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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS

Grand Jury vs. The Governor.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gov. Hartranft and other State officers who refused to obey the subpoenas of the grand jury, to testify on investigation of the July riots, and against whom attachments were thence directed to issue, was argued before a full bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, on the 1st, the attorney general of the State having had the record of the proceedings certified to this court for the purpose of review, as the case is regarded a very important one. The court room was well filled, and nearly all the leading members of the bar were present. Deputy Attorney General Gilbert made the opening speech, and was followed by district attorney Monteth; Messrs. Shiras and Hunter followed in behalf of the county and the argument closed by Attorney General Lear. The argument was an able one on both sides, and the case being entirely without precedent and the result is awaited with great interest. The court reserves its judgment.

Gov. Hartranft refuses to Obey the subpoena.

The grand jury of Allegheny county Pa. having issued subpoenas to Governor Hartranft, Adjutant General Latta, General Branton and others, to testify in the case of Gen. Pierson, charged with murder, all named having been summoned, all as private citizens responded, except Gov. Hartranft; who sent a letter to the court giving reasons for not responding in person. He disclaims any disrespect to the court or desire to obstruct the administration of justice, but bases his refusal to appear as a witness on the fact that a co-ordinate branch of the government cannot compel the attendance of the executive official thereof.

The French Ministry to Resign.

According to the semi official statements the ministers have all agreed either to meet the chamber of deputies or resign before it assembles, as McMahon may prefer. The Minister states that President McMahon is disposed to try a ministry of the right, supported by a majority of the senate, but if this plan should fail he would appeal to the leaders of the majority in the chamber of deputies. The ministry of the right would not be merely charged to carry on the administration. M. Pouyer Guertier had an interview with the president, supposed to refer to the formation of a ministry of the right.

Still Going for the Ring.

A Columbia, South Carolina, special says the grand jury returned a true bill against L. Cass Carpenter, late revenue collector for the district of South Carolina, for forgery in two instances, and for raising, altering and printing warrants upon the treasurer. A true bill was also found against Robert Smalls, colored congressman from the fifth district, for accepting a bribe of \$5,000 to vote as state senator for the passage of a fraudulent printing appropriation. The case is so clear that he has not appeared at the present session of congress.

The Bankrupt Law.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce of New York on the 1st, the executive committee presented a report on the advisability of repealing the bankrupt law. The report is adverse to repeal, but favors a modification of the present law. A memorial had been prepared requesting congress to appoint a commission to enquire into the workings of the present law with authority to recommend amendments and also request that the commission be in part merchants. The report was adopted.

Senator Patterson's Case.

The case of Senator Patterson has been further postponed by agreement of counsel at the request of Attorney general of South Carolina, who was unable to get to Washington on the 31st, on account of official business. The case will not again be heard until some time after the 10th of November, the exact time to be agreed upon hereafter, with the express understanding that no further requisition be made or charge pressed during the pendency of the present proceedings before Judge Humphreys.

A Praiseworthy Official.

A Virginia, Nevada, dispatch of the 29th, says a number of convicts in the penitentiary at Carson attempted to break out, seized Matthewson, the deputy warden, and holding him before them to intimidate the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Matthewson three times ordered the guards to fire, and they finally obeyed, severely wounding Matthewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered. No escapes.

President Hayes in Richmond.

The President, accompanied by secretaries Sherman, Thompson, and Attorney General Devens, left Washington for Richmond, Va. on the morning of the 30th, and arriving there, was met with an imposing demonstration of welcome, in which it is stated at least 50,000 persons participated, despite the heavy rain storm then prevailing.

A Fearful Retribution.

Owen Wright, colored, who brutally outraged a white married lady, about a month ago, near Crawford, Ala., was on the 2nd, taken from jail by a party of 100 citizens, who carried him to the woods and, it is said, burned him. His victim fully identified him.

Death of Gen. Forest.

Gen. Bineford Forest, the great Confederate cavalry officer, died at 7:30 on the evening of the 29th, at the residence of his brother, Col. Jesse Forest, on Union street in Memphis, Tenn.

A Dark Horse Comes Forward.

The President has nominated John Welch, of Pennsylvania, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain,

and George L. Norton, of Louisiana supervising-inspector of steamboats for the tenth division.

A Pretty Strong Wind.

A passenger train on the Utah Central railway, coming south on the forenoon of the 30th, when near Farmington was lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over. Coals from the stoves were scattered through the cars, but the fire was put out before damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt but are expected to recover.

A Fearful Mine Explosion.

A terrible mine explosion has occurred in the High Blantyne colliery, Scotland. The work of rescue occupied several days, and it was finally ascertained that two hundred and fifty lives were lost.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

It is officially confirmed that Osman Pasha with forty battalions effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha's army which is now concentrated in strong position at Kaproki. A dispatch from Erzeroum says it is rumored that the Russians from Ardahan are advancing on Otdi. A special dated the 28th reports the situation very critical. A great battle is imminent at Kaproki. Gen. Nibah, a Pole, is appointed Sultan Pasha's chief of staff. Gen. Nimra, a Belgian, is to command the cavalry division at Rsgrad.

A special from Paredin contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gurnji Dubrik, October 24th, was at least 4,000 killed besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice luring them under a destructive fire by displaying a white flag.

It is officially announced the brigade which was entrenched at Telescho has been dispersed by the Russians. Chevket Pasha is fortifying the neighborhood of Archanie. Sultan Pasha telegraphs confirmation of reports that the Russian army of the Dobudscha is marching to Kuzghim, near Sillistria.

An effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahova road. The Roumanian force between the rivers Vid and Iska Nov. 1st made a reconnaissance along the Danube in the direction of Rahova. At Vadeni they found a Turkish detachment occupying some earthworks, and after a brief cannonade the Turkish magazine exploded and the garrison retreated in the direction of Rahova. Two companies of Roumanians occupy the redoubts.

The attack on Telische simultaneously with the capture of Dubrik on the 24th ult., was repulsed with a loss of a thousand men. The loss at Dubrik was 3,000 men. Every brigade and regiment commander was killed or wounded, and as nearly all the officers of the Guards are personally known at headquarters the fact that 200 officers had been played hors du combat, has cast a gloom over the staff at Dagoi.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE, Oct. 29.—Bills were introduced to provide for the coinage of silver dollars and making the same legal tenders. The Vice President laid before the senate a joint resolution of the Wisconsin legislature, asking increased postal facilities in that State, in favor of legislation to improve the condition of the Oneida tribe of Indians, asking the right of way and a grant of land for a railroad in the northern part of the State from St. Paul, Minn., the Falls of Sault Ste. Marie, Wis. for an appropriation to aid in the survey of the St. Croix river. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Oct. 20th.—A large number of bills relating to financial and tariff matters were introduced and referred, after which Speaker Randall announced his committee assignments as follows: The following is the organization of the committee of Elections—Harris, Virginia, chairman; Springer, Ill.; Candler, Ga.; Turner, Pa.; Cobb, Ind.; Williams, Ala.; Ellis, La.; Waite, Conn.; Thornburg, Tenn.; Cox, O.; Hickey, N. Y.

Ways and Means—Wood, N. Y. chairman; Tucker, Va.; Sawyer, O.; Robinson, N. C.; Harris, Ga.; Gibson, La.; Phelps, Conn.; Kelley, Pa.; Garfield, O.; Burchard, Ill.; Banks, Mass.

Appropriations—Atkins, Tennessee, chairman; Blount, Ga.; Singleton, Miss.; Clymer, Pa.; Hewitt, N. Y.; Sparks, Ill.; Durham, Ky.; Hale, Me.; Foster, O.; Smith, Pa.; Baker, Ind.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, of Missouri, chairman; Ewing, of Hardensburg, N. J.; Yeates, N. C.; Hartsell, Ill.; Bell, Ga.; Hart, N. Y.; Eames, R. I.; Chittenden, N. Y.; Fort, N. Y.; Phillips, Kan.

Pacific Railroad—Potter, N. Y., chairman; Throckmorton, Tex.; Morrison, Ill.; House, Tenn.; Luttrell, Cal.; Landers, Conn.; Chalmers, Miss.; Elain, La.; O'Neill, Pa.; Blair, N. H.; Caswell, Wis.; Cole, Mo.; Rice, Mass.

Claims—Bright, Tenn., chairman; Warner, Ct.; Davis, N. C.; Reilly, Pa.; Dickey, O.; Henry, Mo.; Lockwood, N. Y.; Henderson, Ill.; Ellsworth, Mich.; Lindsey, Mo.; Cummings, Ia.

Commerce—Ragan, Texas, chairman; Felton, Ga.; Rea, Mo.; Roberts, Md.; Ross, N. J.; Kenna, W. Va.; Hunter, Ind.; Dunnell, Minn.; Hubbell, Mich.; Overton, Pa.

Public Lands—Morrison, Ill., chairman; Fuller, Ind.; Ganz, Ark.; Clark, Mo.; Wright, Pa.; Hewitt, Ala.; Smith, Ga.; Ketchum, N. Y.; Pacheco, Cal.; Sapp, Ia.; Welch, Neb.; Kidder, D. T.

Postoffices and Post Roads—Waddell, N. C., chairman; Slemmons, Ark.; Caldwell, Tenn.; Giddings, Texas; Garth, Ala.; Quinn, N. Y.; Morey, Miss.; Cannon, Ill.; Freeman, Pa.; Williams, N. Y.; Townsend, Ohio.

District of Columbia—Williams, Mich., chairman.

Judiciary—Knott, Ky., chairman; Lynde, Wis.; Harris, Va.; Hartridge, Ga.; Slinger, Pa.; McMahon, Ohio; Culbertson, Texas; Frye, Maine; Butler, Mass.; Conger, Mich.; Lapham, N. Y.

War Claims—Eden, Ill., chairman; Cabell, Va.; Luttrell, Cal.; Shelley, Ala.; Caldwell, Ky.; Vieder, N. Y.; Reilly, Pa.; Oliver, Iowa; Thonapson, Pa.; Keifer, Ohio; Robinson, Ind.

Public Expenditures—Hatcher, Mo., chairman; Hartsell, Ill.; Fridmore, Va.; Finley, O.; Davidson, Fla.; Benedict, N. Y.; Manning, Miss.; Baker, N. Y.; Kelgibley, Mich.; Burdick, Iowa; Bayne, Pa.

Private Land Claims—Gunter, Ark., chairman.

Manufactures—Wright, Pa., chairman; Dibley, Tenn.; Warner, Conn.; Wilson, W. Va.; Hiron, Ala.; Davidson, Fla.; Harrison, Ill.; Peddell, N. J.; Ilmer, Mo.; Tipton, Ill.; Bacon, N. Y.

Agriculture—Cutler, N. J., chairman; Glover, Mo.; Fridmore, Va.; Covert, N. Y.; Alken, S. C.; Finley, O.; Steele, N. C.; Denney, Ia.; Hayes, Ill.; Watson, Pa.; Calkins, Ind.

Indian Affairs—Scales, N. C., chairman; Boone, Ky.; Hooker, Miss.; Morgan, Mo.; Throckmorton, Tex.; Gunter, Ark.; Beebe, N. Y.; Page, Cal.; Van Voorhees, O.; Townsend, N. Y.; Stewart, Minn.; Ferrin, Idaho.

Military Affairs—Banning, O., chairman; Marsh, Pa.; Williams, Delaware; Doble, Tenn.; Clark, N. Y.; Evans, S. C.; Bragg, Wis.; Straub, White, Pa.; McCook, N. Y.; Marsh, Ill.

Naval Affairs—Rosa, N. J., chairman; Douglas, Va.; Scales, N. C.; Hinkle, Me.; Jones, N. H.; Culbertson, Texas; Turner, Ky.; Callahan, Ind.; Bundy, Ky.; Evans, Pa.; Simola, S. C.

Naval Affairs—Whitthorne, chairman; Mills, Texas; Goode, Va.; Willis, N. Y.; Jones, N. H.; Morse, Mass.; Kimmell, Md.; Harris, Mass.; Danford, O.; Haines, Pa.; Hanna, Ind.

Foreign Affairs—Swain, Md., chairman; Cox, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ind.; Forney, Ala.; Schlesinger, Texas; Bridges, Pa.; Wilson, W. Va.; Monroe, O.; Williams, Wis.; Crapo, Mass.; Killmer, Pa.

Territories—Franklin, Missouri, chairman; Riddle, Tenn.; Mills, Texas; Turney, Pa.; Jones, Ala.; Maudrew, Miss.; Morse, Mass.; Bagley, N. Y.; Reed, Me.; Aldrich, Ill.; Neal, Ohio; Maginnis, Montana.

Revolutionary pensions and war of 1812—McKay, Pa., chairman.

Invalid pensions—Rue, Ohio, chairman; Hewitt, Ala.; Riddle, Tenn.; Walsh, Md.; Mackey, Pa.; Crittenden, Mo.; Covert, N. Y.; Sintonson, N. J.; Rainey, S. C.; Joyce, Vt.; Powers, Me.

Railways and Canals—Schleischer, Texas, chairman; Cabell, Va.; Crittenden, Mo.; Shelly, Ala.; McKonzie, Ky.; Muller, N. Y.; Clark, N. J.; Evans, Ind.; Mitchell, Pa.; Camp, N. Y.; Haselton, Wis.

Mines and Mining—Boebe, N. Y., chairman; Davis, N. C.; Felton, Ga.; Collins, Pa.; Boone, Ky.; Jones, Ala.; Rea, Mo.; Wren, Nev.; Randolph, Tenn.; Shallenberger, Pa.; Stone, Mich.; Stevens, Arizona.

Education and Labor—Goode, Va., chairman; Fuller, Ind.; Southard, O.; Willis, Ky.; Manning, Miss.; Wright, Tenn.; Bell, Ga.; Loring, Mass.; Campbell, Pa.; Hungerford, N. Y.; Haskell, Kan.

Revision of Laws—Walsh, Md., chairman; Walker, Va.; Bland, Mo.; Bicknell, Ind.; Herbert, Ala.; Welles, Ky.; Cravens, Ark.; Field, Mass.; Clark, Iowa; Leonard, La.; McKinley, O.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Stephens, Ga., chairman; Marsh, Pa.; Vance, N. C.; Clark, Mo.; Knapp, Ill.; Mulrow, Miss.; Clark, Ky.; Darrall, La.; Brewer, Mich.; Ryan, Kan.; Dwight, N. Y.

Patents—Vance, N. C., chairman; Douglas, Va.; Clark, Ky.; Smith, Ga.; Aiken, S. C.; Towns, Ind.; Cutler, N. J.; Ward, Pa.; Pollard, Mo.; Briggs, N. H.; Willis, Mich.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Cook, Ga., chairman.

Roberts, Md., chairman.

Milroy, Cobb, Md., chairman.

Expenditures of State Department—Springer, Ill., chairman; Walker, Va.; Mayham, N. Y.; Dunnell, Minn.; Bayne, Pa.

Expenditures of Treasury Department—Glover, Mo., chairman; Harris, Ga.; Forney, Ala.; Ganz, Ark.; Veeder, N. Y.; Dickey, O.; Bagley, N. Y.; White, Ind.; Jorgensen, Va.

Expenditures War Department—Blackburn, Ky., chairman; Candler, Ga.; Rice, O.; Darrell, La.; Eames, R. I.

Expenditures Navy Department—Willis, N. Y., chairman; Whitthorne, Tenn.; Carlisle, Ky.; Page, Cal.; Hubbell, Mich.

Expenditures Post Office Department—Williams, Ala., chairman; Williams, Mich.; Caldwell, Ky.; Wilson, Pa.; Brogdon, N. Y.

Expenditures Interior Department—Sparks, Ill., chairman; Robbins, N. C.; Lockwood, N. Y.; Olivier, Iowa; Willis, Mich.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Lynch, Wis., chairman.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Bragg, Wis., chairman; Dunham, Ky.; Eden, Ill.; Hardenbergh, N. J.; Hartridge, Ga.; Evans, S. C.

Reform in Civil Service—Harrison, Ill., chairman; Hewitt, N. Y.; Cook, Ga.; Garth, Ia.; Cravens, Ark.; Henry, Md.; Morgan, Mo.; Price, Ia.; James, N. Y.; Pugh, N. J.; Sexton, Ind.

Mississippi Levees—Robertson, La., chairman; Mosher, N. C.; Foy, Miss.; Young, Tenn.; Knapp, Ill.; Landers, Conn.; Martin, W. V.; Erret, Pa.; Pound, Wis.; Robinson, Mass.; Bisbee, Fla.

Rules—The Speaker, Stephens, Ga.; Sawyer, O.; Banks, Mass.; Garfield, O.

Revision of the law regulating counting of electoral votes etc.—Southard, Ohio, chairman; Hutton, Va.; Patten, N. Y.; House, Tenn.; Bicknell, Ind.; Herbert, Ala.; Carlisle, Ky.; Butler, Wis.; Brown, Ind.; Bragden, N. C.; Sampson, Iowa.

Printing—Singleton, Miss., chairman.

Enrolled bills—Hamilton, Ind., chairman.

Library—Cox, N. Y., chairman; Mills of Texas.

SENATE, Oct. 30.—A resolution authorizing the presiding officer to appoint a select committee on the subject of ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of President and vice President, was agreed to. Mr. Coker introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Texas for repelling invasions of Indians and Mexicans which was referred. The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE, Oct. 30.—Not in session.

SENATE, Oct. 31.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred, the most important of which was one by Mr. Burnside to remove all restrictions regarding the enlistment of colored citizens in the army. The bill strikes out the word "color" and abolishes all distinctions on account thereof in the army. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Oct. 31.—Mr. Butler offered a resolution for a committee of seven to enquire into the ventilation of the hall of the house, also into the practicability of changing its location so as to bring into it light and air without knocking the one and straining the other through stained glass. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Ewing from the committee on banking and currency reported a bill repealing the third section of the act known as the resumption act, Jan 14th, 1875. Mr. Fort presented a minority report repealing all that part of the act which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and recirculate greenback currency. After considerable skirmishing a motion to recommit the bill was agreed to when Mr. Ewing to test the sense of the House moved to reconsider. On the question of laying this latter motion on the table the yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas 116 nays 138. The bill was now in Mr. Ewing's hands for action at any time. Adjourned.

SENATE, Nov. 1.—The Vice President appointed Mr. Withers a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute. Several bills were referred when the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 1st.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Cabell for the compensation of owners of cotton or tobacco seized by the United States after April 10th, 1865. Mr. Goode offered a resolution commending the president for withdrawing troops from the South. Mr. Ewing called up his motion to reconsider the vote recommitting his bill for the repeal of the resumption act. After some discussion it was strikingly a motion to recommit the bill was agreed to when Mr. Ewing to test the sense of the House moved to reconsider. On the question of laying this latter motion on the table the yeas and nays were called and resulted yeas 116 nays 138. The bill was now in Mr. Ewing's hands for action at any time. Adjourned.

SENATE, Nov. 2.—Senator McDonald, Davis of Illinois, Burnside, Bayard, Cameron of Pa., and Booth were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of late Senator Morton, after which the Senate sat in further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned to the 6th.

HOUSE, Nov. 2.—Mr. Wood, of New York attempted to offer several resolutions looking to investigations which were cut off by objections. Mr. Atkins reported the army appropriation bill. It appropriates \$25,723,000. Representative Banning introduced a bill to fix the pay of letter carriers.

The bill for the repeal of the resumption act coming up with the morning hour, representative Ewing asked consent to accept representative Fort's bill which allows free banking as a substitute for the committee's. Objection being made, representative Fort offered his bill as an amendment. The yeas and nays being called in a motion to lay on the table consumed the morning hour. Resolutions for adjournment to Wednesday and Monday being voted down, the house appointed a committee to attend Senator Morton's funeral and adjournment.

Death of Senator Morton.

Indianapolis Telegram, Nov. 1st.

Senator Morton died at 8:35 p. m. About noon Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the senator for about one hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. Before five o'clock it became evident he had entered upon his last hour on earth. He had rested the greater portion of the day in a half sitting position. As he grew weaker the supporting pillows were withdrawn so that he lay prone upon the bed. A deep silence now pervaded the room and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once when the Senator exclaimed, "I am dying," his sister in law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired, you are not afraid to die, Oliver? He indicated no by shaking his head. Soon a terra similar exclamation, question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed "I am dying, I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on he was difficult to discover that life remained. On the doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of wife and sons became fixed on the face of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry towards the doctor, until his further announcement. "It is over." The widow clasped her sons to her, exclaiming "My darling boys!" The friends withdrew quietly, but in tones never to be forgotten, leaving them after a time, when they were led tenderly from the room. This evening, by direction of the mayor, the city bells have been tolled 54 strokes, indicating the death of the Senator's age. The bells will also be tolled each day at noon until after the funeral.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Tributes of respect to Senator Morton are very numerous. Both the President and Vice President sent telegrams of condolence to the family of the deceased, and both branches of Congress adopted resolutions on the subject. The Senate and House each appointed a committee of seven to attend to the funeral, and the Senate adjourned until after the funeral. The President issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, November 2.—I lament the sad occasion which makes it my duty to testify the public respect for the eminent citizen and distinguished statesman whose death yesterday, at his home in Indianapolis, has been made known to the people by telegraphic announcement. The services of Oliver P. Morton to the nation in the difficult and responsible administration of the affairs of the State of Indiana as its governor at a critical juncture of the civil war can never be over-valued by his countrymen. His long service in the senate has shown his great power as a legislator and as the leader and chief councillor of the political party charged with conduct of government during that period of all times and at all times he has been able, strenuous and faithful in the public service, and his fame with his countrymen rests upon a secure foundation. The several executive departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation.

R. B. HAYES.

President of the United States.

At Indianapolis, the State and local offices were all closed until after the funeral. The body lay in state in the rotunda of the State House on Sunday with a military guard of honor surrounding. In various cities of the country meetings have taken place and resolutions regretting the affliction and eulogizing the deceased were passed.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Oliver Perry Morton was the grandson of an English emigrant to New Jersey. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, whither his parents had early removed, Aug. 4, 1825. His father was a hard working man of small means, and the boy left school at the age of 15, and was apprenticed to a hatter. But so well did he employ his spare time in study that four years later, in January, 1843, he entered Miami university, at Oxford, O. Here he was noticeable as an earnest student, and the best extemporaneous debater in the institution.

He remained at the university only two years, and immediately became a student in the law office of the Hon. John S. Newman, of Centreville, Ind. According to his instructor, he was a very thorough reader, and possessed in a remarkable degree the power of thinking at all times and at all places. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and at once came in contact with many of the most eminent barristers of the state. His progress toward success was steady and rapid. Five years later, at the early age of 29, he was elected by the legislature a circuit judge. He filled the place creditably, but left it at the end of a year. The bench was too quiet a place for him. He was of a controversial turn of mind; he was fond of the fray; he was conscious of his forensic abilities, and the studious and impassive occupation of a judge was not congenial to him. He returned to the bar, and was possessed of a lucrative practice within ten years from the time of his admission. He was on one side or the other of nearly every important case tried in Wayne and the neighboring counties.

Senator Morton was brought up a democrat, but as such he took no active part in politics. The repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854 made a republican and a politician of him. He was one of three delegates from Indiana to the Pittsburg convention of 1856, the cradle of the infant republican party. This convention paved the way for the Philadelphia convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton.

The same year the republicans of Indiana held a state convention. It was necessary for it to put forward as candidates for governor a man who, though certain to be beaten, would make a sturdy fight, and introduce the new party to the public in a creditable way. The onerous distinction of the gubernatorial nomination was given to Mr. Morton, then only 33 years old. He canvassed the state vigorously, speaking in all the prominent places, though he was not disappointed in his expectation of being beaten, he made his lasting reputation as a stump speaker, and gave his party much prestige.

For the next four years he took little part in politics, but in 1859 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, and was elected by ten thousand majority. A few days after his inauguration Gov. Lane was elected United States senator, and Mr. Morton became governor of Indiana.

Previous to this, Nov. 22, 1860, Mr. Morton made a speech to a mass-meeting in Indianapolis that drew to him the gaze of all American and all foreigners interested in American affairs. It was the first time that the coercion policy of the south had been boldly and openly advocated. He threw on the south the responsibility for whatever might follow by declaring coercion was the only enforcement of the law, and that there would be no coercion till the law was violated. He plainly avowed a preference for secession won by arms to secession peaceably gained; for if the nation was defeated in the attempt to prevent secession it would still maintain the doctrine of national unity, while if one state was allowed quietly to withdraw the whole claim to national unity would be waived. Abraham Lincoln said of the speech, "It covers the whole ground, and declares the whole policy of the government. It is the policy I shall pursue from the first."

Mr. Morton became governor Jan 16, 1861, and spent three months in successful reformation and reorganization of the state's civil administration.

The attack on Fort Sumter called him to the discharge of duties falling little short of those of a military dictator. On the 15th of April Mr. Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, but before Gov. Morton had heard of this he offered the president, by telegram, ten thousand men. The state's quota was six regiments, and on the following day the governor issued his call for them. The state treasury contained less than \$15,000. The state had no militia, and hardly any arms or military stores, but recruits poured in and were rapidly organized into regiments. Anticipating a call for more men, he began organizing six more regiments. On April 24 the legislature met and appropriated \$1,740,000 for military purposes. Ten days from the issue of the president's call the state's quota was filled. A few days later the governor bought a quantity of Belgian muskets in Canada and ordered a dozen pieces of artillery from a Cincinnati foundry. In May the Indiana levies went to West Virginia, and at once engaged in hostilities.

In 1864 Morton was re-elected governor over the present Senator McDonald by a majority of more than twenty thousand. A republican legislature was elected. It appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the financial bureau, and they were found entirely correct.

In 1865 Gov. Morton went to Europe for a few months' recreation. In 1866 he opened the state campaign with a speech on the political situation which was circulated as a campaign document to the extent of three million copies. The legislature elected in 1866 was republican and it elected Gov. Morton United States Senator, and he took his seat in the senate March 4, 1867.

Senator Morton was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, and was subsequently a member of the famous eight-to-seven commission. Though a thorough adherent of Grant's military policy at the south, he wrote a letter last May giving in his adhesion to Hayes' policy, but rather as a necessity under the circumstances than as anything at all desirable in itself.

In financial matters he was above reproach. He was charged with dishonesty only once, and then to the utter discomfiture of his enemies. But whatever has been thought of him socially or politically, none can deny that for over sixteen years he has been one of the most prominent figures on the political stage, and one of the most successful politicians of our history. For twenty-three years in one capacity or another he has been a leader of the republican party.

Wander Upon Wander.

Given Away.—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Supernatural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fables, Enchantments, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 783 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Vienna Kola.

To one quart of four add two teaspoonful of Dooley's Yeast Powder, stir thoroughly, put in a little salt, and rub a tablespoonful of lard or butter through the flour; use enough sweet milk for a soft dough, roll out and cut with a round cutter; fold over like a turn-over, wetting the edges with milk to make them adhere; wash over with milk to give them a gloss; place in a pan so they will not touch each other, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes. They are delicious.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts is evident in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.