

RENSSELAER UNION.

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

A special from Vienna, published in a London paper on the morning of the 29th, says the Porte had addressed a circular to foreign powers stating a conflict was inevitable if Montenegro and Serbia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality. The circular states that the present condition of affairs rendered it necessary to keep 100,000 men under arms between Mostar and Widdin, to watch trespassers, and that Turkey was unable to continue this much longer. It was announced on the 28th that twenty-nine members of the Serbian Skupstina had resigned their seats. A Ragusa telegram of the latter date says the towns of Debressa, Kruschawag, Tschopina, Struke and Ijubuschka, near the Dalmatian frontier, had joined in the insurrection, and that the Turks had retired in the direction of Slatava.

A Madrid dispatch of the 25th says that personal differences had arisen between the Carlist leaders which Don Carlos himself had been unable to reconcile. Gamandé had been defeated in Catalonia. Don Carlos had dismissed Gen. Sebals from his command.

A destructive flood occurred in the valley of the Lee, Ireland, on the 27th. A portion of the country immediately around Cork was inundated and immense damage to property resulted.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of steam passenger railways began at Darlington, England, on the 26th, many thousand people participating. The Lord Mayor of London and other notable persons were present. The ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue of Edward Pease, the constructor of the Darlington & Stockton Road, was performed by the Duke of Cleveland.

Belgrade dispatches of the 29th ult. say it was reported that the Turks had crossed the Serbian frontier despite the protest of Serbia. It was thought that war with Serbia could not be avoided.

A special from Ragusa of the 29th ult. says the Herzegovinian insurgents had refused to treat with the Porte directly in any case. They insisted that a European commission delegated by the powers should make and guarantee a treaty.

A London dispatch of the 29th ult. says the cattle plague had increased in some localities. The latest returns showed that in East Sussex there were 5,292 beasts affected; in Gloucestershire 8,000; in Warwickshire 8,000; in Cumberland 7,500; and in Westmoreland 400. Yorkshire showed a large increase.

A railway train was thrown from the track near Sorel, Canada, on the evening of the 28th ult., and eleven men were killed and twenty-five wounded.

A Madrid dispatch of the 30th ult. says the Carlists had been forced to raise the siege of San Sebastian and had retired to Tolosa.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have raised their tariff to \$1.00 in gold per word, in consequence of the parting of the direct cable.

Austrian official telegrams of the 1st say that an engagement had been fought at Kiek on the day preceding, which resulted in the defeat of three Turkish battalions. Serbia had summoned all her subjects abroad to return within three weeks and join the landwehr.

A Copenhagen dispatch of the 1st says sanguinary riots had occurred at Stockholm, Sweden, between the militia and police.

A Berlin special of the 1st says the Bishop of Breslau had notified the Ecclesiastical Court that he is determined not to obey its summons to attend for trial, on the ground that the court is not competent to try him.

A Rangoon special to the London Times, published on the 2d, says China and Burmah had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, to oppose the demands of Great Britain. Lord Napier, it was reported, had resigned his position as commander of the British forces in India.

Belgrade dispatches of the 3d say the insurgents had been defeated in an engagement in the northern part of Bosnia. The Turks were reported to have burned the town of Mischkovic.

A San Sebastian telegram of the 3d says the Carlists had on the preceding day thrown 150 hot shot into that city. A railroad train between Saragossa and Barcelona had been stopped by brigands and all the passengers robbed. Among them were seventeen officers and seamen of a United States war vessel.

A Cape steamer reached London on the 3d, bringing intelligence of the recent finding of a 150-carat diamond in the South African diamond fields.

DOMESTIC.

The clergy and business men of Chicago have recently held meetings and appointed committees to take preliminary steps toward inaugurating a great religious revival this fall and coming winter. Efforts are to be made to secure the personal attendance and services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, but in any event a revival is determined on. One report has it that Moody and Sankey are to remain and prosecute their religious labors in New York city.

A Burlington (Iowa) special of the 27th reports a serious accident as having occurred on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, near Woodburn. Three passenger-cars were thrown from the track and one passenger was killed and about thirty others were injured.

The Secretary of the Treasury gave directions on the 28th for the retirement of \$304,564 of outstanding legal-tenders, that amount being 80 percent of the National Bank circulation issued during the past month. Until further orders the outstanding legal-tenders will be \$373,941,124.

Considerable excitement was caused at Fall River, Mass., on the 27th and 28th by demonstrations on the part of mill-operators in opposition to demands made upon them by their employers. The manufacturers had determined to require the workmen to sign an agreement to sever their connection with any labor union and not to leave work without giving ten days' notice, and then in numbers not to exceed one-eighth of the working force employed, etc. Large numbers of the operatives refused to comply with this demand and were refused work, and immediate steps were taken by them to persuade or compel other workmen to join their ranks.

Threats were made against the mill-owners and working operatives, and serious trouble was so imminent that the Mayor of the city was compelled to take active measures and call for the militia to guard against a general outbreak. A meeting of Labor-Reformers was held in Boston on the 29th and resolutions of sympathy with the Fall River operatives were adopted.

An Urbana (Ohio) telegram of the 27th says the testimony of the seven-year-old daughter of James Shell—the man lynched at Bellefontaine—given before the coroner's jury at Belle Center was of so damaging a character to the mother as to cause a renewal of the excitement, and threats of another lynching were general. The Sheriff of the county had accordingly removed Mrs. Shell from the jail and, it was believed, had taken her to Marysville. The conviction that Mrs. Shell was at least a party to the murder of Allie Laughlin was becoming settled.

A dispatch from the Red Cloud Agency, dated Sept. 27, states that the threatened outbreak on the part of the Indians in attendance upon the council had passed over without any person being hurt. Speeches were made on the 27th by several Indian chiefs, one of whom desired a wagon, horses, cattle and a gun and ammunition for each Indian before talking on the Black Hills question. "Spotted Bear" thought about seventy million dollars would be a fair equivalent for the Black Hills country. It was thought no treaty with the Indians could be effected.

The report for August and September of the Agricultural Department gives the condition of wheat harvested for all the States as 79 per cent. in quality—poorer than for several years. The oat crop is superior in quantity and quality, and mostly secured in good condition. Of barley the average for the country is 85. Potatoes are 10 per cent. above the average. The wool crop is full average weight or little above in nearly all the States. Tobacco has fallen 10 per cent. below an average. Hops—New York and Wisconsin, which together produced from three-fourths to four-fifths of the entire crop, have largely increased their acreage.

The Board of Education of Chicago have recently abolished the reading of the Scriptures and repeating of the Lord's Prayer in the public schools of the city.

The Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, in Washington, announce that they will commence, on the 1st of November, paying a dividend of 20 per cent. on all audited claims.

John McCormick and wife, of Newark, N. J., were absent from home several hours the other day, and left their three children—twins of five years and a three-year-old—to keep house. The fire went out, and the little housekeepers set about rekindling it. They replenished the stove with wood, poured kerosene on it in the usual way, and applied a match. The top of the stove was immediately blown off and the children were enveloped in flames. Some of the neighbors got badly burned helping the little sufferers. When Mrs. McCormick came back, an hour or two afterward, she had two children fewer in the house, one of the twins and the youngest child being blackened corpses.

A large number of the operatives at Fall River, Mass., had resumed work on the 30th ult., and all the mills were running. Quiet prevailed and no further serious trouble was anticipated, although the militia was still on duty.

The blooded stock on the farm of President Grant, near St. Louis, was sold at auction on the 30th ult., and brought exceedingly low prices. The President made this disposition of the property rather than run it on his own account.

A new counterfeit ten-dollar bill on the National Bank of Cincinnati has made its appearance in Chicago. The Tribune says it is pronounced by experts to be almost perfect, with the exception of the lower left-hand corner of the back of the note, which is much blurred.

A dispatch from the Red Cloud Agency, received on the 30th, says the commissioners had about given up all hope of consummating a treaty, but had submitted a new proposition to the Indians, offering \$400,000 per annum for the right to mine, raise stock and cultivate the soil in the Black Hills country; or to purchase the country for \$6,000,000, in fifteen equal annual installments; also offering to purchase the Big Horn country in Wyoming for \$50,000 annually for ten years—\$50,000 in addition to the above to be distributed in presents among the Indians.

The following is the statement of the public debt Oct. 1:

Six per cent. bonds	\$1,070,449,100
Five per cent. bonds	632,782,750
Total coin bonds	\$1,703,231,850
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	30,913,950
Local tender notes	374,010,356
Certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Fractional currency	40,783,575
Coin certificates	11,443,320
Interest	30,934,365
Total debt	\$2,223,749,895
Cash in Treasury	\$67,233,216
Coin	4,790,352
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	60,660,000
Total in Treasury	\$133,383,668

Debt less cash in Treasury \$2,123,466,227
Decrease during September 3,343,562
Decrease since June 30 6,722,499

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding \$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid 969,332
Interest paid by the United States 28,304,507
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc. 6,396,534
Balance of interest paid by United States 21,808,283

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that eighty-three National Banks have been organized since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, with capital of \$9,234,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to \$3,023,750. The total amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act is \$10,218,000, of which \$1,740,000 has been issued to Pennsylvania, \$114,000 to West Virginia, \$369,000 to Kentucky, \$234,000 to Ohio, \$331,000 to Indiana, \$100,000 to Illinois, and \$121,000 to Iowa. The total amount of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation from the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1875, is \$25,042,749. The amount of National Bank circulation outstanding on the 1st was \$347,563,742—being \$2,000,000 less than on June 30, 1874, and \$4,000,000 less than on Jan. 14, 1875.

The attempted negotiations with the Sioux Indians for the Black Hills country have entirely failed, and the commissioners have abandoned all efforts in this behalf. A Cheyenne dispatch of the 2d says a very bad temper prevailed among the several bands of Indians who had been assembled at the Red Cloud Agency.

The Bank of California resumed operations on the 2d, the opening of the doors being loudly cheered by a large concourse of people. Large amounts were deposited in and drawn from the bank during the day, the former exceeding the latter by about \$750,000. Announcement was made that \$7,930,000 had been subscribed to meet the indebtedness and liabilities of the bank and continue its business.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank of New York city has suspended. Amount due de-

positors, \$1,340,000. The failure is said to be a bad one.

According to the ruling of the Postoffice Department, anything whatever, except the address, printed or written upon the side of a postal-card intended for the address receiver, such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But if by inadvertence it reaches its destination without such prepayment it is chargeable with double the letter rates, under the provisions of the Postal laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the principal and accrued interest of 5-20 bonds of the issue of June 30, 1864, to the amount of \$2,500,000, and of registered bonds to the same amount, will be paid at the Treasury at Washington on and after Jan. 1, 1876, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day.

A Washington telegram of the 3d says it was generally conceded that the new mint would be located at Chicago.

PERSONAL.

The first Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church was organized in Chicago on the 28th, and is to be known as the Synod of Chicago. Nine churches were represented in the organization, and the Rev. Charles E. Cheney was chosen Bishop of the Synod.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met in annual reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 28th ult. All the officers of the society were re-elected, including Gen. W. T. Sherman as President. President Grant was in attendance and read quite a lengthy speech. Several other speeches were also delivered. Philadelphia was agreed upon as the place of meeting next year.

The Rev. Dr. George B. Porteus, late pastor of All-Souls' Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned in Long Island Sound on the 28th ult. by the capsizing of a boat in which he was riding.

Ned O'Baldwin, the pugilist, known as the "Irish Giant," was fatally shot by his business partner, in their saloon in New York city, a few days ago.

It is stated that the mother of little Mabel Young, the victim of the belfry murder at Boston, has lost her reason and has been placed in an insane asylum in that city.

The President and party reached Salt Lake, Utah, on the afternoon of the 3d. They were called upon by Brigham Young.

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held at Worcester on the 29th ult. Vice-President Wilson was chosen to preside. Alexander H. Rice was nominated on the third ballot for Governor, receiving 576 out of 998 votes. The rest of the ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Horatio G. Knight; State Treasurer, Charles Hendicot; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce. The platform adopted favors a speedy return to specie payments and declares against inflation; opposes the continuing in office of a Presidential incumbent for more than two terms; eulogizes President Grant for the independence, courage and good sense manifested by him in the discharge of his duties as President, and expresses an earnest desire that the people of the South "may enjoy to the fullest extent those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our prosperity—universal free education and security of personal rights under local self-government—without the necessity of any interference from abroad."

The official canvass of the votes on the New Jersey constitutional amendments shows that all received a majority of more than 40,000 except the twelfth amendment, known as the "Five-County act," which received a majority of 6,734.

VARIETY AND HUMOR.

—There is no luck like p-luck.

—The tax which presses most heavily on school-boys—Syn-tax.

—The potato-rot is doing considerable damage in Western New York.

—Fire is said to be a dissipated element, because it goes out almost every night.

—"Goldsmith Maid" hates to acknowledge it, but she has reached the 20th year of her age.

—The Bushes, quite an aristocratic family, are out in fall style, with various shades of red and yellow.

—Now the heart of the average woman dilates with pride as she fondly strokes the fur of her seal-skin sacque.

—It is said that a human being has 7,000,000 of pores through which perspiration and exhausted particles of the system escape. We are all pore creatures.

—Do they ring two bells for school?" said a father to his ten-year-old daughter, who attends the High-School. "No, pa, they ring one bell twice," she replied.

—King Kalakaua is sick, and because a school of red fish came into the bay of Honolulu lately the superstitious natives believe that their King must die.

—The few people of Florida who have been graciously saved over summer are beginning to bestir themselves as cool weather comes on, and invite all the rest of the world to come down there and live.

Under the Constitution of Missouri every citizen of 100,000 inhabitants is entitled to the right of self-government. St. Louis is the only city in the State that can avail itself of the provision.

—Three months ago the Montana papers would have stated that a horse-dealer had been invited to a hempen-necktie so-called; now they say that the citizens have put a pull-back cravat on him.

—The Marietta (Ga.) Journal was told by a gentleman the other day that human spittle was as deadly to poisonous snakes as their bites were deadly to man. He says while picking up a bundle of straw and trash under his arm, while cleaning a field, a ground rattlesnake, four feet long, crawled out from it and fell to the ground at his feet. He at once placed his heel upon the head of the snake, and spit in its mouth. Shortly afterward the snake showed symptoms of inactivity and sickness, and he picked it up by its tail and carried it to the house and showed it to his wife, telling her he had spit in its mouth. The expiration of fifteen minutes the snake was dead. To further experiment he came across a blowing adder (snake), which ejected from its mouth a yellowish liquid. He caught it and spit in its mouth and it died. He caught another blowing and it refused to open its mouth. He spit upon a stick and rubbed the spittle upon the adder's nose and it died. Afterward he came across a black-snake, regarded as not poisonous, and he caught it and spit in its mouth. Instead of the spittle killing the black-snake, as it did the poisonous reptiles, it only made it stupidly sick, from which it recovered. This conclusively shows that poisonous snakes have as much to fear from the spittle of man as man has to fear from their bites.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

HOWARD COUNTY has fourteen post-offices.

THEY are talking about a rifle team in Angola.

THE number of hogs in Elkhart County this year is 25,744.

THERE were 1,200 entries the first day of the Wabash County Fair.

THEY are putting up a new iron bridge across the Wabash at Antioch.

MORGAN COUNTY will have a large corn-crop, despite the big overflow.

INDICATIONS of crusading are coming to the surface in Wayne County.

PUTNAM COUNTY has shipped a cargo of live cattle to the English market.

THE potato crop in Sullivan County is the best that has been known for years.

A WABASH man recently sacrificed a good position to his passion for croquet.

MALARIAL fever has been quite prevalent at Cannelton during the past week or two.

HENRY REESE, an Evansville tailor, left that city the other day by the arsenic route.

THE Perry County offices are supplied with coal this year at seven cents per bushel.

THE question of school books and changes is exciting some attention in Mt. Vernon.

THE Anti-Slavery Veterans' reunion at Greensboro on the 14th and 15th of October prox.

THE net receipts of the Tippecanoe County Fair this year far exceed those of last year.

THE Pike County Teachers' Institute was well attended and the exercises quite interesting.

ASBURY UNIVERSITY wants \$40,000 for building purposes and anxiously asks who will give it.

THERE are thirty-eight applications for divorce at the September term of the Vigo County Court.

THE Wabash is so low at Terre Haute that there is scarcely water enough to furnish the rocks in its bottom.

SEVERAL State exchanges are establishing educational departments in the interests of the teachers in their several bailiwicks.

HOUGHTON, the man who was recently Ku-Kluxed in Crawford County, was in a precarious condition at last accounts and not thought likely to recover.

THE total receipts from the Cass County Fair were about \$5,000. The Secretary states that after all expenses are paid there will be a surplus of between \$500 and \$600.

THE Assistant State Geologist will visit Kendallville for the purpose of investigating the quality of fish in the lakes, and other matters of interest in natural history.

A MAN named Keller, residing near Goschen, was killed by being run over by a train of cars. He caught his foot in a switch-frog and was unable to extricate himself.

MRS. CATHERINE HUDSON, of Blackford County, has been bound over to appear at the October term of the Circuit Court to answer to the charge of poisoning her step-son.

A FOUNTAIN COUNTY man applying for license to marry was told the charge, \$1.25, when he exclaimed: "Good Lord! you don't charge that when a man is hard up, do you?"

A COUPLE of Stones were rolled down the bluffs near Wabash recently. They didn't gather any moss in the way, but Mrs. Stone was considerably banged up. Their buggy upset with them.

NEAR NEWARK, Greene Co., recently, the boiler of a portable saw-mill exploded, instantly killing James Skinner, a farmer, who was at the mill on business. Four of the mill operatives were seriously injured.

GEORGE SIEGLER, a colored lad fifteen years old, fatally shot the bar-keeper of the Laclede House, in Evansville, the other morning, because he charged Sieglers' pal, named Cousins, with stealing from him.

A YOUNG lady by the name of Cornelia Galaway, aged about twenty-six years and living in Carthage, Rush County, in a fit recently fell into a deep drench, and before assistance could arrive died in that condition in a few moments.

CRIME is unusually prevalent in Evansville and the city is overrun with desperado characters. The Grand Jury just adjourned found forty-one indictments—the biggest criminal job ever performed in Vanderburgh County.

THE editor of the Washington Gazette was assaulted recently by the Mayor of that town and knocked down. That Mayor may possess the kicking faculties of a mule, but the chances are that he will regret his exertion in that direction before done with it.

A STATE CONVENTION of colored citizens was recently held in Indianapolis to devise ways and means to redress certain alleged grievances—said grievances being the enforcement of the so-called "Black laws" in certain portions of the State. The convention was organized by the election of Joseph Braboy, of Howard, as President, E. E. Outland, of Marion, as Vice-President, and the usual subordinate officers. Resolutions were adopted calling upon good men of all parties to send men to the next Legislature who will unite for the repeal of the Black laws; approving the President's policy in the Louisiana troubles; insisting upon the admission of Pinchback as United States Senator from that State; asking the Government to protect the colored people of Mississippi from mob violence; demanding the establishment of public schools for the education of colored youth; opposing the color line North and South; approving the call for a National Convention of the race to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1876, etc., etc.

Traveling.

THE great mistake which most people make about traveling is that they travel without any object except that of doing as other people do. They think they must follow certain routes, adhere to a certain routine and see certain things, even if they do not interest them in the least. Those who never care to look at a picture at home spend days in weary dragging themselves through interminable picture-galleries. They may be seen standing bored to death before the masterpieces of Tintoret and Veronese. Those who do not know whether their own parish church is Norman or Tudor, and moreover do not care a straw, spend weeks in rushing from one cathedral town to another, vainly trying to remember which had a campanile and which a baptistery, so that they may have some new dinner talk when they return from abroad. Those who can barely distinguish a manuscript from a printed book will take the greatest trouble to obtain introductions to all the principal librarians in Europe, who will be expected to waste valuable time in showing them treasures which they can neither appreciate nor understand. All this is very foolish, and a useless waste of time and money. Almost every one has some taste, and is capable of enjoying something which traveling can procure for him. If a man is fond of his garden at home, why does he pretend to look at pictures when he goes abroad, instead of trying to see some fine gardens, and to find out what new plants he could acclimatize? He will always be able to get hints, even from those who may not know so much as he does himself, and what he will find still more pleasant, he may air his favorite theories before an audience who have not heard them at every public dinner and every magistrates' meeting in his country for twenty years. If a country gentleman likes to turnip and mangold-wurtzel, and is great upon the fattening of pigs, there is nothing to be ashamed of in so useful a taste; and when he travels let him stop at country places, and see how the inhabitants farm, and find out what different breeds of cattle are kept in different provinces. There is no occasion for him to stare at early stained glass until his eyes ache, or spend hours in the catacombs listening to a lecture on the primitive Christians, when he would rather be in a pie-shop. One man takes an interest in social questions, such as pauperism and compulsory education, but does not in the least care what particular ornament was discovered on the vases last dug up at Pompeii. Why should he pretend to do so? He can easily get introductions to native reformers, who will show him how the poor are housed and take him to as many schools and prisons as he likes to inspect. Another man cares more for a bed, or a butler than for the most hardened criminal or the most illiterate peasant; but he, too, by the operation of the same law, will probably confine his attention to early Italian reliefs and Etruscan inscriptions. When a large party intend to travel together it will save much trouble and fatigue if a couple of the most capable are told off, one to see after the engaging of rooms, the other to order the food required. When a hungry party arrive late at an hotel cold and tired, or hot and tired, as the case may be, it is distressing to see how long they often take to make up their minds what they will have for supper. The weakest and most starving have to wait for the rest. But see a pair of Frenchmen in a similar case. They order provisionally at once the inevitable omelette. A friandaise cold from the table-d'hôte helps them on. Cheese, salad, fruit and some biscuits finish a very sufficient repast before their English fellow-travelers have spelled out half the carte. We may wonder how foreigners can be content to live under "such a government," but they may well wonder how we can continue to exist without finding out how to feed ourselves.—London Saturday Review.

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