and, after debate, the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.... In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, and that body went immediately into committee of the whole upon the Special Deficiency bill. Debate continued till adjournment, without action.

The Hot Springs bill was taken up in the Senate on the morning of the 19th inst., amended and passed. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill refunding certain duties paid on imported articles by the University of Notre Dame, St. Joseph county, Ind. Mr. Anthony presented the memorial of Susan B. Anthony asking for a removal of her political disabilities. Miss Anthony complains that, while the prayers of men for the removal of disabilities have been granted, such prayers have been denied to women. She asks that her petition receive the same consideration as if her name were Samuel B. Anthony. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to provide for an allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peoria and Miami tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory. In executive session the nomination of Rev. Thomas Simmons to be Census Supervisor for the Fifth district of Georgia was rejected. The President nominated Charles Adams, of Colorado, Minister to Bolivia, and the following to be United States Consuls: Bret Harte, of California, at Glasgow; George L. Catlin, of New Jersey, at Stuttgardt; P. Lange, of Iowa, at La Rochelle; W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, at Tien Tsin; Alex. C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Nagasaki; Harry A. Conant, of Michigan, at Naples; William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, at Canton; Victor Thompson, of Mississippi, at St. Thomas; Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, at Malaga; John A. Holderman, of Kansas, at Bangkok, also, Henry C. Snowden, to be Supervisor of the Census for the Second district of Pennsylvania. Adjourned to Monday.... In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, private business laid aside, and the House went into committee of the whole (Carlisle in the chair) on the Special Deficiency bill. Political discussion was resumed upon the measure, many amendments being offered, but the bill was finally passed. The proposition which was finally adopted was this: That the appropriation for the payment of Marshals and Deputies should be made, and the validity of the Election laws recognized, with this addition: "Provided, that hereafter Special Deputy Marshals of election for performing duty in respect to any election shall receive $5 a day in full compensation, and that all appointments of such Special Deputies shall be made by the Judges of the United States Courts in the circuit or districts in which such Marshals are to perform their duties, the Deputies to be taken in equal numbers from the different political parties." A bill appropriating $100,000 as a deficiency to the public printing was passed. A resolution in regard to the abrogation of the Chinese treaty was offered.

The Senate was not in session on the 20th inst., and the House held a meeting for debate on the Funding bill. Judge Kelley opposed the bill, because he thought the debt could be wiped out soon, one-fourth of it having been paid off in the last fifteen years. He attributed the revival of prosperity to the facts that silver had been remonetized, and the cancellation of greenbacks had been stopped. Mr. Frye eulogized the Republican party for reducing the interest. Mr. Felton spoke in favor of a substitute of his, which provided for the monthly coinage of 4,000,000 silver dollars, and for the application of the coin reserve in the treasury, in excess of 25 per cent. of the outstanding greenbacks, to the purchase of bonds for cancellation. Mr. Orth favored the bill because a reduction in the interest charges would enable the Government to indulge in internal improvements, such as the improvement of the Wabash river and its connection with Lake Erie by canal. Mr. Dunnell took occasion to compliment Secretary Sherman.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The Classes Entitled to Bounty Under the Various Acts of Congress.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury Department has issued a circular specifying the classes of volunteers and regulars, during the War of the Rebellion, who are entitled to bounty under the different acts of Congress. Following is an abstract thereof:

2. All volunteers who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the service before Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled by act of April 22, 1872, to $100 bounty if they have been honorably discharged, and have not received the same for such service. Those discharged by way of favor, or to accept promotion, are not entitled. Bounty under this act is not payable to heirs, nor to men who were enrolled for two years only.

3. Those two and three-years' men who enlisted between April 12, 1861, and Dec. 24, 1863, or between April 1, 1864, and July 28, 1864, are entitled to $100 bounty under act of July 22, 1861, provided they served two years or more as enlisted men, or were honorably discharged as such on account of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service. If a soldier was discharged before serving two years, on account of disease, he would not, as before shown, be entitled to any bounty; but if, after such discharge, he died before July 28, 1866, of a disease contracted in the service, his heirs, in the order named in the law, are entitled to the additional bounty under act of July 28, 1866.

4. If a soldier died in the service his heirs became entitled to any bounty which the soldier would have been entitled to under the terms of his contract. If the father, mother or more remote heirs of a deceased soldier were not residents of the United States at the date of soldier's death, they are only entitled to such installments of bounty as had accrued and remained unpaid at the time of his death.

5. The act of July 28, 1866, gave an additional bounty of $100 to men who enlisted and *served* for three years from April 14, 1861, and $50 to men who enlisted and *served* for two years from April 14, 1861, payable to the soldiers on substantially the same terms as in section 3. This bounty is not given to any one if the soldier was entitled to receive at any time a greater bounty than $100 under any other act or acts.

6. Drafted men, enrolled from March 3, 1863, to Sept. 5, 1864, for three years, or men who, from March 3, 1863, to Sept. 5, 1864, enlisted for three years as *substitutes* for drafted men, are only entitled by act of March 3, 1863, to $100 bounty, if they served two years or more, or were discharged by reason of wounds received in line of duty before two years' service.

7. All volunteer recruits who enlisted between Oct. 24, 1863, and April 1, 1864, for three years, in an old organization already in the field, or who enlisted between Dec. 24, 1863, and April 1, 1864, for three years into a new organization, were entitled to $300 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: $60 in advance, and $40 after each two, six, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months, respectively. If the soldier served his full term, or was discharged prior thereto by reason of wounds, or under any of the general orders for the reduction of the army because of termination of the war, he was entitled to the full amount. If discharged by reason of disease, or by way of favor, or to accept promotion, he was entitled only to the accrued unpaid installments actually due him at the time of his discharge.

8. Soldiers who were discharged after nine months' consecutive service in the army were permitted, after Jan. 1, 1863, and prior to April 1, 1864, to re-enlist and become veterans, and were entitled to $400 bounty, payable in installments during the term of service, as follows: Advance, $25 (or $40 after Sept. 28, 1863), and $50 after each two, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, and the balance at expiration of term of service. If they were discharged to re-enlist into the *same* regiment, they must have previously served two years in order to become veterans, and these were probably paid all bounty due for first service.

Those whose service entitled them to become veterans, but who have only received the bounty of $300, under section 7, because they were not borne as veterans, cannot receive any more unless they first procure a veteran muster from the Adjutant General, U. S. A., War Department.

Supernumeraries (non-commissioned officers) mustered out prior to April 28, 1865, if veterans or veteran recruits, are entitled to accrued installments of veteran bounty only; if mustered out after April 28, 1865, they are entitled to the full bounty under whatever law they were enrolled.

9. Volunteers who enlisted between July 18, 1864, and April 30, 1865, for one, two and three years, were, under act of July 4, 1864, promised $100 for one year's service, $200 for two years' service, and $300 for three years' service. If the soldier was discharged "because of wounds received in the line of duty," he thereby became entitled to the full amount of bounty; but if he was discharged "because of services no longer required," or by "close of the war," he has no claim for the balance of this bounty. Nearly all those enlisting under this act (July 4, 1864) were paid all due them at the time of discharge. If the soldier is dead, this bounty goes only to his widow, minor children or his mother, if she was a widow at the time of her son's death.

10. Colored soldiers, under act of March 3, 1873, are entitled to the same bounty as white soldiers.

11. All soldiers discharged by reason of wounds received in battle, or in line of duty, are entitled, by acts of March 3, 1863, March 3, 1865, and joint resolution of April 12, 1866, to receive the same bounty they would have received if they had served their full term of enlistment.

The word wound as used in the foregoing is held to mean any injury from violence received in line of duty. The bounty does not depend upon the wound, but upon being discharged by reason of the wound.

12. The loss of a soldier's discharge certificate does not prevent the collection of bounty, provided its loss or destruction is proven. A duplicate discharge is not accepted as evidence to establish a claim against the Government. If a certificate of service is desired, application must be made to the Adjutant General, United States Army, and not to this office.

15. No bounty is paid for enlistments or re-enlistments in the Veteran Reserve Corps, but men transferred thereto from other regiments are entitled to the bounty they would have received in their old regiments, when discharged after two years' service, or by reason of wounds.

16. No bounty will be paid upon a dishonorable discharge, or in any case where the soldier is borne on the rolls as a deserter, unless the charge of desertion shall have been first removed by the War Department.

17. Soldiers who enlisted into the regular army between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, were entitled to $100 original bounty, under the same conditions as volunteers; but if they enlisted between April 14, 1861, and April 19, 1861, they would be entitled only to $75, the additional bounty of July 28, 1866; if after April 19, 1861, $100.

18. All men enlisting into the regular army for five years, within ninety days from June 25, 1863 (the date of general order, No. 100, A. G. O.), were entitled to a bounty of $400, payable in installments as cited in Sec. 8.

19. All soldiers who enlisted or re-enlisted into the regular army for three years, under joint resolution of Jan. 13, 1864, and general order No. 25, are entitled to $400 bounty. By act of June 20, 1864, regulars serving under enlistments made prior to July 22, 1861, and re-enlisting between June 20, 1864, and Aug. 1, 1864, under this act, into their old regiments for three years, are also entitled to $400 bounty, payable in installments.

Blank forms of application will only be furnished at claimant's request. Applications for blanks should be made separately for each case. If the claimant is an heir, the *relationship* to the soldier should be given. In filling out the blank care should be taken to give the full name of the soldier, the company and number of his regiment, and State to which it belonged; the date and period of *each* enlistment; the date and cause of discharge—if for disability, state when, where, and how contracted; what bounty is claimed, and how much bounty has been paid in all. In all cases when the soldier did not die while in service, the discharge certificate should be sent or accounted for. The full postoffice address of the claimant must be given in all cases.

How to Water Horses.

In cold weather give one pailful at a time three times a day. This is enough unless you are working them regularly; then give a little more, but not to exceed four pailfuls a day. In warm weather when they are brought in, first sponge out the mouth and nostrils well with cold water. After a few spongings they will wait for it to be done. Then give them not to exceed a pailful apiece, and after feeding give one more pailful before you commence work. Don't let them go without long enough to make them want more than this. If allowed, a thirsty horse, when warm, will drink too much. A common twelve-quart pail is the size referred to above.

INDIANA ITEMS.

Terre Haute is to have a hub and spoke factory.

The people of Terre Haute are petitioning for a Government building.

Gen. Ben Harrison will deliver the oration at New Albany, on Decoration day.

The machinery for lighting Wabash with the electric light will be put up soon.

Two new gravel roads will be built out from Danville this season, both running northward.

The Presbyterian congregation of Wabash will build a church this summer to cost $17,000.

Evansville has 100 miles and 830 feet of streets, of which nine miles are bowldered and graveled.

A bold thief smashed in a $50 plate glass at a store in Madison, and grabbed a fine revolver, with which he skedaddled.

A child of John Stephenson, living near Richmond, died from the effect of a piece of dried apple becoming lodged in its throat.

A woman living near Sullivan, by the name of Lizzie Boon, was the other day suddenly struck speechless. The case seems to be a curious one.

Thirty applications for executive clemency have been received by the Governor since the 1st of January of the present year, making 1,330 since Jan. 13, 1873.

Benjamin Meredith, of Jeffersonville, went duck hunting. He leaned on the muzzle of his gun while getting over a fence, and the fool thing went off, killing him instantly.

Mrs. Mock, an aged lady living on Otter creek, near Osgood, while passing near a stove ignited her clothing, and while running to a neighbor's for assistance received burns which caused her death.

A skeleton was unearthed lately in the garden of William Baldwin at New Harmony. There was a string of beads around the neck, and a number of flint arrow-heads were taken up with the bones.

J. F. Miller, proprietor of the Richmond street railway, has purchased six chariot omnibuses for use on the streets while the burned street-cars are being rebuilt, and to run to Hawkins' springs during the summer.

Forty persons have stepped overboard from the Cannelton wharfboat and been drowned. The forty-first walked overboard the other night with his hands in his pockets, but was fished out with a boat-hook and saved.

Miles V. McCune, a brilliant but invalid attorney, of Seymour, went to Stafford City, Arizona, for his health about a year ago. He invested in mining stocks, and a letter written to a friend says he has just sold his interest for $75,000.

The Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church choir, of New Albany, is rehearsing for a telephonic concert. The singing and orchestral parts are to be performed at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the church in which the concert is to be given, and the sound transmitted through eight telephones.

At Fort Wayne, the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the alleged abuses at the County Asylum, submitted its report, setting forth that the charges made by the *Sentinel* are true, and that the greatest cruelty has been used in the treatment of unfortunate inmates, who have been starved, tortured and beaten in a shocking manner.

Dr. W. R. Nofsinger, for many years a prominent resident of this State, died at the capital last week, aged 65. His death was sudden, resulting from an apoplectic stroke. In 1854, in the Know Nothing excitement, he was elected Treasurer of State, and after leaving that office engaged in large financial operations.

Gov. Williams has pardoned James P. Smith, who was convicted of assault and battery by the Delaware county court in 1879, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Smith's wife secured his release by walking over fifty miles to obtain signatures to the petition. While on one of her journeys in his behalf her babe was frozen to death in her arms.

H. M. Orbison, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, was recently married, at Sturgis, Mich., to Mrs. M. S. Orbison, his former wife, who obtained a divorce from him in 1869. The parties lived together over twenty years, and raised a large family of children. In 1869, however, they had differences which resulted in a divorce, and for eleven years they have lived apart.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the State vs. Douglass, reversing the decision of the lower court. It appears that defendant was arrested and, on being taken before a Justice of the Peace, gave bail on Sunday. The lower court said that the action of the Justice was void, as violating the Sunday law, but the Supreme Court held that the Justice was serving the public good and therefore sustained his action.

A fire was discovered in Union Block, at Crawfordsville, the other night. It originated in the room occupied by John L. Miller, dealer in boots and shoes, from which it quickly spread to the adjoining store-room of Bryant & Son, hardware dealers. The stock in each of these rooms was totally destroyed. The fire company, by energetic work, prevented the flames from spreading further. The total loss is $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $9,000.

The Indiana Bureau of Statistics has the following figures in relation to the churches: They show the approximate number of churches in the State to be 4,857. The membership comprises one-third of the entire population, and increased during the past year 10 per cent., while the increase of the population was but 3; so that, according to arithmetical progression, if the increase continues at this rate it will comprise the entire population in about fourteen years. The increase in the value of church property from 1870 to 1878 was 14 per cent.

SCANDALS OF GRANTISM.

The Formation of the District of Columbia Ring.

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. Grant was no stranger in the city of Washington when he was called to the Presidency. From the close of the war to the time of his inauguration, a period of nearly four years, he had lived there, in a house presented to him by some of those admiring friends whom he subsequently rewarded with offices. He had found associates by that natural law of selection which brings together those of a kind. A fiber of honesty ran through Andrew Johnson's character, and, although he was susceptible to flattery, he could not be used by the promoters of the scandalous jobs. But with the coming of Grant they saw the promise of ample rewards for their nefarious industry.

The city of Washington was governed for many years with reasonable economy by its own people. It got its charter from Congress and was subject to the Federal Government instead of to a State, but otherwise it did not differ essentially from other municipal corporations. Most of its inhabitants derived their incomes from the strangers within their gates, but they countenanced no intermeddling with their local affairs, and the majority of them were rather parsimonious in the matter of public expenditures. The Mayor of the city for the six years preceding 1868 was Richard Wallach, a war Democrat and an honest man. He was swept from power by the introduction of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and Sayles J. Bowen, a Republican of large officeholding capacity, was elected to succeed him. Under his rule the expenses of the city were doubled, the resources of the treasury exhausted, and the pay of teachers and laborers withheld because all the public money had been diverted to illegitimate purposes. Bowen was Mayor when Grant came to the Presidency. The floodgates of extravagance had already been lifted, but the methods of plunder were not perfected.

The first scheme for tapping the public till was audacious but grotesque. A company was formed in September, 1869, which proposed to hold a "Grand Universal Exposition of All Nations" in the city of Washington in 1871. Congress was asked to make an appropriation of $3,000,000. The Government was also expected to provide land for the buildings, to furnish from the navy ships for the free transportation of exhibits, and to bestir itself, through its foreign Ministers and Consuls, in puffing into success this great international swindle. Ulysses S. Grant was chosen President of the General Executive Committee and ex-officio Chairman of the Local Executive Committee. He accepted these dubious honors and openly consorted with the vulgar knaves who originated this absurd scheme. In December, 1869, the bill chartering the company and making the appropriation of $3,000,000 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire. This Patterson was the full flower of that plant of Christian statesmanship which bloomed and rotted under Grant. He had been a professor in Dartmouth College before he was made a Senator in Congress. His success was hailed by cultured flunkies as a recognition of the "educated classes," and as the advent of the "gentleman in politics." But, under the cloak of hypocrisy, this "gentleman" carried the weapons of the public plunderer. He was driven into disgraceful retirement at last by reason of his connection with the Credit Mobilier. But, in truth, his most shameless acts were wrought as the apologist and confederate of the District of Columbia ring. While Patterson was working for the success of this exposition steal, he was secretly engaged in real-estate speculations with the lobbyists and spoils-seekers who had it in charge. Senator Thurman denounced the job as "a humbug, imposing an expense of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 on the treasury of the United States." But it was dragged in and out of Congress till near the end of the session (June, 1870), when it was permitted by its sponsors to die, because larger plots monopolized their attention.

On the 20th of May, 1870, an act was passed turning over Public Reservation No. 7, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets, to the Washington Market Company for a term of ninety-nine years. The value of the land thus disposed of was $500,000, and the franchise carried privileges worth $500,000 more. In return for this royal grant the Market Company was to build a magnificent City Hall, and was to pay an annual rental to the poor fund of the district. But the rental was evaded, and an appropriation was smuggled through Congress to pay for the City Hall which was not built.

In 1870 Mayor Bowen was defeated as a candidate for re-election, and was succeeded by Mr. G. Emery, who ran on the Citizens' ticket. This ticket was supported in the main by men who desired to check the abuses and stop the reckless extravagance of the city Government. But it was also used by certain tricksters to promote their selfish ends. Among the men elected to the Board of Aldermen on that ticket was Alexander R. Shepherd, who was destined to figure in history as the friend of Grant and the boss of the District ring. Shepherd deserves all the notoriety he has attained. He was a plumber by calling, but not by trade, for he had never served an apprenticeship. He was not a natural leader of men. The qualities which enabled the late William M. Tweed to rob the metropolis were not despicable qualities, albeit they were put to a despicable use. He would have gained prominence in any sphere of life, and under almost any circumstances, by reason of his quick grasp of affairs and his intuitive knowledge of men. But Shepherd was of different stuff. If his promotion had depended on the votes of the people, he would never have risen above the office of Alderman. Even to secure that place he resorted to false pretenses, professing to favor the reforms which he sought to defeat. He was brutal to his workmen, patronizing to those whom he considered his equals, but obsequious to the dispensers of public favors. As soon as he entered the Common Council he began to plot for the overthrow of the municipal Government. As Chairman of the Finance Committee he recommended a reduction of appropriations from a million and a quarter to a million dollars, saying: "These taxes will bear heavily upon our people, and it therefore becomes our duty to administer their affairs with rigid economy." At this very time he had an agent on the road to negotiate for the monopoly of certain wood pavements, which were laid at a price which enabled their owners to divide evenly with the ruling powers.

During the spring and summer of 1870 the Common Council of Washington directed that Pennsylvania avenue be paved with wood, and that Louisiana and Indiana avenues be repaved. The property-owners on Louisiana avenue protested so vigorously against wood that stone was substituted for that portion of the work which was made a direct tax on them, but the center of the street was paved with wood, which quickly rotted away, leaving for years a suggestive contrast between honest work and jobbery. After three months' delay the contract for paving Pennsylvania avenue was let in four sections to the highest bidders, under that form of competition which flourished during Grant's administration. On the 1st of November, 1870, the contractors who had secured the job gave a fine champagne supper to invited guests in an improvised building near their shops. Wormley furnished the viands and wine, and the crowd that gathered saw the population of Washington doubled before their stimulated vision. The glory of wooden pavements was extolled by intoxicated blockheads hired for the purpose. The pavement was quickly laid, the surplus profit of $150,000 fairly divided among the embryo ring, and in February, 1871, on the birthday of George Washington (shade of the mighty dead forgive them!) the people of the capital turned out en masse to participate in a carnival and fete which the ring rascals had arranged for their delectation.

These preliminary paving jobs served a double purpose. They diverted comfortable sums from the city treasury into the pockets of their promoters, and they frightened conservative citizens at the possible excesses of a free Government in a place where the newly-enfranchised negroes held the balance of political power. The ring played upon this fear, and gradually unfolded its plan for erecting a Territorial Government in the District, in which the President of the United States should be vested with the appointing power, and Congress should ultimately be made responsible for all expenses. The plan, viewed from the standpoint of pure selfishness, was quite plausible, as a means of lightening the burdens of direct taxation. Two years of Bowen had made the people ready for almost any change, and when old Hannibal Hamlin introduced a bill in the Senate, in February, 1870, "to provide for a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia," it was received with more local favor than opposition. It passed the Senate in May without much discussion, and