

# The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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## NEWS CONDENSED.

### Concise Record of the Week.

#### DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS had a dull and uninteresting session on the 8th inst. The Senate passed bills to permit the bridging of the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas. A bill was introduced for the deposit in the Treasury of the receipts of the money-order system, and the payment of its expenses out of the appropriation. After some debate on the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to set aside \$1,750,000 for the erection of two factories for making guns from six-inch caliber to one hundred tons. The House of Representatives passed bills for the appointment of a commission to run the boundary line between Indian Territory and Texas; declaring that the Supreme Court of each Territory shall consist of one chief justice and three associates; and providing that Governors of Territories must have been for two years residents thereof before their appointment.

In the Senate on April 9, the whole time was devoted to debate on the naval appropriation bill, during which Mr. Vest created something of a sensation by charging that the Secretary of the Navy would allow his personal feelings and partisan bias to do violence to a public capacity that the best interests of the country would not permit. In the House a struggle arose as to which of the many pending special orders should obtain precedence in consideration. Mr. Dingley essayed to bring up the Shipping bill, but it was defeated. Unsuccessful, the motion being defeated—yeas 16, nays 156. Mr. Reagan met with like fate, his motion to consider the Interior bill being voted down—yeas 101, nays 120. The Speaker ruled that the unfinished business was the Oregon Central Land-Grant bill. Mr. Stock, speaker, asked the House to consider the public building bill, and moved to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of such bills. The antagonists of the measure, and the more prominent advocates of the Oregon Central bill united in opposition to the motion, but they were unsuccessful, and the House, by a vote of yeas 160, nays 61, went into committee of the whole. Mr. Wellborn in the chair. Bills for public buildings at Keokuk, Iowa, and Waco, Tex., were passed.

A COMMUNICATION from the Secretary of the Navy, urging an appropriation of \$175,000 for a new revenue cruiser for the waters of Alaska was presented to the Senate on the 10th inst. A favorable report was made on the bill to authorize the bridging of the Mississippi at St. Louis. Bills were introduced to protect employees of railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, and to forfeit the land grant of the New Orleans and Vicksburg railroads. The House adjourned to the 14th. In the House, Mr. Eaton reported a substitute for the Senate bill governing the election of the Vice President. A joint resolution was introduced directing the Postmaster General to apply the most effective means to protect the mails on postal cars from fire. The House went into committee of the whole to consider bills for public buildings. Favorable reports were made on measures for postoffices at New Albany, Pittsburgh, Chattanooga, and Augusta, Me., but the House adjourned without taking action thereon.

THE Senate bill offering a reward of \$25,000 for securing or ascertaining the fate of the Greely arctic expedition passed the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. The House adopted a resolution directing the charges made by Mr. Keffer against H. V. Boynton not sustained by evidence. A bill for the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant was reported. A message from the President was presented, urging the appropriation of \$100,000 for armaments for non-combat territories. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills. The Senate was not in session.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, favorable reports were made on bills to permit fruit-growers to manufacture brandy without the payment of tax, granting letter-carriers a month's leave of absence each year, and for the acceptance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Enquiries on the late Representative Herndon of Alabama, were delivered by nine members. The Senate was not in session.

#### EASTERN.

Two thieves drove boldly up an alley in Wheeling, at 4 o'clock in the morning, placed a ladder at a second-story window of a dry goods store, and carried off \$10,000 worth of velvets and silks while a clerk lay asleep beneath them.

In front of Bunker Hill Monument, in Boston, in the daytime, Mary A. Higgins was held up by a thief while his partner ran off with her shopping-bag.

Two prominent citizens of Suspension Bridge, named Van R. Pearson and Thomas Vedder, brothers-in-law, drove over to Goat Island. The corpse of the former was shortly afterward discovered with a bullet-hole in the head, but the only trace of the latter was a pile of clothing. The horse was found tied to a tree, covered with frozen spray. Pearson had of late become so much unbalanced in mind that preparations had been made to place him in an asylum. Vedder's body is believed to have gone over Niagara Falls.

In a speech at Boston President Eliot, of Harvard College, called baseball a wretched game.

#### WESTERN.

In the Sharon divorce case at San Francisco, a female witness undertook to draw a revolver on one of the counsel, and her son made a similar attempt. Judge Sullivan declined to hear further testimony unless the policeman at the entrance to the court-room would certify that none present was armed.

It was learned in Cleveland that two young scions of wealthy families, named W. H. Boardman and Gussie Bissell, were recently married in a suburban church. The young lady's mother offered to take her to Paris, when she confessed the elopement.

Wheat seeding in Southern Minnesota and Dakota is a week in advance of last year. There will be a substantial increase in the acreage of the Territory.

A tragedy very closely resembling the recent murder of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, near Chicago, was enacted the other day near Charleston, Ill. An aged couple named Fleetwood were found with their throats cut from ear to ear, the bed having been fired by the assassin previous to his departure.

A belt containing \$2,300 in gold was stolen from a gypsy's wagon at Metropolis, Ill.

Hubbard, Cashier of the wrecked First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., has disappeared, and his family refuse to disclose his whereabouts. It is believed that the private trusts managed by Hubbard have suffered seriously. An attachment suit has been begun by the bank against him for \$114,000. The business of the town for the time is paralyzed.

Mrs. Langtry began a two weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, on Monday, making her first appearance as Lady Ormond in "A Wife's Peril," a character in which she has achieved a great triumph. The star is supported by a strong company of players. The Chicago critics concede that Mrs. Langtry has made great

progress in her art since her former appearance in that city.

Dr. Salmon, the Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, who has spent some time in the portions of Kansas, Iowa, and Illinois where it was alleged some time ago the foot and mouth disease had prevailed, has made a preliminary report to his chief, Dr. Loring, in which he states that the cattle of the districts in question show no symptoms of contagious disease; that all indications of the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease are absent. He is of opinion that the cattle in these places died of ergot and exposure. Dr. Salmon is also of opinion that there has never been a case of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. At the session of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, at Cheyenne, last week, it was reported no case of contagious disease had occurred in Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, or Montana.

Advices from the Idaho gold regions state that the snow was disappearing along the creeks, but in the side gulches it was deep enough to prevent thorough prospecting. The greatest activity was in the vicinity of Murrayville, where it is claimed that one man was washing out \$25 worth of gold per day. On another claim was a yield of \$18.55 per man per day. On the celebrated "Widow" claim ten men were washing out a tin cup full of gold each day. It will be a month yet before active mining will have fairly commenced.

Seven hundred and ninety-five reports from 609 townships of Michigan indicate that the winter-wheat crop and the clover crop will be about 97 per cent., apples about 80 per cent., and peaches but 50 per cent. of an average.

A correspondent in the Idaho gold regions sends the following to a Chicago paper: "The latest excitement here is over quartz discoveries along Eagle Creek. A boy yesterday struck a lead about ten miles up the gulch, and to-day specimens of the rock were brought into camp. Several old miners are wild with delight, and declare that carbonates have been found equal to those of Leadville."

Henry's Bank, at Mineral Point, Wis., in which the public funds there were deposited, has closed its doors. The assets are placed at \$100,000 and the liabilities are unknown.

The skull and other portions of the skeleton of a mastodon have been discovered near Buchanan, Mich. The skull measures eight feet in length by three and a half in width. Two teeth found weighed five pounds each.

Fifteen prisoners in the Milwaukee Jail, mostly burglars and highwaymen, have been locked in their cells for an attempt to escape. Jailer Walsh was called to furnish coal, and as he unlocked the grated door he was struck in the face and blinded by ashes. He sprang back and pushed the bolt in time to retain the prisoners.

#### SOUTHERN.

A meat and ice company, backed by Eastern capitalists, is to be established at Columbus, Tex., which will ship dressed beef to New York, via St. Louis, and will also manufacture oleo, oil, and butterine. It is said similar establishments will be started in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Pocahontas (Va.) mine was entered last week, and the remains of the victims of the explosion were removed. Some were headless trunks, others had the arms and legs torn away, and all were unrecognizable, save by their wearing apparel or other special marks. Death was believed to be instantaneous in all cases.

Eight prisoners confined in jail at Gainesville, Ark., attacked the jailer, and made their escape. A posse of citizens pursued them, when a pitched battle took place, in which over a hundred shots were fired. A convict named Breckman was killed, three other prisoners wounded, while the rest escaped.

#### WASHINGTON.

D. F. Murphy has been official reporter of the United States Senate for thirty-four years. Jeff Davis, Hannibal Hamlin, and Freeman Smith are the only surviving members of the body in which he entered upon his duties.

The House Committee on Public Lands has agreed to report a bill forfeiting the grant to the Northern Pacific Road between Wallula and Portland. The company is to be required to construct each year one hundred miles of road, and equip the whole line to Wallula by July 4, 1886.

Adam Badeau has sent to Secretary Frelinghuysen a cablegram tendering his resignation as Consul General at Havana.

A committee of stockholders of the wrecked Pacific National Bank of Boston has forwarded to Washington a series of fourteen charges against Comptroller Knox, supported by evidence, and threatens to institute criminal proceedings. Knox says he will not resign until these charges are thoroughly investigated.

#### POLITICAL.

A number of prominent white republicans of Georgia, met at Atlanta, Ga., and laid the foundation for what they propose to call the Whig party of 1864.

A resolution in the California Senate, thanking Minister Sargent for his services in Berlin, was tabled by a vote of 22 to 13.

J. G. Cannon has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Illinois District.

The Republicans of the District of Columbia selected Postmaster Conger and Perry Carson as delegates to Chicago, and voted down a resolution instructing them for Logan.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania appointed sixty Randall delegates to Chicago, but left them uninstructed. W. W. H. Davis, a county editor, was nominated for Congressman-at-large.

At the Republican Congressional Convention for the Albany district, after the election of a presiding officer, a mob made a rush for the platform and threw off the Chairman and Secretary. A scene of wild disorder was followed by the appointment in the same room of rival delegations to Chicago.

District conventions to select delegates to the National Republican Convention were held in the various Congressional Districts of Indiana on the 10th inst. Following is a summary of preferences, so far as known: First District—Gen. Sherman; 2nd District—Unknown; 3rd District—Unknown; 4th District—Harrison; 5th District—Harrison; 6th District—Harrison; 7th District—Harrison; 8th District—Harrison; 9th District—Harrison; 10th District—Harrison.

Fifth District—Harrison; 2nd District—Edmunds; 1st District—Blaine; 1st District—Harrison; 2nd District—Blaine; 3rd District—Unknown; 4th District—Blaine; 5th District—Unknown; 6th District—Harrison; 7th District—Unknown; 8th District—Unknown; 9th District—Unknown; 10th District—Unknown.

It is not quite certain that a majority of the Southern delegates will go to Chicago instructed for Arthur. There are many indications that many of them will go instructed and prepared to vote for the man who's most likely to carry Ohio in October and New York in November. So says the Chicago Tribune.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11 of the delegates from Missouri to the National Republican Convention will favor Blaine, 9 will vote for Arthur, 7 for Logan, and 5 for Edmunds.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, in an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter, said that the Iowa delegation to the National Republican Convention would be uninstructed. The prevailing sentiment among the Republicans of the State was in favor of Blaine, and the entire delegation might vote for the man from Maine from the start.

The most reliable political advices from Kansas indicate that Blaine is the favorite Presidential candidate of the Republicans of the State. Edmunds stands next, and then comes Arthur. Logan has a large following, but there is no organization in his interest, apparently.

It is reported from Washington that Senator Riddleberger and Representatives John D. Wise and Benjamin Hooper visited Mr. Blaine at his residence in that city with a view to political negotiations. The straight-out Republicans, headed by Desondor and Wickham, are understood to be for Blaine, and the Readjusters, feeling that he is going to win, are anxious to make terms with him if possible. There seems to be no doubt that the visit was paid. Its purpose is another question.

#### FIRE RECORD.

The week's record of fires, where a loss of \$10,000 and upward was involved, is shown in the annexed tabulated summary:

Scranton, Ind., business property.	Losses.
Aurora, Ind., Freiburg's distillery.	100,000
St. Louis, Mo., wire rope factory.	50,000
Evansville, Ind., cotton mill.	30,000
Philadelphia, woolen mill.	10,000
East Saginaw, Mich., furniture factory.	15,000
Bertram, Mich., saw-mill.	20,000
Hampton, Iowa, grain elevator.	15,000
West Point, Ga., cotton warehouse.	150,000
Parsons, Kan., flouring mill.	10,000
New York, apartment house.	200,000
St. Louis, Mo., business property.	75,000
Moberly, Mo., railway warehouse.	30,000
Chatham, Va., business property.	15,000
Pensacola, Fla., bank and stores.	35,000
Boston, warehouse and contents.	30,000
Martinez, Ill., Clark's paper mill.	60,000
Port Deposit, Md., stores.	35,000
St. Louis, Mo., business property.	75,000
Montreal, tea warehouse.	30,000
Athens, Texas, business block.	60,000
Hubbardston, Mass., stores.	10,000
Muncie, Ind., barn and live stock.	10,000
Waverly, N. Y., railway shops.	20,000
Churchville, Md., carriage factory.	15,000
Hubbardston, Mass., stores.	10,000
Huntsville, Tex., a square of stores.	30,000
Hampton, Va., thirty buildings.	125,000
St. Paul, Minn., Cook's block.	25,000
Montreal, iron foundry.	60,000
Coriscana, Tex., wholesale grocery store.	60,000
Van Alstyne, Tex., five stores.	25,000
Pensacola, Fla., bank and stores.	35,000
Augusta, Ark., business property.	15,000
Winnipeg, Manitoba, planing mill.	20,000
Detroit, Mich., Times office.	20,000
Lansville, Minn., stores.	10,000
Knowlesville, N. Y., business property.	15,000

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The complications arising from the collapse of the Garden City Warehouse company were increased by the arrest of H. J. Dike on a capias secured by the First National Bank of Chicago.

The number of persons killed during the Haytian revolution is officially declared to have been 7,000.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company has for the first time in seventeen years passed its dividend, causing its stock to drop in the Boston market from 225 to 200.

Col. Aguiro, the Cuban leader who crossed from Key West, made his way toward the interior and was joined by numerous factions. The Government has called upon Spain for more troops, and has re-established the censorship over dispatches.

Reports to the department at Washington say the area sown to winter wheat is 27,000,000 acres, and that the average condition of the crop at present is 85, against 80 in April last year.

The Mexican Government having agreed that only goods actually sold shall be stamped, the stamp-act excitement is virtually ended.

Seventeen firms engaged in the manufacture of vapor stoves, with a capital of \$1,500,000, have formed a combination to equalize prices.

During the first quarter of the present year the issue of two and three cent stamps exceeded the issue for the corresponding period of last year by 27 per cent. There has been a falling off in the postal-card issue of 13,000,000 since the inauguration of the two-cent rate.

Charles Reed, the popular English novelist, died in London the other day, aged 70 years. For some months he had been in delicate health. Other deaths among notables during the week were: M. Jean Baptiste Dumas, a French litterateur and statesman; Dr. James G. Ramsey, physician and author, of Nashville, Tenn.; ex-Congressman Charles D. Hodges, of Carrollton, Ill.; Harrison Gray Otis, a distinguished citizen of Boston; ex-Lieut. Gen. Jabez P. Fitch, of Ohio; Emanuel Gerbel, German poet; Jem Ward, the old-time English pugilist; Rev. Thomas A. Cheek, a noted Iowa colored minister; Henry Hitchcock, of Galesburg, Ill., a prominent railroad man; James Lake, of Rockford, Ill., who was Quartermaster under Gen. Rosecrans; Gustav Richter, famous German painter; William Procter, the well-known soap manufacturer, and Alf Burnett, a noted humorist, both of Cincinnati; ex-State Treasurer John M. Milliken, of Ohio.

Col. Heron and Mr. Valentine, of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, have arrived in the Mexican capital for the purpose of extending the business of their concern.

#### FOREIGN.

Two men charged with having explosive bombs in their possession, were arrested at Birmingham, England.

The Spanish War Department reports that the revolutionary force of Gen. Aguiro in Cuba is 1,400 strong, and is making for the mountains of Las Tunas.

The French in Tonquin bombarded Hoanghoa for six hours, and then found the town evacuated by the Chinese. The French

Minister is ordered to ask of China the establishment of a limited protectorate over Tonquin, but will make no demand for indemnity. Marquis Tseng has been summoned to Peking.

Parnell's migration scheme, the purpose of which is to transfer the landless peasants of the "congested" (overcrowded) districts of Ulster and Connaught to the unoccupied lands of other parts of the island, is meeting with great success. The Catholic priests are aiding, and are subscribing for shares in the company to further this purpose which Mr. Parnell has organized.

#### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Guatemala. He was slightly wounded.

Froude, the English historian, promises to visit America soon.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned last week until next January, after having appointed a committee to investigate alleged election frauds in Cincinnati. The session began Jan. 8 last.

A. B. Lee, a farmer, who went insane over the Crouch tragedy, committed suicide with morphine at Jackson, Mich.

Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, has appointed a commission of four to rebuild the Cincinnati Court House. It consists of two Republicans and two Democrats.

An explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Elizabeth, Pa., about eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, killed two men and severely injured several others.

John C. Perry, who had accepted the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, was stricken with paralysis in the streets of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in two hours.

Business has been fully resumed in the capital and other Mexican cities, and the stamp-tax affair is ended.

The steamship Reliance, built last year and valued at \$350,000, was wrecked off Bahia, Brazil, with her cargo, including 7,000 bags of coffee. The passengers, crew, and mails were saved.

French Canadians continue to leave the province of Quebec in large numbers for the United States. They find new homes, principally in the New England manufacturing towns, though some form colonization companies, generally headed by Catholics, in Dakota and the Northwest. The Catholic Bishops are alarmed at the exodus, and propose to join in a pastoral advising their people to remain at home.

Majority and minority reports have been prepared by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. The former proposes to extend the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific Road, and to withhold from the subsidized lines all payments for services rendered. The minority report states that at the maturity of the bonds issued there will be due the Government \$102,376,312.

The naval appropriation bill, with amendments for the construction of cruisers and for the preparation of plans and estimates for an armored vessel of 8,500 tons displacement, passed the Senate on the 14th inst. A petition was received from Mrs. James A. Garfield and five hundred other citizens of Cleveland, praying that the Nez Perces be returned to their home. A favorable report was made on the resolution granting certain publications to the Cincinnati Law Library. Bills were introduced to place General Fremont on the retired list and to forfeit the unearned lands of General John C. Fremont. Several resolutions of the bankruptcy bill were considered. In the House, Mr. Reed offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the introduction of the foot-and-mouth disease in Maine through the oversight of Federal officials, and to report a bill to reimburse the State of Maine for the expenses incurred by the disease. Mr. Turner introduced a bill for a tax of 3 per cent. on incomes of \$5,000 and over. A bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, to place on the free list agricultural implements and all machinery used in the manufacture of farm products, was passed. A bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, to place on the free list agricultural implements and all machinery used in the manufacture of farm products, was passed. A bill to bridge the Ohio River at Cincinnati, to place on the free list agricultural implements and all machinery used in the manufacture of farm products, was passed.

#### Flowers and Men.

As there are some flowers which you should smell but slightly, to extract all that is pleasant in them, and which if you do otherwise, emit what is unpleasant and noxious, so there are some men with whom a slight acquaintance is quite sufficient to draw out all that is agreeable, a more intimate one would be unsatisfactory and unsafe.—Landon.

#### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BREYER'S—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.25 @ 6.75
HOGS—Common to Medium.	5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Western.	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	55 @ 57
OATS—White.	30 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.	16.50 @ 17.00
LAND.	100 @ 100
CHICAGO.	
BREYER'S—Choice to Prime Steers.	6.25 @ 6.75
HOGS—Common to Medium.	5.00 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Western.	3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	78 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.	48 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.	33 @ 36
RYE—No. 2.	55 @ 56
RYE—No. 2.	55 @ 56
POTATOES—Peachblows.	32 @ 36
EGGS—Fresh.	18 @ 16
PORK—Mess.	16.00 @ 16.50
LAND.	100 @ 100
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	85 @ 86
CORN—No. 2.	53 @ 55
OATS—No. 2.	32 @ 35
PORK—Mess.	15.00 @ 15.50
LAND.	100 @ 100
ST. CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	1.01 @ 1.03 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	51 @ 53
OATS—No. 2.	35 @ 36
PORK—Mess.	16.25 @ 16.75
LAND.	100 @ 100
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	85 @ 86
CORN—No. 2.	47 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.	37 @ 38
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	39 @ 1.00
CORN—No. 2.	47 @ 49
OATS—No. 2.	33 @ 34
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.	4.75 @ 5.75
HOGS—Common.	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.	6.50 @ 6.75

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

### Text of the Measure Passed by the United States Senate.

Following is the text of the Blair education bill passed by the Senate, and now on the Speaker's desk in the House:

Be it enacted, etc., That for eight years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury the following sums, to wit: The first year the sum of \$7,000,000, the second year the sum of \$10,000,000, the third year the sum of \$10,000,000, the fourth year the sum of \$13,000,000, the fifth year the sum of \$11,000,000, the sixth year the sum of \$9,000,000, the seventh year the sum of \$7,000,000, the eighth year the sum of \$5,000,000; which several sums shall be expended to secure the benefits of a common-school education to all children of the age of five years and under fifteen years living in the United States.

Sec. 2. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States. Such computation shall be made according to the census of 1880.

Sec. 3. That no State or Territory shall receive any of the benefits of this act until the Governor thereof shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a statement, certified by him, showing the character of the common-school system in force in such State or Territory, the amount of money expended therein during the last preceding school year in the support of common schools, not including expenditures for the rent, repair, or erection of school-houses, whether any discrimination is made in the raising or distributing of the school revenue, or in the school facilities afforded between the white and colored children therein, and so far as is practicable, the sources from which such revenue was derived, the manner in which the same were apportioned to the use of the common schools, the average attendance in each class, and the length of the school term; and no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory that shall not have provided by law a system of free common schools, without distinction of race or color, either in the raising or distributing of school revenue, or in the school facilities afforded; provided, that separate schools for white and colored children shall not be considered a violation of this condition. The Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of the States and Territories which he finds to be entitled to a share in the benefits of this act, and also the amount due to each.

Sec. 4. That the amount so apportioned to each State and Territory shall be drawn from the Treasury by warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the monthly estimates and requisitions of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same may be needed, and shall be paid over to such officer as shall be authorized by the respective States and Territories to receive the same.

Sec. 5. No greater part of the amount appropriated under this act shall be paid out to any State or Territory, in any one year, than the sum expended out of its own revenues in the preceding year for the maintenance of common schools, not including the sums expended in the erection of school buildings.

Sec. 6. That a part of the money apportioned to each State or Territory, not exceeding one-tenth thereof, may yearly be applied to the education of teachers for the common schools therein, which sum may be expended in maintaining institutes or normal schools, or in extending opportunities for normal or other instruction to competent and suitable persons of an inferior grade, who, by the means to qualify themselves for teaching, who shall agree in writing to devote themselves exclusively for at least one year after leaving such training-schools to teach in the common schools of the State to which they are assigned, and for such compensation as shall be paid other teachers therein.

Sec. 7. That the Governor of each State shall furnish all needed information to enable the bill to be carried out for his State, and make full report as to the use of money furnished.

#### OBITUARY.

Charles Reade, the noted English novelist, who died recently in London, was born in 1814, the son of an English country gentleman, in an enviable social position as can well be conceived. His boyhood was both rosy and studious, the right preparation for a life of astonishing intellectual results. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. After graduation he read law, and gained a Vinerian fellowship at the University of Oxford in 1842. A year later he was called to the bar. While Mr. Reade's chief distinction has been in the fields of fancy, his social and political questions. His novels, moreover, some more than others, have been others, have dealt with abuses and strongly suggested the necessity of reform. In "It is Never Too Late to Mend," for example, published in 1856, the atrocities of the prison discipline, as then administered, were dealt with in a most powerful manner. We may be pardoned for adding that purpose in a literary work outside of the artistic intention, while perhaps marred by the realism of the statistics of crime, is never more aptly pointed out than in the English-speaking countries. This is particularly remarkable when a contrast is made between English and French writers on the point.

Charles Reade began his long list of successes as a novelist with "Peg Woffington," published in 1853, a work which evinced the manly sympathy, independence, and liberal views of the author, while evidencing mastery in style, construction, and plot. In the same year he produced "Christie Johnstone." "It is Never Too Late to Mend" appeared in 1856; "White Lies" the next year afterward. Of his remaining works "Griffith Gamble," published in 1868, is the most talked about; but "The Cloister and the Hearth," produced in 1861, is regarded by the best judges as his ablest production.

#### Henry J. Byron.

Henry J. Byron, dramatist and actor, whose death was announced by cable a few days ago, was born in Manchester, and completed his education in London. He was one of the most skillful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre in 1855, was speedily followed by several successful pieces, among which may be mentioned "The Mad and the Marple," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," "Grin Bushes," and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." He wrote "Babes in the Wood," "The Tattered Coat of Arms," "The Tattered Coat of Arms," "Miss Elly O'Connor," "Dundreary Married and Done For," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand and Found." Mr. Byron contributed extensively to the periodical literature of the day, and was the author of a three-volume novel, "Paid in Full," originally published in the Temple Bar magazine. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe Theatre in 1840, in the drama of "Not Such a Fool as He Looks." Oct. 23, 1869, his latest pieces were "An American Lady," a comedy in three acts, produced in March, 1864; "Old Sailors," a comedy brought out at the same theatre in the same year, and "Our Boys," which