

# Gallipolis Journal.

"Truth and Justice."

\$1.50 in Advance

NUMBER 36

WM. NASH, Editor.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

VOLUME XL.

**BANKING.**  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,**  
GALLIPOLIS.  
EDWARD DELETOMBE, President.  
JOSEPH HUNT, Vice-President.  
JNO. A. HAMILTON, Cashier.  
Capital Stock, - - \$100,000.

**DIRECTORS:**  
Edward Deleombe, Jno. A. Hamilton, Reuben Aleshire, Jos. Hunt, John Hutsiniller, J. S. Blackaller.  
Bays Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Coupons, and Government Securities of all kinds.  
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.  
JNO. A. HAMILTON, Cashier.  
May 7, 1874.

**OHIO VALLEY BANK,**  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
Cash Capital, \$100,000.  
Individual Liability, \$800,000.  
A. HENKING, President.  
J. T. HALLIDAY, Vice President.  
W. T. MINTURN, Cashier.

**DIRECTORS:**  
A. HENKING, C. D. BAILEY, A. W. ALLEMONG, W. M. SHOBER, J. T. HALLIDAY.  
Bays Gold, Silver, Coupons and Government Bonds at highest prices. Makes collections on all points and issues Drafts on principal Cities in the United States and Europe free of charge to regular depositors. Solicits deposits of private as well as corporate funds, and allows liberal interest on all monies left on special time.  
November 7, 1874.

**L. M. BEMAN, S. G. KELLER, Pres't. Vice Pres't.**  
R. P. PORTER, Cashier.  
**CENTREVILLE National Bank**  
OF THURMAN, OHIO.  
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000.  
BANK OF CIRCULATION, DISCOUNT and Exchange. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Good prices purchased. Drafts on New York, Cincinnati and other cities for sale.  
Banking hours from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 3.

**DIRECTORS:**  
L. M. Beman, S. G. Keller, Permelia Wood, J. C. Gross, R. P. Porter.  
Nov. 26, 1874.

**W. S. NEWTON, M. D.,**  
H. A. VINGE, resigned the Post-office, will devote his whole time to the practice of  
**Medicine and Surgery.**  
Office, adjoining Post-office; residence, on 3d St., two doors above State, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
July 15, 1875.

**DENTISTRY!**  
**DR. J. R. SAFFORD.**  
OFFICE—2d St., OVER J. H. WELLS STORE.  
P. S.—Preserving the Natural Teeth, a specialty.  
March 19, 1874.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
C. W. White, C. M. Holcomb.  
**WHITE & HOLCOMB,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Special attention given to Collections.  
OFFICE—NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.

**E. N. HARPER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
Pensions obtained and Government Claims prosecuted.  
Office on Second street, one door above Vanlan & Son.  
March 14, 1872.

**C. W. BIRD, W. H. C. ECKER,**  
**BIRD & ECKER,**  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Gallipolis, - - - Ohio.  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care in Gallia and adjoining counties, in Mason county, West Va.  
Special attention given to Collections, Probate business, etc.  
Office on Second Street, five doors below Locust.  
Nov. 12, 1874.—11

**J. L. McLEAN, F. A. GUTHRIE,**  
**McLEAN & GUTHRIE,**  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Winfield, Putnam County, West Va.  
Practice in Putnam and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.  
March 30, 1874.—11

**Cincinnati CARRIAGE WORKS.**  
**Wm. Auferheide & Co.,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
Manufacture for the Trade  
Carriages, Spring Wagons, &c.  
Nos. 407 and 409 John St., Cincinnati, O.  
Feb. 10, 1876.—11

**HARDWARE.**  
**J. M. Kerr & Co.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**GENERAL HARDWARE,**  
Upper corner Public Square  
GALLIPOLIS, O.  
J. M. KERR. J. W. CHERINGTON.  
January 22, 1874.

**SADDLES AND SADDLERY.**  
**H. R. BELL,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES, Harness, Collars, Trace-Chains, Curry-Combs Horse-Brushes, &c.**  
COURT ST., - - - GALLIPOLIS, O.  
Repairing promptly attended to. Prices to suit the times.  
July 18, 1874.

**MILLING.**  
**R. ALESQUIRE & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Flour, Wheat, Mill-Feed, &c.**  
**CASH FOR WHEAT,**  
**EUREKA MILLS,**  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

**MARBLE WORKS.**  
**MILES & KERR,**  
**MARBLE CUTTERS,**  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**MONUMENTS, Tomb-Stones, &c.**  
SECOND STREET, ABOVE PUBLIC SQUARE,  
Gallipolis, - - - Ohio.  
WE do everything in the line of Marble Cutting on short notice, and refer those who desire reference as to our skill and ability to our work.  
Oct. 26, 1871.—11

**1875. FALL AND WINTER OPENING.**  
OF  
**Millinery and Fancy GOODS.**  
**MISS HATTIE A. ANDREWS**  
PUBLIC SQUARE, 3d door from Court street, Gallipolis, Ohio.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**Millinery Goods, Corsets, Kid Gloves,**  
Dress Trimmings, Cloaks, Furs, Real and Imitation Hair Goods, Chemises, Embroideries and Laces, Braids, Zephyr Worsteds, Floss and Canvas always on hand.  
Stamping for Embroidery or Braiding, and Pinking done to order on short notice.  
Agent, in Gallipolis, for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS, and their celebrated SHIRTS AND SCISSORS.  
Miss HATTIE A. ANDREWS,  
Public Square, 3d door from Court-St., Gallipolis, Ohio.

**MILLINERY.**  
**MRS. J. HOWELL,**  
DEALER IN  
**MILLINERY GOODS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
Orders solicited and promptly and carefully filled.  
COURT STREET,  
Between 2d and 3d, - - - Gallipolis, O.  
May 7th, 1874.

**MILLINERY.**  
**Miss ALICE HILL,**  
Has removed her MILLINERY establishment to  
CREUZET BLOCK,  
on SECOND STREET, a few doors east of Court, where her friends are invited to call.  
October 22, 1874.

**Dyes! Dyes!**  
Logwood, Madder, Indigo, Cudbear, Blue Vitriol, Alum, &c.  
For sale at SANNS' DRUG STORE.  
May 7, 1874.  
SEND for G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 300 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.  
March 16, 1876.—11

**GROCERIES, &c.**  
**CHARLES SEMON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c.**  
COURT ST., BET. SECOND & THIRD,  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
Respectfully asks the citizens of Gallipolis to call at his establishment and examine his stock of

**GROCERIES,**  
Consisting of all articles to be found in a  
**FAMILY GROCERY STORE.**  
My stock of CONFECTIONERIES are large and complete; such as  
Candies, Cakes, Nuts, Fruits, &c.  
By strict attention to business, selling at small profits, I hope to merit a share of public patronage.

**OYSTERS**  
by the can and half can—of the best quality, and warranted to be fresh.  
COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.  
C. SEMON.

**OYSTERS!**  
FRESH OYSTERS just received, at  
**S. GOETZ,**  
CORNER OF GRAPE AND THIRD STREETS.

The very best quality of FRESH OYSTERS are received by Mr. Goetz every morning. This is the place.  
Nov. 5, 1874.—11  
**S. GOETZ,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS.  
**HENKING, ALLEMONG & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers  
AND DEALERS IN  
Produce, Provisions and LIQUORS,  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
Jan. 13, 1876.—11  
A. B. Clark, A. R. Clark, J. C. Kerr.

**BAKERY**  
AND  
**Confectionery.**  
**B. W. PERSINGER**  
WOULD inform the public that on  
SPRUCE STREET,  
Near Mollohan & Gardner's Store, He has opened a room and supplied it with all that families may need in the line of  
**Bread, Cakes, &c.,**  
and fresh at all times.  
PRICES REASONABLE,  
and prompt attention given to all orders, and Goods delivered at any point in the city.  
Sept. 2, 1875.—11

**FURNITURE.**  
JAMES GATWOOD, J. G. HUTSINILLER, W. G. FULLER, T. R. BAYWARD, W. M. SHOBER.  
**GATWOOD, FULLER & CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**FURNITURE,**  
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.  
Jan. 20, 1875.

**Crawford House,**  
COR. SIXTH AND WALNUT STREETS,  
CINCINNATI.  
FRANK J. OAKES, : : Proprietor  
July 2, 1875.

**Rodney Enterprise!**  
**NEW STORE,**  
But an old Merchant.  
He will exchange for country produce at market rates.  
Come and see me.  
Oct. 7, 1875.  
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth land, Maine.  
March 16, 1876.—11

**The Little Grave.**  
[BY REQUEST.]  
"It's only a little grave," they said; "It's only just a child that's dead." And so they carelessly turned away from the mound the spade had made that day.  
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade That little grave in our home had made.  
I know the coffin was narrow and small, One yard would have served for an ample pall; And one man in his arms could have borne away The rosebud and its freight of clay; But I know that darling's hopes were hid Beneath that little coffin-lid.  
I know that a mother had stood that day With folded hands by that form of clay; I know that burning tears were hid "Neath the drooping lash and aching eye; And I know her lip and cheek and brow, Were almost as white as her baby's now.  
I know that some things were hid away, The crimson frock and wrapping gay—The little sock and half-worn shoe, The cap with its plumes and tassels  
And empty crib with its cover spread, As white as the face of the sinless dead.  
'Tis a little grave, but Oh, beware! For world's wide hopes are buried there; And yet perhaps in coming years, May see like her through blind-tear'd eyes, How much of light, how much of joy, is buried with an only boy.  
KATE.

**GOVERNOR HAYES.**  
**HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE**  
He Declares for Civil Service Reform, A Single Presidential Term, Free and Unsectarian Schools, Fraternal Harmony, &c.  
COLUMBUS, O., July 9.  
The following is the letter of Governor Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency:  
COLUMBUS, July 8.  
Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Riney and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention.  
GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon an extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce.  
In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.  
The first resolution adopted by the Convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of the departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official dishonesty. It is a temptation to careless supervision and strict accountability by each, alone, faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired, from the public officer, any partisan services. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpaired, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all the constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.  
The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the first President can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patron-

age of his office, to promote his own election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.  
On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and the moral obligation of the Government, which must, in good faith, be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended but one way—the resumption of specie payment. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any backward step.  
The resolution with respect to the public school system, is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended, until by Constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.  
The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of Government, which shall protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, and that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and where the rights of the colored people are not secured. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of the legitimate agencies of the general Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local Government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I should be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their true interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally—and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinctions between North and South in our common country.  
With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education, unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessings of God, be pre-eminently an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.  
Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,  
R. B. HAYES.

**THE PARIS OBSERVATORY HAS RECEIVED**  
from M. Melendez, a Spanish photographer, a most remarkable photograph of the moon. Melendez invented an adjunct to the machinery which enabled him to obtain a wonderful picture, showing mountains and volcanoes upon the surface of the orb, and indicating forests of huge trees now petrified.  
That renowned statesman and reformer, J. L. Vance, was in Jackson on the 5th. We did not learn how he reconciled his speeches a year ago, with his hard-money, anti-trust platform this year, and his bloated bond-holding money king for a candidate for President. Great and consistent and honest, is your Democratic reformer. Hurrah for Tweed and Jeff Davis!—Jackson Standard.

**Correspondence Gallipolis Journal.**  
**Exposition Topics.**  
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1876.  
The Chinese department of exhibits is on the south side of the central aisle of the Main Building, not far from the Western, and occupies an area of square feet. Walking up the aisle you could not mistake the place, for although there is no flaming sign or flag to tell you where you are, every inch of the lofty facade, from the curvilinear speaks to the ponderous water-table, speaks "China" unmistakably. Entering through the high doorway, the casements of which are richly ornate with floral carvings in the sandal and satalwood and ebony, the spectator finds himself in the midst of innumerable vases, urns, flower pots and embossed pottery, of every variety of shape, size and color. In front there is a collection of inlaid and lacquer tables, and chess boards of the finest finish, the squares being inlaid of pearl and jet.  
The Chinese, like the Japanese, are very fond of single and folding screens, and this department is fully represented by screens of silk, adorned with most tasteful needlework, representing landscapes or animals, or paper upon which are delineated those grotesque Chinese, human figures, or solid lacquer. They rest upon stands of uniform dark wood, elaborately carved.  
The silks in a case a little farther on are very fine of single and folding plain and artistically figured, and all of rich colors. The two articles which attract the most attention are a couple of bedsteads, which are used among the Mandarins, and are valued at \$5,000. From the rather plain foot boards and head boards, carved pieces of sandalwood beautifully and elaborately carved, rise and join each other above, forming an arching canopy, six or seven feet above the cane bottomed bed. Around the canopy bed-posts are entwined snakes, lizards and other forms so horrid we would think as to almost preclude the possibility of sleep, carved in the whitest of satin-wood. The overhanging cornice and graceful arches are formed of nothing but carved and inlaid work, and are very fine. It would be the work of a lifetime for one man to make either one of those beds. Another interesting collection is that of ivory carvings, which are of various kinds, and of great patience and skill, a nest of six or seven balls, each carved within the other. There is one thing that strikes one very forcibly in examining all this, and that is that there are no indications of progress or change. The silks are the same which the Europeans began trading for after the crusades. The carving has been a stationary art since the times of Marco Polo, and the Celestials knew just as much about the manufacture of porcelains and bronzes in the time of Sir John Maundeville as they do to-day. How different the impression upon crossing the aisle to the exhibits of Sweden and Norway, the most valuable of which are those of Swedish iron and steel, which cannot be surpassed. Fine clothes of cotton and wool, paper, chemical apparatus, surgical instruments, and a complete assortment of table and culinary ware. The furs are of the finest varieties and are in great profusion.  
There are several groups of figures representing the peasants and middle classes of those countries in the coarse, homespun suits of white, red or black, generally highly ornamented with a flashy tinsel and un-tasteful ornamentations. The flag-grec work in silver and gold, from Norway, even surpasses that of Italy in fineness of execution, but not in beauty and tastefulness of design.

**A Prodigal's Return.**  
[Elmira (N. Y.) Cor. New York World.]  
Twenty years ago Wellington Coleman, then aged sixteen years, disappeared from his father's home in Westport, Pa. His room was found in disorder, and bloody garments and a dirk on the floor. It was supposed that the body had been murdered by his French tutor, who disappeared at the same time, and his body hidden. Long and diligent search, however, failed to reveal the boy either dead or alive. The father left the town and the affair was nearly forgotten, when last week a stranger appeared at the village hotel and said he was Wellington Coleman. He related the story of his leaving home, from a desire to go to sea, and his subsequent wandering about in a very excited manner. He was penniless and broken in health and spirits. He visited his old home, which had been for many years deserted. Some one passing the house soon after, heard two pistol shots. Search was made, and the stranger was found dead in one of the rooms, with two pistol shot wounds in his head.

**GENERAL CUSTER'S WIDOW IS**  
daughter of Senator Christman, of Michigan. She is a very beautiful woman, and was a great belle.

**Mr. BRETTON HAS MADE SEVERAL**  
engagements to take the stump in different States for Hayes and Wheeler. He has written to a friend in New London that he hopes to be able to speak in Connecticut.

**THE ROMANCE OF A POLISH COUNT.**  
[New York Letter to Buffalo Courier.]  
One of the most frequent habitues of Fifth Avenue is an old Polish Count who has taken his daily stroll there for over twenty years. His story is as strange as any that the novelists invent. Twenty-eight years ago he was cast into prison for taking part in the Polish insurrection. He was betrothed to a young woman, and she visited him frequently in prison and cheered him with hopes of speedy release. Finally she proposed a measure that would insure his freedom. Money would be necessary, a great deal of it. He possessed considerable wealth, but owing to his situation could not command it. She suggested that if it were in her hands she could use it to get him out of prison. They would then leave the country together, marry, and be happy. His faith in her devotion was strong. The property that was his became hers. Her influential friends were at work, she said, and he would be released very soon. One day her usual visit was not made. Another day passed, and another, and she did not come. A week passed, and the lonely prisoner then learned that he had been released. His beautiful intended bride had turned his property into cash and eloped with a man whom he had always regarded as a friend. A year afterward his prison doors opened, and he walked forth to freedom. A few brief inquiries satisfied him that the woman and her accomplice had made their way across the ocean. He determined to follow them, and came to New York. It was months before he got any trace of them. He then learned that they had gone westward, and he went to St. Louis in pursuit. They had gone to New Orleans; he followed them. For over a year he continued the chase, visiting in turn almost every city in the United States, but never overtaking them. At last he returned to New York, and in less than a week he met them face to face in Broadway. He upbraided the woman and fiercely threatened the man. The upshot of all was a proposal from the latter that so shocked the Count that he turned away speechless. Said the Count, in substance: "Take her now and marry her if you wish to. I don't want her any longer." The Count never saw them again. Two years later he heard of the woman's death by suicide, and he procured a decent burial for the body. What became of her companion he neither knew nor cared.

**THE DOME OF THE CAPITAL.**  
[From the Baltimore Sun.]  
The altitude of the dome of the Capitol makes that building the highest in America, it being 287 1/2 feet from the floor of the basement story to the crest of the statue. There are only four edifices in the old world which tower higher towards the clouds—St. Peter's, at Rome, which is 458 feet from a pavement to the top of the cross outside; St. Paul's, at London, which is 404 feet; the Cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, which is 463 feet, and the Hotel des Invalides, of Paris, in which is the tomb of the great Napoleon, which is 323 feet high.  
In the United States, the steeple of Trinity Church, New York, is next in height to the dome. Bunker Hill Monument second, and the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, third.  
The fluted columns, thirty six in number, which support the first balustrade in the dome, are twenty-seven feet high, and weigh six tons each. Above this balustrade springs the roof, formed of handsomely ornamented panels, which gradually diminish in size to the apex, which is surmounted by a lantern with a high spire. In this is a reflecting lamp, lighted by electricity, but only illuminated when there is a night session either of the House or Senate, or both.  
But perhaps the greatest wonder of the dome is the "whispering gallery." It is as near perfect as that of St. Paul's, for on the circular gallery beneath the painting one may converse in an ordinary tone of voice with a friend who stands opposite, nearly seventy feet away. The sound appears to follow the concave of the frescoed picture, and it is often very startling to persons not aware of the singular freaks played by the waves of sound at that dizzy altitude.  
Mr. EMERY STORNS made a brilliant and powerful speech, at the Chicago Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting. One of his many neat hits was this:  
"This Mr. Tilden, the reformer, after having for years and years come at the beck and call of Mr. Tweed, after Tweed had been exposed by the Republican press, and the Republican party, jumps on to the carriage when it is already to go and the streets in good order for travel, and takes a ride on it at Republican expense. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Let us have out Tweed. Tweed was tried by a Republican judge, before a Republican jury, prosecuted by a Republican Attorney General, convicted in the good old Republican way, sent to a Republican jail [laughter], in charge of a Democratic jailor, and escaped in the old Democratic style. [Renewed laughter.] Thus ends that lesson of reform!"  
An Englishman named Mann, and his wife, appear to have had remarkable success in taming a box cat, which has just been adopted by a family pet, and was allowed the freedom of the house. It exhibited great attachment toward its owners not only, but also came to know its friends among visitors. It was accustomed to "ask" for food, water, and to be taken to walk. It ate nothing but pigeons, consuming about one a week, and always killed them by breaking their necks with its coils, twisting about the pressure of its coils, twining about its owners' bodies and necks, but never hurting them. They often carried it about in traveling, when it remained concealed under the coat, as though understanding the necessity of keeping quiet. When it was let behind it recognized and welcomed its friends' return with the gayest joy, answering to the name of "Cleo."  
LOOKOUT Mountain is now a popular summer resort, 8,000 people having registered at the two hotels during the season. A writer says: "At the first curve of the road, after leaving the valley-way, the famous battle-field was visible. This is now overgrown with luxuriant young oaks and other kinds of trees, and nothing of its one-time grimness remains but the long, irregular line of masonry-work that denotes the locality of a short breastwork."  
HENRY V. belts are the latest feminine freaks in that line. They are probably so called because they cost Henry a V every time his wife purchases one.—Norristown Herald.

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**THE ROMANCE OF A POLISH COUNT.**  
[New York Letter to Buffalo Courier.]  
One of the most frequent habitues of Fifth Avenue is an old Polish Count who has taken his daily stroll there for over twenty years. His story is as strange as any that the novelists invent. Twenty-eight years ago he was cast into prison for taking part in the Polish insurrection. He was betrothed to a young woman, and she visited him frequently in prison and cheered him with hopes of speedy release. Finally she proposed a measure that would insure his freedom. Money would be necessary, a great deal of it. He possessed considerable wealth, but owing to his situation could not command it. She suggested that if it were in her hands she could use it to get him out of prison. They would then leave the country together, marry, and be happy. His faith in her devotion was strong. The property that was his became hers. Her influential friends were at work, she said, and he would be released very soon. One day her usual visit was not made. Another day passed, and another, and she did not come. A week passed, and the lonely prisoner then learned that he had been released. His beautiful intended bride had turned his property into cash and eloped with a man whom he had always regarded as a friend. A year afterward his prison doors opened, and he walked forth to freedom. A few brief inquiries satisfied him that the woman and her accomplice had made their way across the ocean. He determined to follow them, and came to New York. It was months before he got any trace of them. He then learned that they had gone westward, and he went to St. Louis in pursuit. They had gone to New Orleans; he followed them. For over a year he continued the chase, visiting in turn almost every city in the United States, but never overtaking them. At last he returned to New York, and in less than a week he met them face to face in Broadway. He upbraided the woman and fiercely threatened the man. The upshot of all was a proposal from the latter that so shocked the Count that he turned away speechless. Said the Count, in substance: "Take her now and marry her if you wish to. I don't want her any longer." The Count never saw them again. Two years later he heard of the woman's death by suicide, and he procured a decent burial for the body. What became of her companion he neither knew nor cared.

**THE DOME OF THE CAPITAL.**  
[From the Baltimore Sun.]  
The altitude of the dome of the Capitol makes that building the highest in America, it being 287 1/2 feet from the floor of the basement story to the crest of the statue. There are only four edifices in the old world which tower higher towards the clouds—St. Peter's, at Rome, which is 458 feet from a pavement to the top of the cross outside; St. Paul's, at London, which is 404 feet; the Cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, which is 463 feet, and the Hotel des Invalides, of Paris, in which is the tomb of the great Napoleon, which is 323 feet high.  
In the United States, the steeple of Trinity Church, New York, is next in height to the dome. Bunker Hill Monument second, and the Washington Monument, in Baltimore, third.  
The fluted columns, thirty six in number, which support the first balustrade in the dome, are twenty-seven feet high, and weigh six tons each. Above this balustrade springs the roof, formed of handsomely ornamented panels, which gradually diminish in size to the apex, which is surmounted by a lantern with a high spire. In this is a reflecting lamp, lighted by electricity, but only illuminated when there is a night session either of the House or Senate, or both.  
But perhaps the greatest wonder of the dome is the "whispering gallery." It is as near perfect as that of St. Paul's, for on the circular gallery beneath the painting one may converse in an ordinary tone of voice with a friend who stands opposite, nearly seventy feet away. The sound appears to follow the concave of the frescoed picture, and it is often very startling to persons not aware of the singular freaks played by the waves of sound at that dizzy altitude.  
Mr. EMERY STORNS made a brilliant and powerful speech, at the Chicago Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting. One of his many neat hits was this:  
"This Mr. Tilden, the reformer, after having for years and years come at the beck and call of Mr. Tweed, after Tweed had been exposed by the Republican press, and the Republican party, jumps on to the carriage when it is already to go and the streets in good order for travel, and takes a ride on it at Republican expense. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Let us have out Tweed. Tweed was tried by a Republican judge, before a Republican jury, prosecuted by a Republican Attorney General, convicted in the good old Republican way, sent to a Republican jail [laughter], in charge of a Democratic jailor, and escaped in the old Democratic style. [Renewed laughter.] Thus ends that lesson of reform!"  
An Englishman named Mann, and his wife, appear to have had remarkable success in taming a box cat, which has just been adopted by a family pet, and was allowed the freedom of the house. It exhibited great attachment toward its owners not only, but also came to know its friends among visitors. It was accustomed to "ask" for food, water, and to be taken to walk. It ate nothing but pigeons, consuming about one a week, and always killed them by breaking their necks with its coils, twisting about the pressure of its coils, twining about its owners' bodies and necks, but never hurting them. They often carried it about in traveling, when it remained concealed under the coat, as though understanding the necessity of keeping quiet. When it was let behind it recognized and welcomed its friends' return with the gayest joy, answering to the name of "Cleo."  
LOOKOUT Mountain is now a popular summer resort, 8,000 people having registered at the two hotels during the season. A writer says: "At the first curve of the road, after leaving the valley-way, the famous battle-field was visible. This is now overgrown with luxuriant young oaks and other kinds of trees, and nothing of its one-time grimness remains but the long, irregular line of masonry-work that denotes the locality of a short breastwork."  
HENRY V. belts are the latest feminine freaks in that line. They are probably so called because they cost Henry a V every time his wife purchases one.—Norristown Herald.

**OWNING A HOME.**  
The strength of the American Republic is the universal desire to own a home. It is molding all the people, native and foreign born, into one homogeneous mass. The ownership of a home is something of which neither the Irish peasant nor the German laborer have, in their own country, any conception; but here it is the goal of their hopes and desires. Education comes next; it is something the need of which is not felt until the adornments of home are thought of. This desire to own the roof under which one sleeps is distinctly an American characteristic, and seems by nature adapted to the growth which is raising us in importance in the scale of nations. It is the link which connects the man with the Government; it ails to his interest, in the making and execution of the laws, and identifies him with the usages and customs of the people. It is this element which gives the people of Switzerland their unity and power and the lack of it causes nineteenth of the unrest in Ireland. No feeling is stronger than the attachments of home, and no nation whose people possess this as a common sentiment can lose its liberties.

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