NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

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NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL.

A Family Paper, Devoted to the Interests of the People, and of the Democratic Party in the Nineteenth Congressional District.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1. PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879. WHOLE NO. 417.

NORTHERN OHIO JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Counting-Room and Publishing Office in Stockwell-Hope Block,
114 Main Street,
PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO., OHIO.
W. C. CHAMBERS & SON,
Proprietors.
W. C. CHAMBERS, - - - Publisher.
J. E. CHAMBERS, - - - Editor.
TERMS:
Yearly, by mail or carrier $1.50
Six months 75
Three months 50

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate, June 26.—The report of the Conference Committee on the Letter Carriers' Deficiency bill was adopted. House bill extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands" until October 1, 1880, was passed with a slight amendment. Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for a committee to investigate the best means of guarding and collecting public revenue, and as to whether any change is necessary in the method of making appropriations. The resolution was passed. Mr. Vest asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to call up the concurrent silver resolution submitted by him on the 25th, but Mr. Chandler objected, and it accordingly went over. Consideration was resumed of the joint resolution to provide for extra pay for Congressional employes. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session, and upon the doors re-opening the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill passed by the House was laid before the Senate. The bill passed its second reading, and was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

House.—The bill prohibiting political assessments came up as business of the morning hour. Dilatory tactics were resorted to by the Republicans and the bill went over without action. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, all general debate thereon being limited to one minute. Several amendments were rejected and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it passed—yeas, 99; nays, 67. The bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals was taken up. Pending discussion the House adjourned.

Senate, June 27.—Mr. Vest's resolution declaring in favor of free coinage and the remonetization of silver was taken up. During the debate Messrs. Kernan, Ferry and Allison protested against this method of instructing the Finance Committee. Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that the resolution was solely an expression of opinion to show the country how the Senate stood. It required no present action. After further debate, Mr. Vest offered the following as a substitute for his first resolution, to obviate any criticism as to its wording: "*Resolved*, That the complete remonetization of silver and its restoration to perfect equality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship." The morning hour having expired the resolution went over until Monday next. The resolution providing additional pay for Congressional employes was again taken up, and the resolution passed as reported from the committee, with slight amendments. Mr. Eaton reported from the Committee on Appropriations without amendments the Judicial Expenses Appropriation bill, passed on the 26th by the House. The bill was read the third time and passed. The House bill making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The House joint resolution fixing June 30th, at 5 o'clock p. m. for the final adjournment was laid before the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The resolution heretofore submitted, providing for a joint committee composed of three members of each House and Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, to act in aid of the commission appointed under the Sundry Civil act of 1879 to codify the laws relating to a survey and disposition of public lands, etc., was adopted. Mr. Allison submitted a resolution that all testimony taken by the select committee investigating the Treasury accounts be reported to the Senate, and printed for the use of the Senate. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—The morning hour for private business was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the whole on the bill appropriating $600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies. After debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed—yeas, 88; nays, 64. The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to take into consideration what changes, if any, should be made in the mode of collecting and guarding the revenue of the Government, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Morrison, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress June 30 at four p. m. On a division the vote stood 80 to 45, and the point "no quorum" was made on the Republican side. The yeas and nays were then ordered, and resulted, yeas, 99; nays, 73.

Senate, June 28.—Mr. Vest, by request, offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the State Department and Mexico in regard to the proposed survey of the North States of Mexico for the Austin & Topolovampa Railroad company. Adopted. Mr. Vest's resolution declaring in favor of free coinage was taken up, the question being on referring the substitute accepted by him to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Kirkwood submitted an amendment to insert after the word "bullion" the words "at as early a date as these objects can be consistently with the public welfare." Rejected. Yeas, 20; nays, 21. Consideration was then resumed of the bill making appropriations to pay fees of United States Marshals and their deputies. After debate the bill was read the third time and passed yeas, 25; nays, 15. A short executive session was then held, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

House.—Consideration was resumed of the Senate bill exempting from license and enrollment fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own. Mr. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the word "wholly" which was adopted and the bill then passed. Mr. Atkins, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the bill amending the Sundry civil act approved March 3, 1879, so as to authorize the Superintendent of Geological Surveys to extend his examinations into the States. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolution providing for a further treaty with Mexico. Passed. Mr. Blackburn, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate joint resolution in reference to the Committee on Clerks, etc., with amendments which he said were a substantial rejection of every feature of the joint resolution. The report was agreed to and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Senate, June 30.—Consideration was resumed of Mr. Vest's resolution declaring in favor of the remonetization of silver. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Allison to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 22. Mr. Eaton from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House joint resolution to adjourn *sine die* at two p. m. of that day. Mr. Windom objected and the resolution went over. Mr. Chandler made a political speech at the close of which consideration was resumed of the Senate bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own, exempting such craft from enrollment or license. The bill was reported back to the Senate and amendments of the House as amended in committee adopted. The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened the President's message calling attention to the failure of Congress to appropriate money for the necessities of the Government was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Eaton again asked consent to consider the adjournment resolution, and Mr. Windom objected. Mr. Windom introduced a bill making an appropriation of $600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals. The bill was read twice, and the question being on its third reading, Mr. Eaton moved to amend by adding the political clauses of the vetoed Marshal's Appropriation bill, making the bill exactly the same as the one vetoed. The amendment was agreed to. After a short discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas, 25; nays, 17. Executive session and adjournment.

House.—A message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Judicial Expenses bill; also a veto message of the Marshals' bill. The House refused to pass the bill over the veto, the vote standing yeas, 83; nays, 63; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. A message was read from the President calling attention to the immediate necessity of making some adequate provision for the due execution by Marshals and Deputy Marshals of important duties intrusted to them. The message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. All business on the Speaker's table having been disposed of Mr. Covert moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill putting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list. The vote resulted yeas, 125; nays, 32. Mr. Cannon moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating $600,000 to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Mr. Springer desired to offer an amendment, but Mr. Cannon refused to yield. Mr. Cannon's motion was then rejected by a party vote.

Senate, July 1.—After some discussion the adjournment resolution was passed as amended, providing that the Senate adjourn *sine die* at five o'clock p. m. of that day. A message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution relating to committee clerks, pages, etc. Messrs. Eaton, Beck and Allison were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the resolution. The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting in answer to the Senate resolution, the report of the Secretary of State on the subject of the correspondence in regard to the Austin & Topolovampa Railroad survey. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. The vote was reconsidered by which the Free Quinine bill was referred on the 30th ult. to the Committee on Finance, and the bill passed by a *viva voce* vote. A message from the House announced a concurrence in the Senate amendments to the final adjournment resolution. After an animated debate the Senate passed the House joint resolution providing thirty days' extra pay for House employes. A message from the House announced that a committee had been appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inquire if he had any communication to make to Congress, and asking for the appointment of a similar committee by the Senate, when Senators Bayard, Whyte and Anthony as such committee. The committee retired and soon afterward reported that the President had no further communication to send. At five p. m. the President *pro tem.*, after thanking the Senators for the kind aid they had uniformly given him while temporarily performing the duties of the Chair, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

House.—The bill prohibiting political assessments was taken up. Dilatory motions and voting used up the morning hour and the bill went over. A resolution was agreed to paying employes of the House on the annual roll one month's extra pay. The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Atkins, Bicknell and Fields as a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the two Houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make. The conference report on the joint resolution relative to the pay of committee clerks, etc., was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Converse, the Senate bill granting additional rights to homestead settlers within the railroad limits in Missouri and Arkansas, was passed. Mr. Atkins, one of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, announced that the President stated that he had no further communication to make. Five o'clock having arrived the Speaker declared the House adjourned without day.

WASHINGTON.

A dispatch was received by the Department of State from the Consul-General at Cairo, on the 26th, stating that the Khedive, in accordance with the order of the Sultan, had abdicated in favor of his son Prince Tewfik.

T. H. Murch, Chairman of the National Greenback Congressional Committee, published a card on the 26th, declaring that the statement published throughout the country that the manager of the Toledo Convention had received congratulatory letters from the Greenback Congressmen is wholly untrue. None of them are in favor of coalition.

The Senate, in executive session, on the 28th ult., rejected the nomination of D. T. Corbin as Chief Justice of the Court of Utah.

The receipts from internal revenue for the last fiscal year are $110,083,988, and for the fiscal year which expired on the 30th ult. over $113,036,000, an increase of over $3,000,000.

The excess of exports over the imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended May 31, 1879, was $269,709,876; for the twelve months ended May 31, 1878, $241,559,989. The excess of exports over the imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the twelve months ended May 31, 1879, was $5,324,015; for the twelve months ended May 31, 1878, $7,243,901.

The President, on the 30th ult., nominated Col. Horatio G. Wright Chief of Engineers, *vice* General Humphreys, resigned.

The President, on the 1st, nominated John A. Hunter, of Missouri, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. The Senate confirmed the nomination.

During the session of Congress just terminated 727 bills and 46 joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 2,325 bills and 119 joint resolutions in the House.

The public debt statement for June is as follows: Total debt, $2,349,567,482; cash in Treasury, $358,153,577; interest due, $30,792,351; debt less cash in Treasury, $2,027,207,256; increase during June, $24,788; decrease since June 30, 1878, $8,579,575.

THE EAST.

The Maine Republican State Convention met at Bangor on the 26th. Hon. D. F. Davis, of Corinth, was nominated for Governor. The resolutions adopted declare "that this country is a Nation and not a Confederacy of States, and that the National Government is supreme on all subjects lodged with it by the Constitution; heartily supports the noble and patriotic position taken by President Hayes and the Republican members of both Houses of Congress in sustaining wise and just laws against the treasonable and revolutionary course of the Democratic party in Congress; protests against reopening sectional issues; favors good honest money, and opposes irredeemable paper currency; recognizes temperance as a cause which has conferred the greatest benefit on the State, and sustains the principle of prohibition."

Daniel Searles (colored) murdered and robbed Eldridge Ruey, a farmer of Tioga County, N. Y., on the 26th, because Ruey refused to lend him some money.

The Grand Jury at New York on the 26th, found a bill for murder in the first degree against Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull.

Edgar D. Thomas, of Providence, R. I., who had been separated from his wife for several weeks, visited her at her father's house on the 26th and shot her fatally.

James Dempsey, now and for twenty years past, Coroner of Staten Island has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to State prison for one year at hard labor.

The University boat race at New London, Conn., on the 27th, resulted in an easy victory for Harvard. Official time, 22 min. 15 sec. for Harvard, and 23 min. 58 sec. for Yale.

A boiler exploded in Witt's planing mill at Philadelphia, on the 27th, causing great damage. The engineer was killed. The boiler by force of the explosion was driven into the second story of a dwelling occupied by a family named Long. Mrs. Long and Claude, her son, aged eight years, were instantly killed. Stella Long, aged eleven, and a Mrs. McAvoy, were found alive in the ruins, but died soon after being extricated.

The body of Madam Rolland, drowned while visiting Niagara Falls with her husband on a bridal tour on the 21st, was found on the 27th.

The steamer City of New York, which left New York on the 28th ult., collided with the iron bark Helen between Obsecom and Barnegat. The bark sunk, taking down the Captain, boatswain, cook, seaman and apprentice. The mate and five seamen were saved. The City of New York returned leaking.

James F. Edmunds, a well-known citizen and ex-Alderman of Newton, Mass., and a flour and commission merchant of Boston, was arrested on the 28th ult., for forgery. The forgeries aggregate $80,000.

Bancroft, the historian, was injured on the 30th ult. by being thrown from his horse at Newport, R. I.

A powder magazine, near North Adams, Mass., exploded on the 30th ult., killing two workmen. Their bodies were blown into atoms.

The Maine Democratic State Convention was held at Bangor on the 1st, and Governor Garcelon was renominated by acclamation. The platform declares that the partisan acts of Congress that withdraws the control of elections from honest electors and places it in the custody of tools of the Executive are not designed to secure honesty, but to enable a fraudulent administration to perpetuate its power; approves the efforts of Democratic members of Congress to secure a repeal of these outrageous and obnoxious enactments against all the traditions of the builders of our republican system; favors a currency of gold and silver and paper, the paper being kept at par with coin at all times; the coinage of silver to be free and unlimited.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Hiram Trotter (colored) shot and killed Charles McCraw (colored) at a colored picnic near Batavia, Ohio, on the 26th. Trotter was drunk and endeavored early in the day to provoke his victim into a quarrel, and late in the day raised a row with him, with the above result.

William W. Hume, treasurer of a variety show at Columbus, Ohio, attempted to shoot a Minnie Bertram at Chicago, on the 26th, but only inflicted a slight flesh wound. He then fired three balls into his own body and died instantly.

A destructive storm passed over central and western Iowa and eastern Nebraska on the night of the 25th. At Stuart, Iowa, Mrs. B. McMasters and two daughters were drowned by the overflow of a creek.

At Wellsville, Lafayette County, Mo., on the 25th, R. S. Taylor and Robert Taylor, brothers, and B. C. Wren, between whom an old feud existed, renewed the quarrel, when the Taylors fired four balls into Wren's body. Wren then drew his revolver and began firing, killing R. S. Taylor instantly and fatally wounding Robert.

At California City, just across the Bay from San Francisco, on the 27th, R. H. Moore, the keeper of the Dupont Powder Company's magazine, shot and instantly killed A. Fulton, manager of the works. He then blew his own brains out.

Henry Taylor, a colored Baptist preacher, was hanged at Forest City, Ark., on the 27th, for outraging a seven-years-old colored girl on the 13th of last September. He delivered an address on the gallows protesting his innocence.

A boiler explosion took place on the 27th at Brown, Brownell & Co.'s mill, at Youngstown, Ohio, by which three men were badly hurt, one of whom has since died and the recovery of two others is doubtful.

Two harvesters were met by two tramps near Alton Junction, Ill., on the 27th, who attempted to rob them. A resistance was made, when one of the harvesters was shot and killed and both robbed. The tramps fled.

A terrible accident occurred on the Missouri River, five miles below Nebraska City, Neb., on the 27th ult., The boiler of the Government tug-boat exploded, killing the engineer and fireman, and fatally injuring two others. The Captain of the tug and another man were badly scalded.

A pleasure steamer, on Lake Minnetonka Peninsula, a summer resort near Minneapolis, Minn., exploded while landing at a wharf on the upper lake on the afternoon of the 28th ult. The boat was completely wrecked. Captain R. W. Rockwell and Engineer Haines were fatally injured. Isadore Dean and wife, D. D. Walker and Mrs. Blakely were badly hurt. A few others received slight bruises. Fifteen persons were on the boat.

The seventy-five hour pedestrian contest between O'Leary and Crossland, at Chicago, was won by O'Leary, who made a little over 250 miles. He beat Crossland twenty-five miles.

Mrs. Agnes Dieckmann, wife of William Dieckmann, a farmer living at Bluff Ridge, St. Louis County, Mo., was very mysteriously murdered in bed early on the morning of the 27th ult. Her husband was away from home, and could throw no light on the mystery. Mrs. Dieckmann's infant, about a year old, was found nearly smothered in the bed with its murdered mother. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, among them the husband of the murdered woman.

The engine and three front cars of the eastbound mail train on the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad broke through a trestle near Wytheville, Va., on the 28th ult., and fell a distance of eighty feet. The express messenger, Langhorn, was killed, and Conductor Fairfax and two mail agents injured. Several passengers were hurt.

A severe storm passed over Baltimore on the afternoon of the 28th ult. Between forty and fifty buildings were unroofed.

The Sutro tunnel is completed.

Dock Howell was shot dead at Caldwell, Texas, on the 30th ult., by his brother-in-law, named Ware, after the latter had received two shots.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Abdul Rapman, the pretender to the Afghan throne, who has been living under Russian protection, has invaded Badakshan, a district in Afghan. The Afghan troops at Balkh have revolted.

Arson is said to be rife in every part of Russia. Sayran, a town on the Volga, has been nearly destroyed by incendiaries.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia is actively trying to effect an understanding with the Sultan for an *ex parte* abolition of the obnoxious clauses in the treaty of Berlin.

Advices from Buenos Ayres report that Chila has concluded a treaty with the Argentine States, containing a clause which gives the whole of Patagonia to the Argentine Republic.

The will of the late Prince Imperial, of France, was opened on the 26th. It contained no political allusion. The whole property was left to his mother. Prince Victor Napoleon is named as his successor.

A Protestant school house in Mayrus, Galway County, Ireland, has been sacked by a party who came from a distance. Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of the disturbances which had been quieted after occasioning some alarm in the district some time ago.

A Candahar dispatch says cholera is spreading in the villages of the Quettah district. The returning troopes suffer much from the disease.

Advices from Cape Town to the 10th of June state that, according to the official account, the Prince Imperial, after the surprise of his reconnoitering party, rode into a ravine where a second body of Zulus lay concealed. The body will be conveyed to England in the troop ship Orontes.

Great distress prevails in the west of Ireland on account of the continued rains.

M. Rouher's paper makes the following declaration: "Prince Jerome Napoleon is recognized as the chief of the Napoleonic dynasty, and, consequently, chief of the Bonapartist party. He cannot fail to receive the resolute and devoted support of all faithful to the Empire." It is reported that Prince Jerome will publish a manifesto after the funeral of the Prince Imperial urging all Bonapartists to submit to the Republic, and that he has already assured President Grevy that he will not become a pretender to the Imperial throne.

Sir William F. Cooke, constructor of the first telegraph line in England, died at London on the 30th ult.

A Berlin dispatch says trustworthy advices from Constantinople speak of the endeavor of Russia to come to an understanding with France relative to the Eastern question. It is said also that Russia is endeavoring to conciliate Turkey by dwelling on the possibility of the release of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Austrian domination.

A dispatch from Berlin, on the 30th, states that the resignations of Falk, Friedenthal and Hobrecht have been made possible by Bismarck's endeavors to form a forced alliance with the Ultramontanes and Conservatives, and that Bismarck is negotiating with Count Stalberg Wernigerode and Herr Seydewitz, President of the Reichstag, to succeed Hobrecht and Friedenthal.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the Ministerial Railway bill which provides for the construction of 6,020 kilometres of railways within twenty-one years, at the annual expenditure of £2,400,000.

Artesian Wells in San Francisco.

Artesian wells, the sinking of which was first practiced in the province of Artois, France, whence they derive their name, find their fullest value in the arid plains of California and in the Californian cities. And as they find their fullest value here, here also the science of sinking them is most rapidly being brought to its perfection and the natural laws relating to the source and the supply of water are being most exactly ascertained. Within the boundaries of San Francisco it is calculated that there are already no less than 200 wells. The effect that has invariably followed in other localities, particularly that of London, England, that the supply of each well in the basin decreased in exact proportion to the increase of the number of such wells, has not been detected here. Another great advantage of the artesian wells of this city is the short distance at which water is reached. One which supplies the Commercial Hotel is only thirty-eight feet deep. Silverstone's well on Sixth street, between Bryant and Harrison, ninety-six feet deep, furnishes 6,000 gallons of water per day. Sneedel's well on Bryant street, in the immediate vicinity of the former one, and of the same depth, furnishes an even greater supply, and was an overflowing well. These are both seven-inch wells. One of the best wells yet sunk in the city is that of the candle-works, on Eighth street. It is 168 feet deep, and the supply is 10,000 gallons per hour. It is a twelve inch well. That of the Pacific Iron-Works, ninety-five feet deep, furnishes 2,500 gallons per hour. The chief well now being bored is that at the new *Chronicle* building, at the northeast corner of Bush and Kearney streets. It is an eight-inch well, and is to furnish a supply of 8,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. At a depth of only twenty-eight feet hard sandstone and quartz rock was struck, and, although for a month since that time with steam engine and drills the solid rock has been bored to a depth of one hundred feet, making a total for the well of 123 feet, there is as yet no indication that the bottom has been reached. This will be the first well in the city that has been drilled through rock. In sinking that of the new City Hall rock was struck, but the superficial extent of the ground permitted prospecting till a more practicable result was reached and the water supply was discovered. A well sunk at the foot of Third street, having struck rock, was bored down 160 feet, when work ceased. Subsequently it was recommenced, and with a diamond drill the depth of 600 feet was reached, but, water not having then been tapped, work was again abandoned and has not since been resumed. In the case of the *Chronicle* well there is not the wide margin, except vertically, for selection that the wide domains of the new City Hall Park afforded, and the laborious, tedious and costly process of perforating quartz rock will have to be continued till water or the antipodes are reached. The first twenty-eight feet of the well were sunk through sand and clay, and cognate geological formations, and when the rock was reached the surface of the water in the well was seventeen feet from the surface of the well itself. Now, the well being 123 feet deep, the water is only ten feet from the top of the well, which is assurance that although the sinking will be more expensive than that of any other well yet bored, it will be followed by success. By improvements in the drilling machinery and an increase of engine-power an average sinking of about five feet per day is now effected, and when the well is completed the *Chronicle* building will be one of the now numerous instances of artesian wells that will be exempt from reliance on extraneous institutions for its water supply.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Great Invasion.

Yet our State is, at the present time, filled throughout its entire length and breadth by a horde of vile immigrant tramps, soliciting emigrants for every sort of purpose to arid, mountainous and barren Territories, where, if they do not die of starvation, they certainly will of disease, engendered by poverty and want of employment.

It is actually the fact that these tramping solicitors—with their maps, their advertisements and their engravings of so-called Western homes, with ladies to be seen playing on pianos in beautiful villas, and "gentlemen farmers" riding upon blooded horses who are also supposed to be herding "the cattle upon a thousand hills," or sowing grain with "sulky drills," drawn by high-stepping horses at a 2:40 gaw—are depopulating the smiling towns and villages of our State of their young men, and leading them to destruction and death in a search after a veritable *ignis fatuus.*

Many an Illinois mother is to-day mourning in her desolate home the loss of her favorite son, enticed from an honorable and useful occupation to become a vagabond, a gambler, and a tramp in the streets of Denver, of Georgetown, of Leadville, or of Virginia City. Many an honest and honorable Illinois farmer is to-day compelled to hire some other tramp in place of the son who had been the pride and stay of his age, but who, after being enticed into emigrating to Colorado, Nevada, or Arizona, died on the road-side on his homeward route, a poor, diseased, and death-struck tramp.

The above, we assure our readers, is no overdrawn picture. This State has been deprived of thousands of able and intelligent citizens, of some of its best working capital, and its noblest mental and moral material, solely for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of railway companies and speculators in Western mining and other lands, and in the town lots of hundreds of paper cities, which will never be heard of except in the trap-clap circulars and so-called newspapers which are being now sown broadcast from one end of this State to the other.—*Chicago News.*

A WOMAN in Los Angeles, Cal., became possessed of the notion that her little girl might, by slow starvation, be brought to such a physical condition that she would be translated to the spirit world without dying. With that end in view she fed the child on fruit only, steadily diminishing the quantity, until the victim was horribly emaciated. Neighbors then interfered, much to the displeasure of the mother, who declared that the little one had reached a point where visions of spirit life betokened the nearness of the expected change.

"MAN alive," exclaimed the Judge, in a heated discussion of a tangled theological point with his friend, "I tell you you are a free agent. You do not have to obey any one." "Yes," said Mr. Goodman, meekly, "but I do, though." "Who?" shouted the Judge, "who?" "My wife, her two sisters and the baby," howled the good man, meekly triumphant. Red lights and slow curtain.—*Hawk-Eye.*

ANOTHER VETO.

The President Returns the Bill Making Appropriations to Pay the Fees of United States Marshals and their General Deputies.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

The following is the text of the veto message received from the President to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay the fees of United States Marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of $600,000 for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States Marshals and their general deputies. The offices thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at its first session, after the adoption of the Constitution in the judiciary act, which was approved September 24th, 1789. Their general duties as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows: "Section 787. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty." The original act was amended February 28th, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

"SEC. 788. Marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as Sheriffs and their deputies in such States may have by law in executing the laws thereof."

By subsequent statutes additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon Marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing warrants, decrees or other process of the courts and the judicial system of the country would be totally defective. The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. Crimes committed within the maratime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice, crimes against the operations of the Government such as forging or counterfeiting money or securities of the United States, crimes against the postal laws, offenses against the elective franchise, against the civil rights of citizens, against the existence of the Government, crimes against the internal revenue laws, the customs laws, crimes against the laws for the protection of Indians and the public lands; all of these crimes and many others can be punished only under the United States laws.

The laws, which taken together constitute the body of jurisprudence, which is vital to the welfare of the whole country and which can be enforced only by means of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party and the execution of the revenue laws, neutrality laws and many other laws of large importance depend on the maintenance of Marshals and their deputies. They are in effect only police of the United States Government officers, with corresponding powers and their duties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has jurisprudence which is worthy of name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as dangerous to society as to abolish Sheriffs, constables and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws, a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officials to be paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people and are now in the Treasury. No objection is, therefore, made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States. The bill contains, however, other provisions which are intended to alter and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 25 mentioned in section — of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have been made by law."

Upon reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions it lacks a constitutional majority and will be exempt from reliance on extraneous institutions for its water supply.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Upon reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions it lacks a constitutional majority and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval. Coupled in the bill before me with the appropriations for the support of Marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year, the objection manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative—either to allow the necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep the civil courts in operation, or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation of the constitutional duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the Constitution, which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has a right to withhold appropriations for the support of the Government unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to the appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session for the statement of the grounds of my convictions, and desire here merely to repeat that, in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

Contents of Ancient Graves.

Resting upon a thick layer of cotton spread upon the exhibition table at the Academy of Sciences, last evening, says the New York *Times* of the 2d, were about one hundred pieces of pottery, rough and glazed, and a few frogs worked in gold. The articles formed part of a collection of from fifteen to eighteen hundred pieces exhumed from prehistoric graves about the slope of Chiriqui, a mountain in Central America, by Mr. McNeill. They are now in the possession of Mr. John S. Lamson, of this city, with the exception of some few pieces which have passed into the hands of Professor Marsh, at Yale College, and are now incorporated with the Yale museum, of which Professor Marsh has more than any other one man contributed to the creation. Among the distinguished antiquarians present was Professor Putnam, of Harvard University, who has given the collection a careful examination, and he gave the academy last night the benefit of his memoranda. Mr. Lamson's paper was devoted in the main to a reading of some notes by Mr. McNeill on the remains and the manner of their occurrence. The graves cover many acres (even many square miles) at the base of Chiriqui near the coast, lying for the most part beneath many feet of alluvial deposit. No external sign marks the place of one of these tombs, but the natives find them readily by sounding the soft earth with long iron rods, which vibrate when they come in contact with the flat stones with which they are covered. Some of them are oblong in shape, like modern graves, but by far the greater part are nearly circular. The walls are of smooth, sea-worn stones, of a kind not at present existing in the neighborhood, and the flat slabs that cover them have been brought obviously from a great distance, as no such material exists in the vicinity. It has not been discovered that these tombs are arranged with any regard to special order, but there is some sort of evidence that the larger ones have been reopened for the reception of bodies from time to time, down to a date of comparative recency.

The implements exhumed consist, in the first instance, of knives and rude weapons of stone, together with polishing stones, obviously used to smooth the surface of the pottery. The latter shows a great many interesting forms, most common of which is the jar, very pointed at the bottom, with an extremely narrow neck, and not very inclining lips. They vary in proportions from jars having a capacity of less than a pint to those capable of holding two quarts. The ruder specimens rest upon tripods, while the more highly ornamented have no legs, and must have been somewhat inconvenient vessels to handle. The coarser pottery is not decorated in colors. The top is bordered with an ornamental design cut in or incised so as to resemble the modern stamp, and there are some attempts at figure work, the principal animals being the frog, the owl's face, according to some, cougar's according to other critics, and monkey; although Professor Putnam thinks that these so-called monkeys are rude representations of the human form.

The collection has also some very curious representations of birds, which are ornamented with red stripes upon a black ground. The latter are hollow within and perforated at the tail, at the bill and beneath the wings, so as to be used as whistles to imitate the notes of birds, and to produce different musical notes by closing one or another of the apertures with the fingers. Their use, unless to attract birds by imitating their notes, is doubtful. The legs of the tripods are heavy, pod-shaped and hollow, containing within several balls of pottery, and furnished with a slit like old-fashioned sleigh bells. The sound, when shaken, is similar to that of a rattle-box; but it is scarcely credible that they were used for that purpose, although there are several pottery rattle-boxes in the collection. Professor Putnam entered into a very elaborate comparison of these remains with the Mexican, Peruvian, and those of the mound builders, who, it appears, had a similar trick of hollowing out the legs of their tripods, and furnishing them with movable balls. According to Professor Putnam, these remains are found as far south as Bagota, and while they have some affinity for the Mexican and Peruvian potteries, they are both less graceful in design and less elaborate in decoration. He finds the frog a form common to them all, and so the cougar's or tiger's face. But the Mexican usually sculptured a face or figure, instead of the cougar, upon the external aspect of each leg of the tripod, a feature seldom or never seen in this ruder work. They also ornamented their jaws with hieroglyphic inscriptions (which have never been deciphered, by the way,) and the latter have no place in the collection of Mr. Lamson, with a single doubtful exception. Professor Putnam did not attempt to assign any special age to these remains.

It should be noted, in conclusion, that a number of distinguished critics present put these down as forms imitated by the Indian aborigines of Central America from the Aztec civilization adjoining them, and deny to them an antiquity even equal to the more elaborate Aztec remains found in Mexico.

Australian Vengeance.

A writer on Australian life relates the following story in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin:* One evening on return of the miners to camp there was a terrible outcry from one of the tents. Scores of miners rushed in a body to the place whence the cry issued, and there found a young man, a Chinaman, who, having been sick, had not gone out that day. The sick man was dead, with a dagger in his heart, and the box on which he lay for a bed showed evidence of having been broken open and rifled of its contents. The body was still warm, showing that the deed had but recently been perpetrated. The excited miners decidedly decided in pursuit of the murderer or murderers. An hour later a man was brought in,—one of the most villainous-looking characters I ever beheld. His pockets were filled with gold, which was identified by the surviving mate as the property of himself and his dead comrade.

There was no mistake about the matter. The prisoner in which the dust was contained were marked with the joint names of the mates, and the identity of the nuggets the surviving mate swore to. This was sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. Some were for hanging him on the spot, but the law-abiding portion of the community, being in the majority, insisted upon his having a fair trial. He was remanded for the night and a guard placed over him.

Next morning he was missing. How he had eluded the guards they know not, but that he had escaped there could be no doubt. What was worse, he carried off the gold with him, which had been placed in safe-keeping in the possession of him to be used as testimony against him.

It was deemed idle to pursue him, but a description of the murderer was drawn up and circulated and a reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. A week passed away without any tidings being heard of the fugitive. At the end of that time a native came into camp, and leaving a letter addressed to the siding magistrate, disappeared as suddenly as he came. The letter was curt, but it was to the point:

"MR. MAGISTRATE: Jim Bell (the murdered man) was once a matey of mine. He was a good man. You will find Bill Grimes, his murderer, at the head of Dead-Horse Gully. I have kept the gold for the reward.

KANGAROO BILL,
Captain of the Bushrangers."

A party of miners immediately proceeded to the locality described, expecting to find the murderer fastened to a tree or rock. What was their horror on approaching the place to find nothing but a fleshless skeleton, every bone picked clean until it glistened like ivory in the sun. The bushrangers had robbed the murderer, and then, driving stakes into the ground, to an ant-hill, tied the murderer to them. The ants of Victoria are as voracious as death. The murderer had been eaten alive!

Cheek Never Pays.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor is it the man with the largest mouth who gets the most favors in this world. Yesterday forenoon a very quiet stranger entered a real estate office on Griswold street and softly asked if he could use a blotting-pad a moment. One was handed him and he sat down to a table, looked around, and said: "Ah! thanks, but have you pen and ink?" They were furnished him. He tried the pen on the pad, shook the ink around, and modestly continued: "If you could spare a sheet of paper?" A s