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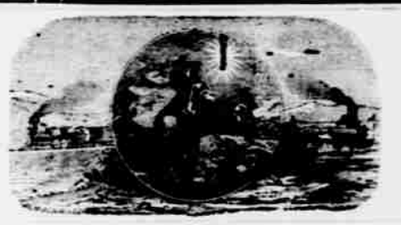
FAIR  PLAY.

VOL. VI. STE. GENEVIEVE, MO., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. NO. 9.

OUR JOB PRINTING OFFICE
IS THE BEST IN
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WE HAVE A
Large Power Job Press
suitable for all classes of work in the general Job Line, and can compete favorably with Houses in any other City. Printing Establishment in the West.
TERMS CASH.

POETRY.

BATTLE BUNNY.

["After the men were ordered to lie down, a white rabbit, which had been hopping hither and thither over the field swept by grape and musketry, took refuge among the skirmishers, in the breast of a corporal."—*Report of the Battle of Mukren Hill.*]

Bunny, lying in the grass,
Saw the shining columns pass,
Saw the starry banner fly,
Saw the chargers fret and prance,
Saw the flapping hat and plume,
Saw them with his model and shy,
Most unoperculative eye,
Thinking only in the dew,
That it was a fine review—
Till a flash, not all of steel,
Where the rolling caisson's wheel
Brought a rumble and a roar
Rolling down that velvet floor,
And like blasts of autumn hail
Sharply threshed the iron hail.

Bunny, thrilled by unknown fears,
Raised his soft and pointed ears,
Mumbled his parlicuelle lip,
Quivered his pulsating hip.
As the sharp vindictive yell
Rose above the screaming shell.
Thought the world and all its men,
All the charging squadrons meant,
All were rabbit-hunters then,
All to capture him intent.
Bunny was not much to blame
Wiser folks have thought the same—
Wiser folk, who think they spy
Every lil begins with "I."

Wildly panting, here and there
Bunny sought the freer air,
Till he bounced below the hill,
And saw, lying close and still,
Men with muskets in their hands.
(Never Bunny understands
That hypocrisy of sleep,
In the vigils grim they keep,
As recumbent on that spot
They elude the level shot.)

One—a grave and quiet man,
Thinking of his wife and child
Far beyond the Rapidan,
Where the Androscoggin smiled—
Felt the little rabbit creep,
Nestling by his arm and side,
Wakened from strategic sleep,
To that soft appeal replied,
Drew him to his blackened breast,
And—

But you have guessed the rest.
Softly o'er that chosen pair
Omnipresent Love and Care
Drew a mightier Hand and Arm,
Shielding them from every harm,
Right and left the bullets waved,
Saves the savior for the saved.

Who believes that equal grace
God extends in every place,
Little difference he sees
'Twixt a rabbit's God and man's.

—*Bret Harte, in Harper's Weekly.*

MISCELLANY.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Terrible Slaughter of Circassians—A Fatal Cavalry Charge.

[London Times Correspondence.]

I took the road to Kars and descended into the valley. There, in place of the Kurdish villages which I had passed through for four days, I met with Armenians. Only through their increase in dirt was their nationality recognizable; the inhabitants had all fled. We rode till noon at some distance from the right bank of an affluent of the river Kars, then crossed to the left bank, and ascended several spurs of the Kars Mountains in a southerly direction. The scenery was just the same as that we had seen on the way from Tschoban Bridge to Sevin—high, snow-covered peaks to the left and at some distance to the right. We rode up and down steep mountains, on very bad roads, through swollen streams and over damp meadows, then through little seas of stone, while here and there solitary trees and the gray roofs of half-subterranean villages were to be seen. Suddenly we heard a noise that resembled the thunder of cannon; we put spurs to our horses, and when we reached the summit of a ridge of mountains, after half an hour's ride, a fearful spectacle presented itself. Before us—our faces were turned to the northeast—and on our right (and thus south of where we stood) extended a plain in which were a few villages, fields and meadows. In the south the plain is bounded by the Kars Ischai, while a tributary of the same river flows through it, and on both sides of the height are the sources of this tributary. I could not learn the names of the villages, but suppose from the map that we were near Keketsch, and that the village in the middle of the plain was Selimkjoi. The whole terrain was surrounded by high mountains furrowed with numerous water courses.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

On the heights in the east, probably at Balgourd and Begly Ahmed, stood the Russian guns and infantry. The smoke, unable to rise from the heavy atmosphere, prevented me from estimating the strength of the force. I should think it amounted to three battalions and twelve guns; and from the heights in the southwest some thousand of mounted Circassians had rushed into the plains, intending to storm the Russian positions. The result of this mad undertaking—whoever ordered it deserves a tenfold death for his stupidity—might have been foreseen by any one, and was, unfortunately, witnessed by us. Delayed by rivers, ditches, blocks of rock, and not accustomed to close ranks in attacks, the Circassians presented a confused coil when they came within reach of the Russian guns, and were decimated; but, instead of commanding a speedy retreat, the commander (perhaps it was Moussa Pasha) sent the last reserves after them, and not one Circassian voluntarily retired. A few riders almost reached the Russian lines, only to fall by well directed shots. It was a massacre such as I have never seen—a frightful sacrifice of the lives of foolhardy men, but yet the climax of the catastrophe was yet to come. Suddenly one squadron after the other of Cossacks poured over the gorges in the Kars Mountains and fell upon the remnant of the Circassians in their flank and rear. The Berdan carbines of the Cossacks appeared to be excellent weapons, as every salvo caused the most dreadful ravages, while the Circassians are spoilt by the new Henry-Martini muskets; they no longer aim so accurately, and instead of economizing their ammunition, as formerly, they waste it. They are like poor people unexpectedly made rich, who do not know how to make a right use of their money, and waste it uselessly.

DESERTS HIS POST.

I could not await the result of the battle; the Cossacks, having approached to within 400 feet of us, would see us. Although there was no danger of their miserable horses being able to overtake our powerful ones my dragomen became anxious. In case of our being taken prisoners he would, as a Pole, be hanged, he was certain. On the other hand, his Polish blood impelled him to fire two shots at the Cossacks, one of whom fell from his horse. There could, however, be no doubt about the result of the combat—namely, the complete destruction of the Circassians—so we turned back and rode to this place on a trot. Breaking open the door of the largest cottage we kindled a fire, and have made ourselves as comfortable as we can for the night.

THE TURKISH LOSSES.

[London Telegraph's Letter.]

The massacre, the butchery, the slaughter, the death, the surprise, or the just punishment of the Circassians, as that exploit is variously called, causes a great deal of controversy and debate. The Russians declare that only 100 were killed. Mukhtar reported first the loss at eighty, then of thirty. A German, who professes to have seen the rifles of the infantry at work on those who escaped from the villages, describes the slaughter of the mountaineers as frightful, and said they were mown down like grass as they galloped into the open. My account of the affair was gathered from the statements of men who came in here from the neighborhood as well as from those people who are invariably in possession of the latest and most trustworthy intelligence, and, last of all, a Circassian, whom I had questioned, swore that none of his people were killed, but that he himself, as well as each of his countrymen, had sabered a hundred Russians. The Circassians numbered 1,600, the Muscovites upwards of 3,000, some say 5,000. People who have no interest in magnifying or lessening the disaster, ask, Where, then, are these Circassians if they have not been killed? There were 1,600; there are now not more than 500 or 600; where are the rest? The greatest pains are taken to disguise the truth, and it is probable that the exact amount will not be known. The inhabitants, Mussulmans as well as Christians, of all the villages, cordially hating the Circassians in consequence of their cruel and pillaging habits, or coarse and brutal manners, appear vastly pleased at their disappearance, and grins instead of sighs invariably accompany any allusion to them. At the first account of the affair every one seemed horror-stricken, but men's minds have calmed, and although it is the general belief that at the lowest computation more than half of them were killed, few people express any sympathy or sorrow for their fate. It is quite certain that if the Circassians could surprise a body of Russians they would massacre them to the last man, for, in fact, quarter is neither given nor expected when these ancient enemies meet in arms.

A Duel to the Death.

On Saturday last, about dusk, Daniel Brown and Byron Yount met at Cropper's and engaged in one of the most desperate encounters that ever took place in Shelby County, both parties being killed.

The particulars are as follows: Daniel Brown, who was a local reporter for the Shelby *Sentinel*, two weeks ago burlesqued through the *Sentinel* a younger brother of Yount's, who had had a fight with a younger Perry—both boys being under 15 years of age. Saturday evening last John Yount, the burlesqued boy, met Mr. Brown at Cropper's, and, taking him aside, asked him something in regard to the article in the *Sentinel*. Brown not making the matter satisfactory, John Yount expressed his boyish indignation at Brown, who resented by slapping Johnny over, and walked off. John reported the affair to his older brother, Byron, who espoused his quarrel, and during the evening he and Brown passed some high words. Each knowing the other's disposition well, and being stout, able-bodied men, they parted and prepared themselves for the next meeting. Brown borrowed a little four-shot pistol from his friend, James Edwards, and Yount, after seeking in vain for a weapon, finally forced himself into Alexander's store, and took a pistol from the private drawer. Thus prepared, the two walked toward each other, and met at the railroad, one on one rail and the other on the opposite rail. In this position Brown asked Yount when he was ready; Yount replied, "Now," and both fired simultaneously into each other, only five feet apart. Yount's ball entered Brown's right breast, just below the nipple. Brown's ball entered the lower part of Yount's abdomen, and ranged downward into the leg. Brown continued to fire, and emptied his four barrels, one ball entering Yount's wrist; another, entering his right side, ranged around on the outside; one missed entirely. Yount's pistol refused to revolve, and while under fire he spat on his thumb and endeavored to wrench the cylinder around; but failing, he closed with Brown, and they pounded and pummeled each other with their pistols until they were parted; they again ran together, and fought until both fell from exhaustion. When taken apart, Brown's grip was still upon Yount's arm, which had to be loosened by friends forcing open the hands.

Both parties were laid upon the platform, a short distance from each other, and five doctors summoned, but no relief could be afforded Brown. While lying thus, Yount, it is said, swore at Brown, and said to him if he could only reach him, that he would soon put him out of the way. Brown died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and was buried at Pleasureville Cemetery on Sunday. Yount lingered until Sunday evening, when he, too, died, after suffering great pain.

Brown was a graduate of Eminence College, was a member of the Christianburg Baptist Church and was well beloved and respected in his section. Yount was the son of George Yount, a well-to-do and highly respected farmer of Shelby County.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, July 10.*

"LANDLORD!" "Yes, sir." "What's that?" "Butter, sir." "Does it belong to the League?" "Sir?" "Has it any ambition to excel as a base-ballist?" "I don't grasp your meaning, sir." "Well, it should, for it's the best fly-catcher I ever saw." "Oh, I see? John, take this away, and bring the gentleman some of the muffin butter." Silence prevailed.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gen. Sheridan returned to Chicago on the 29th, from his visit to the Indian country.

Gen. Grant laid the corner-stone of an American Church at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 27th ult.

Joseph Woodruff, Secretary of the Senate of South Carolina, was arrested at Philadelphia, on the 27th, on a requisition of Gov. Hampton. The charges against him are forgery and larceny.

Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, vice James R. Partridge, of Maryland. Hilliard, previous to the late civil war, was Representative in Congress from Montgomery.

The Ohio Republican State Convention was held at Cleveland on the 1st. Hon. James A. Garfield was chosen to preside. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, W. H. West; Lieutenant-Governor, Ford. Voegler; Supreme Judge, W. W. Johnson; Attorney-General, Geo. K. Nash; Clerk of Supreme Court, Dwight Crossette; School Commissioner, J. T. Lukens; Board of Public Works, A. W. Luckey. The platform adopted heartily endorses the Administration of President Hayes. The financial plank demands the remonetization of silver and the making of both gold and silver "legal-tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specifically provided by law."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Central Council of the Labor League, whose headquarters are in Washington, have transmitted a petition to the President of the United States, urging that steps be taken immediately to end the existing labor troubles and restore traffic, law and order. They oppose any compromise with actual rioters, or those countenancing riot, and declare that the impending famine in large cities, imminent suffering of the great law-abiding labor element, loss and ruin to the agricultural population, with undeveloped evils which may result from present troubles, justify the Executive, on behalf of the whole people, in calling prominent railroad men—who, in their fit of passionate stubbornness, refuse to listen to either reason or the loud appealing of the people—to Washington, together with the leaders of the Labor organization who have opposed violence, that existing difficulties may be compromised. The petition sets forth that any further blind resistance of the railroads, to the detriment of business of the nation, would justify the Government in taking possession of the roads and running them in the interests of the people as well as that of the companies.

Returns received at the Agricultural Department at Washington show that the winter wheat crop, already safely harvested, is the largest produced in this country for many years. The spring wheat is also in excellent condition, and an unprecedented yield is anticipated. The cotton prospects are also more favorable than last year at this time, the product now being estimated at upwards of 4,500,000 bales.

The masons of London have struck work for a reduction of hours and increase of wages.

President Vanderbilt, of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has issued a circular, stating that of the 1,200 employees of that company less than 500 struck, and no injury was done to property. In recognition of their fealty, he directs that $100,000 be divided ratably, according to their positions on the pay-roll, among all employees engaged in operating the road. He says no men, who in time of trial embarrass the company, can remain in or re-enter its service, and adds, the pay will be increased the moment business justifies it.

At Springfield, Ill., on the 31st, Judge Treat sentenced 26 rioters to 30 days' confinement each in jail, for interfering with the trains of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, a company in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court. The prisoners were arrested at Urbana, Champaign County, and taken to Springfield for examination. Judge Drummond, at Chicago, also sentenced eight Peoria rioters to the County Jail, two of the leaders for four months and the remainder for two months, and all to pay a fine of $50 or remain imprisoned until the fine is paid.

The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct., has been reorganized and resumed business.

The army-worm has appeared in cotton fields in Northern Mississippi.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A powder-magazine exploded at Sharon, Pa., on the 26th, killing one man and seriously injuring four or five others. The magazine contained 600 kegs of powder and belonged to the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland. The building was blown to atoms, and the explosion was heard at a distance of over 20 miles. Powder had been frequently missed, and it is believed several thieves were in the building at the time of the explosion, although the fragments of only one man had been found.

Richard B. Shuck was hanged at Owenton, Ky., on the 27th, for the murder of Nelson Parrish. His last words were: "Don't hang me, gentlemen; I am an innocent man."

Albert Trammal, a negro preacher, was hanged at Rosston, Nevada County, Ark., on the 27th, for the murder of his wife five years ago. Trammal confessed his guilt.

Daniel Brown, local editor of the Shelby (Ky.) *Sentinel*, and another young man, named Byron Yount, had an altercation a few days since regarding an item published in the *Sentinel* reflecting upon Yount's younger brother. Subsequently both armed themselves with revolvers, and, upon again meeting, both fired simultaneously and both were wounded. They continued to advance and fire, finally grappling with each other in a hand-to-hand conflict. They were separated by outsiders when both were nearly exhausted from loss of blood. Brown died on the morning and Yount on the evening of the following day.

At White Pigeon, Keokuk County, Iowa, on the 17th, Gale Hollingsworth was shot and killed by Miss White for alleged slander. She met Hollingsworth and presented him with a written statement confessing he had causelessly slandered her, demanding that he sign it. He denied the charge and refused to sign the paper, upon which she drew a revolver and shot him, not fatally. He ran and she pursued, firing a second shot, which took effect. He climbed upon a fence, when, overcome by his wounds, he fell to the ground. Miss White then came up, placed the muzzle of her pistol to his head and fired a third time, killing him instantly. Hollingsworth was a middle-aged, well-to-do farmer, and leaves a wife and family. Miss White is a young lady of good family who has always borne a good character. At last accounts she had not been arrested.

Gen. W. Peck, editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, Auburn, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting on the 28th.

Near Camden, Ind., on Sunday, the 26th, the family of Frederick Winde all went to church, leaving alone in the house a woman named Mrs. Hook, a widow. On their return Mrs. Hook was found lying on the floor dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Search made for the murderer resulted in the discovery of a man named Henry Miller, suspended from a beam in the stable, dead. Miller was employed on Winde's farm, and it is believed that while intoxicated he attempted to outrage Mrs. Hook, and fearing the consequences of discovery, murdered her and then killed himself.

Fannie Dunham, aged 12, was fatally burned at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 30th, while kindling a fire with coal-oil.

Herbert Blanchard, of Savoy, Mass., was ordered to discontinue his visits to the daughter of Mr. E. Trask. On Sunday, the 29th ult., he met Mr. Trask in church and shot him dead, after which he fatally wounded Mr. Trask's son, and fired three ineffectual shots at the young lady herself.

The dwelling-house of John Orwaine, two miles southwest of Frankfort Station, Will County, Ill., was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. The family consisted of 11 persons, eight of whom escaped. Mr. Orwaine's father, aged 75, his middle-aged and demented sister, and a 10-year-old son were burned to death.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The War Department, on the 29th, received a telegram from Gov. Pennington, of Dakota Territory, stating that Agency Indians were murdering citizens and destroying property in all parts of the Black Hills, and asking for further protection. Twenty or more murders had taken place in the past few days.

Gen. Thos. Guardin, Commander of the Army, has deposed President Herrin and taken possession of the Government of Costa Rica. Herrin is confined as a prisoner in the Capitol.

Gen. Pedro Valdez, an adherent of Lerdo, has surrendered to the Diaz Government and received a pardon.

Notwithstanding the favorable reports from Gen. Howard as to the suppression of the hostile Indians under Chief Joseph in Western Idaho, advices of the 28th were to the effect that the Governor had ordered all volunteers to the front and that another fight was imminent.

Gen. Howard's forces have started for Missoula, Montana, with the intention of striking Joseph's band in the rear. The troops at Missoula are requested to hold Joseph until he can come up. Gen. Howard thinks that the capture of the enemy is certain, providing the Montana troops can check their advance.

Her Majesty's steamers Flamingo and Condor have been ordered to the Danube to protect British interests and assert Great Britain's treaty right to maintain two gunboats on the Danube. They will be accompanied to the Black Sea by the iron-clads Shannon and Agincourt, to support them should their passage be opposed.

The remains of Dr. C. F. Winslow were cremated at Salt Lake, Utah, on the 31st, in accordance with the request of deceased as embodied in his will. The process occupied about three hours. The heart had been taken out and sent to his birthplace. The ashes are to be sent to the grave of his wife, near Boston.

The Austrian Ministry have authorized Count Andrassy to mobilize three army corps.

In accordance with the request of Gen. Crook, permission has been granted for a delegation of Sioux to visit Washington for the purpose of having an interview with officials of the Interior Department.

WAR NEWS.

An official dispatch from Biela, 28th, announces that the Russian steamer Nicholas and two sloops, armed with cannon and mitrailleuses, engaged a Turkish monitor near Silistria. She was set on fire and considerably damaged. The Russian vessels sustained insignificant damage and no loss. Five Turkish steamers and two monitors, going from Rustchuck to Silistria, on the 25th, were attacked by the Stobodia batteries. Three of the steamers burned and one sunk.

A dispatch from Adrianople, 27th, says: Suleiman Pasha has been defeated in Kars Buemara. He lost ten guns. His army is retreating on Adrianople. 12,000 Russians are at Osmian Bazar. The Russians also occupy Kasan, at the foot of the northern slope of the Balkan Mountains. Fighting has been going on since Thursday between the Russians and the forces of the Balkans.

A London *Times* correspondent at Tirnova, at the junction of the Jamboli, Philippopolis and Adrianople Railways, writes, under date of July 19, as follows: There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by Bashi-Bazouks at Zeni Sagbra. Not a single soul would have escaped but for the arrival of the Turkish regulars. Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians and irregulars treat all villages they pass the same way—burning, ravishing and pillaging.

A dispatch from Sistova, 28th, says: An important engagement was fought Sunday near Rustchuck between the Czarovitch and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha. The Turkish corps was defeated, with a loss of 30 guns, 10 standards and 5,000 prisoners. Ahmed Eyoub's army is stated to be completely routed. The Russians will probably at once resume the offensive, and follow up their advantages.

The Russians made another determined attack upon the Turkish forces in front of Plevna, on the 30th, and succeeded in driving them from their positions. The Turks subsequently rallied and recaptured all their lost ground, inflicting great punishment upon their opponents. The fight lasted two days. The Russian losses are estimated at some 8,000 killed and 20,000 wounded. The Turkish losses were comparatively small, on account of their occupying intrenched positions. The Russians were awaiting reinforcements on the 1st, with the intention of making another onslaught.

ONE of the most successful shipbuilders in Bristol, Rhode Island, has never seen a ship, nor the blue waters on which it floats. He has been blind from infancy, yet this has not deterred him from reaching the foremost place in his business. By passing his hand along the timbers and occasionally rapping it with his knuckles, keeping his ear close to the wood, he can tell its imperfections better than many who have their sight.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Additional Particulars Regarding the Railway Blockade—More Fighting and Blood Spilling—The Troubles About Over.

AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—The strikers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have continued to hold full and undisputed possession of the terminus of that road in this city. To-day the authorities sent them word that unless they surrendered control of the company's property the military would be used against them. After a parley, the strikers agreed to abdicate their position and surrender the railroad property to the proper managers, but said they would continue the strike at their pleasure. This being satisfactory to the authorities, the strikers abandoned their stronghold, and the company's officers retook possession.

LATER ADVICES.

Gov. Hartranft reached Pittsburgh on the 28th, together with a large additional force of military. At Johnstown the train conveying U. S. troops was attacked by a mob and several cars were ditched by a misplaced switch. Col. Hamilton, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, was severely injured, together with several soldiers. About 100 of the rioters were arrested and taken to Pittsburgh. The engineers on the Fort Wayne Road have joined the strikers.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, July 28.—At an early hour this morning a large force of United States troops crossed the river and took possession of the Relay Depot. This will probably insure the movement of all trains eastward to-day.

LATER.

A large force of Illinois militia reached East St. Louis on the 28th. Gov. Cullom was on the ground directing the management of affairs. The United States troops were not called to aid the State authorities, but were present merely to protect the bridge, the Ohio and Mississippi and the Southeastern Roads, these being in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the United States Court.

Sunday, the 29th, was an exciting day at East St. Louis. The city was garrisoned by a large force of military. Several trains, heavily guarded, were sent out on various roads. The strikers and the mob attacked one train with stones. The military charged upon them and captured a large number, who were confined in the police station.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The strikers still hold the fort, and continue their aggressive demonstrations towards all working establishments, many of which have been closed during the day at their dictation. Business has been generally suspended, and the enrolled citizens are engaged in perfecting themselves in the manual of arms. Proclamations were issued by the Governor and Mayor, ordering the rioters to disperse and promising protection to all law-abiding citizens in their business avocations.

THE MOB SQUELCHED.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The authorities to-day made a raid on the Communist headquarters, corner of Fifth and Biddle Streets, while a meeting was in progress, and captured about 60 of the more ardent members, who were locked up to keep them quiet. No resistance was made, the police force being backed up by a large force of infantry and a squad of artillery. There were no disturbances during the day, and the riotous element is believed to be pretty effectually cowed. The United States troops under command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis have taken possession of the Railway Bridge.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 28.—All day long the police have been engaged in making arrests of rioters. In nearly every instance the mob resisted and some pretty bloody work was the result. The principal massing of the mob has been at the Halstead Street railway viaduct, where the police made several ineffectual efforts to drive them away. At about noon a company of armed cavalry were sent to disperse the crowd at this point, which they succeeded in doing. Several of the rioters and spectators were killed and wounded. At about 3 p. m. the mob had again gathered at the same point and were again dispersed by the military. The total number of killed during the day was about 15, with many wounded. The Federal troops in the city were placed at the order of the Mayor, in response to a requisition of the Governor. The citizens generally were under arms and nearly all business was suspended.

COOLING OFF.

CHICAGO, July 27.—There have been no serious disturbances to-day, and it is thought the rioters are pretty thoroughly cowed. Business is generally resumed. A train on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road was sent out, guarded by 51 policemen through the city limits.

THE GOVERNMENT TO TAKE DECISIVE MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Government has decided to treat the riotous demonstrations all over the country as an insurrection, and to suppress it in accordance with the laws of the United States and the States in such cases made and provided. It was to-day ordered that additional regular troops should be stationed along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of opening at once the entire line of freight and passenger traffic. All persons who resist will be held amenable under the President's proclamation, and, if possible, be promptly arrested, but certainly dispersed. Gov. Hartranft will certainly be sustained in opening the Pennsylvania Road, and suppressing the resistance elsewhere to the law in Pennsylvania. There has been such a concentration of the regular army and marine and naval forces, that no doubt is now entertained of the ability of the Government to put down the rioters and place the railroads in running order.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT SCRANTON, PA.

The striking miners and railroad operatives at Scranton, Pa., on the 1st, undertook to close up a number of iron-works, among the rest that of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. Mayor McKune went to the scene and endeavored to persuade the rioters to disperse, but they pounced upon him in a most threatening manner, and but for the interposition of Father Dunn, he would probably have been killed. As it was, he escaped with a double fracture of the jaw. Meanwhile, Mr. W. W. Scranton, manager of the Dickson Works, put himself at the head of about 40 of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's private police, and when the mob came along and commenced firing stones and other missiles at them, they opened fire upon the mob with rifles and revolvers, killing four and wounding seven or eight others. This effectually dispersed the crowd for the time being, and meanwhile the Governor, at the request of the Mayor, dispatched a force of state militia to Scranton to preserve the peace. The greatest alarm existed, and places of business were generally closed up for fear of being cleaned out by the mob.

AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 1st, the strikers on the Lehigh Valley Road stoned the engineer on the mail train and compelled him to dismount from his locomotive. They then disconnected the train and ran off the locomotive. A large number of passengers were compelled to lie over. The railroad men and miners were coalescing, and trouble was feared.

Miscellaneous.

The Governors of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri issued proclamations on the 28th, ordering all rioters to disperse.

A general strike of all coal miners and laborers in the Lackawanna Valley took effect on the 28th.

Trains recommenced running on both the New York Central and the Erie on the 30th.

At Peoria, Ill., on the 27th, about 30 rioters were lodged in jail.

On the 27th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company acceded to the terms of their strikers and restored wages to the figures received prior to January 1st.

The Toledo Railroad strikers tore up the tracks to prevent the movement of trains on the 27th.

The Indianapolis strikers, on the 27th, agreed to permit all passenger trains to move regularly.

The Ohio and Mississippi Road recommenced running through passenger and freight trains on the 28th.

The Chicago *Times* of the 28th published the names of 19 persons killed during the riots in that city.

The Fort Wayne strikers forcibly resisted the movement of cars on the 28th, and the sheriff and posse, who made an attempt to arrest the ringleaders, were compelled to retreat.

Wm. N. Sayers, Secretary and Treasurer of the Firemen's League of the United States and Canada, was arrested at Indianapolis on the 28th, by the United States Marshal, and taken to the United States Arsenal.

Official announcement was made on the 29th that the entire line of the Pennsylvania Railroad was open for traffic.

The engineers on the Vandalia Road struck at midnight on the 28th, against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Governor of Iowa, on the 28th, issued a proclamation warning all would-be rioters to keep the peace.

The strikers on the Canada Southern resumed work on the 28th.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 28th says: Strikers in West Virginia having declared the Baltimore and Ohio road should not be opened, regulars have been sent to Grafton and Keyser upon the requisition of Gov. Matthews. The company announces passenger and freight trains will be resumed to all points to-morrow.

A Cleveland dispatch, 29th, says: The first act of violence since the strike happened last night to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh passenger train. As it was crossing Cedar Avenue, several shots were fired into one of the passenger cars, breaking several panes of glass, one shot nearly hitting a lady who sat by the car window.

The strikers at Fort Wayne, Ind., still maintained the railway blockade on the 30th.

Robert A. Ammon, the man who headed the Pittsburgh strike, and was known as the "Boss," was arrested on the 30th, together with several of his principal abettors.

The railroad men at Scranton, Pa., resumed work on the 30th, but the miners still held out. At a meeting held at Wilkesbarre, 2,000 miners pledged themselves to continue the strike and stop pumps until 25 per cent. advance was conceded.

The strike on the Texas Pacific Road terminated on the 30th, the company having agreed to accede to the demands of the men.

The strikers at Kansas City resumed work on the 30th.

The strikers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, at a meeting held on the 1st, at Fort Wayne, decided by a small majority to resume work, the company having promised that no man shall be discharged on account of participating in the strike.

A Nashville dispatch of the 1st says: The strike on the St. Louis and Southeastern Road has collapsed, and trains will run as usual to-morrow. The engineers express a willingness to resume work, though no concessions have been made to them.

The strikers on the Lake Shore Road still held out at Cleveland and Collinwood, on the 1st, and prevented the running of all freight trains.

How to Manage a Jury.

Presently the stillness of the Court-room was interrupted by the entrance of a man, who came in with a shuffling, uneasy step, and with his hat in his hand. He halted and leaned against the railing. Nobody took the slightest notice of him, however. At last he took courage and spoke:

"Is the Judge in?"

The clerk immediately awoke his Honor.

"Well, what do you want?"

"I'm looking for a job, your Honor. I've been looking for work over a month."

"There's nothing for you here."

"I thought ye occasionally gave jurymen a job. I don't read newspapers any, and bein' a stranger in town I haven't got any prejudices agin any body. A pard of mine wrote down to me at Reno, last week, and said that the Jury business up here was brisk an' it would pay to come up. As I'm a stranger to you and a little hard up, I'll start in and serve for a case or two for half price an' you kin see what I kin do."

"What are your main qualifications?"

"My strong suit is makin' a Jury agree. No Juries ever get hung if I'm on 'em. I jest lay low till they take the first ballot, then jine the majority and argue the rest into it. I can discount any lawyer talking. I can show 'em up points they never tumbled to before. Sometimes I have to use force, but seldom. Once, down at Truckee, in a murder case, there was a couple of fellers standin' out agin hangin', and after arguin' with 'em as smooth and gentlemanly as I could for over a quarter of an hour, I went for 'em with chairs, and by the time I'd busted half a dozen pieces of furniture over 'em they was glad to come in with a verdict of 'Murder in the first degree,' and the feller was hung not long afterward. In these Justice Courts I can get on the Jury, and if you'll just give me a wink as to how you want the case to go, I'll guarantee to fetch in the verdict you want, or not take a cent."

The man was told to drop around again in a day or so and they would try and make a vacancy for him. In order to do it, however, some regular Juryman will probably have to be discharged.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

MR. ALFRED JOHNSON, five miles below Hamilton, says the Hamilton (Ga.) *Journal*, has discovered a den of horned snakes on his plantation. He has killed two of them and seen several others. They are of a white and black speckle color. The horn is on the top of the tail, and is stuck into every thing that comes within reach. Mr. Johnson informs us that he cut one in twain, about a foot from the end of the tail, and it still used the horn, turning in any direction, to stick it into any thing that touched it. This settles the question that there is such a thing as a horned snake.

PITH AND POINT.

THE old gentleman was really grieved, and he said, "My boy, I am willing to do any thing, but you must be more respectful. You tell your mother to pull down her vest and order the girl to bring beer——" "Oh, father," said he, "put up the bars or you'll catch cold."—*New York Herald.*

THIS is the season of the year when the average clerk talks carelessly for a few days about Saratoga, Long Branch, and other fashionable watering-places, buys another 25-cent white tie, packs his valise, bids all his friends adieu, and slides carefully up the back streets, and takes the stage up country to help the old folks get hay for a week or two.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

THE hard times has made our friend Rattlebones desperate. He has become a cannibal. Last evening he informed us that he had become so reduced in circumstances that he had been living of his wife's relations for the last year. We hope the supply of relations will last. Rattlebones is a pretty good sort of a fellow, and we should be sorry to see him starve.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"THERE'S strike downtown," remarked a South Hill man, in an explanatory tone of countenance, as he crawled vaguely into bed at 3 a. m. "All roleraid shops shutup. Dreffel excitement. Workingmen all on a strike." And his wife sniffed the surrounding atmosphere suspiciously before she replied, "Yes? I should think, by the way it smells, that all the barkeepers were on a strike." And then he gave him-e'l dead away by explaining that he had to chew cloves for his asthma.—*Hawkeye.*

A Female Snob at Long Branch—How She Bathes.

It has frequently been noticed that Long Branch, of all American watering-places, was free from that vulgar ostentation and loud display which have deprived Newport of much of the popularity which it formerly enjoyed. Heretofore all classes of respectable people who came here were well treated without regard to the size of their pocket-books or the length of their rent rolls. Happily, this good American feeling of judging men and women for themselves has taken such deep root in Long Branch that all attempts which have been made to form class distinctions have signally failed. At the same time all efforts at vulgar and ostentatious display have been speedily frowned down. But, of course, there is no rule without an exception, and just now the exception is to be found in the person of a young lady from the neighborhood of Washington, who, with no regard for public opinion or good taste, makes a ridiculous exhibition of herself upon all possible occasions. During the bathing hour she is particularly conspicuous, and the manner in which she makes her appearance is worthy of a short description. Ten or fifteen minutes before the tide is at the flood a man servant appears upon the beach bearing a high basket-work structure, having small glass windows on each side, and looking, every thing considered, for all the world like a sentry-box. This he places tenderly upon the shore and then retires. Following comes a pretty little maid, dressed smartly in a costume of red and blue flannel, and carrying a small bundle. With this she enters a large bathing-house, which is marked "private" in large black letters. In a moment she reappears, and, hastening to the basket-work sentry-box, seats herself in it. By this time the idlers on the beach have become interested, even excited, by these mysterious performances, and quite a crowd collects about the sentry box. The little maid holds her ground manfully, says nothing and looks abstractedly out upon the ocean. When the interest is at its height and the crowd the largest, act second of the little drama begins. A lady, perhaps 25 years of age, comes down the bluff and enters the large bathing-house. She is dressed elaborately in some soft white stuff, which clings to and displays her shapely form to full advantage. She is a beautiful woman, and not a timid one. The stare of the crowd does not appear to annoy her. She is accompanied by a second maid, wearing, in addition to the flannel suit of red and blue in which the first one appeared, a dainty French cap of white cambric, and having in her hand a beautifully worked toilet case. She follows the lady into the bathing-house, the door is closed, and the crowd waits impatiently for the next scene. They have not long to wait. Soon the lady appears again. This time she is clad in a tightly-fitting bathing suit of navy-blue silk gauze; around her neck is a string of what seem to be real pearls; slippers protect her delicate feet from the hard sand on the beach, and she walks calmly down to the sentry-box. As she does so, it is again noticeable that the crowd has no terrors for her. As she appears, the little maid gives up the sentry-box and respectfully stands aside, allowing her mistress to enter. When she is seated a number of fashionably attired young men with weak-whisk rs and eye-glasses hurry up to pay their respects. For a few moments they are graciously received by the lady; then waving them aside, she dashes into the surf with as much calm abandon as she faced the staring crowd. While she is in the water the little maid occupies the sentry-box, but the moment she leaves it both of the well trained serving-women hurry forward to receive her. With them she returns to the bathing-house. Re-appearing shortly afterward, she again takes her place in the sentry-box. Here she remains for ten or fifteen minutes surrounded by a number of admirers, and then, leaving the beach the sentry-box is removed and the little drama is ended. It may be necessary to state that the chief performer in it is not an actress. She moves in what some people would call "the best society." It may also be necessary to state that the above is true in every particular.—*Cor. New York Times.*

—Soapstone powder is good for chapped hands. Take a bit of the stone, and with either a rasp or file, grind it off in a soft powder. For chafing on babies, or galls on horses, it is alike useful and healing. After washing bathe your hands and arms in warm water, to which a little kerosene oil has been added.