The Princeton Union.

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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

The Grain Trade of England.

The Mark Lane Express Weekly *Review* of the grain trade says: The cereal yield is turning out very deficient throughont the country. Supplies of home grown grain are moderate, both at Mark Lane and in country markets, and the English wheat is generally in a deteriorated condition The smallness of supplies may be accounted to some extent by the fact that the present price of wheat offers little inducements, to farmers to thresh whereas barley is steadily improving and there has been more disposition to market this than wheat. The meagre supplies of the the latter are an indication of an expectation of higher prices later on. Imports into London last week were again unusually heavy, returns of Monday showing the arrival of over 100,000 quarters, a large proportion of which consisted of Russian wheat, shipments of which may be prolonged by the mildness of the season. Indian wheat is coming in freely Supplies received from those two sources added to vast shipments from American Atlantic ports, still better trade, although during the past fortnight it has exercised less depression owing to the unsatisfactory yield of the home crop upon threshing. There has been a fair consumptive demand for most cases of wheat off standard. Values remain stationary. Higher rates are demanded for Maize which have checked inquiry, but this article is still firm, while six pence to a shilling per quarter more has been paid for grinding barley. Oats trade slow, but late rates maintained.

Kicking Against the Five Million Award.

A Halafax special gives the full text of the award of the fishery commission. Kellogg's dissent is as follows: The United States commissioner is of the opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred upon the United States by said treaty, and he cannot, therefore, concur in the conclusion announced by his colleagues, and the American commissioner deems it his duty to state further that it is questionable whether it is competent for the board to make an award under the treaty, except with the unanimous consent of its members. Signed, E. H. Kellogg. Judge Foster agent of the United States government, said: I have no instruction from the government of the United States as to the course to be pursued in the contingency of such a result as is just announced, but if I were to accept in silence a paper signed by two commissioners, it might be claimed hereafter, as the agent of the United States, I have acquiesced in treating it as a valid award. Against such an inference it seems to me my duty to guard. I therefore make this statement which I desire to have placed on record.

Riddling a Stage Coach with Bullets.

On the 22d the outgoing Bismarck coach was attacked by Indians near Sulphur Springs station, about fifty miles from Deadwood, D. T. They fired a volley at the driver and passengers, but all escaped unhurt by leaving the coach and taking to the bluffs. The Indians captured the coach and horses. They ransacked the mail bags, and tried, but unsuccessfully, to open the treasure box. They killed two of the horses and decamped with the other two. Several miners from the surrounding camps are reported missing, and fears are entertained that they have fallen victims to the red-skins, who are again in that vicinity in considerable numbers. It is the opinion of the best informed that these Indians are part of the large body that are moving from the Red Cloud agency to the Missouri river, and doubtless the same who attacked Lieut. Kislingbury.

Pacific Cable Company.

The Trans-Pacific Cable company for laying a telegraph cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via the Hawaiian islands, organized on the 14th. President, Leland Stanford; vice presidents, C. C. Morens and John T. Miller; secretary, A. S. Hallidie; treasurer, Mark McDonald; directors, George S. Dodge, Wm. Norris, Eugene Sullivan, William Irwin, O. H. LaGrange, D. L. McDonald, Wm. Simon, Frank Pixley, N. K. Maston all of California, Henry O'Reilley of New York James C. Flood was elected director, but has not yet signified his acceptance. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Vice President Dorens will save in a few weeks to secure the necessary franchises from the Hawaiian, Japan and Chinese governments.

Ohio Public Works Abandoned.

The lessees of the public works have discharged all their employes in Ohio and abandoned the works to the State, in accordance with their notice to the board of public works served some time ago. The lessees claim that the vacation of certain portions of the canal by State authority has materially injured their business, and justifies them in refusing to act further under their lease. The board of public works have been in session here all day considering what shall be done in the premises, but no conclusion has yet been reached. Attorney General Little has given an opinion that the lessees cannot abandon the works for the causes named by them, and advises the board to take no official action on their communication.

National Grange Officers.

The National Grange in session at Cincinnati on the 27th, elected officers as follows: Master, Adams of Minnesota; overseer, Woodman of Michigan; lecturer, Mortimer, of Cincinnati; steward, Hanghan of Iowa; assistant steward, Simmes, of Kansas; chaplain, Forsythe, of Illinois; treasurer, McDowell of New York; secretary, Kelly of Louisville; gate keeper, Dinwiddie of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. Adams of Minnesota; Pomona, Mrs. Woodman of Michigan; Flora Mrs. Moore of Indiana; lady assistant steward, Mr. Hall of Louisville.

A New Kind of "Porker."

Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia, denies the statement going the rounds of the press to the effect that he had discovered, in Texas, a new vairety of hog with the hoofs uncleft. The professor says he has known of its existence in the country many years, and is well aware it has been in the books a long time. The variety is, however, an interesting one in an evolutionary point of view, and some remarks of his to this effect in a letter to some one probably gave rise to the impression that is now.

Mutual Naturalization Treaty.

A Berlin correspondent says: Negotiations between Germany and the United States for a mutual naturalization treaty to supersede the treaties now in force with the separate German States are for a treaty on a much wider basis than has hitherto been stated. The treaty is to settle international questions which have hitherto caused a misunderstanding, each as naturalization, extradition, commercial intercourse, the marriage law and protection of trade marks.

The National Grange.

The National Grange met at the Grand Hotel Cincinnati, on the 21st. Delegates were present from all the States. The main part of the work must of necessity be devoted to the crystalization and systematization of grange work, and a decision must be reached whether there be any longer a National Grange, and if so, what shall be its functions, power and limitations.

At the national grange in morning session, the committee on lecturers stated that the services of lecturers were much sought and recommended the subject to the careful consideration of the executive committee on constitution recommended an amendment, giving one representative from each State, and one vote for each 10,000 additional. This recommendation is now before the grange.

Grain Trade of the Lakes.

Total receipts of grain at the port of Buffalo from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, exclusive of flour, were 60,000,521 bushels; receipts of flour, 624,000 barrels. Total shipments of grain by canal this season, 48,000,632 bushels. All the boats that left port on the morning of the 30th returned toward evening with the exception of the propellers City of Duluth and A. N. Ketchum. The official closing of the Welland canal is set down for the 1st inst. It is thought likely not to take place as there are many vessels bound down requiring passage.

Strike of English Operative.

A thousand cotton operatives have struck at Mossley, and a general strike is threatened if the proposed reduction of wages is enforced. The Barsley weavers have resolved that it would be better to strike than allow the masters to glut the markets by means of reduced wages. A reduction of the number of hours of labor is suggested by the same weavers as a remedy for the present trouble. Several hundred workmen are suffering in consequence of the stoppage of the iron works in the forest of Dean district, which belong to the crown. They have petitioned the queen for assistance.

Indian Depredations in the Black Hills.

The Deadwood Evening Times says reports reached that city on the morning of Dec 1st, that Indians were numerous in the vicinity of Redwater, and had commenced depredations by killing a ranchman whose name it is impossible to learn, other than Hank. The particulars of the shooting were unknown, as he had gone out on an expedition alone and was not seen again until his corpse was discovered near the mouth of the Spear Fish.

England's Labor Troubles.

The cotton masters of northeast Lancashire conferred with deputations from the numerous operatives' societies at Manchester on the 20th, and it was at last amicably arranged that wages should be reduced five per cent. on January 2d, if the trade meanwhile shows no signs of improvement. The executive committee of the London master builders' association have confirmed the resolution that a conference with the striking masons would be useless.

Safely Jailed.

Frank Rand, the notorious outlaw, arrived at Galesburg Ill., from St. Louis in charge of officers on the morning of the 28th and was safely incarcerated in the presence of a large crowd. The grand jury the same day found two indictments for murder against the prisoner and he was taken into court and had counsel appointed to defend him. He maintained an air of bravado throughout.

Death Penalty Abolished.

In the chamber of deputies at Rome, N. Y. during a debate on the penal code, a clause abolishing capital punishment was adopted by a large majority. Several deputies afterwards urged that the government should insert a clause in future extradition treaties exempting criminals under sentence of death from liability to extradition.

Shot Without Provocation.

On the morning of the 30th in Philadelphia, John H. Brown, colored, shot Wm. Kelley, while riding in a street car. The ball entered the right cheek and lodged in the back of his neck. The wound is probably not fatal. The assailant had been drinking and shot Kelley without any provocation.

A French Conundrum.

The newspapers of Paris are discussing whether the army will support MacMahon or the republicans in case of a conflict. Manuscript placards, insulting or threatening President MacMahon, have been posted and a hundred persons were arrested on the 26th for drunkenness, raising seditious cries and insulting or resisting the police.

A Banquet to Joseph.

On the 21st, the citizens of Bismarck gave a banquet at the Sheridan House to Joseph and three other Nez Perces chiefs. Joseph and Shaved Head made speeches and after dinner a reception was held in the parlors of the hotel where many ladies attended and shook the captive chiefs by the hand.

Champion Rowing Match.

Trickett, the Australian champion oarsman, having challenged the world to a three mile race for five thousand pounds, to be rowed in any country, Courtney, of Auburn, N. Y., accepts to row in the United States for this amount or more, and will pay Trickett's expenses to this country in the event of Trickett's defeat.

Marriage in High Life.

The marriage of the duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings, was solemnized at the Oratory Brampton, England, on the 21st. The scene and the ceremony were of a brilliancy and impressiveness hardly surpassable. The service was performed by the bishops of Southwark, Nottingham and Port Louis.

"Miles' Captured Braves."

The Nez Perces ndians, captured by Gen. Miles, including Chief Joseph, arrived at Fort Leavenworth Kansas, on the evening of the 25th, and were placed in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, where they will be kept until a reservation in the Indian Territory is provided for them.

The Grover Investigation Perjury.

A Portland dispatch says: In the case of H. N. Stiles, on trial for perjury in connection with the Grover investigation, the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal and was discharged. A new trial has been directed.

Death of a Capitalist.

James Bowson, one of the chief stockholders and managers of the South Pittsburg iron works in Tennessee, according to a dispatch from his son, died in New York on the 30th. Bowson came from England two years ago and represented an English company which invested $5,000,000 in Tennessee mineral lands, and are erecting immense iron works at South Pittsburg.

A Decided Bugbear.

The North German Gazette commenting upon an article in the St. Petersburg Gazette, recommending a Russo-French alliance, says that such an alliance would transform the present friendship of Prussia and Austria towards Russia into sheer hostility.

Convicted and Sentenced.

Robert L. Case, president of the Security Life Insurance company of New York convicted of swearing a false report made to the Superintendent of Insurance, has been sentenced to five years in the State prison.

Justice Long Delayed.

In Des Moines, Iowa, the jury in the case of Andy Smith, one of the negroes accused of the atrocious murder of Ella Barrett in 1874, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The other trials are in progress.

Steamer Burned.

The steamer C. H. Northern, plying between New York and New Haven burned on the morning of the 27th at her docks. Three colored men perished. Loss $175,000, insured for $120,000.

The Suez Canal Blockaded.

The steamer Kashgar has been aground in the Suez Canal since the 28 inst., and all traffic is stopped.

Death of a Bishop.

Bishop E. M. Marston of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, died at his residence in St. Louis at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, of pneumonia.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

A doubtful rumor was current at Constantinople on the night of the 24th that Osman Pasha had forced the Russian lines. All recent rumors relative to mediation are again declared false. Mr. Layard, the British minister, has received instructions not to take the initiative in the matter, but wait until England's mediation is requested. A telegram from Bucharest says so far rumors that Osman Pasha is negotiating a surrender are merely based on the appearance of a parliamentaire from Plevna at Russian headquarters. An irade has been issued calling out 150,000 civic guards in Constantinople and the provinces to maintain order during the possible absence of the regular forces. Christians are summoned to participate in this levy.

A Belgrade correspondent states that a Servian battalion recently crossed the frontier near Vrarnitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. The Turks drove the Servians back and many was killed and wounded on both sides. The citadel at Antivari still hold out, encouraged by the assurance of relief coming by sea. A Corfu dispatch reports a Turkish fleet of ironclads and transports passing there and expected soon at Antivari. The prince of Montenegro is there A special from Paris reports the Turks hold a strong position at the head of the Orchanie defile and have abandoned the town of Orchanie for strategic reasons.

A Russian official dispatch says the Turks on the morning of the 26th violently attacked the Twelfth corpse at Tirstekin and Metchka. After six hours of severe fighting the Turks were repulsed and pursued until night. The Turkish loss must have been extremely heavy. The Russian loss was 300 including a large number of officers. Simultaneous demonstrations against Polomarka and Kazeleva repulsed with trifling loss.

A Vienna correspondent states that rumors of negotiations for surrender of Plevna are contradicted from the Russian camp itself. Turkish prisoners, moreover assert that Osman Pasha has supplies for many weeks, and that he has addressed his officers, declaring his intention to hold out to the last man Either owing to these reports, or other information, it seems the expectations of the Russians of a speedy surrender are somewhat diminished.

There is a great panic in Sophia, and the inhabitants are fleeing. It is feared the Russians are approaching Sophia and Talar Bazardjix. Mehemet Ali has notified the war office that he cannot attempt to relieve Plevna unless strongly reinforced. Great efforts are being made to reinforce hm. Chevket Pasha, is under arrest, and will be court martialed for not attempting to take Teliche. The Russians are raising works against the forts of Erzeroum, and building barracks for troops. Great excitement prevails in Stamboul on account of the calling out of the reserves, and disturbances are expected. All servants of the police have been armed with revolvers.

Latest Market Reports.

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat No 1 hard, $1.17¼; No. 1 $1.15¼; No. 2, $1.12¼; seller December $1.09½ seller January, $1.10⅜; No. 3, $1.07½. Corn, No. 2 48c. Oats, No. 2, 26½c. Rye, 57c for No. 1. Barley, No. 2, 71@72c.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Western extras, $4.75@5.75; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; patent, $6.50@9.00; superfine, $2.25@4.00; winter extras $5.25@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat No. 1 Chicago, $1.11¾; No. 2 Chicago, $1.10¾ cash and seller November; $1.10@1.10⅛c seller December; $1.10 seller year; $1.10⅝@1.10¾c seller January; No. 3 Chicago, $1.03; rejected 91½@92c. Corn 48¾c cash and seller November; 43¼ seller December and all the year; 42½c seller Janury; rejected, 42c. Oats, 26¾ seller cash; 26⅛ seller November; 25⅝ seller December; 25⅝ seller January; rejected, 22c. Rye 56c. Barley, 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork $11.90 cash; $11.85 seller December; $11.82½ seller year; $12.05 seller January. Lard $7.30 cash and seller November; $7.80 seller December and year; $7.85 seller January. Bulk meats, shoulders, 5c; short rib, 6⅛c; short clear, 6½c.

A Fair Diver.

In the vicinity of New York there is a famous professional women diver. Her husband was a diver in the Santa Barbara pearl fisheries, and from him his wife learned his dangerous trade. In 1872 her husband was suffocated in his diving armor, and the his wife took his place in the pearl fisheries. She says there is a fascination about the diving business which is stronger than all its terrible dangers, and this fascination acted powerfully upon herself. She was able to remain down as long as any of the men. Once she was almost suffocated through a break in the air supply, and when she was dragged to the surface her face was black and stained with the blood which had started even from her eye-sockets. She was unable to go down again for two days, but at the end of that time she resumed her perilous trade.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE, Nov. 26th.—Majority and minority reports were submitted from the committee on elections, the former in favor of admitting Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, and the latter in favor of Spofford. The bill to repeal the resumption act was read and referred. The resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Pacific railroads was discussed. Consideration of the resolution discharging the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the South Carolina case was resumed. Senator Davis made a speech explaining why he intended to vote for the resolution, and Senator Edmunds responded at length. A motion to go into executive session was voted down, 28 to 30, Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats. In the debate which followed Patterson made a long speech explaining his position.

SENATE, Nov. 27.—The Senate remained in continuous session from Monday night the Democrats with Conover and Patterson steadily voting down motions to adjourn, and the Republicans making dilatory motions, speeches, having documents read, etc., to prevent a vote on Thurman's motion to discharge the election committee from the consideration of the case of Butler of South Carolina. There was much excited discussion, the whole South Carolina election troubles being gone over and much of the testimony taken by the committee read. In this manner, the whole night and forenoon were consumed, the Republicans preventing a vote on Thurman's resolution until afternoon, when a vote was reached and the resolution adopted, 29 to 27. The credentials of Butler then going over under the rules, by objection of Edmunds, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 27.—Mr. Morrison made some remarks upon resumption. Mr. Shelley offered a resolution declaring that the loss of the Huron was owing to unseaworthiness and ordering the suspension of repairs on the old hulls. Several bills were introduced, among them bills restoring the franking privileges for a branch mint at Cincinnati and restoring rebels to the pension rolls. A resolution was offered amending the constitution so as to give each territory a member of congress. Under suspension of the rules Mr. Crittenden's resolution calling on the President for information relative to the Pacific railroads was passed.

SENATE, Nov. 28th.—The Kellogg contested election case was taken up under a decision of the president that it was a question of the highest privileges. On appeal this decision was sustained by a vote of 29 to 28, Conover voting with the Republicans and Davis not voting. The Senate then voted to proceed with the consideration of the case 30 to 29, the Vice President voting in the affirmative. Davis voted with the Democrats this time, otherwise as before. A long discussion followed, after which a motion by Thurman to substitute Butler's name for Kellogg was lost by a tie vote. Thurman challenged the right of the Vice President to vote on a question affecting the organization of the Senate, and a long discussion ensued. Mr. Saulsbury moved to re-refer the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, with instructions to take testimony on the charges made by Spofford touching the illegality of the legislature which elected Kellogg. Another long discussion followed upon the motion, pending which Conkling moved to take a recess till 8 o'clock. Patterson moved to adjourn, which was agreed to, 29 to 27, Davis, Conover and Patterson voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

SENATE, Nov. 30.—Several resolutions were submitted and referred as were also a number of bills, after which the Kellog case was taken up and Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of recommitting the whole subject to the committee on privileges and elections. After a long debate the question of recommitting to the committee was voted upon and resulted ayes 29 nays 29. After recess the debate was further continued by Messrs Bayard, Thurman, Conkling and Patterson, the latter of whom made a fierce attack upon President Hayes whom he accused of destroying the Republican party in the South. The vote was then taken upon the Kellogg case and adopted yeas 30; nays 28. Gen. Butler of South Carolina was then given his seat by a vote of 29 ayes to 28 nays, after which both Kellogg and Butler were sworn in and the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 1st.—A report was presented from the committee on elections declaring Eustis entitled to a seat from Louisiana, also a minority report. Some minor and private bills were passed. Conkling presented a petition for the construction of a transcontinental railway in Africa from Liberia eastward. Other memorials and bills were presented. The deficiency bill was called up, the senate amendments which add $1,001,542 to the amount, including $500,000 for star mail service agreed to in committee, and the bill passed. Mr. Beck introduced a bill for the relief of suffers by the Huron wreck. Adjourned. Senators Butler and Kellogg were in their seats.

HOUSE, Dec. 1. Bills were passed prohibiting suits for damages for infringments of patents in certain cases; appropriating $1,000 to each officer, and one hundred dollars to each seaman who survived the Huron wreck; on motion of Dunnell changing the name of the port of Brashear to Morgan City. A joint resolution to remove existing political disabilities was rejected. Mr. Miles moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to report a bill providing a tariff strictly for revenue. Pending a consideration, the House adjourned.

The Ill-fated Steamer Huron.

Early on the morning of the 24th during the prevalence of a fearful gale, the United States Man-of-war Heron went ashore off Cape Hatteras on the North Carolina coast and was almost immediately ground to pieces on the rocks. The crew consisted of 139 persons of whom 105 are missing and certainly perished. Four officers were saved and thirty of the crew. The commander G. P. Ryan and Lieutenants Simons and Palmer are certainly lost. The cause of the disaster was thick weather. A fresh gale blew directly on shore. Fore and after sails were set. The reef, fore sail and main sail were carried away, the jib stay bent, and the fore storm stay. Between 1 and 1:30 a. m. the boats were washed from the boat-davits. The first cutter was lowered, which swamped, about ten minntes later.

HISTORY OF THE ILL-FATED VESSEL.

A Chicago *Tribune* special of the 24th from Washington says: The destruction of the United States war-steamship Huron off Cape Hatteras this morning has cast a great gloom over this city. Many of the officers were from here, and all of them were favorably known. The Huron was built in 1875 by John Roach at Chester, Pa., and is said to have been one of the best vessels of her class in the service. She was one of the ten sloops-of-war constructed under Secretary Robeson's administration. There are some who say that the vessel was not seaworthy The preponderance of opinion, however, is that it was.

No correct details of the cause of this disaster have reached here. Naval engineers are of the opinion that the engines must have given out, the rudder become useless, so that nothing could prevent the gale from driving the vessel upon the breakers. It appears that the sails were useless, as the masts were carried away. The latest dispatch says that four officers and thirty men have been saved. The dispatch is not clear whether Capt. Ryan the commanding officer, is among the saved.

The Huron was an iron vessel of 541 tons, and cost $467,024. She carried four guns, among them one sixty-four pounder. and was scheduled at a speed of ten and a half knots. The last report of the Secretary of the Navy describes the Huron as a third rate, built of iron, with full steam power, in commission, and of good report. Repairs were made upon it in 1876 and the vessel should have been in perfect order. The history of the Huron since she has been commissioned is in substance this: She reported for duty first at Norfolk, Dec. 17, 1875, and in the spring was ordered to Hampton Roads. In March she went to Port Royal, and in April to Vera Cruz. She was employed in the Gulf for some time carrying coal and provisions. In August of that year she was stationed at Portsmouth and on the New England coast twice. Since then the Huron has been one of the North Atlantic squadron, and started yesterday to make a cruise in the West Indies and the Gulf.

The Huron was at the Washington yard during the strike. She had a new blade put in her propeller this summer, and subsequently took a trial-trip up the Hudson. Within a few weeks there has been a new inspection of her boilers and machinery, and the report received at the Department pronounced everything in good condition. The Huron left her station in Hampton Roads yesterday under peremptory orders from Admiral Trenchard, in command of the squadron, to leave immediately. No reason is known for this order. Her destination was Havana, the West Indies, and the Gulf. The Chief Signal Officer says to-night that cautionary signals had been displayed at the station in Hampton Roads forty-eight hours before the Huron left, and that a proper observation of these signals would have prevented the vessel from running into a terrible gale off the fateful Cape Hatteras. It is the experience of the signal officer that while the merchant marine of the country has the greatest confidence in the Danger signals, the Navy Department seems to pay no attention to them, and leaves ports at all time, no matter how serious the danger indicated by the signal service warnings.

The engines of the Huron were what are known as the navy compound engines. These engines were especially favored by Wood, late chief engineer of the navy, but navy officers say that many of them break when danger comes. A large number of what are known as simple engines were converted into compound engines under the late administration. The Swatara, the first compound-engine ship made a successful cruise around the world.

A WONDERFUL SCHEME.

A New Plan for Paying off Bonds of Minnesota and Other States.

From the New York Times.

The syndicate before referred to in the columns of the *Times*, to found a scheme to fund defaulted state, county, and municipal bonds, have organized under the laws of this state, under the title of the Funding Association of the United States, and have elected Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the treasury, president; J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., vice president; Francis Murdoch, of the First National Bank, secretary, and Charles Lanier, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., treasurer. Starting out with the idea that individual holders of defaulted securities are naturally powerless, the syndicate propose to collect those parties together for their joint interest, and, acting on the power thus gained, compel debtor states, counties, and towns to offer favorable terms. It is estimated that the defaulted bonds on which the syndicate design to operate aggregate over $500,000,000, principally of western and southern states, counties, and municipalities.

Of this amount about $300,000,000 are county, city, or town debts, and $200,000,000 state debts. On the southern bonds no interest has been paid since the war, and on the western bonds none since the panic. Most of these bonds have been purchased by their present owners at not more than from 1½ to 13 per cent. of their par value. The syndicate claim that the real value of a bond depends rather on the legislation which authorizes its issue than on the paying ability or integrity of the community which issues it A law has been drafted, which is to be submitted to the governors and legislatures of the States where default exists, compelling the states, counties, and municipalities to comply rigidly with the terms of the several compacts, and as an inducement for its adoption the syndicate are to offer to fund all bonds bearing 8 or 10 per cent. interest at 4 per cent. for State and 6 for city. The proposed law provides that the state auditor, with whom the new bonds are to be registered, shall annually levy a tax upon the assessed value of the property of the state, county, or municipality, distinct from other taxes, and sacredly appropriated for the payment of the interest on, and the creating of a sinking fund to extinguish the indebtedness. Should the proper collecting officers neglect or refuse to comply with this provision, the bondholders are to have the right to apply to any court in the state, whose duty it shall be to issue a peremptory mandamus to the derelict official.

The law further provides that no injunction or stay of proceedings shall be granted by any court or judge of the state to prevent or delay the collection of the tax. The syndicate hopes that the legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, to whom this law is to be submitted, will pass it at once. It is believed that all will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity of getting rid of their burdens and re-establishing their credit, as they are nearly all well able to do. The assessed value, which is one-quarter of the actual value, of the state of Tennessee is $600,000,000; of Arkansas, $200,000,000; of the defaulting counties and municipalities of Kansas, $250,000,000; of Nebraska, $200,000,000; of the city of New Orleans, $500,000,000, and so on. The bonded debt of Tennessee is $46,000,000; of Arkansas, $10,000,000; of Kansas, $24,000,000; of Nebraska $10,000,000, and of New Orleans, $23,000,000. The firms composing the syndicate are the First National bank, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Hugh, McCulloch & Co., of London, L. Von. Hoffman & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co.,

The Story of one New York Politician who was Ruined by Rum.

John Knickerbocker De Freest, one of the best known "characters" in this city, says a recent number of the Albany *Times*, met his death last night at the Broadway crossing. He attempted to pass over the tracks at about 8:20 o'clock last evening, and while doing so was struck by the 8:45 train, drawn by two engines, going west. He was warned by the flagman not to cross, but pushed on and had just stepped from the track when a projecting rod of locomotive No. 460 struck him on the hip, knocking him several feet. He was at once picked up and taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where Dr. Curley attended him. He was found to be badly injured internally; his head was bruised, and blood issued from his ears. No bones were broken, although an old fracture of the hip was discovered. He continued to sink in spite of all that could be done for him, and he died at one o'clock. The old man was intoxicated at the time of his death.

"Nickey De Freest" and his sayings have been bywords for years, not only in this city, where allusions were frequently made to him in all kinds of public meetings, from a ward gathering to a session of the Legislature, but his fame had spread abroad, and many a newspaper writer in other cities has enriched his rhetoric with quotations from the Albany philosopher. "Go slow, solemn times," is one of the accepted sayings of the day. For years poor Nickey has been the object of untold ridicule and abuse. Wherever he went men and boys gathered around to make fun of him, or, worse still, to torment him. Liquor has been his ruin, and of late years he has been seldom sober. Many nights he spent in jail. At times he was a nuisance and timid women and children feared to pass him on the street, although he meant harm to no one, but his actions were such as naturally to frighten the passer-by.

But he was not always thus. Many years ago he was a prominent politician in Rensselaer county, a respectable and wealthy farmer, and the head of an intelligent household. He was born on the homestead in Blooming Grove, near the beginning of the presen century and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. It is said that he is the first man who brought milk from Rensselaer county to this city to sell, peddling it about the streets in buckets swung from a neck-yoke. He was a colonel of militia under General Genet; held several minor offices in the county, and once ran as candidate for member of assembly, but was defeated. He was always fearless and outspoken, and many stories are told of him, some of which he told himself. One in particular was an interview which he had with Governor Bouck, who, by the way, was a warm friend of Colonel De Freest's, and had promised to do something handsome for him in the event of becoming governor. Not long after, Nickey was at work on his farm when a messenger arrived from Albany asking Mr. De Freest to call at once upon the governor Nickey was in the field, and his wife sent for him to come in, and imparted to him the message. "Shall I go to-day?" asked Nickey. "Certainly," replied the wife. "Shall I put on my best clothes?" said he. "Certainly," replied his spouse, "put on your very best, and your ruffled shirt." "Shall I go on horseback?" inquired he again. "No," was the answer, "take the carriage and let one of the hired men drive." So taking his wife's advice on all these important particulars Nickey came over to Albany in grand style, sitting erect on the back seat of the carriage, with his servant handling the reins. They drove to the executive chamber and the colonel entered and inquired for his friend Governor Bonck, and was told that he was in his private room. "Say to him that Colonel De Freest has called to see him upon special invitation." The colonel was at once admitted and warmly greeted by the governor, who took him by both hands and led him to the sofa, where he seated himself. "Now," said the governor, "this is a strictly confidential interview. Here is a paper which you must take to Messrs. Corning & Wasson and let them sign it, which they will readily do, and then (very confidentially), you are all right. There can be no possible failure." "Yes, governor," said Nickey, betraying considerable eagerness, "but confidentially, now, what is all this about?" "Says the governor: "Let me say in the strictest confidence, we propose to make you postmaster at Blooming Grove! There are a great many applicants for the office, but the paper with my influence and those signatures will be sure to bring it. But confidentially, you know, for there are so many wanting it that my action in the matter might give offense." "What," says Nickey, "me postmaster at Blooming Grove! Why, there ain't three letters come there in a month! Confidentially now, governor, if there are so many that want the place, you'd better let them have it. I wouldn't take your post-office on any consideration," and Colonel Knickerbocker, whose expectations of something handsome had been awfully disappointed, marched out of the executive chamber ruffled more in spirit even than he was in shirt-bosom. He lived, however, to laugh heartily over his confidential interview with the governor, and he used to dwell with special delight upon the way he imparted the news to his wife on his return to the farm.

The Best of Evidence.

The late Mrs. Jane W., was equally remarkable for kindness of heart and absence of mind. One day she was accosted by a begger, whose stout and healthy appearance startled her into a momentary doubt of the needfulness of charity in this instance.

"Why," exclaimed the good old lady, "you look well able to work."

"Yes," replied the supplicant, "but I have been deaf and dumb these seven years."

"Poor man, what a heavy affliction!" exclaimed Mrs. W., at the same time giving him relief with a liberal hand. On returning home she mentioned the act, remarking:

"What a dreadful thing it is to be deprived of such precious faculties."

"But how," asked the sister, "did you know that the poor man had been deaf and dumb for seven years?"

"Why," was the quiet and unconscious answer, "he told me so."

DEFECTIVE PAGE