

News by way of Blount is to the effect that the Indians are to be sent to the reservation...

On the last return trip from Deadwood the stage was attacked by Indians, at Indian Creek, the stock stolen...

It is thought that the Turco-Serbian war is virtually over. The most horrible atrocities have been committed during its progress...

At Chicago, the evening of the 7th, Alexander Sullivan, formerly a Journalist and later Secretary of the Board of Education, shot Francis Hanford...

At Chicago, the evening of the 7th, Alexander Sullivan, formerly a Journalist and later Secretary of the Board of Education, shot Francis Hanford...

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had a special dispatch from its correspondent with Gen. Crook's command, via Fort Fetterman, 7th, saying that Gen. Merritt had effected a junction with Crook...

THE ALABAMA STATE ELECTION, held on the 7th, resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket, headed by Houston for Governor...

THERE WAS AN exciting debate in the British Parliament, on the 7th, on the subject of the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria committed by the Turkish army...

A BERLIN dispatch of the 8th says that Desiring, despairing of a successful issue of the war, has requested the Powers to mediate in favor of peace.

GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON has been tendered the nomination for Governor on the Indiana Republican ticket, in place of Mr. Orth, declined.

GOVERNOR PILLBURY, of Minnesota, has called a personal conference of Governors of the different States and Territories which have suffered from grasshopper depredations...

THE MAJORITY REPORT of the House Post-office Committee on the investigation of "straw" bids, etc., made by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, severely censures Postmaster General Creswell...

THE EXTENSION of the Texas Pacific Railroad, from Dallas to Fort Worth, Texas, has been completed, and through connections to the latter point established with W. W. Jile, who was convicted of the crime of abortion in St. Louis, his victim...

his adherents, in order to allow negotiations for peace, Gen. Sherman says that the Indians tribes with which a nation as to allow the establishment of any negotiation of this or any character, that no confidence can be placed in their promises...

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, which met on the 9th, nominated a ticket headed by G. A. Finkelnburg for Governor. The Presidential Electors at large are Col. D. P. Hyer and J. H. Cole (colored).

THE "REGULAR" REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION of Arkansas, which convened on the 9th, nominated a full State ticket. For Governor, N. Johnson; Auditor, H. H. Miller; Treasurer, Nick Starn; Attorney-General, T. H. Barnes; Commissioner of Lands, J. T. Jenifer; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Gillan; Chancellor, Thomas Bates; Clerk of the Chancery Court, James W. Jackson. Presidential Electors were also nominated.

THIS MAJORITY and minority reports of the Mississippi Investigating Committee have been presented to the Senate. The former alleges that the late State election was carried by fraud and intimidation, and that the colored voters are practically disfranchised in the State. The report recommends that Congress enact laws denying to States in anarchy representation in Congress, and in case all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, recommending the State to a territorial condition.

GEN. FORTY-FOUR, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, arrived in St. Paul on the 9th, having left Gen. Terry's camp at the mouth of the Rosebud on the 1st. He reports the command in good condition and making preparations to join Gen. Crook. The Indians are thought to be massed somewhere between the Rosebud and Big Horn Rivers, but the general impression prevailed that they would not risk an engagement.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, of Cincinnati, has written a letter to the Catholic Telegraph defining the attitude of the Catholic Church towards schools in the United States. He declares the Church has no disposition to interfere with the system, and further says: "No doubt liberty and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from the payment of taxes for the support of other schools, or to a share of public school funds in proportion to the number of their pupils in the schools, but even this claim we are disposed to waive in your favor."

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS have captured the town of New Laredo, making prisoners of the entire garrison, consisting of 60 men. The Federalist party numbered 300. The Federalists lost seven killed, including Captains Mendio, and Col. Valla, the commandant, was badly wounded. The Revolutionists lost four killed and eight wounded.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. It is stated that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant has been requested to resign by the President.

ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK on the 7th, Congressman Lamar, while in his seat, was overcome by excessive heat and was taken to the Speaker's room, where he soon recovered and returned to the House. The conference returned for a short time much excitement and alarm.

IN THE SENATE, on the 8th, the bill to establish the Territory of Dakota, to the northern portion of the Territory of Dakota, was reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 9th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 10th, the conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported by the committee on Commerce. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 11th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 12th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 13th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 14th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 15th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

being a young lady named Miss Lulu Shaw, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail and to pay a fine of \$500, besides costs of prosecution. It is remembered that a young brother of Miss Shaw, in order to avenge his sister's wrong, attempted to shoot Jile in his own home, but was himself shot and killed by Jile in self-defense.

A RUSSIAN lady had an attempt to assassinate Prince Gotschakoff, the Russian Minister to Switzerland, at Bern, on the 9th, by firing a bullet with a pistol. The shot was unhurt; the lady was arrested. The affair was said to have a political significance.

THE FREIGHT BRAKEMAN on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, inaugurated a strike on the 9th, on the ground of a reduction of wages. The count of a reduction of wages was 10 per cent.

JENKINS S. HOWELL, colored, convicted of rape, was hanged near Snow Hill, Md., on the 11th. The execution was witnessed by 2,000 persons.

THOMAS HORTON QUACKENBUSH was hanged at Barton, N. Y., on the 11th, for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Norton, on 23 of December, 1875. He confessed the deed, but denied murderous intentions, he saying he was under the influence of liquor when he killed her.

PORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. In the Senate, on the 8th, the time was occupied chiefly in a discussion of the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, after which the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska was reported by the committee on Territories.

THE SENATE, on the 9th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 10th, the conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported by the committee on Commerce. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 11th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 12th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 13th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 14th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 15th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 16th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 17th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 18th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 19th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 20th, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 21st, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

IN THE SENATE, on the 22nd, the amendments to the bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of the Indians and Mission Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were reported by the committee on Territories. The bill was passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

THE GALLERY OF DEATH.

An elderly gentleman walking along Twenty-sixth Street towards the river. There was nothing remarkable in this fact, except the evident respectability of the gentleman and the earliness of the hour, for respectable gentlemen are not in the habit of walking along the East River at 6 o'clock in the morning. Three hours afterward this gentleman was picked up from the water in the dock, dead, and his photograph was taken. Before the day passed detection was visited the charnel-house. Mr. Bull, a well known banker, at one time the Secretary of the American Institute, was missing; had seen one bearing his description been seen there? The photograph of the respectable-looking gentleman was shown them. It was that of the missing banker. It transpired on investigation that Mr. Bull had been spending the evening with some friends, and had left them to take the cars at Forty-second Street Depot—he lived out of town. The theory advanced was that he had in some manner become confused, lost his way, and, after walking the streets in a dazed condition, had unerringly walked into the water.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, RECOMMENDING AN INCREASE IN THE ARMY. To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a telegram of the 5th of August from General Sherman, the Secretary of War, in relation to the proposed increase of the Army. The letter of the present month from General Sherman to the Secretary of War, in relation to the proposed increase of the Army, is herewith transmitted. It is a letter of the 5th of August, and is in relation to the proposed increase of the Army. The letter is in relation to the proposed increase of the Army. The letter is in relation to the proposed increase of the Army.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, AUGUST 11.

THE FOLLOWING IS GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LETTER TO GENERAL TERRY. CHICAGO, August 11, 1876. I have not yet been able to get a report from you as to the progress of your operations. I am very anxious to hear from you. I am very anxious to hear from you. I am very anxious to hear from you.

IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS of the experiment eight pictures were taken, and, since then, the average has been from forty to sixty each year, the largest number having been made last month, when sixteen were taken, owing to the severe heat and the number of sun-strokes. Sometimes the number has fallen as low as one in the course of a day. It may not be generally known that the photographing of the unknown dead was first done in this city, and that since that time the custom has been adopted in Paris, London, and Boston. The gallery of photographs to be seen in the Morgue is full of morbid and painful interest. All kinds of faces are to be seen, from the beetle-browed ruffian of the seams to the fair girl who has strayed from home to mortal ruin and a watery grave. Here and there may be seen one in which the hand is placed across the throat. This is a terrible significance in this. It seems that the poor wretch, whoever he be, himself had his throat cut, or mayhap, had been jagged the fatal wound in the neck by the hand of a murderer.

ONE PICTURE here is peculiarly striking. It is that of a man with marked features—the face full of fierce intelligence, and having a close resemblance to the great author, Alexander Dumas. There is no appearance of death in the silent face, and through it there beam the characteristics of a man of strong passions and indomitable will. It is a face that a weird painter like Dore would revel in. Mr. Mason has many interesting anecdotes to relate concerning his gallery. It appears by his statistics that two-thirds of the persons who have been photographed have been identified, and in some instances the result has been the recovery of large sums of money.

RECOGNIZED AFTER THREE YEARS. On the 8th of August, 1874, a gentleman came to the wharf at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street for the purpose of visiting Blackwell's Island. To his chagrin he was just in time to see the boat leaving the pier. To while away the time he strolled into the Morgue, and was examining the photograph gallery, when he was almost struck dumb with astonishment to see the portrait of an intimate friend, who had been missing ever since the early part of October, 1871. The missing man had been a wealthy and influential citizen of Columbia County, in this State, and since he had left his home, all trace of him had been lost. Inquiry had been set on foot, as the settlement of large estates was involved in the establishment of the fact of his death, but without avail. The photograph at the Morgue established the fact of death. The estates were settled up, and the heirs have to thank Blackwell's Island and Mr. Mason's camera for their fortune.

THE BOWHOUND HANDKERCHIEF. One of the strangest stories is the following: Some years ago the body of a fine-looking, well-dressed man was found floating in the dock, bumping against the piles, and covered with the ooze and slime of the dark river. There was no money in his pocket, no marks upon his clothes, nothing save a handkerchief upon which a name had been worked. While the photograph was being taken, happened to look at the handkerchief, and recognized the name upon it as that of a well-known Philadelphia druggist. The telegraph was at once brought into requisition, and a message was sent asking whether the druggist in question was missing. The answer came back, "No." Still the handkerchief in the possession of the dead man was unaccounted for, and to unravel the mystery further communication was opened with the Philadelphia druggist. Upon inquiry he remembered that some time previous an intimate friend had slept at his house and, before leaving in the morning, had borrowed a handkerchief. The handkerchief and the photograph were shown to him, and he recognized his property and his friend. How the poor fellow had met his death was never ascertained, but mourning friends saved him from the Potter's Field.

THE LOST BANKER. About 6 o'clock one morning the porter at the gate of the hospital noticed

HERE AND THERE.

A GERMAN physician says that only those who perspire easily are subject to rheumatism. A BOSTON physician recommends that ladies lose corns or trombones to expand their chests. A LAUNDRY in Chatham Street, New York, has hung out the inscription: "Society for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts."

THE LARGEST sponge ever found in the Florida is exhibited at a store in New York. When wet it is eight feet in circumference, and when dry 12 feet, and weighs 19 pounds. It is now considered certain that Rastou and the sixteen Communists who, he escaped from New Orleans, had perished on the rately constructed raft with which they put to sea.

Mrs. ROBA, of Corpus Christi, is fairly entitled to her name of the "Catlike Queen of Texas." She owns 75,000 acres of land, inclosed by 23 miles of fence, on which 15,000 beaver per annum are fattened for market.

SISTER MARTHA, known in the armies of Italy and the Crimea as "Little Mother," died recently in Paris. In 1850 she received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Empress Eugenie in the cholera hospital at Aulnay, and during the siege of Paris she was one of the most active in the ambulance corps.

Two people got married yesterday, says the Raleigh Standard, and they acted sensibly indeed. All day long they were fixing up their house. The woman vowed she wouldn't marry till she "saw every thing fixed." Hand in hand, they were busy as bees walking the streets and buying provisions and furniture for the house. And at last, when all was done, the woman walked down and peeped in and said, "Now, John, I'll marry you," and they went, and were married. They were straight down into a snug little home. There wasn't a Saratoga trunk or single unpaid tailor's bill in the whole ceremony.

PERSONS who are in the habit of passing in the neighborhood of the Post-office in the evening, says the Portland (Me.) Press, can not help noticing a little newsdealer who is always crying bitterly for some one to buy his last paper that he may go home. Of course he finds a number of sympathizing persons who buy the paper, and bid the little fellow to go to his mother. As soon, however, as the purchaser is out of sight the little chap procures another paper, and goes through the same performance at his post until midnight, and are obliged to send him home. He probably sells twice as many papers as any other boy in the city.

THE KOKOMO (Ind.) Saturday Tribune is responsible for the following: "Mr. P. B. Kennedy has that is now a domestic as a dung-hill rooster. It begins to talk, and says some words as plainly as a humbug. 'Grand-pa, 'O Lord, 'O Lord, 'O Lord' it especially articulates clearly. The other day it was amusing itself, as it frequently does, washing-day, pulling off the clothes-pins and dropping them from the line. It came to a pin that was very tight. It tugged and pulled. Finally the pin slipped, the crow fell back and to the ground. As soon as it could gain its feet it shook itself, turned its head to one side, and in a voice denoting astonishment and disgust, cried out, 'O Lord!'"

SOME MEN'S lives are romances, filled with startling contrasts. Something over twenty years ago Mr. P. S. Smyth was hard at work in a Brooklyn (N. Y.) distillery trying to make both ends of his yearly account meet. He neither lost heart nor head, however, but managed to acquire a good education and a vast deal of knowledge about American institutions. The next we hear is that a certain Mr. Smyth, an Irish member of Parliament, has just delivered a speech that has attracted a good deal of attention, and, behold, it is the same man. He won in the quarterdeck. He got ready for the place, and after a while the place was vacant and he was elected to fill it.

JERRISS, of Hartford, has been to Saratoga and seen the children at a garden party. "One ridiculous sight was that of a little three-year-old, who was dressed in a rose-colored silk, with a yard of her mama's point-bee flounce for an overdress, and who wore tiny white gloves, pearl fan pendant, pink silk stockings, and with kid boots the same color. Well, this baby started off well pleased to dance with another baby of her own age, but seeing a companion of the like tender years dancing with a boy several years her senior, she came down the lawn with her mouth wide open, and her hands spread in frantic fashion, screaming vigorously, and when she reached her anxious mother yelled out with the passion of an enraged child, 'I want to dance with a boy! I won't dance with a girl! Poor little thing! That is her beginning of woes, for there are numerous maidens all forlorn who would cry aloud if they could for masculine partners.'"

THE MARKETS. ST. LOUIS, August 12, 1876. WHEAT—Common to Choice, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Good to Extra, \$1.35 to \$1.45; Choice, \$1.45 to \$1.55; Extra, \$1.55 to \$1.65. CORN—Common to Choice, \$0.75 to \$0.85; Good to Extra, \$0.85 to \$0.95; Choice, \$0.95 to \$1.05; Extra, \$1.05 to \$1.15. RICE—Common to Choice, \$0.25 to \$0.35; Good to Extra, \$0.35 to \$0.45; Choice, \$0.45 to \$0.55; Extra, \$0.55 to \$0.65. SUGAR—Common to Choice, \$0.15 to \$0.25; Good to Extra, \$0.25 to \$0.35; Choice, \$0.35 to \$0.45; Extra, \$0.45 to \$0.55. COTTON—Middling, 11c.

How to Cure a Toper. According to an article in the "British Medical Journal," it has been found that the tincture of capsicum in ten-drop doses is the best remedy to counteract that craving for alcohol which is the curse of all inebriates, preventing their return to rational conduct. This remedy has been tested by several instances of men of various ages who, half-drunken, hung around low drinking saloons, or at home, and who, when the liquor was shut up, would pick the lock, or when the money was taken from them would tittle on credit whenever they had a chance. The best way to administer this remedy is to commence with five drops in a little syrup of orange peel before meals, increasing the dose of capsicum tincture to twelve drops. In one month most of them became quite different men, changing from half-drunks to men who attended to their business, and took an interest in all that was going on in the world, which they before had been confirmed drunkards, did not, according to the habits of the latter class of unfortunate.

WHAT THE MORMONS BELIEVE.

A MORMON writes to the New York Evening Post: The Mormon people no more entertain the idea of removing from Utah than the Bostonians reflect on the possibility of evacuating Boston. I can not express a conviction of their permanent residence in any stronger terms. They believe that when the Millennium, of which there are no present indications, has come, the Saints of the Lord will be gathered together in Jackson County, Mo., where they will reign for 1,000 years, all the rest of the world, even including Boston, being destroyed. Whom they will reign over, by the by, has never been told us. Until that glorious day shall come they are directing their main efforts to the rebuilding of Utah. The only foundation for such reports are as frequently seen in the newspapers is the sending out of an occasional colony into the neighboring Territories, chiefly as a missionary station for the conversion of the Indians. The American Mormonism, therefore, is the descendant of the lost tribes of Israel, and that while it is the duty of the Church to convert all nations to a saving knowledge of the truth, its first endeavor are to be for the salvation of these remnants of the old.

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of his property would have been £24,834 consols, but he was not to be found. The court, therefore, was asked to decide whether his share belonged to his brother and sister, as his father's next of kin, as it would have done if he had died before his father, or to his next of kin, as it would do if he had survived him. The Vice-Chancellor decided that, in the absence of testimony that H. S. Duncombe must be held to have survived his father, to have lived seven years since he was last seen, and to have died intestate. Consequently, as his sister had died within the seven years, only the brother and the brother's son could enjoy the property. That is a singular instance of the application of arbitrary yet sensible legal rules. Suppose H. S. Duncombe is alive, or a new claimant starts forward to pervert him?

THE SPECTATOR says: Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins had on Monday to decide a curious case. H. Stuart Duncombe, son of Mr. Duncombe, a solicitor of some property, in 1868 appeared at his father's bedside, and asked for assistance. His father, who had dismissed his son before, refused it, and H. S. Duncombe, then sixty-six, has never since been heard of. The father died in 1869, intestate, and the son's share of