

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Central Labor Union of New York has issued an address in which the formation of a national party is urged.

Mayor Grace, of New York, has appointed two women as School Commissioners.

Three masked men broke into the house of Matthew C. McKeever, living near Butler, Pa., and, after an hour's fight, in which Mr. McKeever's sisters, Margaret and Jane, were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bucket containing nearly \$10,000, with which they escaped.

The east-bound limited express on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad was wrecked by a landslide at Jones' Ferry, at the outskirts of Pittsburg. Three sleeping-cars were demolished and a number of persons injured, two fatally.

New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States were swept by a wind-storm of unusual violence and destructiveness on the 18th inst. In the vicinity of Chambersburg and Lock Haven, Pa., the gale leveled houses and barns, tore up trees by the roots, and imperiled the lives of many persons. The iron smoke-stacks of a paper-mill at Lock Haven were blown down, demolishing another building and burying four men in the ruins. At Wilkesbarre, Pa., roofs were blown off and trees snapped in halves. The Catholic Church at Kingston, Pa., was wrecked, and the steeple of the Methodist Church at Parsons, Pa., was demolished. A carpenter at the latter place was killed by a flying board. The chemical works of John T. Thompson, at Troy, N. Y., were wrecked, causing a loss of \$40,000. Six men were burned by vitriol, and a canalboat captain was blown into the canal and drowned. The storm in Connecticut destroyed a number of large tobacco sheds which contained this year's crop, and the losses will be heavy. Many buildings were unroofed at Hartford, and chimneys, trees, and fences were blown down, creating a loss of several thousand dollars. It is reported that twelve barges sunk off Milford, Conn., and that on each barge were at least two persons.

By the explosion of a filter in a salt-house at Syracuse two men were instantly killed and a third was fatally injured.

The coke operators of Pittsburg have declined to grant the demands of their employees. A gigantic strike is threatened.

At the trial in New York of Arthur J. McQuade, one of the boodle Aldermen, complete details of the Broadway Railroad bribery were given by ex-Alderman Fullgraff. At an informal meeting held in his office in 1884, by thirteen members of the board, it was stated that \$22,000 would be given to each for a franchise, but the amount was subsequently reduced. Witness received for his vote \$18,000 at the hands of Mr. Keenan, who had been agreed upon as the disburser.

The will of Don Thomas Terry y Adan, a Cuban planter, was filed in New York. The estate is valued at \$60,000,000, and was left to his twelve children.

Henry George was denounced at a socialist meeting in New York on the ground that he now repudiates his doctrines.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has written a pastoral letter, in which he takes strong ground against Henry George's theories in reference to the ownership of property. On the question of marriages he declares that the contracting parties will hereafter be required to appear in church and before the altar, except where both of them are not Catholics. On the question of burials he holds that no Catholic can be buried with the church rites except in consecrated ground.

WESTERN.

A Chicago telegram says the Pinkerton police agency in that city is investigating a statement that a lad was employed by two men on a street corner to deliver at the residence of P. D. Armour, the millionaire meat packer, a ten-pound package of wheat flour containing a liberal mixture of strychnine and barites.

At the meeting of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association in Chicago, resolutions were adopted urging that the General Government take the most vigorous steps to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia.

The Union Pacific has leased the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Joseph Hoffman, a tailor in St. Louis, in imitating a sword-swallower, let a case-knife slip down his throat. His stomach was opened and the knife removed.

A number of business buildings at Joliet, Ill., were destroyed by fire. The losses aggregate \$66,000, with insurance of \$26,000.

John Arensdorf, Albert Bismark, Henry Sherman, Paul Leader, F. Munchrath, Jr., Sylvester Grand, George Treiber, Henry Peters, and L. Plath have been indicted for conspiracy in the Haddock murder case at Sioux City, Iowa.

The dwelling of James Johnson, a farmer living near Landsville, Ind., was burned, Johnson's two daughters, aged eighteen and twenty, perishing in the flames. A hired man was fatally burned, but the rest of the family escaped in their night-clothes.

Twenty-one head of cattle among the herds on the Blue River in Nebraska have lately died from what is believed to be rabies, as a mad dog was known to be in the pasturage last summer.

The famous Duff Opera Company, which created such a furor last season by their capital renditions of "The Mikado" and other light operas, began an engagement at

McVicker's Theater, Chicago, on Monday, which is to continue for several weeks. The troupe embraces a number of popular artists, including Lillian Russell, Vernona Jarbeau, Zella Seguin, J. H. Ryley, and Harry Hildard. In the matters of musical ensemble and spectacular effect, the productions are all that could be asked.

John S. Phelps, ex-Governor of Missouri, died at St. Louis, aged 70.

John S. Pillsbury, Chairman of the Republican committee in Minnesota, has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against a Minneapolis paper on account of publications touching the late election.

A fire in Cincinnati burned nearly \$600,000 worth of clothing in the stores of Mack, Stadler & Co. and Marcus Fecheimer & Co.

SOUTHERN.

The authorities at Atlanta have licensed thirty-six wine-rooms, as the liquor law permits the sale of domestic wine.

Recently organized of the Knights of Labor have been busy among the sugarcane laborers in Louisiana, and numbers of the field hands have been initiated. One hundred hands on Captain Pharr's plantation, near Newark, are on a strike for an increase of wages of fifty per cent.

A Baptist church was dedicated at Fairview, Ky., on the site of the building in which Jeff Davis was born. The Rev. Dr. Strickland, of Nashville, delivered the dedication sermon, and Davis was present. An immense crowd was there. After the sermon Davis entered the pulpit and made a few remarks. He then presented the church a service of solid silver. The church is a handsome brick structure, costing about \$10,000. A finely polished slab of violet Tennessee marble set on the wall of the vestibule opposite the memorial window has this inscription in Roman capitals: "Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was born June 3, 1808, on the plot of this church. He made a gift of this lot March 10, 1886, to the Bethel Baptist Church as a thank-offering to the Lord."

WASHINGTON.

A. F. Kingsey, of Illinois, principal examiner in the Pension Office at Washington, has resigned after fifteen years of service on account of bad health.

A law has been passed by the Vermont Legislature requiring all hotels and restaurants using oleomargarine for butter to put up large signs notifying the public of the fact.

The President has made the following appointments: Consuls—Charles Jones, of Racine, Wis., at Prague; C. T. Grellett, of California, at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kehl; Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Chin Kiang; Pay Director James Fulton, United States navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General United States navy.

It is understood that the naval estimates are \$10,000,000 less in amount than last year.

Bishop Whipple has resigned as a member of the commission to negotiate with certain Indian tribes in the Northwest for the sale to the Government of portions of their reservations. Jared W. Daniels, of Minnesota, is his successor.

The report of the inspector of buildings shows the rapidity with which Washington is growing. In the last fiscal year 2,194 dwellings were erected, against 1,338 in 1885, and 1,064 in 1884. The long strike last spring in the building trades appears to have made very little impression on the building.

Mrs. Sarah H. Sampson, now receiving a salary of \$1,400 as a clerk in the Pension Bureau, has received from President Cleveland a commission as Notary Public for the District of Columbia. During the war she devotedly nursed sick and wounded soldiers.

John T. Carey has been appointed by the President to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

The surrender of Geronimo, according to Gen. Miles, was an absolute one, and amounted in military law to the same thing as a capture.

The Postmaster General reports 53,614 postoffices, of which 2,244 are Presidential. The highest rental paid, \$7,500, is in Brooklyn. There are 181 free-delivery offices.

The annual report of the Signal Service Bureau claims that the foretelling of the arrival of cold waves has saved millions of property, as also has the flood warnings. Appropriations are asked for extending the service.

POLITICAL.

Official returns of the November election from all counties in California, with the semi-official count in San Francisco, give Bartlett (Dem.) a plurality for Governor of 632 over Swift (Rep.). The Republicans have elected Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Surveyor General, and two Justices of the Supreme Court. The Democrats have elected Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, and the Clerk and one Justice of the Supreme Court. The Republicans have elected four Congressmen and the Democrats two. In the State Senate the Democrats have a majority of twelve, and in the Assembly the Republicans have a majority of two.

A New York dispatch says that unless the Republicans make unexpected gains by future recounts and contests, the New Jersey Legislature will consist of 41 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Labor member, and a Democrat will be elected to succeed United States Senator Sewell. So far six recounts have taken place, and the net result is a gain of one seat for the Democrats.

A. A. Ames, Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota in the late election, has commenced a contest for the office.

The official footings of the vote for State officers in Indiana at the late election show the election of the entire Republican ticket by the following pluralities: For Lieutenant Governor, R. S. Robertson, 3,319; Sec-

retary of State, Charles F. Griffin, 3,683; Auditor, Bruce Carr, 3,077; Treasurer, J. A. Lemeke, 3,053; Attorney General, L. T. Michener, 3,570; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. M. LaFollette, 9,047; Judge of the Supreme Court, Byron K. Elliott, 4,832; Clerk of the Supreme Court, W. T. Noble, 5,534. The total votes cast for Lieutenant Governor were: Republican, 231,922; Democrat, 228,633; Prohibition, 9,185; National, 3,319.

The question of who is to be Lieutenant Governor of Indiana will go to the courts. The Secretary of State will refuse to issue a certificate of election to Robertson, which will bring the matter to a head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Ontario Parliament has been dissolved. New elections will take place Dec. 29.

The Vanderbilt party, on a special trip to Chicago, were taken 107 miles on the Canada Southern train in 35 minutes.

The flow of Hungarian emigrants to America is increasing. A large contingent is composed of Jews.

The week's business failures in the United States and Canada numbered 242, against 231 the previous week.

The gale that swept over the great lakes on the 18th of November was one of the most violent and destructive experienced in years. Numerous wrecks, accompanied by serious loss of human life, are reported, and the money loss to vessel owners will reach many thousands of dollars. Two tow-barges, the Menekamee and Marinette, lumber laden, from Oscoda to Chicago, were wrecked four miles south of Frankfort, Mich., and fourteen lives lost. Every soul who shipped aboard the Menekamee found a watery grave. One solitary sailor survived the wreck of the Marinette—C. W. Annis, of Port Huron, a sailor on his first trip—who tells a distressing story of the disaster:

At midnight, while abreast of Ludington, six miles out, the gale increased to a terrific force. The tow broke, and the steamer left to our fate. The Marinette pitched and rolled terribly, so that we could scarcely keep a foothold. She unshipped her rudder, becoming unmanageable. She sprung a leak and waterlogged. She rolled her deck-load off, taking both rails and bulwarks with it. She also rolled her mainmast out, which, in falling, took the foremast and mizenhead. We were huddled in the cabin, where we built a temporary floor over the water. At 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday the Captain was washed overboard and drowned. Some hours after this we lowered a boat and attempted to reach land, but in lowering it we sprung a leak, rendering her useless, and we let her go adrift. At 4 o'clock Thursday night the large struck the beach broadside and swung head to. We rushed out of the cabin. Our crew was eight, all told. Some huddled under the lee of the cabin, clinging to timber-heads. I took the mizenmast, zigzagging seawards. Mary, clinging to me, crying piteously: 'Save me, oh, save me!' I helped her up in the shrouds, and she clung with her little white hands while I sought to fasten her. She could not stand hold and fell down, groaning, nearly carrying me along. She fell into the boiling sea beneath us. Her daughter Minnie, our pet, never left the cabin, but drowned there. She was thirteen years old. Clinging to the rigging with me were French John and Mr. Cumfrey. Soon the mast fell across the cabin. We then clung to the davits on her stern, the sea dashing over us. The others, I think, gradually washed off one after the other. Cumfrey and John tried to reach the shore, each taking a plank to buoy him. They were overwhelmed by the heavy sea and went to the bottom. A heavy sea swept over the vessel, carrying me along. I grappled a small piece of deck plank and after a terrible experience was flung upon the shore. The crew consisted of eight, all of whom, with the exception of myself lie at the bottom of the lake.

The Lucerne, a three-masted schooner, ore-laden, from Ashland to Cleveland, foundered and sunk near Washburn, Wis., in sixteen feet of water. Three sailors were found frozen in the rigging, and it is supposed that the men comprising the rest of the crew were drowned. The crews of the steambarge Robert Wallace and of her consort, the David Wallace, ashore on Chocoley beach, near Marquette, were rescued by the Houghton life-saving crew. The cargoes of both vessels, 104,000 bushels of wheat, are a total loss, but it is believed the craft can be saved. The schooner Unadilla, valued at \$15,000, was lost in the Straits of Mackinac. A number of other disasters to shipping are reported.

FOREIGN.

While a number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force, were trying to carry out an eviction process in County Kerry, Ireland, a mob attacked them and rescued the cattle which had been seized. A number of men were severely wounded.

George Thomas Doo, the famous English engraver, a member of the art societies in several countries, has just died at the age of 83 years.

The officers of the Prussian army have appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration in January of the eightieth anniversary of Emperor William's entry into the army.

Queen Victoria will lay the foundation of the Imperial Institute in June.

Advices have reached London to the effect that a ship crowded with native laborers returning from Queensland plantations foundered in the Pacific Ocean, and that 140 lives were lost.

Gen. Schellendorf, Prussian War Minister, has resigned. Gen. Cyprian will assume the war portfolio.

Gen. Kaulbars and all the Russian Consuls in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have withdrawn, leaving Russian subjects to the protection of French officials.

The social condition of the masses, bricklayers, and working masses; generally in Paris and London is shown by a correspondent who has made a close study of the question to be wretched in the extreme. Workmen of the French capital are suffering from the woes of poverty brought about by small wages and lack of employment, and the condition of the English workmen is just as discouraging.

The London Socialists paraded last Sunday. The various bodies were headed by bands of music, and banners were carried bearing incendiary inscriptions. The people at the windows of the Government offices were hooted at. The sight of the horse-guard sentries incensed the mob, which 'fairly howled with rage.' About 50,000 persons, including many criminals, participated in the demonstration.

Wild Hunters.

Everybody knows the old story of the father who taught his sons to be united by showing them a bundle of sticks. Taken together, the sticks could not be broken; but, taken singly, they were snapped in two very quickly.

The wild dogs of South Africa, like the bundle of sticks, furnish an example of the value of unity. A single wild dog is not very formidable, but a pack of wild dogs is the dread of every living creature in the part of Africa where they dwell; and more persevering, savage, and relentless hunters do not exist.

The wild dog has keen scent, quick intelligence, great powers of endurance, and great speed; so that however swift may be the animal pursued, it has cause to fear this tireless hunter. Indeed, the wild dog never seems to take into consideration the size, strength or agility of its game. Even the lion, it is said, has learned to dread those small hunters, which seem to have no fear of death, but rush with fierce courage to attack the mighty monarch himself, should he be so unlucky as to become the object of their pursuit.

One traveler tells of having witnessed the pursuit and destruction of a large leopard by a pack of wild dogs. Whether or not the dogs had set out with the intention of capturing the leopard, he could not tell. He saw them start up the cat in a low jungle. The leopard made no effort at first to fight off its assailants; but, with a series of prodigious springs, sought shelter in the only refuge the plain afforded—a tree which had partially fallen.

There the hunted beast stood, snarling and growling in a manner that would have frightened off any ordinary foe. The savage dogs, however, never hesitated a moment, but with agile leaps ran up the sloping trunk, and gave instant battle to their furious game. One after another the dogs were hurled back, each stroke of the terrible paw making one foe the less. Yet they continued to throw themselves against the enraged creature until, wearied by the contest and wounded in fifty places, it fell from the tree; when, still struggling, it was quickly torn to pieces.

It must not be supposed, however, that the wild dog usually prefers as formidable game as the leopard. A sheep-fold is always an attraction too great for the wild dog to pass.

And now, after calling this wild hunter a dog, I shall have to say that it is not a dog at all, but is only a sort of cousin to the dog, and really a nearer relative of the hyena, though it so resembles both animals as to have gained the name of hyena dog. Its scientific name is Lycaon Veneticus; and besides the two common names already mentioned, it has half a dozen more.

Being neither dog nor hyena, and yet akin to both, it is one of those strange forms of the animal creation which naturalists call "links." It has four toes, like the hyena, while it has teeth like the dog's.

Some attempts have been made to tame it, so as to gain the use of its wonderful powers of hunting; but none of these efforts have yet been successful, because of the suspicious nature of the animal. It seems to feel that every offer of kindness or familiarity is a menace to its liberty.—*St. Nicholas.*

According to Wright, many of the finer grades of transparent soap sold in England do not contain glycerine, as advertised, but sugar. Sugar seems just as well adapted to making transparent soaps as glycerine. As sugar is admitted into England free of duty, and is hence very cheap, this application of it becomes possible.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| BEEVES..... | \$4.50 | @ 5.25 |
| HOGS..... | 4.25 | @ 5.00 |
| WHEAT—No 1 White..... | .85 | @ .86 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .45 | @ .47 |
| OATS—White..... | .35 | @ .40 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 10.50 | @ 11.00 |
| CHICAGO. | | |
| BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers..... | 5.00 | @ 5.50 |
| HOGS—Good Shipping..... | 3.75 | @ 4.50 |
| WHEAT—No 1..... | 3.00 | @ 3.50 |
| WHEAT—No 2..... | 3.50 | @ 4.25 |
| WHEAT—No 3..... | 4.00 | @ 4.50 |
| WHEAT—No 4..... | .74 | @ .75 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .36 | @ .37 |
| OATS—No 2..... | .25 | @ .26 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | .25 | @ .27 |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar..... | .18 | @ .22 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | .12 1/2 | @ .12 3/4 |
| POTATOES—Choice, per bu..... | .38 | @ .40 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 9.25 | @ 9.75 |
| MILWAUKEE. | | |
| WHEAT—Cash..... | .72 | @ .72 1/2 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .36 | @ .36 1/2 |
| OATS—No 2..... | .26 | @ .26 1/2 |
| RYE—No 1..... | .51 | @ .58 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 9.25 | @ 9.75 |
| TOLEDO. | | |
| WHEAT—No 2..... | .77 | @ .77 1/2 |
| CORN—Cash..... | .38 | @ .38 1/2 |
| OATS—No 2..... | .28 | @ .30 |
| DETROIT. | | |
| BEEF CATTLE..... | 4.00 | @ 5.00 |
| HOGS..... | 3.00 | @ 4.25 |
| WHEAT—No 1..... | 3.75 | @ 4.75 |
| WHEAT—No 2..... | .77 | @ .77 1/2 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .37 | @ .38 |
| OATS—No 2 White..... | .30 | @ .32 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | |
| WHEAT—No 2..... | .75 | @ .76 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | .33 | @ .34 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | .26 | @ .27 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 9.75 | @ 10.25 |
| CINCINNATI. | | |
| WHEAT—No 2 Red..... | .77 | @ .77 1/2 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .36 | @ .37 |
| OATS—No 2..... | .26 | @ .27 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 9.25 | @ 9.75 |
| LIVE HOGS..... | 4.00 | @ 4.50 |
| BUFFALO. | | |
| WHEAT—No 1 Hard..... | .85 1/2 | @ .85 3/4 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .35 | @ .36 1/2 |
| CATTLE—Stockers..... | 4.00 | @ 4.25 |
| INDIANAPOLIS. | | |
| BEEF CATTLE..... | 3.00 | @ 5.00 |
| HOGS..... | 3.75 | @ 4.50 |
| WHEAT—No 2..... | 2.00 | @ 4.00 |
| WHEAT—No 3..... | .75 | @ .75 1/2 |
| CORN—No 2..... | .33 | @ .34 |
| OATS..... | .27 | @ .28 |
| EAST LIBERTY. | | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 4.25 | @ 4.75 |
| Pork..... | 3.50 | @ 4.25 |
| Common..... | 3.25 | @ 3.75 |
| HOGS..... | 4.00 | @ 4.50 |
| SHEEP..... | 3.00 | @ 4.25 |

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The Ex-President Passes Away at His Residence in New York City.

A Stroke of Cerebral Apoplexy the Immediate Cause of Death.

[New York special.]

Chester Alan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, died suddenly at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, at 5 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 18. The immediate cause of his death was a stroke of cerebral apoplexy which came in his sleep between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, the result of the bursting of a blood vessel. His death was painless. It was like the slow going-out of a burned-down candle, and for hours before the end came the dying man was unconscious. His son and daughter, his sisters, and Sherman W. Knevals, his former law partner and intimate friend, were at his side when the summons of death came.

For many months Gen. Arthur had been a very sick man, and although immediately prior to the fatal shock he was apparently brighter



and more cheerful than usual, his death was not unexpected by his most intimate friends. For two years he had been suffering from a complication of Bright's disease of the kidneys and an enfeebled and enlarged heart. It was this latter disorder that weakened his robust constitution and prepared the way for the rupture of the blood-vessel in his brain which caused his death.

The beginning of Gen. Arthur's illness dates back to the latter part of his administration at Washington. On leaving the national capital he at once placed himself in the care of Dr. George A. Peters, his old family physician, and every effort within the reach of medical skill was employed to rebuild his disordered system. The treatment did him no apparent good, and it was thought last spring that he had only a few days to live. With the warm summer and weather, however, the patient seemed to rally. Early in June he was removed to a cottage at New London, Conn., and there his health and spirits gained perceptibly.

On Oct. 1, Gen. Arthur returned to this city much benefited by his stay at New London, but it was not long before Dr. Peters saw that his patient was failing, and soon the President found himself too weak to leave his house. He had his bed moved into the front room on the second story, and so arranged, with the foot-board toward the windows, that he could look out and watch the clouds when he did not feel strong enough to move about the house. Tuesday Gen. Arthur had an encouraging day. His mind was clear and his spirits hopeful. He sat up chatting with friends, and in the evening wrote a number of letters and signed some legal papers. At midnight the nurse looked into his room and found him sleeping quietly.

Wednesday morning when the attendant entered the sick man's room he was breathing heavily and was unconscious. Dr. Peters and Dr. Valentine were at once called, and a hasty examination satisfied them that General Arthur was near his end. He had suffered a stroke of apoplexy which ruptured a blood-vessel in the brain, causing paralysis, and this in turn produced unconsciousness. Restoratives were applied, and after some hours the dying man regained his mind. He was unable to speak, but when the doctor called his name he pressed his hand faintly, and later he put out his tongue when asked to do so by his physician. The family was then told that the sick man could not live more than a few days at the most, and the same message was sent to General Arthur's friends. Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Caw, the ex-President's sisters, and his son, Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., with the daughter Nellie, were constant in their attendance.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon it became evident that death was very near. As Dr. Peters and Mr. Knevals, this morning entered the apartment of the dying man he seemed to recognize his old friends. He followed them with his eyes and took the doctor's hand, but his speech failed him. Most of the family gathered in the dying man's room and sat and watched through the long hours of the night.

At midnight Dr. Peters observed that the patient was no longer conscious, and listening for a moment at the sick man's breast he detected the unmistakable signs of the approaching end. This he made known to the watchers, and feeling that his friend was beyond the reach of his skill he left the house and went to his home.

From midnight on the dying man lay quiet upon his bed, breathing slowly, but apparently in little pain. Toward early dawn the curtains in the room were lifted, but the patient gave few signs of life save the severe and now somewhat painful breathing. Surrogate Rollins called the daughter Nellie, and the son, who bears Gen. Arthur's own name, and his two sisters, Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Caw, with his nephew, Mr. Masten, to the bedside of the dying man, and then left the apartment overcome with grief. The ex-President continued to sink rapidly, and at 5 o'clock Thursday morning he died.

The young daughter of the dead man was overwhelmed with grief. When she was led to the death couch of her father she wept bitterly, and was led away inconsolable. The son, who had been a companion to the father, broke into tears.

Chester Alan Arthur, the son of an Irishman named William Arthur, was born in Fairfield, Vt., on the 5th of October, 1830. After the customary New England schooling he entered Union College in Schenectady in 1848, and was graduated high up on the list four years later. Mr. Arthur supported himself while in college, and served his apprenticeship in the humble inclosure of a schoolhouse. After two years in a law school, and a brief service as principal of the North Pownal Academy, in Vermont, Mr. Arthur came to New York and entered the law firm of Culver, Paisten & Arthur, after which, and until 1865, he was associated with Mr. Henry D. Gannett. The law career of Mr. Arthur includes some notable cases. One of his first cases was the celebrated Lemmon suit. In 1852 Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, Virginia slaveholders, intending to emigrate to Texas, came to New York to await a decision holding that they were not, and ordered that the Lemmon slaves be liberated. Henry L. Clinton was one of the counsel for the slaveholders. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney General of that State to assist in taking an appeal. William M. Evans and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evans and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

APPEARANCES are deceiving in this world. The nicest man you ever met was a bunco-steerer.—*Life.*