

# The POTTER JOURNAL

AND  
NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, PA., July 23, 1873

## REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

Republican Delegate.  
C COMFORT, of McKean County.  
Senatorial Delegate.  
HUGH YOUNG, of Tioga County.

County Committee.  
DAN BAKER, Chairman,  
J M HAMILTON, Secretary,  
G W Colvin, C G Cushing,  
R L Nichols, J M Kilbourne,  
R K Young.

Vigilance Committees.  
Abbott—Chas Melsner, Jos Schwartzbach and Chas Henschel  
Allegany—David L Raymond, A G Preshe and W R Gardner  
Bingham—J B Carpenter, Theodore Cobb and L J Thompson  
Clara—J L Allen, Wm Graves and W A Cole  
Coudersport—S F Hamilton, W K Jones and J C Davidson  
Ebalto—Lewis A Grace, C Stearns and J D Earl  
Geneseo—J C Cavanaugh, Wm Baker and Josiah Webster  
Harrison—J L Haynes, A A Swetland and W W Lawrence  
Hector—D W Havens, John Skutt and Cyrus Sunderlin  
Hobart—Wm Greenman, L M Coy and Geo W Stillman  
Homer—Levi S Quimby, Jacob Peet and W H Crosby  
Keating—G C Lewis, Henry Harris and Hiram Bridges  
Leicester—C E Baker, Henry C Hosley and O R Bassett  
Oswayo—A S Lyman, J V Brown and Wm Fessenden  
Pike—M V Prouty, S H Martin and Sam'l Brown  
Pleasant Valley—Ernest Wright, Lewis Lyman and J K F Judkins  
Portage—Chas Young, Chas Austin and Dan'l Everett  
Roulet—M V Larrabee, Wm Hazen and Chas Barr  
Sharon—N Parmenter, A A Newton and J S Pearson  
Stewardson—H Andresen, James Barton and Ed Joerg  
Summit—Alvin Rennells, James Reed and J L Pelree  
Sweden—R L White, Edwin Lyman and Joseph Butler  
Sylvania—Dutton Stiles, A R Jordan and G C Rees  
Ulisses—A F Raymond, J M Benton and B Jay Cushing  
West Branch—E Crippen, S W Conable and O Wetmore  
Wharton—J L Barclay, A R Burlingame and Shaler Logue

As will be seen from our paper this week, the Republican County Committee have appointed the vigilance committees in the several townships preparatory to holding the primary meetings for the election of delegates to a county nominating convention, a call for which will be issued in due time. Thus on the part of the Republican party, the campaign is virtually opened.

The local offices to be filled this year are not as numerous as they were last, but still there are some that by their importance as directly affecting the interests of the people will give to the coming election a full share of interest. There is a member of assembly, a county commissioner and a county auditor to be elected, and we venture the assertion that these three officials acting with their associates will exercise a greater influence on the welfare of the County than all the other county officials together.

For this and other reasons we ask the people of Potter to see to the nominations themselves. None but the best men should be selected and every appearance even of unfair action should be avoided. Our opponents for two or three years have rung the changes on "ring rule," "packed conventions," "state nominations," etc., with but little success we admit, still it has been one of their principal arguments, and it is the duty of the Republican party to go into every campaign with a good ticket, nominated fairly by the mass of the party so that such charges shall have no foundation in fact. Farther than this, the temper of the public mind is different to-day from what it has ever been before. The intelligent, thinking part of the people are steadily reducing to practice the theory that the people rule. The time when one mind could control a nation, a state or a county has almost become a part of the past and as it gradually recedes the united action of the masses guided by their own intelligence comes in as sovereign and ruler.

We ask the Republicans of this County to carry out this idea, this principle, at the primary meetings and in the nominating convention and not, by their neglect or indifference at these, place themselves in a position where they may feel constrained to pay it a surreptitious homage at the ballot-box. Give us a good ticket, gentlemen, and then vote it and if need be we will pull off our coats and work for it as well.

ABOUT a year ago the *Free Press* of Wellsville, evidently believing that the Liberal movement was going to sway the country and result in the formation of a powerful party, cut itself loose from the Republican organization and took the new depart-

ure, claiming to be able to carry a large local vote with it. The steady Republicans of Wellsville determined to make the fight warm for all opposers and to assist in the work the *Wellsville Times* was started under the management of George Howe. During the campaign it did good service and November showed the effects of its work and taught the *Free Press* some things it evidently did not know before.

The *Times* has now, we believe, completed the first year of its existence and has proved itself one of the best local papers of this section of country. Its publisher announces that he will very soon enlarge and otherwise improve it. It has practically taken the position so long occupied by the *Free Press* as the organ of the Republican party in that part of Allegany County. We congratulate it on its evident prosperity. We learn through its columns that another effort is to be made by the Liberals in that section the coming fall, and by a late editorial in the *Free Press* charging the Republican party of Allegany county with being ruled by a ring who parcel out the officers and pack the caucuses, we judge that there are some who have not wholly got the Liberal slang out of their heads yet, even the *Free Press* would not serve up a relish of such a stale dish. Such stuff has been used too often and is too generally understood in these parts to be longer effective, however it may be in Allegany county. We might remark here, by the way, that we have watched carefully for some signs of life among the Liberals of this County for a long time past, but as yet none are visible. The disgust that wrapped itself like a mantle around them after the elections last fall seems still to hold them silent. Perhaps they are practicing a masterly inactivity, perhaps they are minding the Republican party and by and by we shall see it disintegrated and scattered loosely around by an explosion big as the bursting of forty fire-crackers, and perhaps we might write of them, *non est*.

### From the Buffalo Evening Post.

#### THE B. N. Y. & P. R. W.

When we took our first ride over the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway to Aurora, then the terminus of the road, little did we think what a gigantic enterprise it was to eventually prove. True, we had anticipated that all investments would prove of a paying character, but since the completion of the road to Emporium, Pa., developments have demonstrated that the most sanguine expectations of those who first enlisted in the work and pushed it on to the end, were to be more than realized. Before referring to the facts which prove conclusively the correctness of this statement we wish to speak of the recent action of the directors up on the new issue of bonds. That the condition of the road justifies the Board in doing what they have, and that the new bond belongs to the very first class of securities now offered to the public, can be shown in a very brief manner, viz.: The B. N. Y. & P. R. W., with its complete line of 120 miles, its rolling stock of about 400 cars, with locomotives in proportion, and its large property in real estate, both in Buffalo and along the route, represents an investment of only \$4,100,000. There may be other roads in the country which have as much to show in proportion for the capital invested, but we do not know of them and they are certainly not to be found in this region.

The rapidly-increasing business of the road requires a speedy enlargement of its carrying capacity. On Saturday last there was a call for 127 cars, and during the past two weeks the demand has averaged 67 cars a day. Fifty million feet of lumber along the line of the road await transportation, and every tannery in this city and the surrounding districts but await the ability of the road to ship bark to them.

Another traffic calling loudly for more cars is that in live stock. By shipping via the B. N. Y. & P. and its connections directly to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's yards at Communiawap, N. J., it is claimed that shippers of cattle save largely, both in time and expense of feeding and handling, as compared with the other routes to the eastern markets. Already 20 cars a day are thus shipped and yards to accommodate 25 car-loads have been prepared near Babcock street. As fast as possible these yards will be doubled in capacity. An agent of the Empire freight line is now permanently stationed in this city to superintend this live-stock traffic, which is increasing more rapidly than it can be taken care of.

albeit the trade is only in its inception. Within a fortnight past the Cameron Coal Company, at Emporium, have resumed mining operations on a greatly enlarged scale, and already their coal is finding a market in this city. The Buffalo Gas Company, for example, took the other day a hundred tons by way of experiment as to its gas-making qualities, and the result, we learn, is a favorable one. A road from the best bituminous regions of Clearfield county, Pa., will also shortly be opened to Emporium and will pour a practically unlimited supply over the B. N. Y. & P., demanding means of transportation not within the power of the company to furnish. We say nothing of other projected coal connections into Elk and McKean counties, which are certain to be speedily built, but speak only of business now actually demanding accommodations.

The passenger traffic of this railway promises to equal that of any other, and the advantages offered will secure the patronage of all who seek to gain their destination from the south and southeast in the shortest time. Washington or Cape May can be reached by this route with only one change of cars. By an arrangement with the Erie Railway a person can go from Philadelphia to Niagara Falls, or vice versa, without change of cars, and save about three hours and a half time over that of any other road.

The Pennsylvania Central has effected an arrangement with the Red Star Line of steamers so that passengers and freight leaving here by way of the B. N. Y. & P. R. W. will be conveyed direct to the steamers' landing, and a person bound for Europe will have to take but a few steps from the cars to get on board the boat.

From these facts our readers can easily see what splendid results are being achieved through the construction of this railway, and how much can yet be expected.

#### What Railroads and Manufactories do for the Growth of the Country.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has collected the following statistics which are of great interest. They show that railroads are the very life of business, for many of the manufacturing establishments named in its very instructive article would never have been established without the railroads:

Living in this city, and paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are over a regiment of men, to whom is paid \$75,000 per month. This is a fountain of greenbacks in our city, and the spray from this source, as it falls over us in the shape of Y's and X's, delights the hearts of our people. Millions of money will be paid out by this giant corporation this year in laying a double track, much of which we doubt not will find its way to this place. The exact number of men employed by this great corporation, as certified in writing in answer to our communications on the subject, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is 1100 men, and in the car shops 1100 men and boys. We have from other large manufacturing establishments similar courteous answers as to the number of men employed, which we will now proceed to give, viz.: Lochiel Iron Mills, under the management of Mr. A. S. Dull, and which are now in a thriving condition, 650 men employed and \$28,000 paid out for labor alone every month.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works employ 600 men and pay out \$28,000 per month to labor alone. Of these works our report from the efficient management is much more voluminous than from any of the others. They pay out \$300,000 per month, of which \$25,000 go for freight and the rest for material. The Harrisburg Cotton Factory employs 280 persons and pays out monthly the sum of \$1000 for labor.

The Eagle Works employ 125 men and pay out, on an average, \$8000 per month for labor alone.

The Benjamin Singery printing house employs in all about 182 hands and pays out \$8000 per month for labor alone.

Colonel Harry McCormick pays out, at his furnace, the sum of \$5000; at his rolling-mill, in this city, \$10,000, making \$15,000 per month, beside paying out across the river the sum of \$17,000 per month, or, altogether, the enormous sum of \$32,000, and employs 600 men.

The Central Iron Works, under the management of R. R. Chrisman, employs 85 men and pays out \$6000 per month for labor alone.

Robert Tippet, at his boiler-works, employs 130 men and pays out over \$4000 for labor alone.

Bay and Brother employ 13 men and pay out \$400 per month.

Mr. Jones Wistar pays out at his furnace the sum of \$2200 per month for labor alone, and employs regularly 40 men.

Parsons & Finney employ about 30 men and pay out about \$2500 per month.

Bigler & Son pay out the sum of \$3500 per month to labor alone in their saw mill and brick yard.

Zimmerman & Kleckner employ about 30 men and boys and pay out about \$500 for labor alone per month.

Hamilton's brick yard about the same as Zimmerman & Kleckner.

Muench's brick yard about the same, and Divens' about 20 men and boys and pays out about \$1000 per month.

D. D. Boas, Trullinger & Brother and John B. Simmon each employ about 30 men and pay about \$2000 per month at their planing mills and lumber yards.

Elder & Brother about 20 men and pay out about \$1500 per month.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* employs, on an average, 25 men and 10 boys year around and pays about \$2200 per month for labor.

The *Patriot* pays out about \$2500 per month and employs about 35 men and boys.

On Monday next the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will enter into possession of the old line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Gray's Ferry and Ridley Junction, near Chester, Pa. The line will be designated as "The Philadelphia and Chester Branch" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and will be worked as a part of the main line.

NEW RICHMOND, Wisconsin, July 7th 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL AND ITEM: In reading over the doings of the people of Potter County, I find much that is of interest to me. It speaks of old friends, often pointing out the station they occupy in public affairs.

The boys of sixteen years ago are some of them lawyers, some merchants, ministers, some mechanics and some teachers. Many have become wealthy. If any have become poor since I left I have not found it out by the JOURNAL, so I presume such cases are not frequent.

In the West speculation is the order of the day, consequently a great many become suddenly rich and as many become suddenly poor. The present stringency in money matters is testing the solvency of our business men quite closely. Money is so scarce that it is next to impossible to loan it on the best of security, say one-third the value on real estate. Stock can hardly be disposed of for cash. What is about the only article that sells readily for cash, that article is always ready money, the present price being \$1.00 per bushel.

Our summer has been a fine one for crops, wheat is now headed and stands very heavy on the ground, a better prospect than usual for a large yield. The weather has been warm and wet for some time past and there are some fears that the grain will get badly lodged down before harvest. Corn looks as promising as it has in any previous year. Potatoes also look fine where the bugs have been kept cleaned off. And, by-the-way, I learn those pests have put in their appearance in Pennsylvania and New York. We had 6 or 8 years, the start of you on potato bugs here in the west and our experience proves that after 8 years fighting the pests and freezing the earth to the depth of four feet the last winter, they come out with redoubled force, worse now than any previous year. I have tried various methods to save the potatoes so as to have enough for table use, some seasons they have cost a dollar a bushel and poor ones at that, for if the vines are badly eaten the potatoes are not only few but poor.

There have been a great many yarns got up of people being poisoned by getting the bugs from the potatoes. I have never been poisoned yet, but I have been some sick by pouring water on them when it was boiling hot, and inhaling the steam. I have no doubt but they are poison for I could never starve fowls so they would eat them.

I have tried poisoning the bugs and it works first-rate, my way of preparing it is as follows: one ounce of paris green and mix with sixty ounces of flour; mix it well together. Make a sieve, (an oyster can punctured with a fine awl does well,) sift it on the vines while wet with dew, selecting such places as are most infested with bugs—in twenty-four hours the little pests will be dead or dying; an application lasts until washed off by rain. Another good way is to take a pail with soap suds enough to cover the bugs, and they will be dead in five minutes after falling into the pail and thus save all trouble of scalding them. I have said this much that new beginners may have the advantage of my experience in the potato bug business, if you would have potatoes you must "fight on, fight ever."

Timothy grass and clover is very heavy, oats have not stood the wet weather as well as wheat—they show signs of blight. It has been believed

that grass could not be grown successfully in prairie country, but we find grass does as well here as could be desired. I think, all things considered, the Saint Croix valley is about as good a place to locate as any part of the west. We never have had the crops destroyed by grasshoppers and hail as in many other places and those winter storms are not so harsh.

SAMUEL PALMER.

#### NEW BOOKS.

Among the new books that have appeared is "A Thanksgiving Story—Betsey and I are Out" which most unexpectedly turns out to be very good.

The flashy title would have led me to pass it by, but a friend brought it to my notice and it is with real pleasure that I give it a word of praise.

It is a story in verse, comprising a great many smaller stories which the members of a large New England family tell to each other on a Christmas eve. Several of these have been in the papers and several more are but versifications of old anecdotes, but the natural way they are brought in and told, the pleasant family interest that weaves them together and their appropriateness, make one feel that they belong just here.

The plan is something like that of Bitter Sweet but the interest is deeper, the people more likeable and the poetry quite as good; for though there is a good deal of rough, uneven measure and some awkward expression, there is much that is pleasing and some that is beautiful. Here is a morsel from the first page.

"We gather round,  
While yet the candles stand unlighted near,  
Like white-robed maidens, dainty, shy and prim,  
Until their crown of glory comes to bring  
Life, usefulness, and martyrdom and death."

And here a little poem toward the latter end of the book:

The Might-have-been.  
Oh, a wonderful path is the might-have-been.  
Leading up from the world's highway  
Through vales of verdure and bowers of bloom  
Through faintest breathings of sweet perfume  
To realms of a brighter day.

The world's highway is weary and lone,  
But the "Might-have-been" path is fair  
Fair and pleasant and cool and wide  
With lilies leaning on either side  
And a whisper of hope in the air.

Up that mystical, magical path I see  
A dainty white cottage, a home  
Where a brown-haired, happy eyed woman stands—  
My wife, dear public, with outstretched hands  
Half beckoning me to come.

And why should I mourn that I have not dragged  
Her down to the world's highway,  
To bear and share through the dust and heat  
With aching brows and faltering feet  
The burden and toil of my day.

It is better so! My attic nest  
May be cold and my ladder lean,  
But "my wife" "our children"—each precious word,  
With a loving echo is faintly heard  
From the heights of the "Might-have-been."

So I walk and work on the world's highway,  
Content that in God's good time  
I shall know why the radiant "Might-have-been,"  
That came so near to my eager ken,  
Was not and is not mine.

ONE the juiciest, jolliest books we have ever found is "Bits of Travel," by "H. H."

Much of it was published a year or two ago, as a series of letters in the *Atlantic Monthly* and also we think the *Independent*. To those who read these letters there, the book will be very desirable as renewing the old delight. For those who did not see them we say "you can do nothing better than to get it." For it is a casket of fair and beautiful things from the lands that most of us cannot visit and will entertain all members of the family, from little child to great-grandpapa.

#### THE HON. TOM CORWIN.

R. C. Parsons, writing to the *Cleveland Leader* of the late Hon. Tom Corwin, gives the following:

Mr. Corwin's opposition to the Mexican War, though perhaps the noblest act of his public life, brought him into painfully embarrassing relations with his constituents and almost the united opposition of all parties in Ohio.

But the speech itself was a model for a Senator and statesman. In February 1847, the bill making appropriations for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico being under consideration, Mr. Corwin rose to oppose it. It required no ordinary amount of moral courage to take that position, but Mr. Corwin was a man of deep convictions and unflinching purpose, when he felt himself as utterly opposed to the war and the acquisition of further territory for the spread

of human slavery. To this speech Mr. Corwin brought all the powers he possessed and rarely has the Senate chamber resounded with nobler and greater thoughts. The origin of the war and its utter and shameless violation of the rights of a weaker nation, were held up in conspicuous and fearless view, while the history of the fate of nations and individuals who had trampled upon the rights of others was given with such historic accuracy and emphatic rhetoric that no man could fail to be startled by the recital. The closing passages of this speech are among the finest specimens of lofty and splendid eloquence to be found in the English language and given with an earnestness and power that makes every one feel how deeply moved was the speaker and how profoundly he felt the importance of his great mission. But what avails truth or philosophy, history or eloquence, or great personal influence, when thrown into the scale of opposition to one's country when engaged in war? The people condemned the speech as ill-timed, unpatriotic and uncalled for and Mr. Corwin felt the breath of popularity in which he had so long floated and lived depart from him forever. But the speech will live and long be remembered as the utterance of one of the truest patriots and most gifted men this country has ever produced. Its massive logic, its pure morality, its rich and varied learning, its brilliant periods and impassioned eloquence will enable it to hold its place among the greatest efforts of American orators.

"INSANITY IN ITS RELATIONS TO CRIME" is the title of a brief but very able and learned discussion of a question which has of late attracted much of the public attention. Its author is Dr. William A. Hammond and the conclusions at which he arrives, after a thorough examination of the subject in the light of the highest authorities, are such as common sense would seem to teach, namely, that the existence of certain hallucinations in the mind of a criminal should not shield him from the punishment due to his crime; but that any one with sufficient lucidity of intellect to understand what will be the natural result of his criminal act, though he may have deluded himself into the belief that he is justified in his commission, must be held responsible and punished as a criminal. Any one who is incapable of thus understanding the natural result of his actions and yet commits criminal acts, should be placed in permanent confinement for the safety of the public. The subject is presented and argued by Dr. Hammond with great clearness and intellectual acumen.

The book is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, for one dollar.

#### LATEST NEWS.

(Via *Chicago Daily Advertiser*.)

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Chancellor Runyon to-day appointed Elias N. Miller, of Newark, Mason Loomis, of Montclair, and Conrad M. Jordan, receivers of the Midland Railroad, on an application of the contractors to recover \$60,000 for work on a tunnel and other parts of the road.

A fire last night destroyed J. H. Perry's patent-leather manufactory. Loss \$50,000. Insurance \$20,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—A large and destructive fire occurred at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday. The following is a list of the principal buildings destroyed:

The postoffice, owned by D. H. King, a total loss. Covered by an insurance of \$5000.

Dr. Still's farm house was totally lost; no insurance.

The stores of J. O'Connor & N. W. Wright, Calloway, Triedloe and Keith & Vincent, total loss. The insurance on O'Connor & Wright's building is \$5000. None on Calloway's and Keith & Vincent's.

Calloway & Triedloe and Keith & Vincent lose slightly by the removal of goods: fully covered by insurance.

Gauter, on the corner, Cullen, in the postoffice building, and the *Whig and Tribune* offices were a total loss. The former is covered by insurance. There is no insurance on the *Whig and Tribune*.

The total loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The loss falls the heaviest on the owners of the buildings, that on stock being very light.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The suspension of the Brooklyn Trust Company was a great surprise to Wall street and caused a temporary suspension on the Stock Exchange to-day. Many brokers were in the habit of borrowing money from the concern and not one of them ever suspected that anything was wrong. The capital stock was \$500,000, surplus one hundred thousand and deposits two million two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Mills, late president, is a defaulter to the extent of \$146,000 and he has left one hundred and fifty thousand William and Air Line Railroad bonds, which have some value, but not enough to cover the amount of cash taken.

Mr. Chauncey, one of the directors, has been trying for a long time past, to get up an examination of the company, but the directors generally objected, as it would be a reflection on Mr. Mills. At last he obtained the consent of five directors, the number required for an examination and as soon as Mr. Mills found this out he committed suicide.

The Brooklyn Trust Company had three hundred and seventy thousand dollars in cash on hand this morning with which to continue business.

LATER.—New York, July 20.—The belief that Mr. Mills, late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, committed suicide, is becoming quite general. It is said that on the day before his death some of the directors of the concern informed him that an examination of his accounts would be commenced the next day. On Monday afternoon Mr. Mills obtained a full settlement of his land agent and deposited the proceeds of his receipt from the latter to the Nassau Bank to his wife's credit. This transaction he settled the accounts of his butcher and baker, who were usually paid at the end of each month.

If well authenticated rumors circulated last evening are to be believed, Mr. Mills conducted at Coney Island during the night of his life gives material support to the suicide theory. It is stated he did not retire until a very late hour and next morning it was found that he had not been slept in. At the time of his death these facts were stated and concealed, but yesterday those in possession of them concluded that further secrecy was useless.

It is said in Brooklyn to-day that an examination of the books of the concern as far as prosecuted last night, developed a loss of \$800,000. It was therefore last night that a warrant would be issued for the arrest of Secretary Romaine, who continued to counterfeign checks, although he knew that his own account was heavily overdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—H. W. Weldy & Co's. power mills near Tamaqua, Pa., were blown up and destroyed this morning. Samuel Miller, a resident of Tamaqua, was instantly killed. The shock was felt a distance of several miles. The loss will reach \$150,000. Insurance \$8,000, in home company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—A passenger train on the Boston and Providence railroad ran into a herd of two miles this side of Bristol, the engine and one car were thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shipley, was killed. None of the passengers were injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A dispastrous Louisiana, in northern Missouri, that eight deaths from cholera occurred there between eight and twelve o'clock last night, and great excitement prevailed. Hundreds of citizens are pressing to leave the place. The disease also said to prevail in Troy, Hannibal and other places in that part of the state.

The first shipment of new California wheat was received at San Francisco last week.

SPECULATORS from all parts of Oregon and Washington Territory are flocking to Tacoma, the place placed as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

#### Pen and Scissors.

THE following story is told to illustrate the strictness with which the hard steamship line is managed. The captain of their New York ships lately married, asked leave to take wife with him on one voyage. It was granted, but on going to take command when the ship was ready he found one of his brother captains aboard, from whom he learned that though the company had no objection to his taking his wife to America, were not willing to trust him with ship too.

THE *Meteor* is a small newspaper published by the patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The local contributors, composers, pressman are all lunatics under treatment. Its editorials resemble that of the *New York Herald*, save that they are heavier and display more thought.

THE Milwaukee police have pounded up so lately, while trying to arrest the disorderly citizens of great beer-making town, that the authorities armed each policeman with a refractory head at a distance of feet and thus avoid close encounters. The great trouble, though, was owing to their unfamiliarity with flails, nineteen policemen were knocked down with their own weapons the day and the city had to provide with cast iron hats until they got the hang of the double clubs.

S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) recently entertained at a most magnificent banquet, given at the Langham Hotel, London. The opportunity of his to London was embraced by J. M. Lew, in order to offer to a distinguished American literary man some recognition of the hospitality which was shown to Mr. Clemens in America during his late visit. Fourteen gentlemen, distinguished in literature and art and on the occasion were invited to meet Mr. Clemens at this festive occasion.

CAPT. Estes, of a Lake Ontario tug, reports that while he was away up the lake, a few nights ago, he suddenly appeared one view distant Oswego—thirty-one miles distant—the gas-light in the streets and the town would present from a hill in immediate vicinity at night. The house at Oswego also, as well as the others on the lake shore below, and Sackett's Harbor, were distinctly visible. The display, he asserts, was witnessed for several minutes and then faded into darkness.