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cation.

WE WERE VERY POOR TOGETHER.

BY W. W. FOSDICK.

We were very poor together, Mary—
A wee small flock was mine;
Two cows alone was all thy dairy.
In happy days I sang and glow,
At morn'g I was so happy then,
To tread the mot and moor;
At eve, to sleep thee once again,
When we were very poor.

Off the castle on the hill was glowing,
With many a window bright;
And many a crystal cup was flowing,
With ruby wine by night.
But on the hearth our little cot
Sat hidden, dark and damp;
But I was happy with my lot,
For Mary was my land.

I have gained the golden gear and sorrow,
I've a world of wealth and glow,
But no eye awaits me on the morrow,
Like the one I used to know.
Oh, give me back my wee wife,
Or I'll small flock on the moor,
For joy has left me lone in life,
Since we were very poor.

ARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Castor oil will stiffen leather.
To whiten ivory—boil in lime water.
Iron should be varnished, because it is
more easily cleaned.

At holes may be stopped effectually by fill-
ing with broken glass and plaster of paris.

Persons in health should drink more
from two to three pints of any liquid.

Carelessness in changing the under-clothing
gives accounts for the coarse complexion of
girls.

Thoroughly wetting the hair once or twice
with a weak solution of salt water will
prevent it falling out.

Old boots, top out into pieces the right size
lined, make good iron holders. The
rings keep all heat away from the hand.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay
a fold of blotting paper on the spot and
a hot iron near it until the grease is
driven.

A young gentleman in Providence lost a
p. advertised it, his wife found it in his
house, read the advertisement, claimed
it—and got it.

Experience with the Colorado beetle should
prompt the early planting of potatoes; also,
plant manuring and good preparation of
soil. The latter often doubles the crop.

Indian corn, charr'd into charcoal is said
to be a most valuable condiment for poultry.
It puts the hens in good health, and causes
early toning up of the system, that will be
in more and better eggs.

Cellage is an excellent remedy for a slight
cough. When baking, if you touch your
p. against the oven door or a hot pan, the
oil application of a little mullage, will
take the pain and heal the blister.

Deafness is often radically cured by putting
a little oil or glycerine into the ears, for a
few nights. It causes the ears to discharge,
thereby relieves them from the wax in-
that hardens there, and is one of the prin-
cipal causes of deafness. It is perfectly
safe.

Never try to get too heavy a day's work out
of them. Moderate and steady gain is
counts in a long race, and the farmer's
is a long one. It takes but a few hours,
often even but a few minutes, to so tax a
that he is out of fit and not frequently
red useless for months.

hemorrhage of the lungs.—Can be cured
fully by throwing into the mouth of the
one or two teaspoonfuls of chloro-
form according to the severity of the attack.
It will give instant relief to the greatest
pain, and stop the most severe case of
ing at the lungs.

There is a well-known farmer living near
to, who, the Toronto Globe says, is in a
to make the following proud boast: I
year four cows on his farm had eight
eight sheep had seventeen lambs; one
had two colts; one goose had two
of goslings, one of nine and the other
and, lastly, his wife had twins, a
and a girl.

ep-dogs in Texas are thus trained: A
taken from its mother before its eyes
opened, and put to a ewe to suckle. After
times the ewe becomes reconciled to
ing, which follows her like a lamb, grows
big and remains with the flock, and no
man, or strange dog, can come near the
and the dog will bring the flock regu-
larly to the fold at any hour in the evening
if he is habitually fed.

ts for poor sleepers.—Poor sleepers will
find it advantageous to raise the head of
bed a foot higher than the foot, and then
put on a tolerably thick hair pillow, so
that the head a little higher than the
feet. The object of this is to make the
of the heart in throwing blood to the
harder, so it will not throw so much. A
bed, with the head almost as low as the
feet, uses a easy flow of blood to the brain,
sometimes wakefulness, when the vessels
contract on it and keep the brain

Flucking Feathers.—Hens want salt
them twice a day in four parts of wheat
to one of corn meal, by measure, a
pouneful of salt in every eight quartz of
ixture, scalded and cooled. The hens
ter the salt contained in the minute
of blood at the end of the quill,
ed in this way or occasionally furnish-
ed, will never pull feathers. The salt
be dissolved in hot water before mix-
ing the feed. This is a certain antidote
dry Gentlemen.

TELEGRAMS! UNITED STATES.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Sept. 27.—The city has
presented an unusually active appearance to-
day. The flames and smoke having cleared
away enough to allow the mass of the ruins
to be cleared away and the erection of tents
and small wooden shanties; of which there
have been from 75 to 100 put up. Almost
every class of business is represented on
Main and Sherman streets, and all having an
immense rush of custom, although prices
have not advanced except in a very few in-
stances, where the demand for some article
was greater than the supply, and then the ad-
vance has been slight. All the daily papers
are issuing on small sheets, which are struck
off at Lead City and Central. They contain
little else than fire news. Lumber is being
hailed in by every available team in the
vicinity, and is bringing \$46 per thousand.
The air is running night and day, but not
enough lumber can be brought in to supply
the enormous demand. Some had shanties
erected within five hours from the time of the
outbreak.

All day telegrams have been pouring in of-
fering stocks of good, money, clothing, food,
etc., but as yet nothing but merchandise has
been accepted. No relief committee has
been organized and probably there will be
none. The people who are and probably will
be bankrupt and homeless do not want to
accept aid from the outside world, and the
merchants and others are very generous, able
and willing to stand their share of the bur-
den.

At a meeting of the members of the bar
this afternoon resolutions were passed asking
Judge Moody to remain here instead of at-
tending the October term of the Supreme
Court at Yankton, so that in case his services
would be needed they would be at hand. The
Supreme Court will probably adjourn a
few weeks until the city partially rebuilds and
quiet is restored.

The losses in addition to those telegraphed
last night are worth mention. The Stage Co.,
\$5,000; Russell, billiard hall, \$7,000; Wm.
Brown, cigars, tobacco and fire arms, \$6,000;
Black Hill Brewery, \$5,000; Gibb, Stone &
Co., furniture, \$7,500; Bell Union Theatre,
\$5,000; Gem Theatre, \$12,000; J. A. Meador,
\$5,000; F. Zipp, boots and shoes, \$10,000;
Jacob Worthimer, \$12,000; J. H. Burns, law-
yer, \$5,500. Competent judges place the total
loss at fully \$3,000,000, although some time
must elapse before the exact figures can be
obtained. The bank vaults were opened to-
day and were found intact. The chronomet-
ers on the time locks were still running.
Both banks with open on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Attorney-
General was obliged to leave the Presidential
party at Cincinnati a few days ago and return
to Washington to make preparations for Su-
preme Court which is to sit on the 13th of
October. The cases before it at its opening
are of peculiar importance. Among them is
a petition for mandamus against Judge Rivers
of the Western District of Virginia, who re-
moved into the U. S. Court the cases of two
colored men, indicted for murder, upon the
ground that they were prevented from having
any colored men on the jury.

Also a case of *habeas corpus* on behalf of
two judges of the State Court of Virginia
who had been indicted in the U. S. Court for
preventing colored men from sitting upon
juries.

In addition, there is one from West Vir-
ginia which State has passed a law excluding
colored men from juries.

There is also the case of a revenue officer
from Tennessee who is indicted for murder
in the courts of that State, the case having
been removed into the U. S. Court for trial
on the ground that it was committed in the
necessary execution of his duty as a revenue
officer, and the question of the constitutionality
of the law authorizing such removal is
to be discussed as well as the manner in which
the trial is to proceed after its transfer into
the U. S. Court.

There are also two cases involving the
constitutionality of the election laws which
are brought up by *habeas corpus*. One from
the District of Maryland, involving the legal-
ity of the punishment of the five judges of
election in that State, and the other from the
District of Ohio.

In connection with those, which may be
termed pet cases, there are also three others
to be heard later in the term, involving the
constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act en-
titled negroes to equal accommodations at
theaters, inns, etc.

There are also three cases of commercial
importance involving the constitutionality of
the United States trade and market laws.
The first is that they affect foreign nations
with whom we have treaties, and the second as
to their operation within the lines of a particu-
lar State. Upon these questions there have
been conflicting decisions in the district
courts of Ohio and Wisconsin. It is under-
stood that those affecting foreign commerce
have been advanced in the U. S. Court at the
request of the French Minister transmitted
through the Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At 8:15 Rowell
walked forward carrying the American flag,
and Merritt ran around with the Union Jack,
the band playing alternately "Yankee Doodle"
and "God Save the Queen," and the dense
crowd cheering, whistling and clapping their
hands. The frenzy seized the vast mass
of people in the streets, and their responsive
roar filled the Garden when the cheering was
renewed. When near the floral piece a shield
surrounded by waving corn was presented to
Rowell. It bore the inscription, "To Charles
Rowell, by the Albion Society." It was car-
ried in front of Rowell for several laps. In a
few minutes the uproar was redoubled, when
Merritt, Hazael and Rowell, hand in hand,
Merritt the central figure, walked around the
track. They stopped opposite the time-
keeper's stand, and Rowell said, "Gentlemen,
I thank you, I am through." The three men
retired from the track and match at 8:25, their
scores being: Rowell, 530 miles; Merritt, 515
miles; Hazael, 500 miles and one lap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Those who
visited the Sand Lots to-day in expectation of
hearing Kearney pronounce against Grant
were disappointed. In the course of his en-
thusiastic speech the agitator referred to his un-
successful attempt to obtain an interview with
the General stating his intention was to invite
him to the Sand Lots. He proposed to make
no comments on Grant's refusal to see him,
leaving intelligent workmen to form their
own conclusions.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 29.—An immense
crowd welcomed the President to-day, al-
though there was but a slight warning of his
coming. Cannons were fired, bells rung,
whistles blown, and cheers rent the air in
token of rejoicing. As the President with Mrs.
Hayes and General Sherman alighted from
the cars, carriages were ready to convey the
party to Teatle's Opera House, where there
was some speaking, the President as usual
taking occasion to refer to the brightening
prospect and prosperity of the near future.
He discussed at some length on State rights,
but on the same line of his previous addresses.

In the course of a brief address General
Sherman said:

"As I stand here I think of the days when
caravans started from St. Joseph and from
Fort Leavenworth to that far off California,
and of that noble and brave old soldier, Ste-
phen W. Kearney, whom I would like to
speak to you about by the hour, but I must
pass by that. I must pass by that time when
St. Joseph was the port from which sailed
those ships of the prairie over vast plains
which reach to the sea. I rejoice with you
all that the President of the United States has
come to St. Joseph to speak a few kind words
to assure you that the good time is beginning
to come, that you may all of you safely in-
vest your money and labor without apprehen-
sion, and with a feeling that the grand future
lies before you; daylight is just dawning up-
on our beloved country."

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A London special
says William Ringold Cooper, a forger who
was wanted in San Francisco, has been ar-
rested and identified. He is an American by
birth and education, was formerly of the
United States, but is one of the most daring
and successful forgers who ever operated.
He was ensnared on the staff of Admiral Lee
of the North Atlantic squadron during the
war, after which he was on duty in the office
of detail in the Navy Department. In Wash-
ington he forged the names of several thou-
sand dollars. Though well known in Wash-
ington he went to the fourth Auditor's office, coolly
represented himself as the paymaster at Wash-
ington, got money, then went to the next office,
represented himself as another paymaster,
and secured a further sum. He was subse-
quently arrested. Cooper's friends repre-
sented that he died in prison, but in reality
he went to San Francisco at the expiration of
his term where he became a stock broker and
committed tremendous forgeries. A year or
two ago he fled and was never heard of after-
ward. Cooper's forgery on Flynn, Mills &
Co. was for the sum of \$20,000, and the
check had been paid, and for the fool-
hardiness of the forger Cooper would have
escaped. But when the detectives and bank-
ers thought he had flown he coolly walked
into the firm's office, otherwise the banking
house of Flynn, Mills & Co., where he had
the audacity to keep an account, and de-
manded to know what was all this talk about
the forged check. He was very indignant,
but was nevertheless immediately arrested.
This affair further led to his detection in an-
other forgery perpetrated on the Bank of
England in June last, for which he will be
arraigned to-morrow; and to the discovery of
the manner in which he has been living in
England while perpetrating his forgeries.
The detectives found that he had been resid-
ing at a beautiful country seat called East
Lodge, at Hemmel Hampstead, Herefordshire.
There he had carried out life in a sumptuous
fashion. He had six horses, drag
carriages, three liveried menials and a
number of other servants. He followed
hounds, hunted and shot with the neighbor-
ing gentry, attended the village church with
pious regularity, gave grand dinner parties,
and donated liberally to the poor of the parish.
He kept an account at the village bank-
ing house, paid his bills promptly, and his
house was filled with articles of furniture of
the most expensive kind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Grant's recep-
tion of the public school children at Wood-
ward's Gardens to-day, was at least the most
enthusiastic ovation he has yet received.
Before eleven o'clock not less than twenty
thousand youngsters swarmed like martins,
while the street cars were jammed and thou-
sands were making their way to the ren-
dezvous to look at the half past eleven the
General arrived and was heralded by the
discharge of cannon and the vociferous
cheers by the Lincoln school boys, who were
drawn up at the entrance as a guard of honor,
escorted by the Board of Education, he
walked between files of children who crowd-
ed every avenue, to the pavilion where a stage
had been arranged for the reception of the
party. Ten thousand boys and girls were
crowded into the building, and as the Gen-
eral made his appearance the cheers, stamp-
ing, whistling and cat-calling was deafening,
while from every part of the building bou-
quets rained upon the stage and occupants.
After a few minutes the enthusiastic young-
sters were reduced to comparative quiet,
when Mr. Hestor, President of the Board of
Education, addressed General Grant as follows:

"GENERAL GRANT: Your loyalty to the
public school system of the United States has
impelled the school children of San Francisco
to extend this special greeting. The children,
their parents and the Board of Education re-
cognize in you a true and fearless friend of
popular education, and are proud to recog-
nize you in the face and take you by the hand.
Allow me, sir, to present you to the children
and teachers connected with the public
schools of San Francisco. Those happy faces
will tell their own story."

Another uproarious outbreak of applause
followed, after which the General addressed
the audience to the following effect:

"It is gratifying simply to witness this evi-
dence of the educational privileges afforded
by this young city. The crowds gathered in-
side and outside of this indicate that any child
of age fit for school is provided for. When
education is generally diffused we may feel
assured of the permanency and perpetuity of
our institutions. The greatest danger to
our people grows out of ignorance, and this
evidence of the universality of education is
the best guarantee of your loyalty to Ameri-
can principles."

At the conclusion of his remarks General
Grant and the Board of Education made
their way out of the building and following
the winding avenues of the gardens proceeded
to the great amphitheatre on the other side of
the grounds. Children by thousands lined
the walks and pelted the party with bou-
quets while deafening cheers and the continual
rattle of drums with which each class was
provided created a bedlam of noise. On
reaching the amphitheatre where at least
twenty thousand boys and girls were massed
the storm of floral missiles waxed heavier,
and on gaining the stand near the exit the

party presented a thoroughly dilapidated and
crushed appearance. The General took a
seat at the front of the platform, and the
assembled throngs then marched by, to en-
able each one to obtain a good look at him.
As the enthusiastic throng passed by, hundreds
of hands were held out for a passing shake,
and the demand for autographs was altogeth-
er beyond the General's ability to supply.
The shower of flowers was kept up despite
the efforts of the teachers and members of the
board to stay it, and the party was almost
overwhelmed with these tributes.

At least thirty thousand children were
present, and though the teachers were able to
maintain reasonably good order, it was im-
possible to maintain the holiday spirits of
the masses within the bounds of decorum. At
one o'clock the young legions were still
marching past in file, with drums, banners,
mottos and flags, while the General main-
tained his position and faced the constant fire
of bouquets with his accustomed tenacity and
pluck.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Herald's Wash-
ington special says that since the return of
Grant to the United States none of his friends
in Washington have heard anything from him
on the subject of the Nicaragua canal, but by
mail received from Yokohama at the Navy
Department to-day came letters from naval
officers in Asiatic waters stating that during
the General's visit to Japan where he received
letters from America, he commenced at once
to talk up the subject, and inspired a new in-
terest in the project. One of the officers says
"Grant is thoroughly in for it, and we catch
enthusiasm from him." That seems to as-
sure the building of the great inter-oceanic
canal via Nicaragua. It was generally un-
derstood among the officers of the navy in Asiatic
waters that without delay another expedition
would be sent to re-survey the routes and
make a final report on the one most available.
Requests have been made by officers to be
ordered home that they may have the honor
of aiding in the beginning of the great work.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—At Robinson's ratifi-
cation meeting here last night, according to
the Times' report, Col. Fellows said in the
course of his speech, "There is upon the
Pacific coast one whom the whole nation
rises to honor. All political creeds are obli-
terated, all nationalities are forgotten to
pay tribute to the man who headed the army
which conquered the rebellion. [Tremendous
cheering.] I can understand why cannon
should roar a greeting to Grant." [Renewed
applause.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An interesting
decision has just been made by Acting Sec-
retary Bell of the Interior Department, in the
case of Hugh Lyons against Rachael Stevens,
of Salt Lake City, involving the question of
the right of these parties to a section of land
in Salt Lake City, land district. The claim of
Lyons is rejected on the ground that the tract
was not subject to pre-emption or settlement
by him. Rachael Stevens it appears is one of
several wives of John G. Holman, whom she
recognizes as her husband, and he to all in-
tents and purposes governs and controls her
acts. The decision holds that in view of the
polygamous condition, that, if the first poly-
mous wife, while voluntarily retaining that
illegal relation to a man, may in her own
name obtain a title to 160 acres of public
land, the second or twentieth wife may do the
same, and the so-called husband would thus
obtain in fact for his own use and benefit the
control of that number of tracts of public
land. This will not be permitted under the
homestead or pre-emption laws. "If a so-
called wife," the decision continues, "should
repudiate her illegal relation and cease to vio-
late the positive laws of her country and of
the civilized world, the fact that she has at
one time been called the wife of a man, and
had maintained that relation to him, would
not operate as a bar to her right. No woman,
however, who voluntarily maintains and
acknowledges her position to be that of a
plural or polygamous wife should be per-
mitted to make a homestead or pre-emption en-
try on public land, as the very fact that she
maintains such a relation is conclusive evi-
dence that the entry is not made in good
faith for her exclusive use or benefit."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The excess of ex-
ports over imports for the year ending August
31st, 1879, amounted to \$289,709,341.

HARTFORD, Sept. 30.—Hon. Gillette died
at residence in this city to-day. He was a
freesoil United States Senator for the session
of 1874; for the inexperienced term of Truman
Smith. The deceased was the father of Con-
gressman Gillette of Iowa.

MOBILE, Sept. 30.—All quarantine restric-
tions against New Orleans have been re-
moved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—At a meeting of
Schuyler clock operators this afternoon it was
decided to advance time and city prices on
lump and steamboat coal for October, 25 cents
on last week's prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Merchants'
Mutual Aid, the oldest marine insurance
company here, to-day voluntarily ended its
business career, notices having been sent to
all its customers to cancel their policies and
not to cover any risks on or after Oct. 1st.

The Askey belt, which was deposited at
Tiffany's by Weston's agent for safe keeping,
has been attached in a suit by some of West-
on's creditors. Rowell will commence legal
proceedings for its recovery.

Tilden recently told J. H. Lyphic, formerly a
Louisiana Congressman, that he did not
want the Presidential nomination, because it
would be useless expense. The World doubts
the story but thinks that if true it was given
out to gain sympathy for Tilden.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—For north Pacific
coast region cloudy and rainy weather. For
central Pacific coast region, cloudy or partly
cloudy weather with possible rain in the
northern portions. For a uth Pacific region,
clear or partly clear weather.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—An event of general
interest, especially to turfmen, transpired
to-day: Col. J. H. Haverly, manager of
Haverly's theatre, purchasing the Chicago
Jockey and Trotting Club stock heretofore
owned by Lawrence & Martin, for \$40,000.
This gives Haverly a controlling interest. It
is his intention to run the track as a first-class
racing ground, offering such purses that all the
best horses in the country will appear here
during the racing season; to allow no hippo-
drome performance, and to give trotting meet-
ings in June and September and running
meetings, of twelve days each, upon the Sar-
atoga plan, in July and August. Col. John
W. Conley, although tendered the position of
superintendent will not accept the offer, hav-
ing engagements elsewhere. Col. Haverly
secures also all the stand privileges pertaining
to the ground for five years.

MILK RIVER, Col., Sept. 28, via CHEYENNE,
Oct. 1.—Thornburg's command was attacked
in a bad cañon at noon to-day one mile south
from here on their march to the agency.
Retreated in good order to the wagon train
where we are now intrenching ourselves as
fast as possible.

3:30 p. m.—Thornburg was killed instantly
during the retreat. Capt. Hague was wound-
ed in two places slightly. Lieut. Haddock
and Capt. Grimes were also painfully but not
dangerously wounded. Ten enlisted men
and wagon-master McKinstry were killed and
at least twenty-five men and teamsters
wounded. The command is now very well
sheltered, but now and then are heard the
guns of new hostiles who have just arrived.
Our poor mules and horses are getting it all
around. The red devils have fired the grass
all around us to burn us out.

Later—9 p. m. 20.—We still hold our po-
sition. Every man is busy digging trenches
and hauling out the dead for defence to-mor-
row, for we fully expect them back at day-
light.

MILK RIVER, Col., 5 p. m., Sept. 29.—Our
courier, "Joe Rankin," has volunteered to
carry dispatches to Rawlins. Mr. Gordon,
whose freight outfit of Indian supplies was
near us when the fight commenced, has been
burned out by the fire, also the company wag-
ons of Company F fifth cavalry. Capt. Hayne
had his horse killed and mine was also shot
during the retreat. Capt. Lindwood and
Lieut. Cherry are unhurt, though men were
killed all around them. About three-fourths
of our horses and mules have been killed.
Should reinforcements reach us in five days
we can hold out very well with our supplies
and ammunition.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It is expected Germany
will participate in the proposed international
money conference.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Liverpool Post
says that in consequence of the prevalence of
foot and mouth diseases among 1300 head of
sheep which recently arrived there, the privy
council is about to issue an order placing
American sheep in the same category with
cattle.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.—The Viceroy sent the
following dispatch to London to-day: Gen.
Baker received a letter from the Afghan com-
mander-in-chief yesterday, at Kushi, asking
whether he would receive him and the
Ameer's heir-apparent in camp. The General
replied in the affirmative, and an hour later a
message came from Ameer Yakoub Khan
himself, asking General Baker to receive him.
The General responded, saying that he would
meet the Ameer one mile from camp. The
Ameer, his son, and father-in-law and Gen.
Dunford Shah, who was reported killed dur-
ing the Cabul outbreak, with a suite of 45
persons and an escort of 200 men, arrived at
Kushi the same day.

Cabul is in a state of anarchy. The gates
of the city are closed. A number of Ghilzas
are in the Ameer's suite.

General Roberts reached Kushi to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The suspension of the
Hamburg house of Weston is announced.
It has also involved that of Meyer, of Lyons,
with liabilities of 600,000 marks. Three
Manchester houses are among the creditors.
Advices from Vienna announces the suspen-
sion of Shield & Co., large firm of drapers,
Liabilities, 500,000 florins. Several Paris and
Lyons houses are among their creditors.
Sieber & Jerabik, cotton merchants of Vien-
na, have failed. Liabilities, 200,000 florins.
This failure affects parties in Manchester and
at Liverpool.

A Vienna dispatch says the Emperor of
Russia is suffering from mental fatigue and
is daily getting worse.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A Vienna dispatch
says: It is now certain that Prince Gortscha-
koff will visit Berlin although the date is not
yet fixed. The Prince acts on his own in-
itiation in making this visit. The object is to
consult Bismarck on his recent journey to
Vienna.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports
that twenty-five important political prisoners
will be tried in that city in October. Among
them are Mirske, Gen. Orenteln's assistant,
the coachman who drove the assassin of West-
imar, and Bogdanovitch, who were connected
with Solovieff, the man who fired at the Czar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The ambas-
sadors of the great powers here and at Athens
have been instructed to make joint and iden-
tical representations with the view of bring-
ing about an understanding between Turkey
and Greece. The situation in Eastern Rou-
melia is considered very critical and the Porte
has sounded the great powers touching the
recall of the Governor-General, Aliko Pasha,
from Russia and some other powers oppose
such a measure.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—The Princess Louise
has taken passage by the Sarmatian, which
sails from Quebec October 18th. Her health
has been poor recently and her medical ad-
visers here urged a change of air. It is un-
derstood, however, that she will return to
Canada in time for the opening of Parliam-
ent.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Persons in the confi-
dence of the Russian embassy here doubt the
truth of the report that Gortschakoff is com-
ing to Berlin on a visit.

MADRID, Sept. 30.—In consequence of the
intelligence received from the Spanish em-
bassy at Paris confirming the report of the
coalition of the Democrats and Radical Re-
formers with Signor Zorilla, many retired offi-
cers and field officers as well as civilians have
been arrested at Barcelona, Seville, Saragosa,
Valadolid and Ferrol. Their cases will be
referred to court-martial. Arms and ammu-
nition printing establishments have been seized
by the police of this city.

The following are some of the meanings
attached to precious stones: Diamond, in-
nocence; ruby, forgetfulness or an exemption
from the vexations caused by friendship and
love; sapphire, acceptance; amethyst, discre-
tary; topaz, fidelity; turquoise, prosperity;
opal, hope; blood-stone, courage; agate,
health and long life; cornelian, contented
mind, sardonys, conjugal felicity.

The wife of Secretary Sherman is very fond
of rural life, and spends much time at her
farm home in Ohio, among her fruit trees and
gardens. She drives out nearly every day
with quantities of vegetables, fruits and other
things, which she distributes among the poor.
She is a comfortable sort of a woman, allows
her husband to smoke on the front porch,
and is a cheery, hospitable hostess.

THE FAIR.

Second Day's Races.

From the Independent we condense the fol-
lowing account of Tuesday's races:

First race—trotting. Best two in three,
mile heats for three-year-olds, for \$200 purse,
\$150 to first horse, \$50 to second. McGuirk
enters c. f. Fanny Patchen, Ward enters br.
c. Assignee. First two heats won by Patchen.
Time 3:37 and 3:38.

Half-mile dash. Purse \$200; \$150 to first,
\$50 to second; free for all. Samples enters c.
m. Premium, D. D. Davis enters c. g. Sorrel
Mike, H. R. Baker enters br. c. Retort. Pre-
mium, the favorite in the pools by four to one,
was easy winner. Time 50.

Third race. Mile and repeat, for \$1,000
purse; \$700 to first, \$200 to second and \$100
to third horse; free for all. A. F. Samples,
enters b. g. Joe Howell, H. R. Baker, enters c.
m. Miss Ella, Paul Lee enters b. s. Turf
Gallery. Howell, the favorite by five to one,
beats Miss Ella by a short neck only. Turf
Gallery distanced. Second heat, Howell wins
by a length. Time 1:54 and 1:40.

Wednesday's Races.

To-day promises to be one of the most in-
teresting of the week.

W. F. Smith, the long distance rider, will
undertake the great one hundred mile race
promptly at 11 a. m.

At 3:45 p. m., 600-yard race, with the fol-
lowing entries: John Ward enters Cricker;
J. E. Lanford enters Snail; Dan. Blivens en-
ters Little Dick and A. Sample enters Joe.
Howell.

At 3:30 p. m., mile dash, C. E. Williams
enters Terulla, H. R. Baker enters Retort,
and A. Sample enters Premium.—Independ-
ent.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madisonian, 27th.