NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

Adam Badeau, Consul-General at London, has been restored to the list of retired officers as Captain.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular directed to the Registers and Receivers of United States district land offices, defining their duties under the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the Dudymott case. They are directed when any person shall apply to file a pre-emption declaratory statement for any of the lands in question not exceeding a quarter section, to call upon the proper officer of the railroad company for a statement showing whether said land has been sold; if not sold, the Register will allow a declaratory statement, and upon the applicant showing at the proper time a full compliance with the requirements of the pre-emption law, permit the payment at entry at $1.25 per acre. The following is a list of the companies affected by this decision: Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific Central Branch, Denver Pacific, Sioux City Pacific, Central Pacific, and the Western Pacific.

A programme for the conduct of the fall campaign, on the part of the Democrats, has been arranged by the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee.

Blank forms will soon be issued by Mr. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and sent to cashiers of banks throughout the country for them to fill, that he may be able to give Congress in his next report the amount of all taxes paid by the banks to State, county, city, town, or municipal authorities for 1878, together with other and similar statistics.

The Secretary of War, while extending Government aid to yellow fever sufferers, has repeatedly declared that he was governed by no other law than that of humanity, but depended upon the approval of the entire country for his action. It was not doubted that he would have the sanction of Congress, but in order to give some assurance, Col. McArdle of Vicksburg, who went to Washington in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers, addressed a letter to Representatives Blackburn, Ellis and Gibson on the subject. They replied that if it should become necessary to pass a law validating and ratifying Secretary McCrary's action, it would certainly meet with their cordial support.

A statement made by the Treasury Department on the 10th showed that the currency balance in the Treasury at that date was $11,380,000, including the $10,000,000 fund for the redemption of fractional currency and $336,963,000 coin, including about $10,000,000 standard silver dollars. Of $30,000,000 fractional currency issued in 1863, over $4,000,000 are outstanding, and of three and five cent pieces issued in 1863, probably over $2,000,000 are outstanding. The entire amount of fractional currency outstanding is $16,351,000. Application was made at the Treasury on the 9th and 10th for seventy thousand silver dollars.

Gen. James Longstreet has been commissioned Revenue Agent and assigned to the district of Georgia and Florida, *vice* Revenue Agent Spencer transferred to Louisville.

J. B. Walter has been authorized by the Postoffice Department to act as Postmaster at Holly Springs, J. S. Knowlton at Memphis, and Harry W. McCreskey at Grenada, the Postmasters at these places having died with the yellow fever.

THE EAST.

The New York Republican State Convention will be held at Saratoga, Sept. 26.

At Hibernia, N. J., on the 10th, Patrick Ryan, Lou Patrick, Morris Curren and Patrick Breslin were killed in a coal mine by the fall of a rock.

The Greenbackers of New Hampshire held their State Convention at Manchester on the 5th. Warren G. Brown, of Whitfield, was nominated for Governor.

While moving from one grain to Greenburg, Pa., on the train from which the train had stopped, Lieut.-Gov. Latta was thrown down and had an arm broken; he also suffered from concussion of the brain.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at Pittsburg, Sept. 24.

A session of the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade was held at Portland, Me., on the 9th and 10th. The Council decided to hold a session in Washington early in December for the purpose of pressing upon the attention of Congress the executive action taken by the Board at Milwaukee and previous meetings, looking to the extension of our trade with foreign countries, and to the negotiation of commercial treaties, to the revival of American tonnage interests, and the restoration and maintenance of currency on a basis coin.

Gold was down to one-quarter at New York on the 6th—the lowest price since the suspension of specie payments in 1861.

Gen. Sprague, United States Army, died at New York on the 6th.

Manley and Noon, Molly Maguires, accused of the murder of Patrick Stanton, at Danesville, near Mahanoy Plane, ten years ago, were arrested at Maizeville, Pa., on the 7th.

Mrs. Sarah Pelmpf, aged twenty-two, of Jersey City, N. J., made a voluntary confession to the authorities, on the 7th, that she had murdered her five-months-old child in order that she might more easily earn a living, but she has had no peace of mind since and so concluded to give herself up.

A mortgage to secure payment of $5,500,000 of bonds issued by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, in accordance with an agreement with its creditors last February, was recorded in New York on the 8th.

A six days' walking match between John Ennis and S. P. Russell, both of Chicago, which took place at Buffalo, terminated on the evening of the 7th, and was won by Ennis, who walked 425 miles. Russell made 418 miles.

The Oxford Iron Company, of Oxford, N. J., failed on the 9th. Liabilities about $1,000,000.

All the collieries in the Pottsville, Pa., region resumed work on the 9th.

At Bangor, Me., on the 9th, while a number of men were constructing a dry dock at the Union Dock Works, a derrick fell, killing Cooper Ovitch and injuring five others, two fatally.

Flour has been added to the free list by the Canal Board of New York.

At the Democratic caucuses held in Boston on the 10th, a majority of delegates favoring Butler for Governor were elected.

In the Third Congressional District Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia on the 10th, Hon. Samuel J. Randall was renominated.

The case of Fitz John Porter was reopened at West Point on the 10th, before Generals Schofield, Getty and Terry, Judge Advocate Gardner appearing for the Government.

Seth B. Cole, trustee and attorney, Ezra B. Weston, vice-president and trustee, and John H. Ellis, formerly book-keeper of the Rockland Savings Bank, were arrested at Nyack, N. Y., on the 10th, for complicity in frauds by which the bank was ruined.

Nine States and four Provinces of Canada were represented at the opening of the Fifth Annual Convocation of the Supreme Encampment Knights of Malta, at Albany, N. Y., on the 10th.

Returns from the Maine elections up to the 10th were as follows: Governor—Connor (Rep.), 58,000; Garcelon (Dem.), 29,000; Smith (Greenbacker), 37,000. The Representatives heard from stand 64 Republicans, 20 Democrats, 45 Greenbackers and 22 to hear from. A majority of the not known are quite sure to be Democratic and Greenback, so that the house will have an opposition majority of not less than 20. In joint ballot Republicans will probably choose Governor Garcelon and Smith to the Senate, which, standing 20 to 11, will likely choose Garcelon (Dem.) 1st Governor. As not heard from the Republicans have a majority on joint ballot, which elects the State officials, but there are twenty-two districts to hear from. Three Republican Congressmen are re-elected—Reed in the First District by 4,300 purality; Frye, in the Second District, by 3,000; Lindsey, in the Third District, by 3,000. Ladd, Democrat-Greenback, is elected over Powers by 2,500 in the Fourth District. The Fifth District is still doubtful. Waldo County gives 1,300 plurality for Murch, while Washington, as far as heard from, gives 1,100 plurality for Hale. Hancock gives 700, and Knox 250, making Hale 250 ahead. The result depends upon the towns in Washington not heard from, which will go against Hale; but as Washington towns are going Democratic rather than Greenback, so far as received, they may save Hale by going for Martin.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention held at Concord on the 40th, nominated Nat. Head for Governor on the first ballot. A platform was adopted pledging the Administration a cordial support in all its measures to purify and elevate the public service; that the good name and welfare of the people demand that financial pledges made in the hour of National peril should be maintained; favoring gold and silver; that the President's title is fixed, and that there is no need for further investigation; equal taxation of all property; ten hours for a day's work; equal rights to all, and in favor of temperance reformation.

The Legislature of Maine, as far as heard from on the 11th, will stand 65 Republicans and 2 Democrats supporting Republicans, 21 Democrats and 83 Greenbackers. Five are not reported, of which two are known to be Greenbackers. This makes 67 Republicans to 81 opposition.

The Union National Bank, of Rahway, N. J., on the 11th decided to go into voluntary liquidation, and close up its affairs.

The State Convention of the Independent Greenback party of Massachusetts was held at Boston on the 11th. Nearly 1,000 delegates were present, among them one lady, Mrs. Josephine R. Stone, of Boston. General Butler was nominated by acclamation. The matter of placing candidates in the field for other State offices was referred to the Greenback clubs. The resolutions adopted demand an immediate repeal of the resumption law; that the United States shall never issue any more interest-bearing bonds unless the same be authorized by a direct vote of the people; that the Labor Bureau shall be sustained; that land or equal productive capacity shall be subject to equal taxation, whether cultivated or not; that the telegraph companies must be forced to sell news upon equal terms to anyone; that so much of the tax be taxed for that which he owes in other words all persons shall have the right to deduct from the value of their estates the sum of the mortgages thereon; that the system of letting-out convict labor is detrimental to the workingman and should be abolished; that the public lands are the property of the people and should be reserved for actual settlers.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts held their State Convention at Worcester on the 11th. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Rev. Dr. Miner; Lieutenant-Governor, George C. Ewing; Secretary of State, D. B. Gurney; Auditor, J. Yome; Treasurer, David N. Skillings; Attorney-General, O. T. Gray. The resolutions express an unwavering purpose to legally suppress the liquor traffic; invite the co-operation of women in their work; the equal protection of all citizens; property should be relieved of the burden of double taxation.

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

At a public meeting at Chicago on the 5th, Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, stated that by establishing closer commercial relations the United States could almost monopolize the trade of his country. Increased maritime aid is indispensable. Freight rates at present are higher from New York to Mexico than from Liverpool. The meeting adopted a resolution urging Congress to grant subsidies to the Texas Pacific & Huntington line from El Paso to the Pacific coast, and also to the Topeka & Santa Fe road.

The Grand Central Hotel, at Omaha, Neb., one of the best hotels in the West, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th. The building was a fire-story brick and cost $300,000. Insurance on the building $100,000, and on the furniture, which cost $25,000, $5,000. When the fire had burned five hours a division wall fell on a squad of firemen who were in the corridor of the hotel, burying four of them, named John A. Lee, Louis Wilson, Alonzo Randall and William McNamara. The remains of the men were taken out on the morning of the 5th in an unrecognized state.

A grand reception was given President Hayes and party on their arrival at St. Paul, Minn., on the 5th. In the afternoon the President and Gen. Devens addressed a great crowd at the Fair grounds. The President confined his remarks to the financial and commercial affairs of the country. These he reviewed at some length. Gen. Devens' speech was short and merely congratulatory.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch of the 5th states that J. H. Adams and Cornelius Finley were murdered at Davidson's canon on the 2d, by Mexican bandits. Adams was ex-Sheriff of Santa Clara County, Cal., and made famous in his search after the notorious desperado and robber Vasquez. Finley, at the time of his death, was Superintendent of the Washington mine, Arizona.

The Democrats of Washington Territory held a convention at Van Couver, on the 6th, nominated M. T. Oaton for delegate to Congress, and adopted a platform which includes an extension of time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the improvement of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and demands the breaking up of Indian reservations and the adoption of a new policy regarding tribes.

On the night of the 5th the steamer Reliance, running between Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., exploded her boiler, killing William Moulton, first engineer; Jonah Armstrong, second engineer, and William Dartis, second mate. Rev. Dunlap, of Savannah, had his thigh broken. None of the other passengers were seriously hurt.

At Minneapolis on the 6th, Rarus trotted three mile heats in the following time: 2:15¾, 2:15¼ and 2:14¾.

The Chairman of the New York Relief Committee received the following dispatch from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, Medical Director at Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th: "The situation is horrible; beyond description. We have 3,000 cases of fever and forty physicians; eight have died. Those from the North sicken in a few days and die. There is not a provision house open in the city and only one hotel, the Peabody, to feed the doctors and nurses. We want everything that a pestilence-stricken, famishing and impoverished people need." Over 300 new cases were reported. A meeting of the principal citizens of the city of Memphis association was held on the 8th, and it was determined, as a means of forcing many people to leave the city, that no more refugee tickets be issued in the city to those not sick, but that camps would be established at various points remote from the city, and those removing there would be provided with food. Nearly 100 deaths were reported that day. The fever continued to increase at Vicksburg. It is estimated that fully 2,500 were down sick on the 8th. The fever has broken out at several new points.

Two inches of snow fell at Cheyenne, Wy., on the morning of the 8th.

A Cheyenne, Wy., telegram of the 8th gives the particulars of a fight which is reported to have taken place between a detachment of U. S. troops and Crow Indians and about 330 lodges of hostile Bannocks on Clark's Fork, Sept. 5. The Bannocks were defeated, their chief and their squaws and children and a large number of horses being captured. Only one soldier, a citizen and a Crow scout were killed, and one soldier wounded. Many of the Bannocks were killed.

An injunction was granted on the 9th by Judge Foster, of the United States Circuit Court of Kansas, restraining further prosecution of the suit commenced a short time since by the District Court of Douglas County, Kan., by Jay Gould and others to foreclose the income mortgage in the Kansas Pacific Railway.

A Salt Lake, Utah, dispatch of the 7th says that seven armed and mounted men rode into the mining camp of Caribou, Idaho, on the 5th, where about twenty or thirty miners were at work on scattered mines, and robbed all of them in detail, also the store at the camp. They took all the good horses with them, shot the poor ones and left. They got about $16,000, mostly in gold dust. It is supposed that this is the same party that lately took up a rail on the Union Pacific Railroad at Medicine Bow, Wyoming Ter., and killed the two deputy sheriffs who were pursuing them.

Pickney Bell, a white man confined in the Murfreesboro, Tenn., jail, for killing a constable of Rutherford County who attempted to arrest him, was taken out and lynched by a mob on the night of the 9th.

Buffalo Bill, during a play at Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, on the night of the 10th, in firing a pistol which happened to be loaded with a ball cartridge, shot a youth named Michael Garner in the shoulder.

The Adjutant-General of Texas has received a report from Sheriff Kerber, of El Paso County, which states that on the 28th ult. one of his deputies arrested Antonio Alizares, a fugitive from the penitentiary, and also under indictment for the murder of Judge Howard and others, and put him in the San Elizio jail, and that the same night a party of Mexicans from Mexico crossed the river and rescued the prisoner.

General Howard has held a conference with Chief Moses at Priest's Rapids, at which assurances of continued friendship were exchanged, and Moses expressed a willingness to go on a reservation of their own choice, but not one remote from their country.

A Deputy United States Marshal and *posse* attempted to arrest two young men of Baldwin County, Ga., named Gaines, for illicit distilling on the 10th, and a desperate fight ensued, in which one of the officers was mortally and the other severely wounded.

The Republican State Convention of Tennessee on the 11th nominated Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, for Governor.

YELLOW FEVER NOTES.

Sixty cases of yellow fever were reported at Hickman, Ky., on the 5th.

There was a decided falling off in the number of new cases at Memphis on the 6th, as compared with the reports of the few days preceding; there were, however, ninety-two interments. Delphi, La., called for help on the 5th. Almost every person in the town was reported sick. Six deaths at Grenada same date.

The Howard nurses sent to Holly Springs, Miss., arrived there on the 6th and found eighty patients down and the town nearly deserted. The greatest consternation existed.

[illegible] on the 6th [illegible] Vicksburg. There were 22 new cases and only few deaths in the latter city.

New cases of fever reported at New Orleans on the 8th, 141; deaths, 32. Memphis, 411 new cases, deaths, 42. No interments at Vicksburg; no report of new cases and deaths were given. Dr. Warren Stone telegraphed from Grenada that from the present outlook they expected to have everything under control in a few days.

Reports from yellow fever points on the 10th: Fort Gibson, Miss., 475 cases and 85 deaths up to date. The fever is abating. Decrease at Vicksburg, there being nearly 3,000 cases in the city. The county undertakers at Memphis reported 99 deaths for the preceding twenty-four hours. New cases at New Orleans, 230; deaths, 80. Holly Springs reports six or its seven resident physicians down with the fever. Those from New Orleans and elsewhere were being worked to prostration.

Memphis reported 104 deaths and over 200 new cases on the 11th. To guard against any mishaps to the county undertaker and to expedite the burial of the pauper dead, President Taylor, of the Board of Association, ordered 1,000 coffins, which will be sent to the city and used as occasion demands. Contributions were coming in at the rate of about $7,500 per day. The total daily expenses of the Howard Association and the Citizens' Relief Committee is about $11,000. New Orleans reported on same date 28 deaths in six hours. Holly Springs, 18 deaths on the 10th and 11th, and 13 new cases.

A dispatch from Gallipolis, Ohio, dated the 11th, states that in the vicinity of where the plague ship John Porter was moored, and in a radius of seven miles, the northern boundary of which is within two miles of that city, there are reported to be from fifteen to twenty cases of yellow fever and seven deaths since the 9th. It was decided to scuttle and sink the boat, as also the fourteen barges which were brought from Vicksburg.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It was stated in London on the 5th that France and Italy have jointly notified the Porte that they will not permit a bombardment of the Greek coast in an event of war between Greece and Turkey. The Turkish troops are reported encroaching upon Greek territory.

A Rome dispatch says that two-thirds of the Ultramontane members of the German Reichstag have given notice of their intention to oppose the Government even if it comes to an understanding with the Vatican.

Fifteen thousand insurgents have fortified themselves between Sienitza and Novi Bazar, and compel Christians to join them.

The Porte has been informed by Austria that it is desirable that the occupation shall extend indefinitely. This has doubtless time increased the difficulty of negotiations.

Signor Avegecaua, Minister of War under the Roman Republic of 1849, made a speech at Larre Maggiare, Italy, on the 6th, urging preparation for war with Austria. Garibaldi has written a letter to Papolo, agitating the same question.

The Trebinje rebels have surrendered to the Pasha commanding the citadel, in consequence of his threatening to bombard the town.

Trebinje was occupied by the Austrians on the 5th. They met no opposition. The Turkish troops surrendered the citadel, and left the town the same evening.

A determination to quelch the International agitators has been expressed by the French Government, and many arrests of Socialists have already been made.

The Russians occupied Batoum on the 6th. The entry was perfectly peaceable. Arrangements have been made for the embarkation of the few remaining Turkish battalions.

A letter from Disco, Davis Strait, dated July 12th, says that not one vessel of the Arctic whaling fleet had caught a single fish. It was expected that the season would prove a complete failure.

Early on the morning of the 9th five masked men entered the Great Western Railroad Station at Dundas, Can., tied and gagged the watchman, blew open the safe, and secured the contents, which fortunately amounted to only $100. The burglars escaped.

The Russians commenced embarking troops at Varna and Bourgas on the 9th.

The Austrian troops in Bosnia now number 200,000. Operations on a large scale are expected to begin soon. The insurgents in Northeastern Bosnia are estimated at 50,000.

A Calcutta dispatch of the 9th says that it is generally recognized that the present is one of the most critical periods in the history of India. A single false move in the conduct of the mission at Afghanistan may involve not only a costly frontier war, but wider complications. The mission forms a single step in an extensive concerted scheme for the protection of India.

In a speech read from the throne on the 9th Emperor William expressed the hope that the anti-Socialist bill would be adopted, and that the spread of the pernicious Socialist movement may be arrested, and that those who have been misled by it may be brought back to the right path.

Nobeling, the assassin, died at Berlin on the 10th from the effects of his wounds.

Mehemet Ali Pasha and retinue were not assassinated, as reported. A dispatch from Constantinople on the 10th says that he was killed in a fight between his troops and a body of insurgents; the killed on both sides numbered about 400. On the evening preceding his death Mehemet Ali telegraphed to the Porte that he was surrounded and could not escape.

Belgrade advices are to the effect that the insurgents have fortified the banks of the River Save, and fire upon Austrian steamers even when they are convoyed by gunboats. The town of Belina is now strongly fortified, and armed insurgents from the surrounding district are constantly arriving, resolved on desperate resistance.

The Cretan Assembly have been invited by Ahmed Mouktar Pasha to send representatives to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte. The invitation has been accepted.

A telegram from Senilin states that Russia has advised Servia not to disarm, and promises to continue her subsidies.

All Greek soldiers on furlough, numbering about 25,000, have been ordered to join their regiments immediately. The Government announces that the measure is only precautionary, but semi-official journals say it is necessitated by important reasons.

Herr Forkenbeck has been elected President of the German Reichstag, and Baron Von Stauffenberg, National Liberal, and Prince Hohenlohe, adherent of Bismarck, Vice-President.

Looking For the Bonds.

One time there was an old man whose back was bent and his step slow. Men who gazed upon his snowy hair and his wrinkled face shook their heads and whispered to each other: "He is a good old man, who has not long to live." The old man had been well off in his day; but when he found himself on the shady side of life—wife dead and home broken up—he said to his only son:

"Here, William, take all I have, and let your home be my home until I die."

The son took the papers, you bet he did; and the father was given a cozy corner, a big chair and a corn-cob pipe. All went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the nice old man in the cozy corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in winter he was told he had better go to Halifax—Nova Scotia. The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold; and when night came he cowered into a doorway and wept like a child.

"Who is making that chin-music up there?" called a reporter, whose steps had been arrested by the sobs; and he went up the steps, patted the old man on the back, and sat by him until his story was told.

"Come down to the station with me," said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is first cousin to the man who preferred buzzard to lamb, and I'll help you fix him."

Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect that an old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wandering the streets at night, and that being taken to the station house, $10,000 worth of United States bonds were found on him. The old man read it over three times, slapping his legs as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face as he turned to his weeping boy. Then, about an hour his son William rushed into the station, and called out:

"Father! dear father! come home! We were crying all night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your account."

The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp posts, and smiling as he turned the corners. He had all of his comforts back, and the son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of box-toed boots that very day. Well, as time went on, the son suggested that the bonds be turned over to him; and every time he said "bonds" the old man would smile and turn the subject. The other day the father went to bed to die, and he insisted oftener than before, as he lay waiting for the summons. The son said his heart was breaking, and then went through the old man's clothes to find the bonds. He didn't find any. He searched the barn, the garret and the cellar; and finally, when he was in the death chamber, he leaned over the bed and whispered:

"Father, do you know me?"

"Oh, yes! I know you like a book," replied the dying man.

"And, father, don't you see this thing is killing me!"

"Yes, William, I see it."

"And, father, those—those bonds, you know, I suppose you want them used to purchase a monument?"

"Yes! correct, William!" whispered the father, winking a ghastly wink, and as the same old smile covered his face, death came to take him to a better home. When evening fell the son and the son's wife were wildly searching the straw bed to get their hands on those bonds.

What Some New York Things Have Cost.

The new postoffice, designed by Mullett and built of Dix Island granite, cost about $7,000,000. The Brooklyn bridge cost a little over $9,000,000 up to date. When completed, the total bill will be about $14,000,000, according to present estimates. The city hall with its marble front and brown-stone back, cost $1 million at the beginning of the century, when labor was cheap and men used bery rare. Vanderbilt's Grand Central Depot cost two and a quarter millions, but the approach to the depot, through the Fourth avenue viaduct and tunnels, cost six or seven millions, half paid by the Vanderbilts and half by the city. The *Tribune* tall tower is nine stories high, and cost about $600,000. The Croton water works have cost between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The house that Mrs. A. T. Stewart lives in, cost $2,000,000. The custom-house cost $1,800,000. The New York Life Insurance Company's building cost a round million. The Western Union Telegraph's building cost $2,300,000. The county court-house was originally estimated at $800,000, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the expense was between twelve and fourteen millions, nearly six millions of which went for furniture, and three millions for plastering and painting.

The Esquimaux.

Let us examine the more immediate environment of the Esquimaux, their house. It is composed of a hillock of turfed earth, of square form, recalling somewhat our military fortifications. It is entered by a low door giving access to a narrow and very low passage, in which the Greenlander himself, notwithstanding his small size, is forced to bend down. The single apartment to which this passage gives access, and the floor of which is lower than the surrounding ground, is ventilated by an orifice in the upper part. It is lighted by two openings on each side of the door and hermetically closed by strips sewn together of a sort of goldbeater's skin made of the intestines of the seal. This kind of immovable glazing sifts into the apartment a sufficient light, but appears from without altogether opaque. The furniture consists of a sort of camp-bed, which occupies the entire half of the apartment, provided with sealskins, and on which the whole family pass the night, after having taken off their day costume and put on another more ample dress. On the ground a stone basin, said to be of serpentine, the form of which resembles a fish, is filled with seal oil, in which are steeped several wicks. The flame which rises from this vessel gives a sufficient light, and maintains the confined space at a high temperature. The cotton wicks come from Denmark, as also the chemical matches which the Greenlanders constantly use to light their briar-root pipes, which, with their tobacco, their alcohol, and their coffee, are sent them each year by the Danes.

Their costume is made almost entirely of sealskin. It consists, in the case of the men, of a shirt (Danish), above which is placed a woolsu vest. The pantaloons are of hairy sealskin; the boots, under the pantaloons, of sealskin leather. Gloves of fur, armed, when necessary, with bear's claws, blue spectacles—against the wind and the reflection from the snow—complete the accoutrement. The costume of the women is not wanting in elegance. The hair is raised *a la Chinoise* on the top of the head, and bound in a sort of vertical chignon, tied by a colored knot. A well-fitting blouse of European material, trimmed with fur, is provided with a hood, in which the mother carries, when necessary, her latest born, as the opossum does her young. The woman wears very tight breeches of sealskin and high boots reaching above the knees; red, embroidered with yellow, after marriage; white, embroidered with green, among unmarried girls.

Their arms consist of bows with which they shoot arrows pointed with bone or iron, and similarly made harpoons, which they throw from the hand. When the harpoon is to be thrown into the water it is attached to a cord provided at the other end with an inflated seal-bladder which acts as a buoy and prevents the loss of the wounded animal, which would run away into deep water with the harpoon. Their other apparatus are iron fish-hooks, wooden baits representing fish, colored, and very well imitated. To these we may add cases of skin which they put on the paws of the dogs when the cold is very intense; leathern muzzles to put over the snouts of the dogs, smoothing-irons of stone, knives identical with those which irontanners use to dress skins, and intended for the same purpose. This will give an idea of all that the Greenlanders have to help them to struggle against the inclemency of their native climate.

Before concluding what relates to the surroundings, one word about the alimentation. The word Esquimaux is not the name which they give to themselves. They call themselves Innuit (the men); so true is it that under all climates human vanity prevails. The word Esquimaux (eater of raw fish) is a malevolent nickname given them by their American neighbors. It is not, however, so well merited now as it was last century, at the time when Cranz observed them. They continue, nevertheless, to eat raw the lard sent them from Denmark, and also the lines of the seal. The rest is eaten cooked.—*Nature.*

The Moolid of the Prophet.

Our tent was close at hand; we sought it with the nonchalance of travelers who rather enjoy breaking the tables of the law. We were glad of the escape and of the occasion of it; likewise grateful for the slight shelter our tent afforded, for by this time El Ezlekeyah was shrouded in a fine, sifting rain that sparkled in the sunshine as the golden light shot through it. Music (plenty of it) growing louder and more loud, and the roar of 10,000 voices, swept down upon us, and then the rush of heralds crying: "Make way, make way!" and the dervishes thus announced advanced to offer up their bodies to the Dosch. They hastened up the avenue in groups; each group was clustered about a staff decorated with holy rags and saints' relics. All faces were turned toward the relics—the haggard faces of the dervishes, who hung together with arms entwined, compact as swarming bees; sacred banners fluttered down the whole length of a procession made up of these grouped dervishes. Not one of the victims seemed in his right mind; the majority of them were idiotic. Their swollen tongues lolled from their mouths; their heads wagged wearily on their shoulders; and their eyes were either closed, or fixed and staring. Many of them were naked to the waist, turbanless, barefooted, and bareleggred to the knee. In fact, they were of the lowest orders of the East, impoverished, fanatical, forlorn. They hastened to the top of the avenue, a part of those in each group running backward. When they had assembled to the number of 400, the friends who accompanied them separated, and the victims, the dervishes, began paving the way with their bodies. They lay face down in the dust, the arms crossed under the forehead; they were ranged shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip, though the heads were not always turned in the same direction, but were occasionally reversed. Friends gathered at the head of each of the dervishes, and with the voluminous breadths of their garments fanned the prostrate forms rapidly and incessantly. In truth the dervishes seemed fainting with hunger and fatigue, and, as the crowd pressed close upon them, they would doubtless have become insensible in a short time but for the fillip breath afforded by those flapping bery rare. Vanderbilt's Grand Central Depot cost two and a quarter millions, but the approach to the depot, through the Fourth avenue viaduct and tunnels, cost six or seven millions, half paid by the Vanderbilts and half by the city. The *Tribune* tall tower is nine stories high, and cost about $600,000. The Croton water works have cost between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The house that Mrs. A. T. Stewart lives in, cost $2,000,000. The custom-house cost $1,800,000. The New York Life Insurance Company's building cost a round million. The Western Union Telegraph's building cost $2,300,000. The county court-house was originally estimated at $800,000, but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the expense was between twelve and fourteen millions, nearly six millions of which went for furniture, and three millions for plastering and painting.

The Esquimaux.

Let us examine the more immediate environment of the Esquimaux, their house. It is composed of a hillock of turfed earth, of square form, recalling somewhat our military fortifications. It is entered by a low door giving access to a narrow and very low passage, in which the Greenlander himself, notwithstanding his small size, is forced to bend down. The single apartment to which this passage gives access, and the floor of which is lower than the surrounding ground, is ventilated by an orifice in the upper part. It is lighted by two openings on each side of the door and hermetically closed by strips sewn together of a sort of goldbeater's skin made of the intestines of the seal. This kind of immovable glazing sifts into the apartment a sufficient light, but appears from without altogether opaque. The furniture consists of a sort of camp-bed, which occupies the entire half of the apartment, provided with sealskins, and on which the whole family pass the night, after having taken off their day costume and put on another more ample dress. On the ground a stone basin, said to be of serpentine, the form of which resembles a fish, is filled with seal oil, in which are steeped several wicks. The flame which rises from this vessel gives a sufficient light, and maintains the confined space at a high temperature. The cotton wicks come from Denmark, as also the chemical matches which the Greenlanders constantly use to light their briar-root pipes, which, with their tobacco, their alcohol, and their coffee, are sent them each year by the Danes.

Their costume is made almost entirely of sealskin. It consists, in the case of the men, of a shirt (Danish), above which is placed a woolsu vest. The pantaloons are of hairy sealskin; the boots, under the pantaloons, of sealskin leather. Gloves of fur, armed, when necessary, with bear's claws, blue spectacles—against the wind and the reflection from the snow—complete the

A Negro Funeral in Georgia.

I dropped into a church for a few moments to listen to a funeral discourse of a colored preacher. He was telling the story of the five foolish virgins. "Now, my brethren," said he, in tones one would think would wake the dead, "dis good brudder lyin' yere wasn't no foolish virgin. He had his oil all ready, and good oil, too. He ain't a crying out for oil 'bout dis time. You see, dem foolish virgins, dey went to sleep, and when dey woke up dar war der lamps, de wick war dar; dey had matches all ready; ebberything was complete, but dey didn't hab no oil. Dar war a heap trouble den, I tell you. Dey just went cryin' and screaming—(how the preacher screamed!)—for oil. It warn't no use do. I spec like Richard dey cried out: 'My kingdom for a horse,' do in dis yer case it warn't no horse, only a drop of oil, just nuff to make a flicker. 'Dis good brudder's lamp war running ober; he war a wise virgin.'" And the congregation swayed and moaned and cried aloud. I followed this funeral procession to the grave under the pines—the moaning pines, the music of which is so much like that of our Newport beach—and stood the only white person among them, and watched them lower the coffin into its resting-place. This they did with the rope rein which they unhitched from the horse in the wagon which served as a hearse. Never shall I forget that scene—all those black faces turned toward the setting sun, the weird music of their funeral chant, the moans and strange cries of the whole assembly as the red clay was thrown in upon the colored "brudder" whose lamp burned brightly. "Don't yer cry no mo', but sing 'Home Sweet Home' (a negro hymn) as sweetly as de departed is a singin' it wid de angels dis minnit." And I came away, the music of their hymn growing fainter and fainter as I came up through the rose-scented town, till they were far behind me, but I shall never cease to hear that song.—*Cor. of Boston Transcript.*

Provisions of the Bankruptcy Laws of the Various States.

The ranks of the bankrupts are full, and no more recruits will be taken. It will take some time to prove all claims against their estates, to levy all fees, costs, and allowances, distribute what there is left, and discharge them from legal obligation on account of their past debts. So far as future operations are concerned, the business may be done with an eye to State enactments for the enforcement of the rights of creditors. So long as there is property within the reach of the law, the ordinary remedies are sufficiently effectual, but in the case of insolvency it will be a difficult matter to secure an equitable distribution of available assets among those fairly entitled to share in them. In fact, the difficulty and uncertainty will be so great as to prevent in very many cases any effort on the part of distant creditors to obtain their rights. Doubtless one result will be more care in extending credit and a stronger disposition to trade for cash with those persons whose solvency is fully assured. This enforced return to more cautious and conservative methods may not be a bad thing, but it will not absolutely prevent failures or preclude the necessity of some measure for securing the rights of all parties when failures occur. But the present condition of the laws is such that to all intents and purposes the country is without the means of effecting the purposes of bankruptcy legislation, which are to secure to creditors, *pro rata*, all there is applicable to the liquidation of their claims and to release the insolvent debtor who surrenders all he has in good faith from further liability.

It will be of interest to recall at this time the principal features of the laws of the various States and Territories. In the first place, Alabama, Colorado, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington have made no provision whatever for the assignment or settlement of the estates of debtors, whether insolvent or otherwise. In Delaware, the District of Columbia, and North and South Carolina, the law applies only where the debtor has been arrested after execution against his property is unsatisfied, and is intended only to get him out of jail on a surrender of his property. The following States have only assignment laws which allow a debtor, if he sees fit, to surrender his property to be distributed among his creditors in satisfaction of their claims, most of them permitting references, but leaving any property that may be subsequently acquired liable for debts remaining unpaid: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. None of these have insolvency laws, properly so-called. In Missouri there may be a final discharge after assignment by unanimous consent of the creditors, and in Maryland any of the creditors may sign a release, and the debtor will be free from their claims, but liable for all others. In New Hampshire those accepting dividends from the estate are debarred from further recovery.

Maine has an insolvency law, passed at the last session of the legislature, which provides not only for voluntary but for compulsory assignments. The assignee is chosen by the creditors, and a discharge may be granted if there has been no fraud practiced, and on agreement of a majority of the creditors representing three-fourths of the claims to accept a certain percentage, a discharge follows as a matter of course. Massachusetts and Vermont also provide for both voluntary and compulsory assignments in insolvency cases, and a distribution of the assets to meet all proved claims. So far as such claims are concerned, there is a final discharge of the debtor. The law in Rhode Island, passed last spring, is similar. In Connecticut a trustee may be appointed on petition of a creditor after an attachment has been issued and no property found. A final discharge is granted only in case 70 per cent. of all claims is paid. The law in this State provides for voluntary assignments only, makes very inadequate provision against preferences, and works no final discharge. The case is similar in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska there are insolvency laws, but they provide for voluntary proceedings only. The assignee is selected by the insolvent debtor or the court, and must give bonds. Schedules of assets and liabilities are filed, and creditors are notified and allowed to prove their claims. In Michigan and Wisconsin there is a final discharge, so far as the claims are concerned, of those creditors who take part in the proceedings, but not as to others. In the other States named there is a discharge only so far as the claims are satisfied, the creditors still having redress against any property that the debtor may subsequently acquire. In Louisiana a debtor may surrender his property and obtain a discharge as to creditors who prove their claims and share in the dividends. California provides for voluntary assignments, and bars all claims not presented.

The details as to proceedings differ widely in different States, but the general aim where there are insolvency laws is to secure an application of all the debtor's property equitably for the liquidation of claims proved against the estate within a certain allotted time. All others are left to be collected or to be lost, as the case may be, under the operation of the general laws for collecting debts. In no case has adjudication any