St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Oct. 10, 1873.

What are You Going to Do about It?

The matter of liquor selling and liquor drinking has come to such a pass in our place that the citizen who has the welfare of our town at heart—not to say that of humanity—can no longer hold an equivocal position. We would not intimate that this village is a sinner above all others in this regard; it is not. On the contrary we believe it is as free from the vice and crime of liquor drinking and selling as any other place of its size in New England. But our town can show a shocking record of bright hopes blasted, strong intellects ruined and abundant wealth squandered, all attributable directly to liquor drinking.

Most of our readers are already familiar with the history of the past week in our place: how a husband and father, *after going home intoxicated many nights*, finally on Friday evening, seized an ax, and with terrible imprecations, demolished the furniture—smashing mirrors, sofa, chairs, and even the cooking stove—while his affrighted wife fled for her life to a neighbor's, taking with her the only other occupant of the house, an invalid daughter who had been for many weeks ill of a fever. It does not help the case to know that this family is intelligent and cultivated, and that in fleeing from the demon who should be, and who had sworn to be, their protector, one life at least was put in jeopardy.

If this was the only case that had occurred in our town for the last twenty years, it should be enough to cause every man to set his face and exert his influence against this Demon Intemperance. But this is only one of many. We know of another instance scarcely less dreadful; of a hard-working man and a kind husband and father, *when sober*, but when in liquor a very demon. When intoxicated he too is a "fell destroyer," and anything that belongs to his wife he takes especial delight in demolishing. He tears up her clothing, chops her sewing machine to pieces with an ax, and the food which his hard earnings had bought when sober, he takes out into the yard and tramples in the dirt. When their last child was born, *this* father was away on one of his periodical drunken orgies, and the neighbors found the wife and mother in a deplorable condition.

This is a sample of what liquor drinking is doing here; and not only here, but all over our land.

We might add other cases which must be in every one's mind,—of active and competent business men; of intelligent and promising professional men, who have squandered their substance, destroyed their intellect and ruined both body and soul with liquor. We might add that a trio of boys under sixteen, led by a son of a prominent citizen, were found on one side of the grounds during out late Fair, intent over a bottle of whiskey.

But enough of this. The question which we have put at the head of this article must come directly home to the minds and consciences of many persons. Every man has a duty in this matter. Shall the accursed traffic in intoxicating drink be tolerated, and the long train of evils and crimes which it brings thus be encouraged, or shall there be such a sentiment infused through the community as shall sustain the officers of the law in their efforts to put an end to all this horrid business?

SENATOR EDMUNDS ON BACK PAY.—Senator Edmunds writes home from Belgium that he opposed the salary grab by every means in his power, and that, in his opinion, it is not necessary for him to do any thing further in order to give the United States the benefit of his back pay, but if he is wrong he shall "perform the act." As the Treasury officials have decided against his view since he went abroad, he will upon his return, unquestionably take the necessary step to put his share of the great "steal" forever beyond his reach.

FALL ELECTIONS.—Between this time and the 5th of November ten states hold elections. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin will hold general elections on the 14th of the present month; Massachusetts on the 4th of November, and on the same day New York elects a Legislature and State officers, while Texas holds her election on the 3d of November.

THE ORLEANS FAIR.—The fair of this society, held at Barton last week, fell upon two good days. The attendance was large, and the fair everyway a success, we should judge. The *Monitor* thus closes up its very full report: Few accidents occurred, one boy and one man were run over, one man was hit by the rifle shooting, seriously but not dangerously harmed. The receipts were sufficient to pay all premiums, settle all bills and do something towards paying the indebtedness of the Fair Ground Co.

THE NEW SCHEME AT DARTMOUTH.—We are informed through the newspapers that boating at Dartmouth is followed up this year with unabated enthusiasm. The Freshmen have a crew on the river, who take hold like old professionals. The captain of the University crew is just now suffering from the ague, contracted in Indiana, and as Ward and Archibald have not returned, the crew have not thus far come out together. All express a determination, however, not to delay the training, as last year, till within a few weeks of the race, and then be compelled to pull with half the men unfit through sickness. Money is subscribed liberally all over the college, and on the whole the outlook is encouraging.

Letter from Philadelphia.

Dedication of the New Masonic Hall.

PHILA., Oct. 6th, 1873.

Dear Caledonian:—The dedication of the Masonic Temple, of which building the Masons have a just right to be proud, commenced on Thursday evening, Sept. 25th, with the Grand Tournoi of Knight Templars stationed at Phila., and held in the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall; both buildings being connected by a covered bridge. The floor of this was handsomely carpeted, while the sides were completely covered with the national colors; over which was tastefully hung the flag of every state in the Union, together with those of most of the foreign powers. At each end of the bridge was a magnificent cluster of tropical foliage interwoven with some of the beautiful blooming plants of our more temperate region. A low rope bannister stretched the entire length, thus dividing the entrance and exit, and preventing the haste and confusion that would otherwise have been occasioned, in such an immense concourse of people. Three thousand tickets were issued, each ticket admitting a gentleman and two ladies; consequently, the two buildings were well filled. It is estimated that about nine thousand persons were present.

In the Academy of Music, at 8.15 P. M., commenced a grand review of the Knights, by the R. E. Commander Sir Grant Weidman, all the commanderies being well represented. Their excellent marching, beautiful uniform, manly bearing and handsome banners, presented a picture not easily forgotten. The most handsome banners, and therefore the most conspicuous, were the ones belonging to the Philadelphia and to the Mary Commanderies. The Philadelphia's being a magnificent silk and velvet one, richly embroidered with the emblem of the cross and crown in gold, with the motto "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life;" and on the reverse, the red cross and the motto of the order: "*In hoc signo vinces.*" The one belonging to the Mary, was of white satin, while in the center is an oil painting (most beautifully executed) of Christ, and at his feet the kneeling figure of Mary, while upon the pure white satin, (one above and the other below the picture) are the words "Mary Robeno," the name of the lady from whom the commandery is named. On the reverse, is the cross with the motto "*In hoc signo vinces.*" The helmet on the top of the banner crowned with black and white plumes, and the gold trimmings and tassels, greatly enrich the appearance of the standard.

Next followed the Grand Exhibition Drill of fifty Sir Knights, comprising ten from each of the commanderies stationed at Philadelphia under the command of Sir Edward Mason. Their intelligent looks, fine figures, courtly bearing, and expert drilling gained the loudest applause as the figures of the triangle, the passion cross, the patriarchal cross, and the cross of Salem, were performed. Finally when the Greek cross was formed, and the act of shifting it performed, the applause was deafening. While these performances were being executed, similar ones were accomplished in the Horticultural Hall, by the Knights of the St. John's Commandery. After performing several evolutions of the sword, their duties were ended, and they scattered throughout the house, and the dancing began. The high frills and powdered hair of the exquisitely dressed ladies certainly reminded one of the mode of dress worn in our great grandmothers' time. However they looked very beautiful, and all things went as merry as the marriage bells.

Friday, the 26th, was marked as the great Masonic parade. Members from all sections of the country joining our own numbers, filled the streets with a procession numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand men, all clad in the simple costume of American citizens; with the single exception of a plain lambskin apron, trimmed with blue, and the blue ribbons with emblematic jewels attached, which were worn by the officers. Men of all stations filling the ranks, it was plainly seen what power gives force to the Masonic lodge. Intelligence and respectability was read on every face, as the line passed, showing that education, the great fertilizer of the mind, was an all-powerful element of this increasing order. Passing through the Temple and dedicating the building according to tehir own mysterious rules; including the giving up of the tools by the architect, to the Grand Master; the sprinkling of corn, wine, and oil; the whole proceedings varied with music, closed the cermony for that day.

Monday, the 29th, the Royal Arch Masons dedicated the Grand Chapter room. The Grand officers of this and other jurisdictions, and the District Deputy High Priests, were clad in full regalia. At 5 P. M. the Grand officers entered the Chapter room, the orchestra playing a Grand March. After the singing of an anthem, the Rev. John Chambers, D. D., of this city, offered up a prayer, which was followed by another anthem, when the sprinkling of corn, wine, and oil was again performed, the Grand Chaplain, Rev. A. M. Wiggins, reading an appropriate selection. Grand Chaplains Revs. Leighton Coleman and James McLoughlin also officiating. The Grand High Priest, E. E. Meyer, then declared the Temple dedicated to the purpose of Royal Arch Masons, after which he delivered a short address which was followed by the choral "For Thee, O Lord." Comp. Andrew Robeno, Jr., then delivered a short address. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the grand banqueting room was thown open to the Grand officers, invited guests, and others, the room being handsomely decorated with natural flowers.

On Tuesday, Sept. 30th, we were treated to one of those grand displays, that are usually made when the Knight Templars parade in full uniform. As they marched through the streets crowded with spectators, their brilliant uniform, glistening swords, waving plumes, and gorgeous banners, carried one back to the days of chivalry; their intelligent look, and upright bearing spoke volumes in favor of the whole order of knighthood. The principal business thoroughfares, were handsomely decorated with flags, and many private dwellings also displayed their bunting. The streets were full of men, women and children, eager to witness the rare sight, and most surely none were disappointed. At the close of the parade the members of the Grand Commandery, and those having tickets, entered the Asylum in the Temple for its dedication. After the chorus, "Hail to the Craft," Sir M. Richard Muckle, Chairman of the Trustees of the City Commanderies, presented the Asylum to the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir Grant Wiedman for consecration. This was replied to by the Eminent Grand Commander. After a chorus and an eloquent prayer by the Eminent Grand Prelate, Rev. R. H. Pattison, those beautiful ancient ceremonies were repeated, giving great solemnity to the proceedings. Previous to the close of the Commandery, the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir Grant Weidman, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the rise and progress of knighthood, and set forth the true principles necessary to retain and increase if possible the honor of that knightly order. Thus was completed the consecration and dedication of the largest and finest Masonic Temple in the world.

TUTIA MOES.

Hon. C. W. Willard on the Salary Steal.

An article from the pen of Congressman Willard, of Montpelier, is making considerable talk in the newspapers just now. It was called out by a resolution of the Massachusetts Republican Convention, which we give below; also the article by Mr. Willard:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts emphatically disapprove of and condemn the action of the members of the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who availed themselves of the occasion of an increase of the salary of the President and of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the members of the Cabinet, supposed to be just and necessary for the future, to secure to themselves a disproportionate and extravagant compensation for past as well as future service.

The expression of the convention respecting the increase of salaries by the last Congress is hardly according to the truth of history, and makes what will seem to many persons an unjust discrimination between the increase of the salary of the President and that of members of Congress. It is not true that Congress or the country supposed any increase of the President's salary to be more "just and necessary" than the additional salary of members of Congress. When the proposition to increase the President's salary first came before Congress, standing by itself, it met with small favor either in Congress or the country; and the scheme of increasing Congressional salaries was an afterthought and resorted to to help the bill through to increase the Presidential salary. The President favored the bill *before* it passed either House, and personally expressed to members a desire to have his own salary increased; and the selfish interests of members in increasing their own pay was only one of the devices by which the President's salary was raised; in other words, it pulled that increase through, and the whole measure had favor at the White House on that account.

How far there is any opinion that the increase of the President's salary is more "just and necessary" than that of members of Congress is not quite clear; but the convention in Massachusetts is the first one yet held that has expressed such an opinion. It is certain that most of the members of Congress who opposed the one opposed the other. The salary of the President was $25,000 a year, previous to the passage of the bill. About $20,000 more was annually appropriated for the White House and grounds. The "establishment" that is, the White House, grounds, etc., has always been kept at the public charge; besides the annual salary, carpets, furniture, gas, fuel, and many servants are paid for by separate appropriations. In short, the President only has the personal expenses of himself and family and the expense of his table to pay for. Besides, his public entertainments cost him nothing; the few dinners he gives to members of Congress are the chief items of expense, outside of the ordinary expenses of a private family. There is not a member of the cabinet who keeps house in Washington who does not have need to spend more money than the President, even without taking into account house rent, furniture, servants, and care of grounds; yet the salary of members of the Cabinet is only, now, $10,000 a year, while the President's is $50,000, and $20,000 more—and this sum is annually increasing—for house, grounds, etc. Those who think, that, in view of these facts, the President's salary was properly doubled have, of course, a right to their opinion, but it is not easy to see why they should, at the same time, denounce members of Congress for making their salary, in fact, about one-tenth that of the President's. The condemnation of members of Congress who favored this increase has been in the main undoubtedly deserved, but even an American love of fairness ought not to make distinctions between those voting for, and the one urging the passage of and approving with his signature, necessary to making the bill a law, a measure unfairly and unreasonably increasing salaries. Members of Congress voted for the bill increasing their own salaries, for which they have been properly criticised; the President urged the passage of this bill in advance, approved it after it passed, and thereby made it a law and doubled his own salary, and the Massachusetts Republicans practically approve his course. Then why object to Gen. Butler's advocacy of the measure?

[Since the above was in type, an examination of the appropriations for the last four years shows that $20,000 is much too low an estimate of the appropriations for the White House and grounds. In 1870 there was a deficiency appropriation alone for repairs, &c., of $26,000, and the appropriations for 1870-71, amounted in the aggregate to more than $15,000, exclusive of clerk hire, and not including gas, which is put into a general appropriation for the public grounds. Of this amount over $27,000 was for repairs and refurnishing the executive establishment; and over $15,000 was spent in addition to this amount, which was provided for the next year by a deficiency bill. The amount spent in that year upon the White House and grounds was over $60,000.

The appropriations for 1871-72 were less, amounting, exclusive of clerk hire and gas, to something over $35,000. For 1872-73 appropriations for the same purposes amounted to over $63,000.

Below will be found, in detail, the appropriations for the current year, 1873-74:

Furnace keeper	$720
Two policemen	2,640
One night watchman	900
Usher	1,200
Two doorkeepers	2,400
Steward	2,000
Messenger	1,200
Secretary and clerks	10,650
Contingent expenses	6,000
Annual repairs, White House	15,000
Refurnishing White House	10,000
Fuel	5,000
Green House	10,000
Grounds	10,000

This makes a total of over $77,000, and, with the addition of the President's salary, makes the expense of the executive establishment over $127,000 for this year. It is well known, also, that many items of expense which an ordinary household would be subjected to, are provided for in other appropriations, appearing only, as the gas used at the executive mansion appears, in some general appropriation.

It should be added that no President has heretofore complained of the inadequacy of the former salary and provision made by law for that office; indeed, it has always been understood that Presidents, prior to 1871, have been able to live upon their salaries in a style satisfactory to the public and to themselves, and have besides saved something out of it as an addition to their private fortunes.]

Press Extracts.

Is there any good reason why a person who has been the victim of malpractice should, on that account, be denied the services of an intelligent and competent physician? A Dr. Bonnard of Murfreesboro, Ill., becoming frightened at the result of his bungling, deserted a patient, a woman, recently, leaving her in a deplorable situation, and implored another physician to take charge of the case. The latter visited the patient, but, on learning the facts, refused to have anything to do with the matter, and left the woman to die, which she soon did. He could have saved her life, and most people will believe that the "professional pride" that prevented his doing so was false and criminal.—*Springfield Republican.*

Pool-selling has become so common, notwithstanding it is against the law, that it is almost impossible for men to get up any kind of a contest now-a-days without resorting to this species of gambling. A despatch from Middlebury says that "the pool-selling at the Addison House for the races of Thursday was quite brisk." We are rather glad that Rev. Mr. Murray has gone into the horse business, for he and such as he will be likely to drive out these money changers and leave contests for merit free from the prejudice of these unhallowed accompaniments.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

The granges of the West are reaping wisdom with their harvests. The Illinois farmers came very near falling into the clutches of the Democratic party, a few weeks ago, but they have now pretty generally determined to stick to the legitimate objects for which the granges were organized, and to hold aloof, as a body from politics. A grand convention of the agriculturists of the State has been called at Chicago on the 22d of the present month, the delegates to be taken from those actively engaged in tilling the soil. This condition will shut out those politicians who have been so assiduously endeavoring to tack their fortunes on the farmers' movement. The convention proposes to devote its attention to considering agricultural affairs and devising measures for the breaking down of the present oppressive freight tariffs.—*Boston Globe.*

Our soil is rich, our mines of iron and of marble, lime, and paint, are exhaustless, our mountains are clothed with immense forests of choice timber, yet we only deal in raw materials, in wool, rough blocks of stone and ores, and drive our young men over our borders to make a living and get rich. This ought to be remedied, and the flood of emigration set toward us, instead of away from us. We should at once encourage business and manufactories by an immediate repeal of every grab law, whereby a man can ruin his neighbor any day by attachment and closing his business, make the administration of justice speedy, easy and cheap, remove all sumptuary laws and all restrictions upon trade, and hold out a friendly hand to every enterprise that will bring us more inhabitants and greater wealth.—*Enfield Herald.*

Public opinion has long demanded of American railroads the disuse of the murderous stove. Many roads, we are glad to say, have begun or carried out a reform in this respect, heating some or all of their trains by steam, to the saving of their passengers' lives and their own rolling stock. Other roads persist in the old atrocious custom, in entire disregard of the horrible disasters that every winter result from it. The expression of the public reprobation of the practice of heating cars by stoves, should be so unmistakable that railroads persisting in it shall appear to be deliberately taking upon themselves, in spite of reproof and warning, the risk of the most terrible species of disaster to which railroad passengers are exposed. Not can such a course be regarded as less than criminal. If it is attended with the results it invites, the culprit companies must expect to be hardly dealt with by the public, for excuse of ignorance or inattention to the subject they will have none.—*Springfield Union.*

Of what avail is it that our party wins elections, if the men whom it puts in office subordinate country to party, principle to expediency, honesty to corruption,—if the party machine is to be driven remorselessly on, no matter who may ride upon its gilded car, or what rights and principles may be crushed under its ponderous wheels? It is to be hoped that such a question will never have to be asked; and it never will if the men in the party who believe that honesty is better than corruption, truth than falsehood, and right and justice than wrong and injustice, take care that the party is not surrendered to its "worst elements."—*Congressman Willard in Freeman.*

We repeat that this business of returning back pay, with a flourish of trumpets, is a sham, and some of the men who take part in it are guilty of procuring glory and popularity on false pretenses. We fail to see why they should be exalted at the expense of men who conscientiously opposed the back-pay legislation, who are willing to hasten the only action which can possibly secure restitution, and who will support a repeal of the measure which they did their best to defeat, but who will not be bullied into a course of action which they know can have no possible binding legal force.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Mr. Thurman, the Democratic leader in Congress, has stirred up an unpleasant mess for himself. He undertook to arraign Senator Morton's course on the back pay, and was clearly convicted of distorting the facts. And now it is asserted that he himself, when one of the Senators declared the increase a step in the right direction, warmly congratulated him and said he was right. Not only is the assertion made but the witnesses are cited. Mr. Thurman is entitled to the floor.—*Buffalo Express.*

In England certain classes of civil officers were not allowed to vote. But in this country nothing could be so unwise as to stigmatize by disfranchisement any agent of the Government. On the other hand, nothing can be more unjust than to give them greater political power than the rest of the community. Yet this is what the present system does; and until the system is changed the injustice will continue. The law punishes a citizen who buys a vote with money. Let the appointing power promptly punish the officer who buys or attempts to buy votes with the promise of place, or who coerces place-holders by the fear of removal.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A New York despatch gives the gratifying news that Rodman and Sprague, the defaulting Brooklyn City Treasurer and his assistant, have been indicted. We should feel more pleased, however, if the experience of indictments and trials of such offenders in New York gave much assurance of their conviction and punishment. Still, there is always some chance for reformation in this respect, and it is possible it may begin in this case, though the release of Rodman on $10,000 bail does not look much like it. We should be rather afraid to trust him out on that figure over night, considering what an object it is for the Ring to keep him out of the way.—*Boston Globe.*

Two terms have come to be regarded as sufficient even for the best and most popular Presidents to continue in office. Some things, it is true, may be said in favor of an additional term when circumstances shall seem to require it, but the decisions thus repeatedly made by our early Presidents were unquestionably wise ones, and we do not think that they are likely to be disregarded by the Presidents of later times, even should they be forgotten by the parties which support them.—*Providence Journal.*

General Grant came to the Presidency a victorious soldier, peculiarly unfamiliar with civil administration, and taunted with maintaining head-quarters at the White House. But among all the American Presidents there has been none more scrupulously loyal to law than General Grant. And never was that fidelity more desirable than during a Presidency immediately following a war which always diminishes the sanctity of civil authority. Usurpations and dispensations with the law might have been expected from a military President, and at a time when an abnormal situation would have seemed to justify them. But General Grant has shown no such disposition.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Only a short time since, resumption meant contraction; contraction meant revulsion in panics, and with these panic was feared. We have involuntarily taken things in their reverse order. We have had our panic; we have had a revulsion in the prices at least of stocks; we have had a sharp, severe, almost disastrous contraction of the currency in use, through no action of the Government, and through no concerted action of any kind. It occurs now very forcibly to business men everywhere, why should we not have resumption as well? We have had the evil consequences, why not have the good ones?—*New York Times.*

When a man like Douglass is refused a right of shelter at a hotel, driven like a dog away from the table by a steamboat captain, or compelled to ride against his will in a "Jim Crow" car, an insult is offered which every intelligent citizen feels disposed to resent. But the outrage is the same when any peaceable citizen, though he may be less accomplished than Mr. Douglass, is, on the score of color, deprived of privileges which are granted to the lowest in the scale of humanity, provided he be of the right complexion. There is no good and sufficient reason that can be given why Mr. Sumner's supplementary bill should not be adopted, and the disgrace of slavery will not be removed from us as a people until its passage by Congress is effected.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Modoc Finale.

PARTICULARS OF THE HANGING OF CAPT. JACK AND HIS COMRADES.

The details of the execution of the condemned Modoc murderers at Fort Klamath, Or., last Friday, contain some interesting particulars of the final scenes. The leave-takings and speeches took place, Thursday night, when each of the condemned Indians was allowed to unbosom himself to his heart's content. Although the reprieve granted by the president to Barncho and Sloluy had arrived the day before, the news was kept from them, and they were thus allowed to participate in the agony of expectant doom along with their four more unfortunate companions. Post Chaplain Rev. C. L. Hegenberg opened the conference in a tender appeal to the Indians to repent of their sins, promising them if they would a sure entrance into the happy land above, all of which, so far as Boston Charley and Schonchin were concerned, seemed to all appearance to be as so many pearls cast before swine, both exhibiting the utmost contempt, and the latter hallooing in the most expressive manner, as though the chaplain's spiritual address was a bore.

Capt. Jack was the most seriously affected, and showed a decided aversion to parting with his life in so ignominious a manner. He said: "I feel that I am more innocent than Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank, and Shack Nasty Jim; that these men planned and instigated the crime of which I am accused. When I look into my heart I see no crime there. Young men started these murders. It's hard to rid them of their savage habits. I was always in favor of peace, and Bogus Charley was the first to propose the murder of Gen. Canby and the peace commissioner. I said no; but they had the power and carried me with them. We came near a personal difficulty. My life was in danger. When Bogus Charley proposed killing Gen. Canby, Boston Charley was the one who first sanctioned it. Bogus Chaley said, 'If you fail to help me I do it myself.' I feel while these four men, are at liberty they have triumphed over me, and the government should feel more satisfied if they were brought to trial, as they were as guilty, if not more than I am. I say that Bogus Charley was the only man who influenced me. He was a traitor to both sides. He told lies to Modocs and lied to Gen. Canby. I should like to see him brought here. Hooker Jim and Bogus Charley were the men that agitated murder. I want now to tell the truth—want to see those men. I know that Shack Nasty Jim killed Gen. Canby and shot Meacham, and Boston Charley killed Dr. Thomas. That is all I know about the massacre." He then expressed a desire to know if he might entertain hopes of living, and being told that it was impossible, and advised to give his attention to what the chaplain had said, replied that he knew what the chaplain said was good, and he should follow it, and if they permitted him to live he would become a better man, but said, "it is terrible to think I have to die, because whenever I look at my heart I see a desire to live; I would like to live until I die natural."

Black Jim, Boston Charley and Schonchin also indulged in speeches, the former proposing that, after Jack and Schonchin were killed, he should be left to take care of the Modocs. Each professed no fear of death, and Schonchin, having dropped his contemptuous bearing, added his approval of the chaplain's remarks, saying that he should now cross the river and meet his fathers in the spirit land.

The last meeting between the doomed men and their families, which followed immediately after the speeches, was frantic in the extreme, especially in the state of grief into which the women worked themselves. They howled their weird deathsong, and threw themselves on their doomed friends, fawning them all over. Even the little children seemed to catch the infection, and cried and wept in the most finished style.

The death scene on Friday was void of any unusual incident. Boston Charley and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, followed by Schonchin and Capt. Jack. The three first trod on it with apparent indifference, evidently resolved to die game, but Jack looked miserable and wretched. It was necessary to cut off a little of the latter's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Jack and Jim died easily and almost instantly, but Boston Charley and Schonchin suffered terrible convulsions. Barncho and Sloluy were kept in ignorance of their reprieve until after the death sentence of the others had been read, when they were informed of the commutation to imprisonment for life, and gave expressive evidence of their joy at not accompanying the others to "the happy hunting grounds."

The Big Balloon Starts for Europe.

IT LANDS IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK, October 6.—The Daily Graphic trans-atlantic balloon left the earth on her ocean voyage at 9.19 o'clock, and was first sighted from the roof of the Daily Graphic office four minutes later, and remained distinguishable until 10.14, fifty-four minutes in all. She seemed then to be moving due east. The balloon had hardly risen above the height of the Brooklyn bridge tower when it was discovered, apparently simultaneously, by nearly every person on Broadway. It was watched till it faded from sight.

BRIDGEPORT, October 6.—Professor Fowler of this city measured the altitude of the balloon as it was passing over this city, and found it to be two miles from the earth and going at a velocity of one mile per minute. It passed here at exactly 10.55 a. m.

NEW HAVEN, October 6.—The Graphic balloon, after its departure from Brooklyn, was traced through the following places in this State by reports from persons who saw it: Stamford, Bethel, Bridgeport, New Haven, Derby, Ansonia, Waterbury, Waterbury, Litchfield and to Canaan, where the voyage ended. It appears that when the balloon reached Litchfield it was proceeding so near the earth that a conversation was carried on with laborers in the fields. At Canaan, which was reached at 1.25 p. m., the balloon encountered a violent storm. Donaldson and Ford jumped out, but Lunt was caught in the trees. He finally succeeded in getting down safely. The balloon escaped and is not yet captured. While passing over this city a carrier pigeon was sent to Stratford, stating that the aeronauts expected to go to Maine.

Still Another.

The last one this week is the defalcation of John L. Pierce, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank and Treasurer of the Central Savings Bank of Lowell. The story in brief, as near as can be ascertained at present, is that Pierce has for fifteen years been living too high, and to enable him to keep up his extravagant establishments he has stolen from the confiding depositors the sum of eighty or one hundred thousand dollars. It is true, as alleged, that the Directors of these institutions have compromised with the thief, permitting him to escape criminal prosecution on condition that he refunds a portion of his ill-gotten gains, then we need not be surprised any day to hear of similar defalcations. But we are not prepared to credit this rumor until it shall assume more definite shape. One thing, however, is true, the thief is at large, and no steps have been taken to place him under lock and key, where he belongs. We are gratified to learn that the depositors will not probably lose by this rascality.—*Boston Journal.*

Vermont Fires.

RUTLAND, VT., Oct. 5.—On Saturday evening a portion of the Brandon Manufacturing Company's Scale Works were destroyed by fire. The office and storeroom contained a large number of Howe's scales ready for shipping. The loss is estimated at about $50,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. Insurance light.

The President of the Company, N. T. Sprague, Jr., announces that work will not be delayed, and new buildings will be at once erected.

Simonds' Block was for a time in danger, but was saved by the vigorous efforts of the citizens. A portion of the Fire Department of Rutland went to the aid of Brandon by special train.

At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a portion of Mansfield & Stimson's foundry at Rutland was destroyed by fire. Loss $8000.

On Sunday evening the marble shop of Loomis & Larmore, at Bennington, was burned. Fully insured.

It is reported that the Brandon fire was an incendiary one, and that business places in Middlebury were threatened also, and as there was a gang of suspicious characters lurking about, the town guarded itself accordingly.

Yellow Fever.

GREAT SPREAD OF THE DISEASE AT MEMPHIS.

The fever has spread with disastrous rapidity at Memphis the past two days. All who are able are leaving the city and business is seriously affected. There were 54 interments, Monday, 37 of which were from yellow fever. Among the number was Rev. Mr. Bowman, pastor of the first Presbyterian church. All the German associations have combined in organizing a relief society, and appeal for money, contributions to be sent to T. H. Fenney, president. The entire infected district has been divided into sub-districts and taken charge of by the Howard association and citizens' committee. A private letter from Memphis, dated October 3, says: "The fever is worse than outsiders have an idea. The names of those buried in Potter's field are never published or noticed by the board of health, to avoid too panicky a feeling, as the largest mortality was and is among the poor, among whom a more malignant type is developed. The expenses of the Howard association have been over $1000 a day, and unless we can raise money from other cities we will have to disband."

Relief movements are reported from all sections of the country. St. Louis, Mo., reports $2000 raised for the Memphis sufferers, in addition to the amount previously reported, and the committee is still working in their behalf. The Odd Fellows and Freemasons have also sent handsome sums. About $7000 in money and clothing, etc., has also been sent to Shreveport from St. Louis. The manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths of New York, yesterday, sent $1500 to Memphis. The merchants of that city acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of $3565 additional subscriptions.

The Jews of Cleveland, O., have collected from their people and forwarded to Shreveport and Memphis $800, to be used for the benefit of all, irrespective of religion or nationality.

Scribner's Magazine for Girls and Boys.

Scribner & Co. will issue this month the first number of St. Nicholas, an illustrated monthly for children. This new journal will be a first class magazine for young folks, and its illustrations will be as good and its reading matter as carefully prepared as if it were intended for adult readers of the most cultured classes. The contents, whether for little toddlers, or girls and boys almost grown up, are to be of the highest order. It will be conducted by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, late editor of the Children's Department of Hearth and Home, and so well known in connection with literature for young people. The best artists will draw and engrave for St. Nicholas, and the best writers for the young will write for it. The publishers and editors will seek on both sides of the ocean for good things for its pages, and it is intended to make it a magazine for all the children of the family, little and big. There will be something in each number for every age from five to sixteen. And moreover, it will be so conducted that it cannot fail to be of interest to the fathers and mothers as well.

The terms of the St. Nicholas will be $3.00 a year or 25 cts. a number. Address Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

New Hampshire State Fair.

At the New Hampshire state fair at Manchester, on Thursday, General Butler delivered the address, relashing some of his old political speeches, and announcing his subject as debt, national, corporative and individual. One of the notable things about the fair has been the baby show, in which department the following prizes were awarded: For the most beautiful child in respect to form, feature, complexion and intelligence, under six months of age, Fred. H. Stevens of Bedford, three and one half months, gold necklace; between six and twelve months, Mrs. Henry Haseltine of Manchester, ten months, gold cup; between twelve and twenty months, Norris C. Gault, Hooksett, eighteen months, gold medal. For the baby with the reddest hair, irrespective of disposition, Mrs. Thomas Geron, ten dollar gold coin. For the handsomest and best physical developed twins, of and under four years of age, girls, Charles H. Clement of Derry, twenty-two months, a pair of gold mugs; boys, Thomas Burns of Nashua, two years six months, medal. For triplets, Cyrus B. Bacon of West Henniker, each a gold medal.

The Modocs Hung.

The Modocs have paid the penalty of their horrible crimes and four of them were swung into eternity on Friday. The execution was witnessed by a large number of Indians, and its moral effect may do something to deter the perpetration of like outrages by remaining tribes in the future. The result of a series of interviews with the murderers, just before they were hung, is given in the New York *Herald*. From these interviews it is plain that Captain Jack was urged to the perpetration of the assassination by the fear that his rival Sconchin would commit the murder if he did not, and thus supplant him as chief of the tribe.

GIVING RIDES TO THE SICK.—The Boston Young Men's Christian Union is doing a novel, but eminently praiseworthy and beneficent work of charity for the poorer class of invalids in that city. By the aid of special contributions it has, during the last two months, furnished rides in carriages for sick persons who were unable to spend money for that purpose, and as the plan has been productive of great good and enjoyment, it is proposed to continue the good work and include the inmates of hospitals as well as invalids in private families, if the necessary funds are forthcoming.

MEAN KNAVERY.—George L. Wentworth, a lawyer, was arrested at Dover, for participation in a blackmailing operation. He has appeared as counsel for one A. C. Hadley and wife, in adding them to get money from third parties under false pretensions. The three were brought before the Municipal Court and after examination ordered to recognize each in $1000 bonds for trial before the Supreme Court.

THE FIRST SNOW.—The first snow-storm of the season is reported from Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, extending to Florida, N. Y. At Kingston over eight inches fell, and the weather was very cold. California enjoyed the first rain-storm of the season, Monday, the storm extending over the middle portion of the state.

Roswell Farnham of Bradford and Reuben C. Benton of St. Albans have been elected members of the Vermont State Board of Education, in place of the late Judge Steele and the late F. C. Hathaway.

An exchange tells us that General Judson Kilpatrick has joined the granges, and has been elevated to the rank of master in the order of Patrons of Husbandry. One by one these representative farmers are recognized, and receive a just reward for their years of laborious sacrifices as tillers of the soil. To think of this new leader of New Jersey farmers battling for the rights of which he is so distinctively a representative is cool, even for this weather.

Blackhawk County, Ia., has two female physicians, both handsome, and almost every young man is sick abed.

A Georgia paper publishes a letter which it claims was written by its correspondent in Heaven. Further down it explains that Heaven is a railroad station in Alabama.

A Lafayette man drew his money from the savings bank and invested it in a pair of horses and a carriage, his idea being that if we were all going to chaos, he would at least go in style.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Louisa Muhlbach, the German novelist, who has gained a wide reputation on this side the Atlantic. She was a prolific writer, her forte being the "historical novel," in which she mixed fiction and fact in proportions that secured her a large circle of readers.

Four members of the House of Congress have died since March—Messrs. Whiting of Massachusetts, Wilder D. Foster of Michigan and Joseph G. Wilson of Oregon. Another member, Mr. Ambrose R. Wright of Georgia, has died since his election.

At Evansville, Ind., [illegible] man who had suffered for [illegible] with a cough, found [illegible] coughing up a gold dollar. He bers having several of the[illegible] mouth one night in bed, and [illegible] them disappeared, but he [illegible] scions of having breathed [illegible] lung.

The latest victim to the [illegible] mania is J. C. Lovett, [illegible] Hingham national bank, [illegible] reveal a deficit of $11,000. [illegible] has been closed at the [illegible] directors, but no loss will [illegible] creditors, as their deposit[illegible] bank's circulation [illegible] over $211,500, while its [illegible] Washington amounts to [illegible] the notes and other [illegible] it are good for $238,000.

The poet Saxe sent this [illegible] other day:

You have heard of the snake in the [illegible]
Of the terrible snake in the [illegible]
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class.
[illegible]
'Tis the venomous snake in the [illegible]

The price of gold fell [illegible] urday, the lowest rate [illegible]

The Boston fire is [illegible] the past that probably [illegible] supposed the relief [illegible] was appointed a year [illegible] existence. But we read [illegible] mittee held a meeting [illegible] and reported that there [illegible] 000 still on hand. [illegible] are so few and small that [illegible] probability of a title [illegible] so that it will soon become [illegible] ing question what shall be [illegible] it.

The New York [illegible] President to call an [illegible] Congress "with the [illegible] ly stated in the call, of [illegible] the immediate resumption [illegible] payments." It is doubtful [illegible] even Whitelaw Reid's [illegible] will induce our Republican [illegible] to make any such proposition [illegible] tion of Cæsarism, as [illegible] arbitrary control of the [illegible] gress would be.

"Ho, mug-gin; ho, mug-gin; [illegible] forin' she-bore," is the [illegible] belle warbles a popular [illegible]

Says the Louisville [illegible] George Francis Train [illegible] said, that he will [illegible] America "until it is [illegible] sorry to hear George talk [illegible] afraid we have seen the last [illegible]

"Boss Tweed," says the [illegible] cisco Chronicle of September [illegible] pleased with the reception [illegible] in this city, folded his [illegible] Arabs and silently stole [illegible] York." It is his nature to do [illegible] thing.

'Tis a sad case, that of [illegible] N. Robinson, who was a [illegible] San Diego County, Cal., [illegible] latture, at the recent election [illegible] the last week of the session [illegible] plained of being completely [illegible] but persisted in the [illegible] haustive work until the [illegible] election. Then came the [illegible] the fact that defeat had [illegible] ambitious efforts, and he became [illegible] lently insane.

A young gentleman at K[illegible] sent seventy-five cents to N[illegible] recently, for a method of [illegible] out pen or ink. He received [illegible] lowing inscription, in large [illegible] card: "Write with a pencil."

"The irredeemable paper [illegible] of which we hear so much [illegible] while, generally from [illegible] sources," says the Indianapolis [illegible] "proves to be a pretty good [illegible] thing just now. Greenbacks [illegible] tional bank notes alike [illeg