

One square, one insertion	\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion	.75
Business and Editorial Notices, per line	.10
One square, one year	\$10.00
One column, one year	20.00
One column, six months	15.00
One column, three months	10.00
Half column, one year	15.00
Half column, six months	10.00
Half column, three months	7.50
One-quarter column, one year	7.50

The space occupied by ten lines of this type (nonpareil) shall constitute a square.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

VOL. 12, No. 37.

RAVENNA, O., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

WHOLE No. 609.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS
 PUBLISHED EACH THURSDAY
 S. D. HARRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
 TERMS:
 Per year, in advance, \$10.00
 If not paid in advance, \$12.00
 Six months, in advance, \$6.00
 Entered at the Post-office at Ravenna, Ohio as Second Class matter.

Business Cards.

Ravenna Sanitarium.
 (Formerly Water Cure.)
 HOME for Invalids. Location beautiful. Terms reasonable. Good for Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Headache, Stomach Troubles, etc. For full details, apply to S. D. HARRIS, Proprietor, Ravenna, O.

MISS L. C. JACKSON,
 MILLINERY GOODS of all kinds, Opera Block, Ravenna, O.

PHILIPS & DUSSEL,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANK'S BUILDING, WEST MAIN ST., RAVENNA, O. Mr. Dussel speaks and writes the German and will be glad to counsel in that language.

ANSON W. BEMAN,
 Attorney at Law, Room 7, Buggy Block, north-west corner of Superior and State Streets, over Cannon's Clothing Store, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

DAY & CONANT,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW, RAVENNA, O. Office in Phoenix Block, over Richards' Hardware Store.

J. D. HORTON,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in Phoenix Block, over Second National Bank. May 1, 1879, 35-17.

HUTCHINS & THOMAS,
 Storeys at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in Phoenix Block, over making collections at all parts of the Common Pleas and District Courts in Postoffice Building. 41-17.

I. T. SIDDALL,
 Attorney at Law, Office in Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.

PETER FLATH,
 Slaughter and Merchant Tailor, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. Foot's Building, Main Street, East, Ohio. Oct. 15, 1879, 17.

D. A. ROCKWELL & H. P. HATFIELD,
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Phoenix Block, over Richards' Hardware Store, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio. 18-17.

J. H. NICHOLS,
 Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Office in Phoenix Block, over Richards' Hardware Store, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio. November 2, 1878, 18-17.

ROCKWELL & NORRIS,
 Attorneys at Law and Notary Public, Duval Block, East, Ohio. Dec. 11, 1878, 17.

O. P. SPERIA,
 Attorney at Law, Office over C. E. Post's Store, Main Street, Ravenna, O. 200

C. D. INGELL,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Office in Crane's Block, Main Street, Ohio. 20-17.

E. W. MAXSON,
 Surveyor and Counselor at Law, possessing superior facilities for making collections at all parts of the United States. Office over First National Bank, Garrettsville, Ohio.

J. WAGGONER, M. D.,
 Physician and Surgeon, Office East of Main Block, Ravenna, Ohio. March 27th, 1878, 107-17.

C. L. BELDEN,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office in Empire Building, over making collections on King Street, East side of Main, Ravenna, Ohio. May 2, 1879, 204-17.

G. M. PROCTOR, M. D.,
 Physician and Surgeon, MALESVILLE, OHIO. Will attend to all calls in the line of his profession, both day and night. Office, one door East of Shaler's Exchange Hotel. 416-17.

C. H. GIFFIN,
 DENTIST, Office over First National Bank on Ohio Street from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

E. C. SWAIN,
 Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, opposite Postoffice House, Main St., Ravenna, O. 400

NOW! IS THE TIME TO BUY FURNITURE AND CROCKERY, AND NO. 8 PHENIX BLOCK, RAV., IS THE PLACE TO Buy It.

The largest stock of Furniture ever stored in Ravenna, is offered at the lowest prices known for years, and I AM DETERMINED to reduce the quantity within the next 30 days. The entire stock was bought before the advance and will be sold accordingly. Positive bargains will be given on all articles belonging to a first-class FURNITURE stock. Those who come first will have the largest variety to select from. I mean business, and you will be convinced of the fact if you will look through my stock.

GEO. E. FAIRCHILD,
 Wholesale & Retail
 Furniture & Crockery
 DEALER,
 RAVENNA, O.



A. W. STOCKER,
 No. 2 Etna Block, Main Street,
 RAVENNA, OHIO.
 DEALER IN
MARBLE AND GRANITE
 Monuments and Tombstones
 Of every style, and of any kind of Marble or Granite, at the lowest prices. Please give me a call at my new rooms.
 No. 2 Etna Block, Main Street,
 Ravenna, Ohio.
 A. W. STOCKER,
 Ravenna, March 31, 1880.

Particular Notice!
 THE firm of Burgess & Baldwin having been dissolved, it is absolutely necessary for those having unsettled accounts with the firm to call at the same place as usual, as they will be closed on the 1st of May. Those in want of anything in the line of

Hardware,
 will find a choice and complete stock at the old stand, which will be sold at the old prices before the new firm is organized.
 Come and see me, and I will guarantee you fair and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains.
 Ravenna, March 18, 1880. J. P. BALDWIN.

HOWARD & CO'S.
 American Watches
 Are doubtless the best Watch made in the world for the price.

Wait, Dewey & Co.
 Will furnish all the different grades at the very lowest advertised price, and will guarantee you fair and gentlemanly treatment and good bargains.
 Also, we sell a full line of
FINE TIME KEEPERS,
 Metal Cases, Stem Winding,
 \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50!
 Coin Silver, Stem Winding,
 \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20!
 Do not send your money to Bogus Watch Companies, when you can buy the Genuine American at same price of

WAIT, DEWEY & CO.
 STILL BETTER!
 We will send a GENUINE AMERICAN SILVER WATCH, in metal case, with Heavy Coin Silver Chain, only for \$10.00. The same movement in Gold Silver Case, with either Silver or Rolled Gold Chain, only \$14.75.
 These Watches will be sent to any office in the United States, postage paid, on receipt of price. This is positively the BEST OFFER EVER MADE ON WATCHES. Address

WAIT, DEWEY & CO.,
 Ravenna, Ohio.

Chas. W. Trask,
 DENTIST!
 Mantua Station, O.

Machine and Repair SHOP
 Prospect Street, Ravenna, O.
JOHN F. BYERS
 WILL attend to all kinds of
MACHINE WORK,
 Repairing Engines and other Machinery,
 Mowers, Reapers, &c.
 I can also be prepared to furnish all Extras for the same Machine.
 Ravenna, April 18, 1880

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.
 A Valuable List of "Do Not's."
 Do not manifest impatience.
 Do not engage in argument.
 Do not interrupt another when speaking.
 Do not find fault, though you may gently criticize.
 Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters.
 Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others.
 Do not allow yourself to lose temper or speak excitedly.
 Do not allude to the unfortunate peculiarities of any one present.
 Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather.
 Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say "you see," "you know," etc.
 Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in.
 Do not talk loud. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle, musical voice has great power.
 Do not be absent minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has been said that you may understand.
 Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when any one present may have some defects.
 Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence, never betray it.
 Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double meaning, or language that will bring the blush to any one.
 Do not interpose your language with foreign words and high-sounding terms. It shows affectation, and will draw ridicule upon you.
 Do not carry a conversation with another in company about matters which the general company knows nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.
 Do not allow yourself to speak ill of the absent one if it can be avoided; the day may come when some friend will be needed to defend you in your absence.
 Do not speak with contempt and ridicule of the locality where you may be visiting. Find something to truthfully praise and commend; thus make yourself agreeable.
 Do not make a pretense of gentility, nor parade the fact that you are the descendant of any notable family. You must pass for just what you are, and must stand on your own merit.
 Do not contradict. In making a correction say, "I beg your pardon, but I had an impression that it was so and so." Be careful in contradicting, as you may be wrong yourself.
 Do not be unduly familiar; you will merit contempt if you are. Neither should you be dogmatic in your assertions, arrogating to yourself much consequence in your opinions.
 Do not be lavish in your praise of fellow members of your own family when speaking to strangers; the person to whom you are speaking may know some faults that you do not.
 Do not feel it incumbent upon yourself to carry your point in conversation. Should the person with whom you are conversing feel the same, your talk will lead into violent argument.
 Do not allow yourself to use personal abuse when speaking to another as in so doing you may make that person a life-long enemy. A few kind, courteous words might have made him a life-long friend.
 Do not discuss politics or religion in general company. You probably will not convert your opponent, and he will not convert you. To discuss those topics is to arouse feeling without any good result.
 Do not make a parade of being acquainted with distinguished or wealthy people, of having been to college, or of having visited foreign lands. All this is no evidence of real genuine worth on your own part.
 Do not use the surname alone when speaking of your wife or husband to others. To say to another that "I told Jones," referring to your husband, sounds badly. Whereas to say "I told Mr. Jones," shows more respect and good breeding.
 Do not yield to bashfulness. Do not isolate yourself, sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step forward, and have something to say. Though you may not very well, keep on. You will gain courage and improve. It is as much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.
 Do not attempt to pry into the private affairs of others by asking what their profits are, what things cost, whether Melissier ever had a beau, and why Amaretto never got married? All such questions are exceedingly impertinent, and are likely to meet with rebuke.
 Do not whisper in company; do not engage in private conversation; do not speak a foreign language which the general company present may not understand, unless it is understood that the foreigner is unable to speak your own language.
 Do not take it upon yourself to admonish comparative strangers on religious topics; the person to whom you speak may have decided convictions of his own in opposition to yours, and your overzeal may seem to them an impertinence.
 Do not aspire to be a great story teller; an inveterate teller of long stories becomes very tiresome. To tell one or two short, new, witty, stories, appropriate to the occasion, is about all one person should inflict on the company.
 Do not indulge in satire; no doubt you are witty, and you could say a most cutting thing that would bring the laugh of the company down upon your opponent, but you must not allow it, unless to rebuke some impertinent fellow who can be suppressed in no other way.
 Do not spend your time in talking

THE WESTERN WINDS.
 Particulars of the late storm. The Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.
 St. Louis, April 21.—The Times' special from Marshallfield says a number of killed have been buried without identification, and as no record is kept it is impossible to obtain an accurate list of the dead. The citizens have organized into committees for various purposes, with E. M. Barnes as treasurer. A relief committee with J. W. Thompson as superintendent and J. R. Hudson as corresponding secretary was also formed. Telegrams offering assistance have been received from Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Oswego and Columbus, Kansas. One hundred and twelve residences were destroyed, besides numerous out buildings. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$300,000; on business houses \$90,000, covered by fire policies amounting to \$17,000 in Springfield, Mass., Lycoming, New York, Underwriters, Phoenix and Hartford.
 A report comes from Panther Valley, fifteen miles from Marshallfield, of seven persons killed by the storm. Numerous deaths are also reported from Green county and Henderson.

COURTESY TO THE PUBLIC.
 "No admittance" is the curt style in which we warn away visitors from our factories and foundries. Sometimes the fear lest a possible customer may be barred out leads to this modifying annex, "Except on business."
 The inscription is an illustration of the American habit of doing everything in the quickest and shortest way, and but little for courtesy.
 We may learn from a contrast that the iron hand, cased in a velvet glove, is as efficient in preventing intrusion as an uplifted sledge-hammer.
 The iron and cannon-foundry of Herr Krupp is located in Essen. It is the largest foundry in the world. As Herr Krupp has secrets which he is not inclined to share with prying founders, he has surrounded his vast establishment with a veritable great wall of China. On it are placards with this inscription repeated in three languages:
 "The public are informed that, in asking to view the establishment, they expose themselves to a refusal."
 Herr Krupp handles the pen as skillfully as he forges cannon. His inscription is courteous. It adorns a refusal with pleasant words. It is, as becomes the words of a co-laborer with Bismarck, evasively diplomatic. An exposure to a refusal is not the refusal itself. Contrast this inscription with the American "No admittance," and learn a lesson in courtesy to the public.

SENSE AND SENTIMENT.
 Self-reliance is quite distinct from self-assertion.
 People's intentions can only be decided by their conduct.
 Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our hopes and delusions.
 Mean souls, like poor pictures, are often found in good-looking frames.
 It is the lot of genius to be opposed, and to be invigorated by opposition.
 It is human nature to love to make experiments at the expense of others.
 Hope softens sorrow, brightens plain surroundings, and casts a hard lot.
 He who laughs at cruelty sets his heel on the neck of religion and godliness.
 It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults than to boast of our merits.
 There is nothing that so refines the face and mind as the constant presence of good thoughts.
 People seldom improve much when they have no better model than themselves to copy after.
 Fortune does not materially change men; it only unmask them and shows their true character.
 It is easy to pick out flaws in other people's work, but far more profitable to do better work yourself.
 Harsh words have many a time alienated a child's feelings and crushed out all love of home.
 Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.
 Tears are to be looked at not as proof of very deep sorrow, but as a grateful relief to killing intensity of such grief.
 To think kindly is good, to speak kindly is better, but to act kindly is best. Let warm, loving light shine around you, and you will never lack friends.
 The arms of wit ought always to be feathered with smiles. When they fall in the teeth of sarcasm, and like two-edged swords,
 Sober sense, self-possession and intelligent self-control are the safeguards of head and heart, and make a beautiful temple for the soul.

CRIB.
 A pointed or round chin indicates a congenial love. A person with such a chin will have a beau ideal, and will not be easily satisfied with real men or women.
 The indented chin indicates a great desire to be loved; hunger and thirst for affection. When large in woman she may overstep the bounds of civility, and make love to one that pleases her.
 A narrow square chin indicates a desire to love; and is more common among women.
 The flat square chin indicates a violent love; or at least devoted attachment.
 The retreating chin is indicative of the want of attachment, and but little ardor in love.
 The chin, in its length and breadth, indicates self-control, self-will, resolution, decision, etc.
 Carnivorous animals have the upper jaw projecting, while those of a granivorous nature have the lower jaw projecting. In man with a projecting upper jaw will be found large destructiveness and love of animal food; when the lower jaw projects, then the love for vegetable food.

MAKE A SCRAP-BOOK, hide it in an old chest, and, twenty years after you are dead, some young ladies' literary society will bless your memory for thus thoughtfully supplying them with original essays.

**trace at any point can be found where they flowed down hill. Many level places are swept clean of soil. Leaves, grass and debris of wrecked buildings, fragments of planks, carried along by the current and left in its track, arranged themselves longitudinally to the current.
 The following interesting fact is vouched for by George Gilbert of this place. He and his wife and four children were on a visit eight miles in the country and the center of the tornado passed within five or six yards from where they were. A wave of water, apparently fifteen feet high, rolled in the rear of the point of contact of the cloud-spout with the earth. It rolled over them in a second, and was icy cold, drenching them thoroughly.
 About two miles northeast from the town some weighing from 500 to 700 pounds were lifted out of the earth and carried along some distance in the track of the tornado.
 Hon. J. H. Williams, presiding Justice of the county court, residing in Panther Creek Valley, tells me a stone fell in the center of a field belonging to H. Rose, at an estimated weight of two tons. It is not known whence it came.
 The tornado, as far as known, commenced in Arkansas in Stone county. It was very severe in Crown Creek settlement. Ten persons were killed. On Flat Creek six were killed.**

MISSOURI, ARKANSAS AND KANSAS.
 Dispatches just received say the storm of Sunday was very severe in Morgan county, its track being strewn with demolished houses, barns, and other farm property. The little town of Barneville was torn nearly to pieces, and several persons killed and wounded. The names of the killed have already been telegraphed.
 It is now estimated that in Webster county, of which Marshallfield is the county seat, one hundred and twenty persons were killed and over two hundred wounded. Among the killed in the county are John Rose and daughter, Richard Hale, John Carsons, wife and two children, and three members of the Scott family. Loss to property in county estimated at \$1,000,000.
 The tornado of Sunday last seems to have extended over a much greater breadth of country and was more deadly and devastating in its effects than any storm that has occurred in the West for years. Reports show that it dealt death and destruction not only over nearly half of Missouri, but raged with fury through the northern part of Eastern Kansas. At Shawnee Mission, in the latter State, a number of persons returning from a funeral at 3 o'clock in the afternoon were overtaken by the storm and took refuge in a shed adjoining a large brick store of Mr. Routt. Shortly after the party had taken shelter part of the store was blown down upon the shed, burying a dozen or more persons in the ruins, and very seriously injuring D. G. Campbell, Mrs. T. J. Wilson, Mollie Brown and Lillie Strong, and more or less injuring the remainder of the party.
 At 12:30 p. m. the regular tornado struck Fayetteville, Arkansas, and turned a track through the city from southwest to northeast, destroying, or badly damaging, almost every building in its track. Every house on the south side of the Square excepting the Democrat office was demolished, and barns, out-houses and trees swept out of existence. Mrs. Victoria Glass and a colored girl were killed, and ten to fifteen persons and a number of children wounded more or less seriously. About twenty business houses and several residences were either destroyed or very badly damaged. The loss will probably amount to \$100,000.

OLD HICKORY'S DEATH.
 Mrs. Wilcox was present at the General's death one bright and beautiful Sabbath morning in the June of 1845, and she describes it as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms and enjoined them, old and young, white and black, to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the Presbyterian Church on the plantation, which the General had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning service over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing and added their willow to the general sorrow.
 Shortly after this mournful event Mrs. W. encountered an old servant in the kitchen who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "O! missus is gone," she brokenly said to the child, "an' now old massa's gone, dey's all gone, and dey was our best friend. An' old massa, not satisfied teachin' us how to live, has now teachen us how to die." The poor, unlettered creature did not know that she was paraphrasing one of the most beautiful passages in Tickle's elegy upon the "Death of Addison."

ADOTTED AT THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK AT SYRACUSE, APRIL 20, 1880.
 Mr. Morrison on the Committee on Resolutions reported the following: The Democratic party of New York renew their fidelity to the principles set forth by the national Democratic convention at St. Louis and approved by the declaration of the popular majorities in the presidential election in '76. The victory then won, was in the name and for the sake of reform. The people were defrauded of the fruits of the electoral votes. Reform throughout the federal administration is still an imperative necessity. It yet remains for the truly national party to restore the national government to the fraternal spirit of the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditures and administrative purity of the fathers of the republic. But the Democratic party of New York also declare their solid conviction in that success; that the conspiracy against the people's constitutional sovereignty, which by perjuries, forgeries, bribes and violence, in effect, disfranchised 4,300,316 voting citizens, a large majority of all and by which a false count of the electoral votes reversed the result of the late Presidential election, compels us next to turn upon the single commanding issue. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of this union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen. That duty is to vindicate the right of people to elective self-government; that is, whether this generation shall condemn or sanction the wrong doing of those Republican party leaders who four years ago, frustrated the people's deliberate will and cheated them of their choice in the supreme act of their sovereignty, whether we shall preserve and transmit to coming generations our own glorious political heritage, or paralyze the cause of popular sovereignty here and throughout the world. Despite a century of broadening precedents, despite the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, of every bill of rights, of the Federal constitution, and of every State constitution establishing the right of the people to govern themselves, and to change their leaders at will, those party leaders nevertheless foisted a defeated candidate into the chair of the chief magistracy, there to administer the government according to a policy condemned by the people, and through ministers repudiated by the people. Every one of the contrivers, abettors, advocates and apologists were all straightway awarded for their several shares in the conspiracy of fraud by the foremost beneficiary of that unexampled political crime. The Republicans cannot shirk the care of their own actions. A government of the people for the people must be a government by the people. The lawful exercise and orderly transfer of the people's power through the successive administrations of government prescribed by the people's choice is a fundamental condition of the representative of a Democratic republic. It is the political object for which the constitution and laws are framed. It is the first of popular rights; for beside the greatest of them, it is the one without which others cannot exist. It is that for which a republic is anywhere preferred above a monarchy and where a transfer is by hereditary succession as an escape from usurped magistracies and civil war. It is the substance of civil liberty. As for Democracy, (the people's rule) the people's right to rule is the very breath of its life. This, then, is the momentous issue—the right of the people to exercise and enjoy an elective self-government, without impediment by force and fraud from any quarter, and least of all by fraud and force from their temporary but discarded servants. Shall the conspiracy of '76 be sanctioned as a precedent by the impunity of its authors and the submission of its victims? Its victims are the honest citizens of all political parties. To destroy and stigmatize that corrupting precedent by inflicting a fatal blow upon the Republican party, whose recognized and rewarded leaders were guilty of it, is the supreme duty of the American people. Neglected now in the nature of the case, it is lost forever. Not now to make that crime odious is to invite its repetition. The polluting infamy unpunished and sanctioned must go on, demoralizing all political parties and putting their leadership at the mercy of brigands and infesting their healthful contentions with disease and death. The character and the future of this republic are all at stake in the next presidential election.

RECORDED.
 Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York add to their condemnation of the electoral conspiracy of 1876, an emphatic declaration of their continued confidence in the character, ability and fitness of that distinguished citizen of New York who was then elected to the highest office in the people's gift, and who was in his own person the object of the point of attack on his party, his fellow citizens and the cause of free government. The blow which deprived the country of its chosen ruler was aimed not so much at him as at the Democratic millions who stood behind him. While making no instructions as to candidates, and committing to delegates as heretofore the duty of joining in the deliberations of the National Convention, we respectfully suggest to our brethren of other States that the dignity and welfare of the party and nation demand of them that they take such action as shall best present this great issue to the people. Higher than all other party duties is the solemn obligation to give to the free voters of the

OTMAWA, ONT., APRIL 21.—A great fire is raging in Hull, opposite this city, and spreading with fearful rapidity. The whole rear of the town appears one mass of flames, and probably one hundred and fifty dwellings are destroyed. Danger is now apprehended from a slight shift of the wind to the northward, which threatens to bring the fire down towards the front of the town and numerous lumber piles along the river. Efforts to check the fire so far seem to have been quite ineffectual. The steamer Conqueror and part of the fire brigade have been sent over to assist the local fire companies.
 LARK.—The fire in Hull has apparently burned itself out to a great extent. It is reported that over three hundred houses have been consumed, principally wood, and occupied by the poorer classes. The distress will be very great.
 Fully one-half of the city of Hull is in ruins. The whole area of ground composed of Church, Dulle, Lake, Kent, Albion, Wellington, Charles, Wright, Hannah, and several other streets, are burned. The heat was intense, and the smoke so dense that the city was almost shrouded in darkness. The fire raged from half past 8 o'clock until 7, when the wind fortunately changed, and it was got under control.
 It is estimated that between 700 and 800 houses are destroyed and over 4,000 people homeless. Several lives are known to be lost, whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have perished. It is known positively that a woman named Latham was burned to death, and a man named Quillette. The woman was confined yesterday and unable to leave the house. Quillette was seen rushing from his blazing dwelling into the street, where he fell dead. Numerous accidents occurred.
 The area of ground over which the fire traveled is a mile long by 400 yards wide. In numerous cases the occupants saved their furniture, which is piled in the streets. Horses, cows and pigs, as well as other domestic animals perished.
 The property destroyed was mainly occupied by laborers. There is very little insurance. Steps have been taken to relieve the distressed. Handcarts contributed to already been raised and to-morrow night the city council of Hull and Ottawa will meet to take action in the matter. His Excellency the Governor General telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull signifying his willingness to assist in any movement for the relief of the homeless.
 Thousands of persons from this city visited the fire, and at one time there were but forty members in the House. The Governor General and the Princess Louise were among the first to arrive, and remained for some time. Fortunately none of the great lumbering mills were destroyed, although at one time they were in great danger. The loss is estimated between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 21.—Prof. John H. Tice, the well-known meteorologist of this city, who went to Marshallfield to investigate the phenomena connected with the storm of Sunday night, telegraphs the Republican as follows: Everywhere along the track of the tornado there is evidence of a wave of water flowing in the rear of the cloud spout. At some places there are only faint traces of such a wave, at others the debris is carried up and over obstructions two or three feet high. These waves or currents flowed in the greatest volume up hills. There are places where the entire top soil is washed away by the currents. Fibrous roots and tufts of grass show their direction to have been up hill, and what is significant, from all points of the compass, towards the top of the hill where the tornado was raging at the time and expending its force. No

ADOTTED AT THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK AT SYRACUSE, APRIL 20, 1880.
 Mr. Morrison on the Committee on Resolutions reported the following: The Democratic party of New York renew their fidelity to the principles set forth by the national Democratic convention at St. Louis and approved by the declaration of the popular majorities in the presidential election in '76. The victory then won, was in the name and for the sake of reform. The people were defrauded of the fruits of the electoral votes. Reform throughout the federal administration is still an imperative necessity. It yet remains for the truly national party to restore the national government to the fraternal spirit of the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditures and administrative purity of the fathers of the republic. But the Democratic party of New York also declare their solid conviction in that success; that the conspiracy against the people's constitutional sovereignty, which by perjuries, forgeries, bribes and violence, in effect, disfranchised 4,300,316 voting citizens, a large majority of all and by which a false count of the electoral votes reversed the result of the late Presidential election, compels us next to turn upon the single commanding issue. That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of this union than ever addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen. That duty is to vindicate the right of people to elective self-government; that is, whether this generation shall condemn or sanction the wrong doing of those Republican party leaders who four years ago, frustrated the people's deliberate will and cheated them of their choice in the supreme act of their sovereignty, whether we shall preserve and transmit to coming generations our own glorious political heritage, or paralyze the cause of popular sovereignty here and throughout the world. Despite a century of broadening precedents, despite the guarantees of the Declaration of Independence, of every bill of rights, of the Federal constitution, and of every State constitution establishing the right of the people to govern themselves, and to change their leaders at will, those party leaders nevertheless foisted a defeated candidate into the chair of the chief magistracy, there to administer the government according to a policy condemned by the people, and through ministers repudiated by the people. Every one of the contrivers, abettors, advocates and apologists were all straightway awarded for their several shares in the conspiracy of fraud by the foremost beneficiary of that unexampled political crime. The Republicans cannot shirk the care of their own actions. A government of the people for the people must be a government by the people. The lawful exercise and orderly transfer of the people's power through the successive administrations of government prescribed by the people's choice is a fundamental condition of the representative of a Democratic republic. It is the political object for which the constitution and laws are framed. It is the first of popular rights; for beside the greatest of them, it is the one without which others cannot exist. It is that for which a republic is anywhere preferred above a monarchy and where a transfer is by hereditary succession as an escape from usurped magistracies and civil war. It is the substance of civil liberty. As for Democracy, (the people's rule) the people's right to rule is the very breath of its life. This, then, is the momentous issue—the right of the people to exercise and enjoy an elective self-government, without impediment by force and fraud from any quarter, and least of all by fraud and force from their temporary but discarded servants. Shall the conspiracy of '76 be sanctioned as a precedent by the impunity of its authors and the submission of its victims? Its victims are the honest citizens of all political parties. To destroy and stigmatize that corrupting precedent by inflicting a fatal blow upon the Republican party, whose recognized and rewarded leaders were guilty of it, is the supreme duty of the American people. Neglected now in the nature of the case, it is lost forever. Not now to make that crime odious is to invite its repetition. The polluting infamy unpunished and sanctioned must go on, demoralizing all political parties and putting their leadership at the mercy of brigands and infesting their healthful contentions with disease and death. The character and the future of this republic are all at stake in the next presidential election.

RECORDED.
 Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic national convention to be appointed are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit in accordance with the will of the majority of the members thereof, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate by any other organization, and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated and the delegates shall proceed to fill the same, and are hereby also empowered to supply all vacancies by death, absence, resignation or otherwise, and
 Whereas, the Democratic party of this State has in the four last national contests instructed its delegations to the Democratic national convention to enter the convention as a unit, for the purpose of protecting itself thereby against fictitious and fraudulent contests of seats of regularly appointed delegates, therefore,
 Resolved, that in case any attempt should be made to dismember or divide the delegation by contesting the seats of a portion of the delegates, and any of the delegates appointed by such contestation should countenance such attempt by assuming to act separately from such majority, or should they fail to co-operate with such majority, the seats of such delegates shall be deemed to be vacated.
 The resolutions were adopted with few dissenting votes.

MIRACULOUS CURE.
 Performed by a Fear Virginian.
 A special correspondent of the Enquirer writes from "Wynona, Wynona, Va., on the 13th inst, the following:
 For some weeks past the people of South County have been terribly excited over the miracles which have been performed by Richard Miller, of that county. His fame has extended over this section of the State, and hundreds of the afflicted are daily visiting him. Miller is a middle-aged man employed as the keeper of McMillan's mill, near Edinburg. He is deeply religious, and claims to be a devotee of the Mother in Heaven. He states that the next day, after a fervent prayer, he healed a sick man by touching him. The intelligence of the miracle went all over the county, and the afflicted of all kinds came to him, and were healed simply by the touch of the hand.
 Yesterday G. N. Wertz, a photographer at Abingdon, visited Miller in company with a paralytic uncle, the seat of paralysis being in the mouth which deprived him both of the power of speech and hearing. Miller looked at the afflicted man, and after a short prayer touched him, and told him that before he reached home he would be well. Last night, as Mr. Wertz entered the door of his house on his return, his hearing and speech came back to him, and to-day he is apparently hale and hearty.
 Miss Irene Newton, a beautiful young lady of Bristol, Tenn., helpless from rheumatism, was brought to Miller last week, and claimed to be a case of the same kind. Miller looked at the afflicted man, and after a short prayer touched him, and told him that before he reached home he would be well. Last night, as Mr. Wertz entered the door of his house on his return, his hearing and speech came back to him, and to-day he is apparently hale and hearty.
 The miracle-worker is an exceedingly modest man, and always indignantly declines any compensation for his services, although he has been offered a large sum of money. He takes no credit to himself for the performance of these miracles. All the people in his section believe firmly in his miraculous power.

THE ART OF THINKING.
 Too much stress can not be laid upon the fundamental importance of personal command over thought. How many a student finds a lack of this power the chief hindrance to progress! How many a page must be reread, how many lessons conned over and over to compensate for lapses of thought! In the possession or absence of this power over mind lies the chief difference between mental strength and mental weakness. Some men, striking little blows here, there, anywhere, at any object within reach. The action of a strong mind may be compared to the stone-breaker's sledge-hammer, doing one spot till the hard rock cracks and yields. The power to classify and arrange ideas in proper order is one that comes more or less slowly to even the best of minds. In proportion as this faculty is strengthened, desultory and wasted effort diminishes. When the mind acts, it acts to some purpose, and can begin where it left off without going over the whole ground again to take up the threads of its ratiocinations. Concentration and system are thus seen to be the chief elements in the art of thinking. To cultivate the first, constant watchfulness to detect the least wandering, and the immediate exertion of the will to call back and hold the mind upon the subject under consideration, should be diligently exercised. To secure the latter, the practice of analyzing and considering the different parts of a subject, first separately, and then in their relations to each other, is a discipline to which every young mind should be subjected, and which, we are sorry to say, is much neglected in most methods of instruction.

GET HIS MONEY'S WORTH.—An Illinois youth invested \$1.50 in a New York paper to discover "How to appear well in Society." The receipt which he received by return mail was short, simple and easily understood: "Always keep your nose clean, and don't suck more than one finger at a time."