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A Probably Innocent Man's Bloodshed.

Grave doubts have been raised as to the guilt of Joel Collins, who was recently killed as one of the Union Pacific train robbers. A prominent law firm at Topeka had retained by the father of Collins, a highly respectable citizen of Dallas, Texas, and sent to investigate the matter, and enough has been learned to justify the statement that Collins could not have been present at the time the train was robbed. He had gone to the Black Hills with a large lot of cattle, and wrote his father he had sold them at twenty-five cents a pound and he received his pay in gold, nearly \$20,000, and from the knowledge of his subsequent movements, he could not have been at the Big Springs robbery. He had amassed a great deal of property at San Antonio by dealing in cattle and thus was placed above suspicion. His conduct when captured at Buffalo is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen into the hands of robbers and determined to resist to the end. His father is determined to vindicate the reputation of his son. The matter will be thoroughly sifted.

American Exhibitors to the Paris Exposition.

A meeting was held in New York on the 11th of prominent merchants, bankers, manufacturers and representative men from nearly every State in the Union interested in the approaching Paris exposition. The following were elected permanent officers of the American Union of Paris exhibitors: Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, president; J. A. T. Goshorn, first vice president; Robert A. Chesebrough, second vice president; August Belmont, treasurer; H. S. Olcott, corresponding secretary. Maxwell Woodhull, Washington, recording secretary. It was explained by the chairman that it was required by the French Government that the applications should be made through an official body or committee. The chair was authorized to appoint a committee to go to Washington and urge upon the President and Congress the acceptance of the invitation of France to take part in the international exhibition, and to make proper provisions for Americans represented there.

Serious state of Affairs in France.

The ministerial papers announced that of the 333 representatives, the winning by the government of 117 is almost certain, while 40 more are favorable, so that the government will have a majority of at least 20. The left, however, still relies confidently on 400 seats. Gambetta is prosecuted for placarding his manifesto to the electors of the 20th arrondissement on the streets, not for its publication. The printers of the manifesto have been summoned before the correctional tribunal. Gambetta will address a great meeting this evening. Six thousand cards of admission have been issued. Every precaution has been taken by the organizers of the meeting to prevent disturbance.

Joseph Surrenders Unconditionally.

Since the first battle of Miles with Joseph's band, the troops have been holding the hostiles in a narrow ravine, and having picked them off from rifle pits, losing only four men themselves. Joseph raised the white flag, advanced in front of the lines, handed his gun to Miles and shook hands with him. The remainder of the command did the same. Forty wounded Indians were found in camp. The number of dead is unknown, as all were buried. The glory of the fight rests with Miles. The intrenchments the Nez Percés were ingeniously constructed. Their bravery was unsurpassed throughout the fight, and they are credited with numerous acts of humanity to wounded whites.

South Carolina Ring.

Congressman Smalls on the 8th had a preliminary examination on the charges against him. Woodruff testified that he paid Smalls \$5,000 as a bribe to vote for a measure before the legislature in 1873. Smalls was held to bail to answer in the circuit court October 22. Maxwell, senator from Marlborough county, in default of bail, was imprisoned on a similar charge. These charges of bribery are connected with the printing swindles of the Republican Printing company, of which Woodruff was head center. His testimony is based upon a memorandum book which he kept in short hand.

The Striking Miners still Making Trouble.

An attempt on the part of the Lackawanna and coal company to work the Pinbrooke colliery near Stranton has exasperated the strikers to a fearful pitch. About twenty men worked in the mine on the 12th and were escorted to and from their homes by a strong military guard. On quitting work they were assailed by the shouts of the mob who assembled in force near the colliery. They were kept back by the soldiers. The colliery is strongly guarded by day and night. The men who worked there appealed for protection to the authorities stating that they were in fear of being murdered in their homes. Detachments have been sent to protect them, and a strong force of military is under arms in the city ready to march at a moment's notice.

Gilman Sentenced for Five Years.

Wm. C. Gilman, the forger of insurance scrip in New York indicted by the grand jury on the 11th, surrendered himself to-day, and appeared before Redford Hackett, where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five years in the State prison. Gilman's counsel read a statement in extenuation, in which Gilman says the decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance had betrayed him. He loved better to give away money than to spend it on himself. His thoughts and interests were more with charitable work. He himself is to blame for his expenses at home and in business. His wife never persuaded him to any extravagance.

Black Hills Republicans.

A convention of Republicans of the Black Hills met in Deadwood on the 11th, for purpose of effecting a permanent party organization and electing a delegate to Washington in the interest of the new territory movement. Delegates from nearly all the mining camps in the Hills were present. E. C. Brearly was elected by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Hayes in his efforts to secure among the people of the United States complete reconciliation of feeling.

Ohio and Iowa State Elections.

The Ohio Democratic majority for Bishop for Governor is claimed will not fall below 25,000 and may reach 28,000 or 30,000. The Democratic majority in the Assembly is 28, and in the Senate 15, giving a majority on joint ballot of 41. The official count will not materially change the above figures. In Iowa the Republican majority is in the neighborhood of 30,000, with Republican gains in the Legislature. In both Iowa and Ohio the vote of the workingmen's ticket was unexpectedly large.

The President in Frederick City, Md.

President Hayes, accompanied by Attorney General Devans, Secretary McCrary, and Hon. W. W. Corcoran of Washington, visited Frederick City on the 11th inst., to attend the fair in progress there, and was hospitably and enthusiastically received by an immense crowd. Hon. John Ritchie delivered a hearty address of welcome to which the President made a cordial response. Attorney General Devans and Secretary McCrary also made speeches.

Nashville Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the board of trade of Nashville on the 10th, resolutions were adopted protesting against the resumption of silver, against contraction and demonetization of silver, against the conversion of the non-interest bearing debt into gold interest bearing bonds, and favoring a law making greenbacks receivable for customs and supplementing the national bank currency with United States treasury notes.

The Fallen Hero's Last Rest.

Gen. Geo. A. Custer's remains were taken to West Point, N. Y., on the morning of the 10th, some 200 people accompanying them. A detachment of cavalry escorted them to the chapel, where a portion of the Episcopal burial service was read, at the conclusion of which the remains were escorted to the cemetery, the band playing a funeral march. At the grave the remainder of the burial service was read, and the infantry fired a salute.

Gov. Wade Hampton's Scoop-net.

G. G. Parker, ex-State treasurer of South Carolina, was arrested on the 12th, in Jersey City, N. J., and lodged in the county jail on a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, charging him with plundering the State. He says he is willing to turn State evidence. He has resided in Jersey City for two years.

Election Riot in Iowa.

A considerable riot occurred at Mosalem township, Dubuque county, Iowa, on the night of the 9th, election night, between Irish and German citizens. Some sixty shots were interchanged and a number wounded. The sheriff and posse from Dubuque had gone to the battle ground.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

An explosion took place on the 11th at a colliery at Pemberton, Lancashire, England. Of over forty men in the pit only five have so far been rescued. Three rescuers were suffocated. Later advices state that forty persons perished by the explosion; only two bodies recovered.

Affairs in China.

The Asiatic Cholera has appeared in Yokohama and Nagasaki. No foreign cases, and among the Japanese the disease is under good control. Ample precautions are taken, and no spread of the epidemic is anticipated. Foreign ships of war have all left the harbors to avoid danger. At Kojoshima the situation is unchanged. A small band of rebels is still unaptured.

A Sample of Black Hills' Road Agents.

The down coach from Deadwood was stopped early on the morning of the 9th, by two road agents, within a quarter of a mile of Lance Creek station, about thirty miles north of Hot Creek, Wyo. There was only one passenger, a lady, who was not molested. No treasure was aboard.

Adjusting the Riot Losses.

At a meeting of merchants who suffered losses by the late riot at Pittsburgh, a committee of three was appointed with power to employ counsel to represent all parties having losses, the expenses incurred to be divided among the claimants in proportion to the amounts involved.

Bonds of the Denomination of \$1,000.

purporting to be issued by the United States of Mexico, and States of San Louis Potosi and Tamaulipas, which have been on the market in Boston some months, and some of which are negotiated, are pronounced forgeries.

Paid to vote or keep silent.

The statement of Wm. M. Tweed, submitted a short time ago to Attorney General Fairchild, has been made public, and contains the names of twenty-one senators paid for votes or silence.

Latest Markets.

GRAIN—Wheat No. 1, hard, \$1.18; No. 1, \$1.16; No. 2, \$1.13; seller October, \$1.10; seller November, \$1.07; No. 3, \$1.09; No. 4, \$1.06; No. 5, \$1.03; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.97; No. 8, \$0.94; No. 9, \$0.91; No. 10, \$0.88; No. 11, \$0.85; No. 12, \$0.82; No. 13, \$0.79; No. 14, \$0.76; No. 15, \$0.73; No. 16, \$0.70; No. 17, \$0.67; No. 18, \$0.64; No. 19, \$0.61; No. 20, \$0.58; No. 21, \$0.55; No. 22, \$0.52; No. 23, \$0.49; No. 24, \$0.46; No. 25, \$0.43; No. 26, \$0.40; No. 27, \$0.37; No. 28, \$0.34; No. 29, \$0.31; No. 30, \$0.28; No. 31, \$0.25; No. 32, \$0.22; No. 33, \$0.19; No. 34, \$0.16; No. 35, \$0.13; No. 36, \$0.10; No. 37, \$0.07; No. 38, \$0.04; No. 39, \$0.01; No. 40, \$0.00. Corn, No. 1, \$0.45; No. 2, \$0.42; No. 3, \$0.39; No. 4, \$0.36; No. 5, \$0.33; No. 6, \$0.30; No. 7, \$0.27; No. 8, \$0.24; No. 9, \$0.21; No. 10, \$0.18; No. 11, \$0.15; No. 12, \$0.12; No. 13, \$0.09; No. 14, \$0.06; No. 15, \$0.03; No. 16, \$0.00. Rye, No. 1, \$0.55; No. 2, \$0.52; No. 3, \$0.49; No. 4, \$0.46; No. 5, \$0.43; No. 6, \$0.40; No. 7, \$0.37; No. 8, \$0.34; No. 9, \$0.31; No. 10, \$0.28; No. 11, \$0.25; No. 12, \$0.22; No. 13, \$0.19; No. 14, \$0.16; No. 15, \$0.13; No. 16, \$0.10; No. 17, \$0.07; No. 18, \$0.04; No. 19, \$0.01; No. 20, \$0.00. Barley, No. 1, \$0.45; No. 2, \$0.42; No. 3, \$0.39; No. 4, \$0.36; No. 5, \$0.33; No. 6, \$0.30; No. 7, \$0.27; No. 8, \$0.24; No. 9, \$0.21; No. 10, \$0.18; No. 11, \$0.15; No. 12, \$0.12; No. 13, \$0.09; No. 14, \$0.06; No. 15, \$0.03; No. 16, \$0.00. Oats, No. 1, \$0.35; No. 2, \$0.32; No. 3, \$0.29; No. 4, \$0.26; No. 5, \$0.23; No. 6, \$0.20; No. 7, \$0.17; No. 8, \$0.14; No. 9, \$0.11; No. 10, \$0.08; No. 11, \$0.05; No. 12, \$0.02; No. 13, \$0.00. Short rib, 8c; short clear, 8 1/2c.

Chicago, \$1.10; @1.10; cash, \$1.09; @1.09; seller October, \$1.07; @1.07; seller November, \$1.06; seller year; No. 3 Chicago, \$1.06; rejected, 95c. Corn, 42 1/2c cash; 42 1/2c seller November. Oats, 23 1/2c cash; 23 1/2c bid seller November. Rye, 53 1/2c; Barley, 60c. Provisions—Pork, \$12.75 cash; \$12.80 seller the year; \$12.87 1/2 @12.90 seller January. Lard, 68.05 cash; 68.25 @68.25 seller year; \$8.90 @8.93 1/2 seller January. Bulk meats—shoulders, 6 1/2c; short rib, 8c; short clear, 8 1/2c.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs the Porte under date of the 5th, as follows: To-day the bulk of the Russian forces fell back to the foot of Karstool, leaving only six battalions entrenched at Kadada. They have thus abandoned their position parallel with our lines. There is no trace of the enemy at Baldoran, Kizilauum or Agluise, they having struck their camps. The enemy's losses during the three days' battle of Yanilar, Guburian and Aladja Dagh, are estimated at ten thousand killed and wounded. Our losses are about two thousand. The Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies.

The insurrection which broke out on the 12th of September in the central districts of Doghestan and gradually extended through the whole of central and southern Doghestan, does not appear to be quelled, as it was thought to be after the defeat of the main body of insurgents, numbering 6,000 by the Russians. An official dispatch from Karajal says a band of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the 30th of September and 3d of October with a loss of 350 killed, wounded and prisoners. Russian loss insignificant. Other bands are still being pursued. Russian estimates place Mukhtar Pasha's losses on the 2d and 3d of October at 6,000.

A Russian official dispatch of the 9th from Karajal says: In consequence of the occupation of our positions by our troops in the recent operations, the enemy last night abandoned most of his positions, including Kizel Tepe, and began retreating. We pursued him and during the night occupied the line of Chadsirah, Sabatan and Kulwerdan.

Mukhtar Pasha's official despatch explains that the battle fought on the 9th near Aladja Dagh was caused by an attempt by the Russians to surprise a corps of observation posted at Koskan, to cover the concentration of his forces at Aladja Dagh. Mukhtar claims he repulsed the Russians with a loss of 1,200 men. The London Times says at St. Petersburg the rate of exchange is 23 pence, the lowest rate since the Crimean war. There seems to have been a kind of panic there, due to the great depreciation of paper currency, which depression threatens temporarily to engulf the nation in bankruptcy.

There can be no doubt that a number of Hungarians really crossed the frontier, but so far nothing is known of their movements. They appear to be nearly all infantry, and should they advance far they will undoubtedly be captured and if they resist be killed or executed as brigands. The Roumanian prefect of the Methuzidie district having gone to Arsova to remonstrate with the authorities, was informed that the greatest service Roumania could do the Austrian government would be to shoot the intruders. The raiders are former Hungarian Republicans.

CONKLING VS. HAYES.

Curtis Attempts to Checkmate Rochester Convention.

In response to a call of the business men of New York, to endorse President Hayes' course, and to offset the action of the Rochester convention, quite a large gathering met in Cooper Institute on the evening of the 10th, where George William Curtis made an address and the following resolutions were adopted:

The citizens of the metropolis have always felt that neither commercial disturbances nor political disorder, neither prosperity or the effects of good government can exist anywhere in the Union without bringing with them immediate evil or good. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent and unquestionable evidence that every clause of the constitution as it is established is to-day accepted by a majority of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve the firmness and fidelity with which the President has kept his public pledges and those of his party as to reform in our civil services. There is no precedent in the political history of our country of self-reformation by a party in power. We tender to the president and to his able advisers our hearty sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the country has reason to congratulate itself on the occurrence of so many physical and political events favorable to a restoration of more wholesome and abiding prosperity than it has ever before enjoyed. The beneficent results of the tidal wave that is rising and unquestionable evidence that every clause of the constitution as it is established is to-day accepted by a majority of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in the candida nominated by the late convention men of integrity and capacity for the places for which they are named. They are in no sense responsible for the errors of the convention, but are entitled upon their fitness and merits to the support of every republican. We endorse them in good faith and will support their election by every honorable means in our power.

A Terrible Shock.

The courier from Helena bearing dispatches, reached Shaw the following day. As the dust-covered horseman approached the quarters, a lady, sitting in front of one of the cottages, with a young babe in her arms, accosted him: "Have you news from the command?" "Yes, madam, I bring dispatches." "Tell me the news, quick!" "A battle was fought on the 9th. Captain Logan and Lieut. Bradley are among the killed." The babe dropped from the nerveless arms and the young mother fell back in a swoon.

It was Mrs. Bradley, the wife of the brave officer first to fall in the recent Indian battle of the Big Hole. —Helena (Montana) Herald.

Test of Affection.

Max Adeler in Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Thorpe is a middle-aged widower, and some time ago he paid his addresses to Mrs. Botts, a widow on the shady side of forty. Thorpe is rich, and after the widow accepted him he began to fear that maybe she had taken him for his money, and so he concluded to test her to ascertain if she really loved himself alone. So one evening when they were sitting together in the parlor, he said to her:

"Hannah, I've something important to tell you, but I am going to do it because I consider it right that you should know it. Hannah, what would you say if I informed you that one of my knee pans is gone, and that I have a patent hinge on that leg?"

"I should say that I care nothing for that, my dear. I have only one toe on my left foot. The others were frostbitten off, and the ankle is all twisted around crooked."

"You don't tell me!" said Thorpe. "Well, but I've something worse than that. I might as well confess now that bald place on top of my head is not really my scalp; I've been trepanned. I have a silver-plated concern set into my skull, a kind of skylight. You can lift it up and see down on the inside of me."

"I'm glad you mentioned it, dear," said the widow, "for it gives me courage to tell you that I haven't a hair of my own on my head. I'm as bald as a chandelier globe."

"Is that so? Gracious! I never should have expected it. But you will be surprised to learn that none of my teeth are natural. All false, and besides that I have to wear an India-rubber thingamajig on my palate to keep it from dropping down."

"I'm very sorry for you, John, but it's some comfort that all my teeth are false, too, and that I am perfectly blind in my right eye. It looks like a good eye, but it absolutely ain't worth a cent."

"Great heavens! Why didn't you tell me of this before?" exclaimed Thorpe. "But while we are on the subject, I will say further that I have chronic torpidity of the liver. How does that strike you?"

"Oh, I don't mind it," said Mrs. Botts. "because I've been bilious and dyspeptic for twenty years, and besides, I am one rib short. It was broken in a railroad accident, and the doctor had to cut it out. I'm subject to fits too."

"This is horrible," said Thorpe. "Mrs. Botts, I think you ought to have mentioned these things to me when I proposed to you. I imagined that I was addressing a woman, a complete human creature. But what are you, Mrs. Botts? Mrs. Botts, you appear to me to be a dilapidated old wreck, with not more than half of the usual machinery about you. It's a wonder to me you don't fall to pieces."

"I am no worse than you are: You said yourself that you had a trap door in the top of your head, and a gum elastic palate."

"Yes; but these things ain't true," said Thorpe. "I only told you about them to see if you really loved me. I'm as sound as a dollar; no inactive liver, or silver-plated skull, or anything. But you seem to be kind of strung together, so's if you should knock against anything you'd scatter around over the carpet. I think you ought to let me off."

"Very well, sir, so I will. But let me tell you that I've got nothing the matter with me, either. I only invented those stories to try you, because I knew you were playing a game over me. Now I know you don't love me. You can go, sir."

"Hannah, I take it all back. I do love you."

"Do you, really? Then I love you more than—"

But no; the curtain had better be drawn right here. The cold and selfish world has no business with such scenes as this. They are to be consolidated early next month.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

Movement for the Improvement of the Mississippi River.

The Mississippi River Improvement Convention met in the Opera House, St. Paul, on the 11th and 12th insts. A large number of delegates were present from St. Louis, New Orleans and many of the leading intermediate points. Hon. Joseph Brown of St. Louis, was chosen permanent president, and the following committee on resolutions selected:

Wisconsin—Charles Seymour, W. T. Price. Illinois—D. S. Harris, Wm. Brown. Iowa—W. B. Budge, Edward Russell. Missouri—John Hogan, D. M. Chambers. Louisiana—L. A. Bush, John W. Augustin. Minnesota—E. M. Wilson, J. Ham Davidson. At large—H. M. Rice, of St. Paul.

During the afternoon the committee reported the following resolutions which were considered at length and finally adopted in the following form:

WHEREAS, The Mississippi river has from the earliest settlement of the country been recognized by all treaties with foreign nations, and by congressional and State legislation as a great national "common highway," and is in fact the great natural artery of commerce for a vast area of country, its converging water courses draining in whole or part eighteen great States of the Union and intersecting the most fertile agricultural States of the West and South, we do hereby declare that the natural and cheapest outlet to the markets of the world;

and WHEREAS, The lessening of the cost of transportation between the producer and consumer is one of the great problems of the age, which if successfully solved would benefit our whole country, and the general government having already commenced the improvement of this great national highway by the construction of jetties at the mouth of the river and of the Des Moines rapids canal, and of various other improvements leaving a comparatively small expenditure necessary to thoroughly improve the navigation of the river from St. Paul to New Orleans; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we, as representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, industrial and navigation interests of the valley of the Mississippi, in convention assembled, urge upon congress the pressing necessity of

passing such acts and making such appropriations as will in the shortest possible time, and in the most economical manner, in all seasons of the year secure a good navigable stage of water from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico, and if practicable, as appears by the recommendation of the senate committee on transportation routes to the seaboard, and by the various reports of distinguished and able officers of the engineer corps of the United States, give a minimum of about five feet from St. Paul to St. Louis; about eight feet from St. Louis to Cairo; and about ten feet from Cairo to New Orleans.

Resolved, 2d. That we respectfully and urgently request congress to adopt such legislation as will best and most speedily secure the end in view, and we ask and insist that in all acts providing for the appropriation of money for internal improvement, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river be kept most prominent as a distinctly national work, and of equal if not of paramount importance to all others, as it will result in the saving of millions of dollars both to producers and consumers annually.

Resolved, 3d. That the president of this convention select an executive committee of nine whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial to congress setting forth more in detail the views of this convention upon this subject and the necessity of this improvement; to call future conventions and publish statistics bearing on this subject, for information of the people and of congress, and in general to be charged with the work of securing unity of purpose and harmony of action among the States, communities, and localities interested herein, and to use all proper means to procure early and favorable action upon this subject by congress.

Resolved, 4th. That we recognize the ability and distinguished services of the officers of the engineer department of the United States in making accurate and laborious surveys and estimates looking to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river in the past, and while we regret that the scantiness of appropriations heretofore made have not been sufficient to carry forward needed improvements, and have greatly crippled and retarded the work, we recognize that much has been accomplished in preparing the way and placing the necessary data at the disposal of congress, and we urge upon congress the necessity, propriety and economy of making prompt appropriations for this work in accordance with the estimates of the engineers in charge thereof, appropriating the amount required to complete and utilize the improvements, section by section, in accordance with their detailed estimates and plans for such improvements.

Resolved, 5th. That congress be requested to cause to be published, maps embodying the most recent information and surveys of the upper Mississippi river.

Resolved, 6th. That in the prosecution of the improvements of the Mississippi river, as requested in the foregoing resolutions, due regard should always be had to the protection and conservation of the manufacturing interests of the said river, and their legitimate development.

Resolved, 7th. That the secretary of this convention cause printed copies of these resolutions to be transmitted to the president of the United States, members of congress and heads of departments, and that all newspapers of the country be requested to publish these resolutions.

Strange Encounter with a Deer.

A young man in Texas recently met with a novel and exciting adventure with a deer. He tells the story in a letter to a friend as follows: This morning I was sauntering along the banks of your romantic stream, and in the absence of a gun, was enjoying a little hunt with my pistol and a hatchet, which I had flung in my belt. Turning around in the stream I saw a short distance in advance two deer standing in the edge of the stream. I quietly crept up and taking careful aim fired, wounding the largest of the two somewhere in the leg. At the crack of my old pistol the deer made a spring for deep water, and I, in the flush of my excitement (my first case of genuine "buck fever") made a leap into the stream in pursuit of my prize. Strange as it may seem, I reached the plunging animal, grasped hold of the tail, and hung there for dear life. The deer, more frightened than hurt, now commenced a voyage of discovery, trying to discover what style of rearing and plunging was best calculated to free itself from the firm grasp of my muscular hand. It swam into deep water and into shallow water, across the stream, up the stream and down the stream, but to no purpose. I could sometimes touch bottom and sometimes couldn't, but I held on all the same. The deer tried to kick me off, but being in the water, the force of its kicking did not avail much.

After towing me all over the stream, and down about a quarter of a mile, the deer seemed to resolve on a new style of tactics. It every little while made a frantic effort to turn about and fight me with its front feet and horns, and I had to do some tall swimming around the circle to prevent the accomplishment of its design. After it had tried this repeatedly, I struck an idea—that as soon as we struck bottom again, and where I thought I could get a footing, to court this turning around motion of the deer and kill the animal with my little hatchet. As we went sailing along through a deep channel I succeeded in getting my hatchet out of my belt, and we soon struck a bar, where we both found good footing. The deer had no sooner touched bottom than it made a turn on me again and I, letting up on the tail, allowed it to turn and come for me, and as it did so I delivered a well poised blow that laid it out. You can well imagine what a blow it must have been when I had drank about three-fourths of a quart of fresh milk before starting on the expedition. After getting my breath a little, I dragged my fine prize ashore, and went back to change my clothes and get a team to take it home. I think that I justly claim the champion's belt until some fellow actually catches a deer in his hat.

The Londonderry Journal gives the following instances of a pulpit bull: "A clergyman preaching a sermon on death, concluded with the following observation: 'But even death, my brethren, so well deserved by mankind for their sins, the wisdom of Providence has, in its paternal kindness, put at the end of our existence; for only think what life would be worth if death were at the beginning!'"