The Canton Advocate.

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# THE Canton Advocate.

Evil News Rides Fast, While Good News Baits!

VOL. V. CANTON, D. T., THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880. NO. 14.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

Having New Job Type AND A FAST JOB PRESS

We are prepared to do anything in this line with NEATNESS, AND ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

**Correspondence.**

Correspondence solicited from all parts of this county, on all matter pertaining to local news. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

## COMMENTS.

PROF. N. A. QUIN of Galveston, Tex., was drowned in Galveston Bay on Monday.

GEN. GARIBALDI has published a letter denouncing the aspirations of France in the direction of Tunis.

TRAINS are again running on the roads in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin which had been so seriously damaged by high water in the upper Mississippi.

BARON ERLANGER, the Paris banker who married Miss Slidell, of Louisiana, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

A NEW telephone has just been tried at Le Mans, France. The inventor claims to be able to transmit sounds to America by cable.

The sea has been actually sounded to the depth of 4,655 fathoms by Commodore Belknap, U. S. Navy, and 4,575 fathoms by the Challenger English expedition.

SOME of the New York physicians think Dr. Tanner can live two weeks without food, but that he will be a dead doctor if he prolongs his fast beyond that period.

A COUNCIL of Ministers at Madrid is considering the question of indemnity demanded by the United States for losses sustained by American citizens in Cuba.

THE ladies' brass band of Albany, Or., is composed of twelve members, the foremost young ladies in the city in social standing and intelligence. The instruments used by this band cost $350.

A BOSTONIAN who was nominated for a political office went to his wife and said that before he accepted he wanted to know whether any member of her family had ever been engaged in any disreputable transaction. She said: "Better decline."

Mr. A. G. PORTER, republican nominee for governor of Indiana, began life as a young ferryman on the Ohio river, opposite Lawrenceburg. When he had reached the age of 15 he had saved enough money at this work to carry him partly through a college course.

Now has come the time when that rascal, the moth, is quietly doing his destructive work. Some of your husband's or brother's tobacco in the clothes' closets will soon disgust the vagabond and he will seek other quarters. Some spirits of camphor frequently sprinkled about will also disagree with him.

JOHN DEGNER was a shiftless San Francisco shoemaker. The family larder became entirely empty, and his wife said: "I believe you could get work if you wanted to, and if you don't do it I will commit suicide. Go out, and if you don't come back by 6 o'clock to tell me you've got a job, you'll find me dead when you do come." He returned at 7, and she was dead.

HENRY ATLEY, who is in a Cincinnati prison with his wife on a charge of murder, is doing all in his power to fix the crime on her and clear himself. On the other hand, Gertie Walker has gone to the penitentiary from Iowa City with her husband, because she swore that she alone was guilty of a burglary, though it is all but certain that he was the criminal, and she simply sought to bear the punishment in his stead.

IT is not generally known that a son-in-law of the great New York merchant prince, H. B. Claflin, is now earning his bread in Cleveland by the sweat of his brow, in the capacity of coachman to a Euclid avenue family. Several years ago the papers were full of his elopement with Miss Claflin, who, upon becoming Mrs. ——, died, leaving behind her an only child, a little girl who is now with her papa.

NEW ZEALAND has now over 1,100 miles of railways, all built within about twelve years and all of three feet six inches gauge. The impression that the principal dish on the bills of fare at the railway eating houses is still roast missionary is incorrect. Missionaries are not so plentiful as formerly, and the generality of white visitors are too tough. New Zealand appetites are not as good as they used to be.

"BLIND TOM," the pianist, has returned to New York with his manager, Mr. Bethuna, after a very successful season throughout the country. "Tom" does not return to the city to enjoy a vacation, but to resume his studies under one of the most accomplished musical instructors. "Tom's" programme for next season will include concertos for the piano by Brethoven, Chopin and other great masters.

"AROUND the world in eighty days" is nothing extraordinary now. A party consisting of a gentleman, his wife and son, left Liverpool, March 13, and reached Hong Kong, via. the Suez canal, in 36½ days, and New York in 66 days, the fastest passage on record. Allowing nine days for crossing the Atlantic the journey would have been completed to Liverpool in 75 days, beating Jules Verne by five days. A railway across Turkey and Persia will eventually shorten this time very materially.

# VERY LATEST NEWS.

## A Record of Important Events, Domestic and Foreign.

### WASHINGTON.

IT is stated in official circles that nothing more towards retiring army officers of high rank will be done until after the presidential election.

THE president has appointed Samuel E. Mahon, of Bayfield, Wis., agent of the Indians of Lapointe Agency, Wis., vice Isaac L. Mahon, appointed Indian inspector.

PRESIDENT HAYES has signed the commission of John B. Neil, of Salt Lake City, Utah, as governor of the territory of Idaho, vice Mason Brayman, whose commission will expire July 23.

ONE of the first things that will engage the attention of the house at the next session, dependent, probably, on the result of the November election, will be the consideration of a resolution to reopen the contested case of McCabe vs. Orth, from the ninth congressional district of Indiana.

IT is reported that the new Democratic Board of Managers of the national asylums for disabled volunteers is about to commence a thorough investigation of the financial and other affairs of those institutions, and that they will review in detail Gen. Butler's management of the Board.

JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Ohio, having declined the first comptrollership of the treasury, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Porter, the republican nominee for governor of Indiana, the friends of Judge Robertson, of Indiana, are urging his appointment.

THAT portion of the post office department building formerly used by the general delivery and city branch is being refitted and arranged for the use of the stamp and blank agencies. The sum appropriated for this improvement was $16,365. The work will be completed by October.

MR. A. R. ESTEY, of Boston, who was selected as one of the board of architects appointed by the joint committee on the library and to report upon the questions of enlarging the capitol building, and also as to whether a new library building should be constructed, arrived on the 9th inst. The other members of the board are Mr. Edward Clark, the architect of the capitol, and Mr. Smith Meyer, a well-known architect of this city. The board will hold its first meeting at the capitol.

UNDER the provisions of an act passed at the last session of congress, homestead and preemption settlers on public lands, and preemption settlers upon Indian reservations in the states of Kansas and Nebraska, west of the sixth principal meridan, where there has been a loss or failure of crops from unvavorable causes, in the year 1879 and 1880, may leave and be absent from their lands until the 1st day of October, 1881, without their right to the same being impaired thereof.

AT the last cabinet meeting there was some discussion over the United States distrlct attorneyship for St. Louis, without final action. Considerable opposition was developed against the reappointment of Mr. Bliss, and it is very doubtful if he will secure the prize. The question of a new governor for Idaho was discussed but, without action. The term of the present governor expires very soon. Considerable inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Maynard, the new postmaster-general. The government has no knowledge of his whereabouts, and Gen. Key is anxious to be relieved of the charge of the postoffice department.

THE Post Office Department has issued orders for the establishment of the following additional money order offices on Monday August 2, in the States named: Illinois—Ashmore, Atkinson, Belle Rive, Bensonville, Cable, Crescent City, Cullom, Farma, Grand Crossing, Green Valley, Grove City, Jeffersonville, New Burnside, Palatine, Patoka, Ransom, Rosemond, Tiskilwa, Van Orin, Vermont, Wauconda. Wisconsin—Kendall, Marshfield, Merton, Theresa. Minnesota—Appleton, Breckenridge, Canby De Graff, Faxton, Fergus Falls, Fort Snelling, Fountain, Hector, La Sueur Center, Minnesota, Morristown. Murdock, Ortonville, Pine Stone, Torah. Iowa—Albion, Audubon, Battle Creek, Blanchard, Bristow, Britt, Clarion, Correctionville, East Side Station, Des Moines, Floris, Hasting, Lake City, Liscomb, Luana, Macendonia, Manley Junction, Odebolt, Pattersonville, Randolph, Sanborn, Scranton Station, Silver City, South English, Stanton, Volga City, Wellman. Dakota Territory—Big Stone City, Central City, Custer, Flandreau, Fort Meade, Jamestown, Lead City, Madison, Mandan, Parker Scotland, and Watertown.

### CRIME.

ASA GUNN, a negro, has been convicted, in Atlanta, of complicity in a double murder last summer.

Two men have been arrested in Atchison who are believed to have committed the express robbery in Kansas recently.

CLARENCE DAVIS, the bigamist, was sentenced, on the 8th inst., to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

COL. CASH, the representative of the cutthroat chivalry of South Carolina, who killed the aged Col. Shannon in a duel has fled the state.

CAPT. LINCOLN, of the 10th infantry, who shot and killed a drunken private soldier who had insulted him, has been acquitted by a court-martial.

A CITIZEN of Baltimore, who had long been on unfriendly terms with his wife, threw a quantity of vitrol into her face, destroying one eye and shockingly disfiguring her.

A DISSIPATED citizen of Allegheny, P., named Jacob Shetsman, took one of his wife's dresses on the 10th inst., twisted it into a rope, and strangled himself with it.

Two masked men boarded a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad at Winthorp station, and robbed the United States express company's safe of $250.

A REPRIEVE has been granted to Monroe Robertson, by Gov. Foster, of Ohio, sentenced to be hanged July, 16, for thirty days, to allow him to straighten up his business affairs.

WM. W. CHAMBERLAIN, of Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Harvard in 1870, and a young man of literary taste and social position, has absconded with $10.000 belonging to his father and others.

CAPT. J. M. WEST, superintendent and contractor for the Black Hills Placer Mining Co., is short about $24,000 in his accounts with employes, of whom there are nearly 400.

IN the United States District Court James A. Hedden, ex-Cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, N. J., was arraigned upon sixteen indictments. He pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $20,000.

A YOUNG seaman on a vessel recently from Rio de Janiero died at a hotel in New Orleans, of yellow fever, on the 14th inst. The ship and the remainder of her crew were immediately sent back to the quarantine station.

CAPT. FRED THOMPSON, a wealthy miller of Wakefield, Eng., who came to America to attend the millers' exposition at Cincinnati, was drowned the other day at Fox Lake, Ill., while fishing. His remains will be embalmed and returned to England.

IN the case of the persons killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat Mary, at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, the corner's jury finds that G. B. Halstead, the owner of the boat, was criminally negligent in not permitting an inspection of the boiler by a competent engineer.

JACOB KUNTZ, who resides at Homestead Station, N. J., on the Northern railroad went to the house of his son, at Union Hill, where his wife resided, and forbade her going to a picnic. Upon her refusing, Jacob fatally shot her. He then went into the barn and killed himself. Kuntz and wife were both over 60 years of age.

AN unknown tramp, about 30 years old, went to the depot, at Byers, Col., and while engaged in conversation, suddenly drew a large butcher knife and gave Samuel Green a cut over the eye, cut John McGlynn so that his bowels came out, and then stabbed Frank McCraken, the telegraph operator, probably fatally, in the left side. McCracken ran across the street, followed by the tramp, who was shot dead by a constable. The tramp cannot be identified, but he is supposed to be a maniac.

S. S. RICKLEY, president of the Capital City Bank, Columbus, Ohio was shot through the forehead while standing at his desk by Andrew Eichenberg, a German dyer. Eichenberg was on the street, and as soon as he shot Mr. Rickley, he placed the revolver at his temple and shot himself, dying almost instantly. Mr. Rickley may probably live, but the chances are against him. The trouble grew out of Mr. Rickley's refusal to loan Eichenberg money.

A BLOODY row took place at Black Rock, New York, between Cap. Timothy Riftery and Michael Golden. In the first row, which occurred in a store, Riftery knocked down Golden, kicked him in the head, and cut his scalp. The men then went to the boat and continued the trip through the locks. While Capt. Riftery was pushing open the gate of the lock Golden rushed up with a razor and quickly drew it across Riftery's throat, inflicting a horrible gash from ear to ear. The captain cried: "I am murdered!" and sank exhausted from loss of blood, which spurted in a shower. Gilden was arrested and Riferty sent to the general hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

### FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

THIRTEEN fatal sunstrokes occurred in New York on the 13th inst.

STEPHENS & WILCOX, dry-goods merchants of Omaha, have failed, with liabilities of $75,000.

OFFICER SCANLON of Dubuque, Iowa was murdered by a fisherman whom he was trying to arrest on the 14th inst.

GILBERT H. COLLINT, a wealthy and well-known merchant of Omaha, commited suicide in that city on 13th inst.

A FIRE at Jonesville, Mich., destroyed a flour mill and other property, valued altogether at $40,000, on the 13th inst.

THE Hosier state flouring mills, of Indianapolis, Ind., were destroyed by fire, on the 10th inst.—loss estimated at $35,000.

THE earthquake of the 10th inst. was one of the most severe and wide-spread that has been known in Switzerland for several years.

THE boiler of a threshing machine exploded near Dunkirk, O., on 8th inst., killing seven persons and wounding eight others, three fatally.

A YOUNG son of B. S. Phillips, city treasurer of Eau Claire, Wis., fell from a stationary raft into the Chippewa river and was drowned.

JOHN BRANDT, aged 63 years, was instantly killed at Freeport, Ill., by the falling of a portion of a wall of the old building of Emmert & Burrell. The deceased had his skull literally smashed to pieces.

SMALL boys playing with fire-crackers set fire to the lumber-yard of the Haskell &Baker Car company, at Michigan City Ind., and, before the flames were extinguished, property to the value of $25,000 was destroyed.

WHILE Philip Schum, a leading merchant of Lancaster, Penn., and his wife were crossing the Pennsylvania railroad near Salvage, the carriage was struck by the Niagara express going west and both the occupants were killed.

EDWARD WINKEL a mason by trade, was struck by a moving freight train at Watertown, Wis., and so seriouly injured that he died. He had been on a spree, and is supposed to have laid on the track in a drunken sleep. He leaves a wife and five children.

A TERRIFIC explosion took place in Shaadry-Zedek Jewish Synagogue, in blowing out a portion of the side wall, bulging the other walls and destroying the fine interior. Probable theories of leaking gas, gunpowder, etc., are advanced, but why done, if intentional, is a mystery.

DURING the rainstorm at Princeton, Wis., on the 10th inst., twelve fine 4-year-old steers were killed on Mike Kitterman's farm four miles south of town, by lightning. The hides of the animals were sold. This is a singular stroke of misfortune for the oldest settler in Bureau county.

PHELIM TOOLE, a heroic member of the St. Louis fire department, who distinguished himself at the Southern hotel fire a few years ago, was killed on 8th inst., by the explosion of a fire extinguisher with which he had entered a blazing building. His death has caused profound sorrow in that city, and several subscriptions for the benefit of his family have been started.

### GENERAL NOTES.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will pass his vacation in Colorado.

THE Denver and South Park railroad is completed to Leadville.

GEN. TREVINO and Miss Ord will be married at San Antonio, Tex., the last of this month.

IT is officially announced that St. Gothard tunnel cannot be opened for traffic before April, 1881.

FARMERS in Tennessee and Kentucky complain of the continued rain-storms of the last two weeks.

A LOT of rifles, addressed to local landlords who disowned knowledge of them, have been seized near Loughrea, Ireland.

THE failure of Young, Chapman & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Montreal, is announced.

GOOD judges in Minnesota, estimate that there will be a large deficiency in the wheat crop in that state.

THIRTY buildings in Tyrone, Pa., were destroyed by fire on 10th inst. The loss is $125,000, and the insurance $75,000.

THE directors of the Buffalo and Southwestern railway have leased their line to Erie, for a term of ninety-nine years.

CARDINAL NINA, the papal secretary, has again tendered his resignation, only to have its acceptance again refused.

THE secretary of the treasury has ordered an investigation of the disaster to the steamboat Narragansett.

FOUR or five horses and a buggy were stolen in Crawfordsville, Ind., during the past week and as yet no clue has been discovered to any of them.

THE propeller City of St. Catherine collided with the steam-barge J. H. Morse in Lake Erie and sunk. All hands, 30 in number, were saved.

LATE information from Indian Territory represents that parties are going in from Texas as well as from Kansas, and the great excitement prevails.

JOHN R. LYNCH (colored) was nominated, on the 9th inst., for congress by the republicans of the sixth Mississippi district. This is the district now represented by Gen. Chalmers.

THE common council of Dallas. Tex., is now investigating the mayor of that city, who is charged with being in league with robbers, horse-thieves, and disreputable characters generally.

WHOLE blocks of houses were damaged, some beyond the possibility of repair, by the explosion of gas-mains, in Tottenham road, London. It is believed that the number of casualties was also greater than at first reported.

HORACE MAYNARD, the new postmaster general, whose whereabouts have been a mystery to the administration people for some time, writes that he will be in Washington about Aug. 1, prepared to enter on the duties of his office.

AMASA STONE, the millionaire of Cleveland, offers to give $400,000 as an endowment fund and $100,000 for the purchase of land, provided the Western Reserve college, of Hudson, Ohio., shall be removed to Cleveland. His proposition will be accepted.

THE Marshal of La Salle, Ill., and a posse of twenty-five armed men attacked and dispersed a gang of drunken tramps in arms, who committed a number of outrages, laying the city under general contribution. Shots were exchanged, but the tramps surrendered at discretion and were arrested in a body.

A DISPATCH from Mexico states that Mariscal, minister of justice, will be sent as ambassador to to Washington. Returns from the presidential election show that Gonzales is far ahead of all competitors. As he and Diaz have a perfect understanding, it is believed that he will be inaugurated without the usual revolutionary division.

A PORTION of the city of Waterloo, Iowa, was flooded on the 13th inst., by a heavy rain-storm. Barns and small frame buildings were moved from their foundations, and many more substantial structures partly submerged. Two boys and one girl were drowned. The damage to property is estimated at $25,000.

AGENT WHITING reports that Mr. Tibbles, who has figured prominently as the champion of the Poncas, visited those Indians lately by stealth and in disguise, and tried to get them to steal away in small parties and return to their old reservation on the Niobrara, promising that they should receive ample assistance if they would do so. Whiting tried to arrest Tibbles, but did not succeed.

THE experiment of the Erie railroad in the matter of furnishing meals to emmigrants while en route west is said to be a success. The credit of it belongs to General Passenger Agent Abbott. The new departure was begun at Buffalo, a few days ago, the company furnishing the immigrants wheat bread, rye bread, Swedish bread, pies, cheese, bologna sausage, milk, coffee and tobacco, of good quality, at cost. The immigrants are given plenty of time and a comfortable place to take their meals in. The system will be introduced at other stations where stops for refreshments are made.

AN army officer at Fort Keogh, gives an account of an interesting buffalo hunt which recently took place on and in the Yellowstone. The Crow Indians, getting a little short of meat, went in pursuit of bison, and finding a herd of four thousand, attacked it savagely. The animals became infuriated after a while and started in a panic for the river, followed by the no less excited redskins. Soon there was an indistinguishable mass of Indians, buffalo, and ponies in the stream, and, the current being strong, many of each were drowned. It is estimated that thirty savages went down to death, and that ponies and buffalo almost innumerable met a similar fate.

### FOREIGN.

ABOUT 480 communists living in different parts of Europe will be entitled to return, under new laws of France.

THE engineers have been ordered to begin preparations for the demolition of the forts erected by the British around Cabul.

PRESIDENT GREVY has granted pardons and commutations of sentences to more than 1,3000 common-law prisoners in the home and colonial prisons.

ACTING on the advice of England and France, Greece will postpone calling out the reserves so as to avoid offering the porte any pretext for resisting the demands of the powers.

A BERLIN correspondent telegraphs: Russia's effort to induce Portugal and Japan to aid her in the event of war with China, proves fruitless.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says: It is rumored here that the government intends to prohibit exportation of grain from southern ports toward the end of the year, n consequence of bad crops.

THE council of ministers of Spain has resolved to indemnify the owners of the American steamer Octavia, which was illegally captured in the waters of Porto Rico.

A DISPATCH from Berlin says: The murderer of Prince Vrapotkin is believed to have disclosed the names of all the principal nihilists to the Russian government.

A NEW alarmist rumor is that Prince Bismark's sleep is disturbed by the agitation provoked in France by the expulsion of the Jesuits, and that he is about to send Prince Hohenlohe back to Paris to protest against the measure.

A CORRESPONDENT at Berlin hears from a good source that the United States government is negotiating with the porte regarding the safety of American missionaries in European Turkey should trouble break out.

ALL the Belgian Bishops have sent dispatches to the Vatican declaring that their action will now be more free and more powerful since the rupture of diplomatic relations with Belgium.

THE English government has sent a physician to the county Mayo to inquire into the nature and extent of the famine fever there and in the neighboring counties, which is reported to be spreading alarmingly.

A DISPATCH has just been received by the Chilian Legation at Washington, saying that the Chilian fleet has notified the Peruvian authorities that Lima will be bombarded if peace is not soon made. The inhabitants were leaving the city

### SITTING BULL GROWING OLD.

**The Sioux Chief Says He Wants to Stay in Canada.**

A Sioux City dispatch says Lieutenant Thompson, of the Canadian mounted police, is in that city, direct from Fort Walsh. He says he lately visited Sitting Bull's camp at Wood Mountain. Sitting Bull says he is growing old and does not want to leave his present location. His followers were short of feed this spring and several hundred of their ponies died, but buffaloes have gone north now and they are all right. Thompson says the Sioux who came from Sitting Bull's camp across the line talk peace, but they came to kill Buffalo. There was some trouble between these Sioux and the Blackfeet about killing ponies, and eight Sioux were killed.

**No Hospital Needed.**

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tel. their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

When nominated to the vice-presidency Mr. Colfax was a widower. So were Henry Wilson and Mr. Wheeler. Both Mr. English and Mr. Arthur are widowers.

### Gen. Garfield's Acceptance.

Gen. Jas. A. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the National Republican Convention:

MENTON, Ohio, July 18, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—On the evening of the 8th of June, you, in the presence of the committee, of which you were chairman, conveyed to me the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats, my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without renewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to renew the passions of the late war, it should be said that while republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights reserved by the people, and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which long crippled the functions of the national government, and at one time very near brought the union to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample powers of self preservation; that its constitution and laws, made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its legislature shall be elected cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national law relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such elections and have it honestly counted and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thought and energy of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well being in which all have a common interest. Such effort will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the full and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail; immigration will cease and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminishment of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most terrible evils which now afflict the south, arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action, that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education without which neither freedom nor justice can be permanently maintained. This is intrusted to the states and to the voluntary action of the people, and whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the resources of the nation or the states to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the state in everything relating to taxation, should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures, and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal debt, will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the final chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for its ordinary expenditures and discharge its social obligations to the soldiers of the union, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payment which the republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments and in reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable the labor and capitol employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our markets with the labor and capitol of foreign produce. We legislate for the people of the United States not for the whole world and it is our glory that the American laborer is more free, intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country can not be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation. Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers; provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration in order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters. President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise a plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture which is the basis of all our material prosperity and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses. The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiments of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society; and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinghishable part of our population.

The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purpose or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction, too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration supported by congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiators will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as without violence and injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The constitution wisely demands that congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with over frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom, as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service. But without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, with efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the community in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them, to aid him in making the wisest choice. The doctrine announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are the deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the constitution and laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours,
(Signed) JAS. A. GARFIELD.
To Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee.

### SHE SAID SHE WOULD SHOOT,

**And Knowing by Her Eye That She Meant Business, He Took it all Back.**

Bradford (Pa.) Petroleum World.

A dramatic scene occurred at the Olean races which created much excitement. We get the particulars of the affair from the Olean *Times:* A comely looking woman, probably about 40 years of age, might have been seen on the grounds, and had one observed closely, he would have noticed that she appeared greatly agitated, and seemed in quest of some one. This some one she soon found. Walking up to a big, burly-looking fellow, she charged him with having circulated damaging reports about her, and demanded that he at once make amende honorable or she would blow his brains out on the spot. The fellow, his name is known but withheld on account of his parents, who are respectable citizens living not many miles from the city, attempted to make a denial of the allegation and escape among the crowd, but the lady would not be put off. She followed him a few steps, and tapping him on the shoulder, gave him to understand that she meant business. He immediately wilted and promised to retract everything he had said, and started off to hunt up the parties to whom he had made the statements, closely followed by the woman, who wore a look of determination which gave prima facie evidence to the slanderer that there was no room to escape and no hope of leniency. The party to whom the derogatory story was told being found, the thoroughly-cowed slanderer acknowledged that he had lied about the matter, and, after humbly begging pardon of the injured woman, was allowed to go his way.

The lady in this case is the wife of a most respectable and highly influential citizen of an adjoining town, a mother of three children and a lady in every particular.

### The Hair as a Type of Character.

The quality and color of the hair was a subject of speculative theory for the ancients. Lank hair was considered indicative of pusillanimity and cowardice, yet the head of Napoleon was guiltless of a curl. Frizzly hair was thought an indication of coarseness and clumsiness. The hair most in esteem was that terminating in ringlets. Dares, the historian, states that Achilles and Ajax Telamon had curling locks; such also was the hair of Timon the Athenian. As to the Emperor Augustus, nature had favored him with such abundant locks that no hair-dresser in Rome could produce the like. Auburn or light brown hair was thought the most distinguished, as portending intelligence, industry, a peaceful disposition, as well as great susceptibility to the tender passion. Castor and Pollux had brown hair, so also had Menelaus. Black hair does not appear to have been esteemed by the Romans; but red hair was an object of aversion. Ages before the time of Judas red hair was thought a mark of reprobation, both in the case of Typhon, who deprived his brother of the sceptre of Egypt, and Nebuchadnezzar, who acquired it in expiation for his atrocities. Even the donkey tribe suffered from this ill-omened visitation, according to the proverb of "wicked as a red ass." Asses of that color were held in such detestation among the Copths that every year they sacrificed one by hurling it from a high wall."

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour—Quiet and nominal, unchanged. Wheat—Opened steady; 1½c lower; closed quiet; No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 93½; 93⅛ for seller July; 91 for seller August; 87⅞ for seller September; No. 3, 80½; No. 4. nominal; rejected, nominal. Corn—Firmer; No. 2, 35¾. Oats—Weaker; No. 2, 25¼. Rye—Firmer; No. 1, 70. Barley—Unsettled and lower; No. 2, 74.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Flour—Quiet, but firm. Wheat—Unsettled and generally lower; No. 2, red winter, 95; No. 2, Chicago Spring, 92@92¼; for seller cash 92½; for seller July 88⅛; for seller August 86¼@86⅜; No. 3 Chicago spring, 82@83; rejected, 60@66. Corn—Steady and in fair demand; 35 for seller cash; 35 for seller August; 35¾ for seller September; rejected, 33¼. Oats—In fair demand and at lower rates; 25 for seller cash; 22 for seller August; 22 for seller September. Rye—Steady and unchanged. Barley—Steady and unchanged. Pork—Unsettled and generally lower; 13.50@13.75 for seller cash; 13.95@14.00 for seller July; 14.02½@14.05 for seller August; 13.92½@13.95 for seller September. Lard—Dull and tending downward; 6,75@6.77½ for seller cash; 6.77@6.88 for seller August; 6.80@6.82½ for seller September. The "Drovers" Journal" reports: Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 5,700; strong and fully 5c higher; May sales 10@15c higher; mixed packing, 4.15@4.50; good to choice heavy, 4.50@4.90; light, 4.40@4.60; mainly 4.50@4.55. Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,800; strong and active to extent of supply; common to fair shipping, 4.20@4.40; good, 4.60@4.75; native butchers', quiet but steady; 2.30@3.00; veal calves, 4.50@5.50; stock calves, 13.00 per head; grass fed Texans, 2.65@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 800; strong and an active inquiry; common to fair spring lambs, 2.00@2.50 per head; common to medium, 3.00@3.75; good to choice, 4.35@4.65.

Queen Victoria is said to pride herself exceedingly upon her beautiful collection of miniatures, and she is accustomed to boast with a laugh, that in this respect she has only one rival in Great Britain, and that is the Duke of Buccleuch. The Queen maintains her fondness for art, and though now over 60, still sketches from nature with much skill and taste.

Lime and magnesia are disseminated among the rocks in the form of silicates and carbonates. Lime is estimated to form one-seventh of the crust of the globe.

### CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

**Something About His Early Life.**

New York Times.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's preference of an affirmation instead of an oath in the House of Commons was thoroughly characteristic of him, and the faithful following out of his early antecedents. In his 16th year he was a model young Chrisian, an enthusiastic Sunday-school teacher, and a promising member of the Church of England, but when the Bishop of London was announced to hold a confirmation in Bethnal Green, the incubent of St. Peter's, Hackney road, in an evil hour requested his youthful Sunday-school teacher to be prepared with suitable answers to any question which the Bishop might put in regard to the Thirty-nine Articles. This led young Bradlaugh to compare the articles with the Gospels, and, on coming across the difficulties, to address a respectful note to his clergyman in order that he might see his way through them. The incubent, instead of helping the boy out of his troubles, informed his parents that their son had turned atheist, and suspended him for three months from the exercise of his functions as Sunday-school teacher. Young Bradlaugh refused to attend church during the interval of his suspension as teacher, and soon began to spend his Sundays elsewhere and otherwise. It was the time of the Chartist movement, when thought was in the ferment both in and out of London, and Charles Brandlaugh was soon a regular out-of-door disputant in Bonner's Fields, a suburb of the city, at first on the orthodox Christian side, then as a deist, then as a full-fledged atheist. The next step in his career was to become a teetotaler. The crisis of his life now came. The incumbent of St. Peter's had laid the case of young Bradlaugh before the firm of coal merchants by whom he had been employed, and they gave him three days to change his opinions or lose his situation. He gave up both "beer and the Bible," and started out from his father's house a social outcast being reduced to such straits in his 17th year that he enlisted in the Seventh Dragoon Guards, and served with his regiment three years in Ireland. Inheriting from his aunt, in 1853 a small property, he bought his discharge from the army and began his studies for the bar lecturing frequently before free-thought institutions, and taking radical grounds on every question that came up. In 1862 he compelled an Anglican clergyman to pay $100 and costs in a suit for libel affecting his wife and daughters, and yet withheld the name of his assailant from the public, in order that the priest might not be degraded from his office. His recent preference of the declaration to the oath in the House of Commons is of a piece with his early questionings, and the Church of England has to thank a blundering clergyman for the radicalism of one who knows how to hit hard, and whose position among British Radicals is one of unquestioned power. Mr. Bradlaugh is in his 47th year.

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