

## NEWS CONDENSED.

### EASTERN.

While she was kneeling in prayer, a spark fell upon and ignited the dress of Mrs. Ann R. Lord, of Bridgeport, Conn., and she was so badly burned that she died the following morning.

The white lead works at Washington, Pa., were burned, causing a loss of \$90,000.

Charles D. Erby, the leprosy patient in the Salem (Mass.) almshouse, who contracted the disease in the Sandwich Islands, died the other day.

Eighteen thousand people of Boston attended a "testimonial" to their distinguished townsman, Mr. John L. Sullivan, the pugilist.

Petroleum advanced on the Pittsburgh exchange, last week, to \$1.10, the highest figure of the year.

The remains of the late Charles Sohier, Sr., of Indianapolis, were cremated in Lemoyne's furnace at Washington, Pa.

The remains of John Howard Payne arrived at New York the other day, and were thence transported to Washington, where they were placed in custody of the Oak Hill Cemetery authorities until June 9, the ninety-first anniversary of the poet's birth, when the final funeral ceremonies will occur.

In a game of pool at a Philadelphia club, Thomas A. Scott, Jr., held four queens and Mr. John Tucker a straight flush. Betting ran high between the parties until the pot reached \$80,000. Of course it was captured by the man with the royal flush, much to the disgust of the holder of the four queens.

**WESTERN.**

A woolen mill at Mexico, Mo., was swept away by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

The burning of the Miami distillery at Hamilton, Ohio, entailed a loss of \$100,000.

William Keas, a farmer of Greenfield, Ohio, accused Stanton and John Taylor, sons of a neighbor, of stealing from him. A fight ensued, when Keys shot Stanton Taylor through the heart and mortally wounded John Taylor.

The out of logs in Northern and Central Wisconsin for the season just closing will, according to experts, amount to about 55 per cent. below the average, amounting in the aggregate to something like 1,500,000,000 feet.

Two men named Comes and Smith, residing eleven miles northeast of Helena, Montana, who were suspected of arson, were hanged by a mob.

The Exchange Bank of Denver, Col., has closed its doors.

A child of 6 years, who was bitten by a dog at Sioux City, Iowa, died five days afterward of hydrophobia.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company has ceased to exist, being succeeded by the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Reports from the parties of the Upper Mississippi say that the crop of such secured this season will be about the same as last.

The most notable transaction in fast horse-flesh that has taken place during the last two years was consummated in Chicago last week, it being the purchase by Messrs. H. C. Jewett & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., of the trotting stallion, named Edwy, recently imported from England, for \$100,000.

The sum paid was \$25,000, cash in hand, and, with the exception of Smuggler and Piedmont, it is the largest sum ever paid for a trotting stallion.

A feud between cattlemen culminated in a fight near Fort Huachuca, on the Mexican border of Arizona, in which six men were killed.

Near Charleston, Arizona, a party of out prospectors were set upon by a band of twenty Apaches, who killed several of the party and wounded three.

A wagon that was used by old John Brown in the transportation of runaway negroes and in carrying arms for the raid on Harper's Ferry has passed into the possession of the editor of an Iowa City paper.

**SOUTHERN.**

A fire at Jacksonville, Tex., burned property of the estimated value of \$100,000.

Benjamin Bates, grand-nephew of Edward Bates, Attorney General under President Lincoln, committed suicide at Richmond, Va.

An inter-State military prize drill will take place at New Orleans next May, and all regularly organized military companies are invited to participate.

The Nashville publication house of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South is so deeply embarrassed that a sinking fund must be paid to pay its debts.

Off Baltimore two oyster-boats came in collision, one sinking. Four persons were drowned, and of two men who had been themselves to the rigging one was frozen to death.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., reports that near Booneville, Logan county, Sheriff Grady and posse attacked four men supposed to be the Little Rock and Fort Smith train robbers. A man was killed, and one of the fugitives was fatally wounded. Capt. Ellington, of the Sheriff's posse, was wounded.

The soundrels who captured a train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad and killed the conductor have been jailed and have confessed to the crime. According to their story the murder of the conductor was all a mistake, the thieves having agreed not to kill anybody unless it became necessary in order to effect their escape. But one of their number "became excited" and the conductor fell a victim.

The burning of the Fontaine cotton warehouse at Columbus, Ga., entailed a loss of \$100,000.

Richard Crowley, a Texan lunatic, escaped from the San Antonio Asylum, went to his mother's house and branded her with an ax.

**WASHINGTON.**

The star-route trial has been going on for seventeen weeks, and has cost the Government already nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

The report of Rear Admiral Clegg, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station detailing the circumstances attending the loss of the United States steamer Ashuelot, by which several lives were lost, has been received by the Secretary of the Navy. The report is of such a character that Secretary Chandler has ordered a court-martial to try Commander Horace E. Mullin, who was in command of the Ashuelot when wrecked.

A dividend of 7 per cent. will soon be ready for the creditors of the wrecked Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington, making the total dividends 72 per cent.

Secretary Chandler has issued an order that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor in the navy yards.

Secretary Folger's sudden departure from Washington on Sunday was rendered necessary by the fact that his health required an immediate change of air and rest from the cares of office. He will remain for some time at Fortress Monroe.

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, has invited Dr. Solomon, a disciple of Pasteur, to conduct his experiments as to the germ theory of disease under the auspices of the Bureau of Agriculture. Dr. Loring is secretary of the United States Veterinary Association, and the United States will find inoculation potent in preserving their live stock from disease.

## THE POSTAL NOTES.

What Provision Has Been Made for Sending Small Sums of Money Through the Mail. (Washington Special.)

The law authorizing the 3-cent "postal note" directs that its provisions shall be put into operation by the Postmaster General within the date of the day after the approval by the President. The act was signed on March 3, and the postal notes must, therefore, be ready for the public by September 1, 1883, at the latest. The department officials are not ready to state precisely the time at which the notes will be ready for use, but it seems to be no good reason why they should not be available at the opening of the new fiscal year, 1883, as the new law requires little additional machinery. Some time will be consumed in advertising for proposals for the new notes, etc., that are necessary, which, however, are to be furnished by the Public Printer and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Their estimates are below those received from private persons. A model of the proposed postal note is printed on the back of the reports of the committees of both houses. It is about as long as a greenback, but at the right hand are two columns giving the months of the year, and the dates of twelve years beginning with the present. One, representing dollars, is numbered up to 4; the second, representing cents, is numbered up to 9; the third, representing mills, is numbered up to 9. The notes for sums less than \$5. The Postmaster is at once issuing the note will punch the month and year, and the number of dollars, number of dimes and number of cents in their respective columns, thus preventing the use of the notes for any other purpose. This system the postal notes can be issued for any sum from 1 cent up to \$4.99. No written application for a new note is necessary. The note will be bought like a postage stamp and will be payable to the bearer at any time and in any place.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed a bill penalizing all Confederate soldiers who lost an eye or eyes during the late war. One who is entitled to the pension provided by the United States Government.

The Governor of Tennessee has signed the bill to pay the State debt at 50 cents on the dollar and 3 per cent. interest. It is thought this will be a permanent settlement of a question which has agitated the minds of the people of that State for the last eight or ten years.

A bill was passed by the Tennessee Legislature abolishing public executions in Tennessee.

A law has been enacted by the New York State Legislature requiring that all telegraph and telephone lines in the cities of New York and Brooklyn be laid under ground.

Ex-Senator Sprague, recently nominated for Governor by the Rhode Island Democrats, is reported by the Democrats to be about 55 per cent. below the average, amounting in the aggregate to something like 1,500,000,000 feet.

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## A REMINISCENCE OF 1876.

What Senator Beck Thought of John Morrissy as a Presidential Candidate.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, furnishes innumerable newspaper stories. He is a clever, whole-souled and bright-minded man, and can tell a story himself about as well as anybody in the country. The following relation to the Kentucky Senator and his visit to St. Louis during the convention of 1876, comes from one who heard and saw all that is related:

Mr. Beck was in St. Louis, but both as a legislator and as a politician, he was not at all popular. He was the friend of Mr. Tilden, and the opponent of Tammany. Probably no man in the great crowd of visitors who filled the city then attracted as much attention on the streets as Mr. Morrissy. On one occasion during his stay, Mr. Beck, having kept very late hours, rose late in the morning and found himself quite unwell for the day's routine. So he went into the room at the rear of a saloon on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut, and, finding a comfortable-looking sofa, stretched himself out for a rest, which afterward became a sound sleep. It must have been about 11 o'clock when he awoke, when he was suddenly awakened by a loud shouting on the street. It was in behalf of Mr. Morrissy, and was done by a crowd of men and boys, who had followed the street into the room of Morrissy. "Winter Garden" near by. Everybody on the street seemed to join in the chorus, "Hurrah for Morrissy!"

Mr. Beck, about half asleep and half awake, rushed to the street, and the first person he came in contact with was Col. Tom Nelson, of Terre Haute, Ind., a Republican in politics and a wag in practice. "Tom," said Mr. Beck, rubbing his eyes, "what do these fellows mean by hurrahing for Morrissy?"

"Just then there came another man, the big New Yorker from a crowd surging toward the Southern Hotel."

Nelson looked at Beck for a moment, and took in the situation, as manifested in his drowsy eyes. "You haven't your wits about you, Mr. Beck," he said, "but you are not to be deceived."

"Nominated for what?" eagerly inquired Mr. Beck.

"For President," said Nelson, "by the national Democracy in convention assembled," said Mr. Nelson, in a tone of voice and with a manner of which he alone is the master.

"Great God!" said Mr. Beck. "You don't mean to say that you have nominated John Morrissy for President?"

"I do say it; and that's what all this hurrahing means," replied the gentleman from Indiana. "The masses of your party are for Morrissy, Mr. Beck."

Mr. Beck had by this time opened his eyes a little wider. As another "Hurrah for Morrissy" greeted his ears, he said to Mr. Nelson: "Well, the masses may be for Morrissy, but they are not for me. I have no doubt about that."

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## Death in the United States.

According to the last census, 756,893 persons died in the United States during 1880. The death rate for the whole Union was, therefore, 15.1 to the thousand.

That is a low rate, and yet it was much higher than that given for 1870, which was only 12.8 per thousand, while the death rate according to the census of 1860 was 12.5.

But the apparent increase in 1880 was due entirely to more complete returns of deaths, and even figures for 1870, which cannot be regarded as accurate. Except in a comparatively small number of communities, vital statistics are not gathered in the United States after a scientific system. The actual mortality of the Union is probably somewhat higher than in America, and, instead of a little over 15. But that is a low rate as compared with European countries, the death rate for the whole of England having been 20.5 per thousand in 1880, and for Scotland 21.3 in 1878.

Of the 756,893 deaths recorded in the census returns, 640,191 were of whites, out of a total white population of 43,402,970, and 116,702 of negroes, out of a total negro population of 3,787,912. The apparent death rate, therefore, was 14.74 among the whites and 17.28 among the negroes.

A greater relative mortality among colored infants in the Southern States largely explains the higher negro death rate, which must be accepted as proved, we suppose, since, deficient as the mortality statistics among the whites may be, there is good reason for regarding the returns of negro mortality as still more incomplete.

The proportion of males dying in infancy was also greater than that of females. Of the 390,614 males who died, 163,880 were under five years of age, while of 363,874 females, 138,926 were under five years of age.

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