CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME VIII. KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON CO., MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879. NUMBER 27.

Chariton Courier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

J. A. HUDSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year (in advance).....$1 50
One copy, six months..... 75
One copy, three months..... 50

GEORGE WILSON,

KEYTESVILLE, MO.
UNDERTAKER
AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE.
Keeps constantly on hand all sizes and styles of
Metallic Burial Cases,
Walnut Coffins.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. T. HOLLAND, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Office opposite *Courier* Office, in brick row.

J. T. ALDRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Can be found at residence of Thos. J. Hancock.

O. F. SMITH, Keytesville, Mo. A. W. MULLINS, Linneus, Mo.
SMITH & MULLINS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Will practice in Circuit and State Courts of Missouri.

A. MACKAY, JR., St. Louis, Mo. W. W. RUCKER, Keytesville, Mo.
MACKAY & RUCKER,
Attorneys at Law & Notary Public
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties.
☞ Special attention given to collections.

H. C. MINTER, Keytesville, Mo. JNO. R. CHRISTIAN, Huntsville, Mo.
MINTER & CHRISTIAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
The above firm will give prompt and earnest attention to all Circuit Court business. They give special attention to the criminal law, and solicit criminal cases; also, divorce suits, and suits in partition, attachment and for damages. Mr. Minter can always be found in the Court-house in Keytesville, where he will take charge of cases for the firm, and also write any and every kind of deed, contract or conveyance.

L. D. ISBELL. R. W. GOLDSBY.
ISBELL & GOLDSBY,
Attorneys at Law & Notary Public
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Office over Wilson's furniture store, in brick building, west of Mackay's hotel.
Will do a general legal business. Will practice in all Courts in this and adjoining counties; also in Supreme Court of the State. Special attention to probate business. Also, to matters affecting wills, homestead, guardians, inventory, appraisement or sale of property, etc., etc. Abstracts of title to lands accurately prepared. All collections of claims and accounts faithfully attended to. Will always be found at office.

BANK OF KEYTESVILLE.
WILLIAM E. HILL, Cashier.
Does a General Banking Business.
Accounts invited. Buys and sells Drafts on St. Louis and New York.

MACKAY'S HOTEL
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
This large and commodious house is always kept well furnished for the accommodation of guests. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords.
Guests can be furnished with conveyance to any part of the county.
A 'bus line makes regular trips to every train.
TERMS REASONABLE.

CURE BY ABSORPTION!
Without Dosing—The Better Way.

HOLMAN
LIVER & AGUE PAD
AND
AUXILIARIES
Medicinal Absorptive
BODY & FOOT PLASTERS
and
ABSORPTION SALT
for
Medicated Foot Baths.
These remedies, which are the sole exponents of the **Cure by Absorption** *as opposed to* **Dosing**, have been proved the cheapest and Most Effectual Remedy for all Diseases Arising from Malaria or a Disordered Stomach or Liver, and it is a well-known fact that nearly all the diseases peculiar to the human system can be traced directly or indirectly to these two organs.

Numberless Cases, Finally Acknowledged to be Beyond the Reach of Medicine, have been Saved under the Mild Action of These Remedies Alone.

The HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.'S Remedies are sold only by their Agents, who are competent to give full advice and intelligent directions as to their application. Those desiring to adopt the treatment will always find any of the Company's representative agents ready to give free consultation at their offices or by letter.

The public is earnestly cautioned against imitations and spurious articles springing up all over the country.

We submit a few names of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis for reference, who have used the remedies in their families:
PROF. D. A. LOOMIS, M. D., Laryngitis.
HON. THOMAS RICHESON, Dyspepsia.
JAMES DARRELL, 418 N. 3d, Chronic Rheumatism.
E. NICHOLS, 519 Franklin Ave., Gastrodynia.
HORACE STONE, 619 Locust St., Catarrh and Chronic Liver Troubles.
CHAS. H. BUCK, 810 N. Main St., Chronic Chills.
JOSEPH C. CABOT (firm of Chase & Cabot), Chronic Malaria.
JNO. S. GRIFFIN, Mercantile Agency, Acute Neuralgia.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.
REGULAR PAD—$2.00; Incipient diseases, first stages Chills and Fever, etc.
SPECIAL PAD—$3.00; Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders, and Malaria.
SPLEEN BELT—$5.00; Enlarged Spleen and Liver and Chill Cake.
INFANT PAD—$1.50; Preventive and Cure of Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints.
BODY PLASTERS—50c. } Auxiliaries for Nervous and Circulative Troubles, throwing off obstructions and removing pains.
FOOT " pair—50c.
ABSORPTION SALT—1 box, 25c; 6 boxes, $1.25. } Auxiliary for Colds, Sick headache, numbness of extremities, etc.
For further information as to diseases reached by the Pad and its Auxiliaries, consult our pamphlet. Address,
HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,
Rooms 2 and 3, Singer Buildings, St. Louis Mo.
MARTIN & APPLEGATE,
DRUGGISTS.
Sole Agents for the sale of Holman Liver Pad Company's Remedies in Keytesville, Mo.

NEWS SUMMARY.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The official vote of Kentucky for Governor at the late election is as follows: Blackburn, Democrat, 125,799; Evans, Republican, 81,-882; Cook, Greenback, 18,954. Backburn's majority, 43,917. The Democratic majority four years ago for Governor was 56,181.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention, held at St. Paul on the 2d, renominated Governor Pillsbury, with C. A. Gilman for Lieutenant-Governor. The Cincinnati platform is reaffirmed. The President is commended for his firmness in exercising the veto power, and the Secretary of the Treasury for his successful management of the finances of the Nation. A fair and free ballot; an effective Civil-service, guaranteed by statute; retrenchment in public expenditures, and a reduction in the tariff are all demanded. Better commercial relations with Cuba and Mexico, and improved transportation routes to the seaboard are mentioned as matters of the highest import to citizens of the State.

The New York Republican State Convention, held at Saratoga on the 3d, organized with Hon. Roscoe Conkling as temporary Chairman. Vice-President Wheeler was chosen permanent President. Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 234 votes out of a total of 450.. Other nominations were: For Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. G. Haskins; Secretary of State, Joseph B. Carr; Comptroller, James W. Wadsworth; Treasurer, Nathan D. Wendell; Attorney-General, Hamilton Ward; State Engineer and Surveyor, Howard Soule. The nomination of Mr. Cornell on the first ballot is conceded as a signal triumph of the Conkling-Grant element. The principal opposing candidates were Wm. H. Robertson, who received 106 votes, and who was supported by Vice-President Wheeler; George W. Curtis and the class known as "Reform" Republicans; Theodore M. Pomeroy, who received 35 votes; and Frank Hiscock, who received 34 votes. The latter was supported by what was known as the Sherman interest. The platform declares that Republicanism stands for National supremacy in National affairs and State rights in State concerns; that the safety of the Republic demand free and pure elections, and that President Hayes is entitled to hearty approval for his vetoes of measures passed by a Democratic Congress whose object was to break down the National Election laws; that the Republican party neither justifies nor tolerates military interference with elections, but seeks only to protect the ballot-box from interference of force or fraud; that the Democratic party persistently obstructed resumption, that it seeks to reopen the questions of the War, and that its only hope is in a solid South; that the resumption of specie payments is the crowning element of the Republican financial policy; and finally, maintains the right of the State to regulate all corporations in the interests of the public.

The New York Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Syracuse, on the 3d, and nominated a ticket headed by Prof. John W. Means for Governor.

Gen. Grant sailed from Yokohama on the 3d, in the steamship City of Tokio, due in San Francisco Sept. 21.

Mr. Langtry, the husband of the widely advertised English "beauty," has begun proceedings for divorce. The Prince of Wales and Lords Londesborough and Lonsdale are said to be co-respondents in the case.

Gen. Reese T. Bowen, Representative of the Ninth Virginia District in the Forty-third Congress, died at his home in Tazewell County, on the 2d, aged 71.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in a card published in a Boston paper, announces that it is his positive intention to retire from public life, and says: "I utterly decline to remain any further where my noblest motives are traduced, my views grossly misrepresented and my best benevolence made cause and ground of scandalous attack."

St. Louis has started a relief fund for the children of the late Gen. Hood. Ex-Gov. Fletcher is Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge.

Charles Demond, late Treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, is under arrest charged with embezzling the funds of the Society. The amount of his defalcation is estimated at from $20,000 to $60,000.

Frank C. Morgan, agent for the Union Stock-yards at Cincinnati, is missing, and his friends are confident that he has been murdered. He had a large amount of money in his possession at the time of his disappearance.

The Emperor and the Czar met at Alexandrowa on the 3d.

Tammany Hall has adopted a resolution that in case the New York Democratic State Convention renominate Governor Robinson, its delegation will withdraw in a body from the Convention.

The President has decided to appoint General Wm. H. Hays of Springfield, Ky., United States District Judge for the District of Kentucky, vice Judge Ballard, deceased. General Hays succeeded Judge Harlan in the Colonelcy of a Kentucky regiment in the late war.

Col. R. E. Johnson, First U. S. Infantry, and commanding officer at Fort Hale, suddenly became violently insane and has been taken East for treatment.

Mrs. Katharine Chase Sprague has filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking for the appointment of a trustee of her property and estate.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that the free-delivery system be extended to Topeka, Kansas.

The Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition opened on the 3d.

Reports received by the Italian Minister of Agriculture confirm bad accounts concerning the crops in that country. The yield of corn in several provinces is only half that of ordinary years, while in other places it is considerably below the average. The wheat crop is also generally an unfavorable production, being equal only to a third of that of 1878.

The Bureau of Statistics has received the reports of exports and imports from all the Collectors of Customs throughout the United States, and a compilation of them shows the balance of trade in our favor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, of $264,661,666, as against a balance of $257,814,234 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. The total value of exports was $710,429,441, and of imports, $445,777,775. The total exports of coin and bullion for the year were $24,997,441, and the total imports, $20,296,000. There was more sugar imported than any other single article of merchandise, although the amount was over $2,000,000 less than the previous year. The next article in amount of importation was coffee, which also fell off about $2,000,000 worth. The imports of tea fell off 2 per cent. during the year, but the imports of fancy articles, silks, diamonds and other luxuries, increased, which is one of the surest signs of better times. The imports of fancy China and earthen ware also increased largely. The largest increase of exportation was of wheat, which went up from 96,000,-000 in 1878 to 130,000,000 in 1879. The export of wheat flour increased 10 per cent.; horned cattle about 60 per cent.; iron about 33 per cent., and tobacco about 10 per cent. The exports of provisions were about the same, but the exports of cotton and oil fell off.

H. W. Curtis, Register of Deeds of Washington County, Kansas, is a defaulter to the amount of $15,000 or $20,000, and has left the country—gone to England, it is supposed, which is the land of his birth. It is believed he took with him in cash nearly or quite the amount stated. He left a wife and two children entirely destitute.

The harvests in Western Switzerland and in the departments of Savoy and Ain in France are abundant and excellent, and have been successfully gathered.

Gov. Tabor has sold out his one-third interest in the Little Pittsburg Mine at Leadville for $1,000,000 cash. David Moffat and Jerome B. Chaffee were the purchasers.

Crops in Bulgaria having failed, the Government has forbidden the exportation of cereals.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In Allen County, Ky., near the Tennessee State line, on the 28th ult., Anderson Carver in a fit of jealousy shot and killed his wife and then blew his own brains out with a pistol.

George Schwartz, proprietor of a cigar store on Montgomery Street, San Francisco, a politician of some local note, was shot and instantly killed in his own store, on the morning of the 2d. His assassin was a young man named Haskell, a clerk in a law office. A personal altercation that took place between them at a public meeting held the previous night was the cause of the shooting.

Two masked men robbed the Eureka stage-coach near Nevada City, Cal., on the 1st. William F. Cummings, a banker of Moore's Flat, resisted the robbers when they attempted to take a gold bar belonging to him, and he was shot through the head and instantly killed.

At Delphos, O., on the 2d, Joseph W. Hunt, President of the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad, was crushed to death between two cars.

Prof. De Ham, instructor of music in the Pittsburg Female College, and author of several popular musical works, was shot and instantly killed on the night of the 1st. Prof. De Ham and his family were occupying a summer house a few miles from the city. Hearing a noise in the yard he went out about midnight to investigate it, taking his revolver with him. His wife heard him call out apparently to some person, and then the report of his pistol, quickly followed by that of another. He was found in a dying condition, with a pistol shot in his left side, just below the heart. He was 76 years of age, a native of Belgium, and the father of a large family.

An explosion of fire-damp in some coal mines at Bonchamp, Department of Haute-Saone, France, killed fifteen persons. A large number were injured.

At Santa Fe, N. M., on the 1st, J. B. Lamey, nephew of Archbishop Lamey, shot and killed Mr. F. Mallet, an architect employed upon the new Cathedral. It was a case of jealousy. The parties all belong to the highest social stratum.

A family named Cusick, at Elizabeth, N. J., ate toadstools by mistake for mushrooms. Two children died, and the other two it was thought could not recover. The parents were less seriously affected.

Three men, Elijah Frost, Bige Gibson and Tom McCracken, under arrest at Willett's, California, for stealing various property, were hanged by a mob on the night of the 3d.

The excursion steamer Alaska, of the Detroit and Put-in-Bay Line, Lake Erie, on the 5th exploded the dome of her boiler, instantly killing both engineers and one deckhand, and seriously scalding 10 other deckhands, two fatally. Out of the large number of passengers on board only one was slightly injured. The steamer City of Detroit took off the passengers and crew and towed the wrecked steamer to port.

The wife of Sheriff Kearn of Philadelphia died of hydrophobia on the 5th. Six weeks previously she was bitten by a pet dog.

The yacht Westward capsized in Henderson Bay, Lake Ontario, on the 5th. Byron Westcott, Nelson Westcott, Edward Benjamin, Drake Lewis, Schuyler Howard, Allen Ramsey and Edward Yorke were drowned. Two of the party were rescued. Five of those lost have families.

Five lives were lost near New Iberia, La., during the late tornado.

Alice Cottrell, aged 17, Ellen Dellinger, aged 16, and John Summit, aged 22, were drowned while crossing the White River at Morgan's Ferry, Fisko County, Ind., on the 4th. Their team was crowded off the ferry-boat by the backing of another team in front. The horses were drowned.

A two-story brick building at Cheyenne, W. T., fell in on the night of the 4th, burying a number of persons in the ruins. Col. G. I. F. Vandersande and two children of Mrs. Bell were killed, and a number of others were seriously injured. The accident is attributed to the giving way of a defective wall.

A London dispatch of the 7th says: The steamer Brest, of Glasgow, conveying 130 passengers, Italian, Swiss, German and French, from Havre to Liverpool en route for New York, went ashore off the Lizard. Five Italians, a German and Frenchman are missing.

Clark Brown has been arrested at West Winchester, Ont., for the murder of his father and sister. Brown confesses that he is the murderer, and says he was impelled by some strange feeling to commit the awful crime.

Theodore Daniel, colored, under arrest at Union, Boone County, O., for an assault upon a young lady, the daughter of his employer, was tied to a tree and shot by a mob on the night of the 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The troubles in Hayti continue unabated and threaten to destroy all the remaining industries of the island. The latest news is that the town of Gonaives, where the Revolutionists made a stand, had been burned and pillaged at the termination of a fight in which the insurgents were routed. They fled to Jerenvie, where the same scene will probably be re-enacted.

The Chisholm murder cases were called up in the Circuit Court of Kemper County, Miss., at DeKalb, on the 2d. Defendants moved to quash the indictments, but the motions were overruled. The State and defendants then announced themselves ready for trial, and special venires of 75 jurors were drawn in each case. The first case to be tried is that of Henry G. Gully, for the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisholm, which was set for Friday. The other cases will follow. Mrs. Chisholm was present, accompanied by Gen. Woodford of New York. It was stated that he would take no part in the proceedings.

A terrible storm occurred on the 1st at Morgan City, La., and along the Teche. The steamboats Sammie and Alberta sunk, and a portion of the shed of Morgan's wharf and a number of buildings were blown down. The damage to crops was immense.

The Oneida Community have abandoned their system of "complex marriages," partially out of deference to the opinion of their neighbors and partially because they were threatened with prosecution under the law. Hereafter the community will be divided into those who are regularly married and those who prefer celibacy, all other arrangements of social intercourse and common property remaining the same as heretofore.

The Orchard City Mills and the elevator of Olmstead & Cameron at Burlington, Iowa, were burned on the night of the 1st. Loss over $100,000; insured for about $35,000.

Additional reports of the recent storm in Louisiana show it to have been one of the worst ever experienced in that locality. The steamboat Trenton was caught by the gale eight miles below Baton Rouge and capsized, but fortunately not until her passengers had been safely landed. Three barges of grain, belonging to the Mississippi Transportation Company, were sunk above Baton Rouge, and the pilot of the John Gilmore, which had them in tow, was drowned. The lighthouse at the mouth of the Teche was blown down. A large number of valuable sugar-houses were destroyed.

A telegram has been received from Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish Arctic explorer, dated Yokohama, 3d, as follows: "All are well. We left winter quarters on the 18th and doubled the East Cape the 20th of July. We proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence and Behring's Island. Have had no sickness and no scurvy. The Vega is in excellent condition."

Messengers from Cetewayo met Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 12th of August, saying the King was willing to submit and pay the taxes, but the country must be cleared of British soldiers. The messengers were informed that Cetewayo was no longer King and must surrender unconditionally.

Lurgan, Ireland, and several surrounding districts have been declared under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act.

News was received at London on the 6th, that 12 Afghan regiments at Cabul had revolted, and in connection with the populace had plundered the Ameer's arsenal and stores, after which they attacked the British Embassy. The latter was defended by a force of only 79 armed men. They fought bravely against overwhelming numbers, and finally, when the Embassy was fired, they sallied out and were cut down in a hand-to-hand encounter. Maj. Cavagnari and all the members of the Embassy are supposed to have been killed. The Viceroy has ordered Gen. Roberts to advance on Cabul, while Gen. Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. The alleged cause of the mutiny was that the native troops had not received their back pay. It is believed at Vienna and Paris that the attack was due to Russian intrigues.

The Quincy (Ill.) Academy of Music, together with an adjoining block, was burned on the night of the 6th. The Board of Trade, Western Union Telegraph Office, Masonic Hall, and many private offices were located in this block. Henry Loake was killed by falling walls. Losses about $90,000; insurance, $74,000.

W. K. Bell, the absconding express employee of Kansas City, was arrested in Florida on the 8th and $2,500 of the stolen money recovered. He accompanied the officer on his return home.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

On the 2d there were four deaths from fever and 28 new cases at Memphis.

The New Orleans Board of Health states officially that up to the 31st ult. there had only been 17 deaths from yellow fever in that city this year. They scout the idea that there is any danger of an epidemic there this season.

There were eight deaths from fever and 26 new cases at Memphis on the 3d. The State Board of Health approved the plan of quarantining the city by a mounted patrol of 50 men, which was ordered to be put into immediate execution. No ingress or egress is to be permitted except upon special passes.

The National Board of Health, on the 3d, issued an order declaring New Orleans an infected port. All vessels leaving for Mississippi River ports must be duly inspected under the National Quarantine law. One new case was reported.

On the 4th there were 10 deaths from fever and 27 new cases at Memphis. The Howard Association announce that their treasury is empty and make an appeal to the people of the country for assistance.

In prompt response to the Memphis Howard Association's appeal for aid came a telegram from Jay Gould of New York, contributing $5,000 to their funds and telling them to go ahead with their noble work and he would foot their bills if necessary. The expenses of the Association are now about $1,000 a day and constantly increasing.

There were 12 deaths from fever and 19 new cases at Memphis on the 5th.

Five seamen, from Haytien ports, were admitted to the New York Yellow Fever Hospital on the 5th.

For the week ending the 6th there were 152 new cases of yellow fever at Memphis, 78 of whom were white and 74 colored. Total number of cases to same date, 1,005. Deaths for the week, 43; total number of deaths to date, 272. The number of new cases reported on the 6th was 17; deaths, 10; on the 7th 11 new cases and eight deaths.

There were three new cases of yellow fever developed at New Orleans on the 6th.

On the 8th there were 25 new cases of fever and 11 deaths at Memphis. Three cases were developed in St. Louis, all of Memphis refugees. They were sent to Quarantine and their premises fumigated. One death was reported at Morgan City, La. Three persons were sent to the New York Quarantine Hospital, passengers by the steamer City of New York from Vera Cruz.

The Maine Election.

The State election in Maine was held on the 8th. The only State officer to be chosen was Governor, for which office there were three candidates, viz., Daniel F. Davis, Republican; Alonzo Garcelon, Democrat; Joseph L. Smith, Greenbacker.

The vote of Maine in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Grbk.*	*Scat.*
1878	Governor	50,554	28,398	41,371	36
1877	Governor	53,631	42,114	5,266	810
1876	Governor	75,987	60,423	533	....
1876	President	66,300	49,825	663	....

The last Legislature was politically composed as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Grbk.*	*Ind.*
Senate	20	2	8	1
House	66	27	57	1
	86	29	65	2

There being no choice of Governor by the people (a majority vote being required to elect), Dr. Garcelon, the Democratic candidate, was elected by the Legislature, the Democrats and Greenbackers combining.

The returns of the late election, received up to midnight of the 8th, indicated that there had been no election by the popular vote, neither candidate apparently having received a majority of the votes cast. The returns show Republican gains in most localities. Two hundred and nine towns give Davis (Rep.), 46,795; Garcelon (Dem.), 14,192; Smith (Gr.), 29,621; scattering, 553. The same towns last year gave Connor 38,667; Garcelon, 18,839; Smith, 24,538; scattering, 24. Republican majority in these towns, 2,929, against 4,734 opposition majority last year. Towns to be heard from gave last year: Republicans, 17,887; Garcelon, 9,369; Smith, 16,833. If they come in like others, the total vote will stand: Republican, 68,500; Democrat, 21,000; Greenback, 50,000; and Davis will lack 3,500 of election. The Republicans will certainly have a majority of the House and, it is claimed by them, a majority of the Senate also, which will give them the selection of the State officers.

VINNIE REAM HOXIE'S statue of Admiral Farragut will soon be cast at the Washington Navy-yard.

FROM THE ARCTIC SEAS.

The Existence of a Northeast Passage Fully Demonstrated.

[By Cable to the New York Herald.]

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 4.—The Swedish exploring steamer Vega, belonging to the Nordenskjold expedition, arrived at this port Tuesday evening, having successfully accomplished the northeast passage. The health of the entire ship's company is excellent. I have just seen Prof. Nordenskjold, who says during the latter part of February he sent a letter to Dr. O. Dickson of Gothenburg, from winter quarters of Vega, but has no intimation his patron received it.

THE PROFESSOR SAYS:

"We sailed from Gothenburg July 4, 1878, and four days' sail brought us to Tromsoe, a Norwegian port on the Island of Lanew, where our outfit of furs and necessaries for high latitudes was completed. Here we were joined by the companion steamer Lena. July 25 both vessels sailed from Tromsoe, and passed through Yugor Strait Aug. 5. There was not a particle of ice to be seen between Waigatsch and the Continent. The Karaza, hitherto dreaded by all sailors in Arctic regions, was equally free from ice, and anchor was cast at Port Dickson, near the mouth of the Yienesei, Aug. 6. After three days' delay there the two steamers of our expedition steered northeast toward the dreaded Taimur land and North Cape. Ice arrested our passage, and we were compelled to remain at Tajoyr four days. Aug. 19, Tserjekin, the extreme northern point of Asia, was reached, where a short rest was taken. The Vega coasted the Peninsula, very little ice being encountered, and anchored at the mouth of the Lena River Aug. 26. To the northeastward we could see the Islands of New Siberia, but were unable to explore because of the great field of ice that girt their shores. The mouth of Kolowya River, a broad estuary, was found open, and we hastened to make all possible progress eastward.

OUR DIFFICULTIES

soon began to be heavier, and increased daily. We were delayed much by ice between Cape Cook and Van Karema. We crossed Kolintsch Bay on Sept. 27 with comparative ease, but were imprisoned on the 28th near Tchuktchi settlement. We wintered in pack ice at this point, one mile from land. The entire ship's company maintained the best of health and spirits. Not a single case of scurvy occurred on board. During the shortest day the sun was above the horizon less than three hours, and then only the upper limb was visible. At this point much time was devoted to interesting scientific and ethnographic studies. There were 4,000 inhabitants in the several villages near by, who subsisted by fishing and sealing. They are called Tchuktchi, and are a very agreeable class of people for an exploring party to meet. They supplied the expedition with bear and reindeer meats. The cold was intense, averaging 32.2 degrees below Fahrenheit. The game was abundant in the spring, wild fowl being taken in large numbers. We were detained in the ice at this point 264 days, but were released on July 18, and passed the East Cape into Behring Straits on the 20th. Such is the story of our voyage.

I FULLY ACOMPLISHED THE OBJECT

for which the expedition was sent out by Dr. Dickson, namely: a practical proof of the existence of a northeast passage. Then the Asiatic coast was followed, and St. Lawrence Bay was crossed to Port Clarence, Alaska. There we crossed to Kanyan, dredging carefully in order to determine the formation of the bottom of the sea, many specimens of the fauna and flora being obtained. The location, breadth, velocity, and approximate volume of the current of the Arctic and Pacific polar currents were chartered and calculated. Having touched at St. Lawrence Island, we next proceeded to Behring Island, where we received the first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. The fossil remains on Behring Island are of immense variety. A new marine animal was here discovered, which was named Rhytina Stellari. The Vega left the Island on August 19, and had a pleasant voyage until August 31, when a severe gale was encountered, accompanied with lightning. During the storm the lightning struck and shivered the main topmast, slightly injuring several men.

WE ARRIVED OFF YOKOHAMA

at half-past 8, Sept. 2. All are well, and no deaths have occurred during the voyage. The Vega is the first vessel to make the passage, and I think the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring Strait is certain and safe, with very little more experience of navigation in the Northern seas, from Japan to the mouth of the Lena River. There are no difficulties in the proper season for experienced sailors. The Lena River taps Central Siberia, and a large prospective trade can readily be developed. The Vega will remain at Yokohama about fourteen days."

The California Election.

The California State election was held on the 3d. The officers chosen were a Governor and minor State officers, members of the Legislature, and four Congressmen. For State officers there were five tickets in the field as follows: Republican, Democratic, New Constitution Party (dubbed by Dennis Kearney the Honorable Bilks), Workingmen's, and Prohibitionist. Voters were also given the privilege of expressing their wills as to the continuance or prohibition of Chinese immigration, by placing on their ballots the words, "For Chinese Immigation" or "Against Chinese Immigration."

The vote of California in recent elections has been as follows:

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Grbk.*	*Ind.*
1876	President	79,269	76,464	44	....
1875	Governor	31,322	61,509	....	20,752

For Representatives in Congress the vote at the election in 1876 was as follows:

District.	*Republican.*	*Democrat.*
I	22,114	19,363
II	20,815	15,916
III	18,900	19,856
IV	19,104	19,163
Total	81,023	74,228

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

Returns from the recent election, received up to the 8th, indicate that Perkins, Republican, is chosen Governor, together with the entire Republican State ticket with the possible exception of the candidate for Chief-Justice. The estimated plurality for the Republican ticket is from 15,000 to 20,000.

Kalloch, Workingman's candidate, is elected Mayor of San Francisco, together with the majority of the candidates on same ticket.

The Republicans elect three of their Congressmen, and possibly the fourth.

Legislature undetermined, but presumptively Republican.

Primitive Innocence.

In a letter read at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles A. Siegfried, U.S.N., writes as follows: "We visited an island called Botel Tobago while surveying a rock, 80 miles east of South Cape, off Formosa. We found a race of aborigines, probably from Malay stock. They knew nothing of money, rum, or tobacco. They gave us goats and pigs for tin pots and brass buttons, and would hang around us all day in their canoes, waiting for a chance to dive for something thrown overboard. They wore clouts only; ate taro and yams mainly, though they have pigs, goats, chickens, and fish, and cocoanuts also. Snakes abound, of the boa variety, I judge. Their thatch houses are low, with much overhang of the roof, surrounded by stone walls, strongly made of laid stone, to protect them from monsoons. Their paddy-fields contains immense quantities of taro—*Colocasia aroidea*, my botany says. They are peaceful and timid, do not mark the body or deform the face or teeth, and seem happy enough in their condition. I found them fairly healthy. They had axes, spears, and knives, but all of common iron, the ax being made by imbedding the handle, instead of the handle piercing the iron, as with us. Their canoes are beautiful, made without nails, and are ornamented usually with geometrical lines. The hair is worn naturally, the men partly clipping theirs. I saw no valuable metal. They wore the beards of goats, with small shells, as neck ornaments."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Ravages of the Recent Storm in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—It would appear that the hurricane struck the Louisiana coast along the southern shore line of Terrebonne, St. Mary and Vermillion Parishes. It then took a northeasterly course, sweeping over that portion of the State bounded on the southeast by a line running from Atchafalaya Bay directly east to the river, and thence north along the course of Pearl River. The northwest boundary seems to have commenced in the western portion of Vermillion Parish, tending north and crossing the river below Natchez. Included within the limits thus assumed lie the parishes of Terrebonne, St. Mary, Vermillion, Lafourche, Assumption, Lafayette, Iberia, St. Landry, St. Martin, part of Jefferson, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupe, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John, St. Charles, Orleans, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, St. Helena, Livingston, East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana. There is more or less damage in all these parishes. The advices received by a prominent firm in this city indicate that crops in all the parishes between this city and the mouth of the Red River have been devastated. The *Picayune* special correspondent, sent to Morgan City, sends distressing accounts of the devastation in the southern section of the State, but it is a mere repetition on a larger scale of what has already been telegraphed you. One instance shows the power of the gale. At Berwick, opposite Morgan City, 15 dwellings were moved bodily from their supports and 18 houses demolished. At Faurne Point, near New Iberia, five lives were sacrificed to the fury of the tornado. Congressman Acklin says if there is an early frost the sugar crop will yield nothing. The last number of the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, besides giving a long list of houses blown down and property destroyed, states that the loss on the cotton and corn crops will reach fully 65 per cent. There is not a plantation between Baton Rouge and New Orleans which escaped without some damage. A correspondent from the rice district says the rice crop will be a failure. In Lafourche Parish a large planter discharged 125 rice cutters on the day following the storm, and his loss alone will be $10,000. Correspondents from the lowlands of Mississippi agree in asserting that the cotton and corn crops will be damaged 50 per cent. at least. From Summit, Miss., the report comes that the negroes are very much discouraged at the ruin of their crops, and there are grave fears that it will increase the Kansas exodus fever.

"Old Si" Delivers a Lecture to a Green Citizen.

"Look hyar," said old Si, as he encountered a negro trudging along with his head through the middle of a ladder; "look hyar, don't yer slew dat ladder roun' heah so brash! First ting yer knows yer'll brush off two or t'ree white folks from dis pabement, and den dar'll be ernudder inderpendint candydate for de chane-gang suddintly spred 'roun twix de gutter an' de kyar-track!"

"Ef yer don't want ter git dat ole jaw ob yourn busted all ober de lef' side ob yo' hed, yer better git off in de wagin rode when I cums 'long!" replied the darky ladderman.

Old Si regarded the fellow with one eye on the squint, and then bent down an end of the ladder and held it to the ground with his foot and, as the saucy fellow stood painfully in this improvised stock, the old man said:

"Hit 'pears ter me you is er ouripe nigger in dese parts. Ef you'd bin libin' 'round hyar long you'd know'd 'fore now dat hit's equibalent ter goin' ter Memphis ter muss yeller feber ter sass me. I'se de man you'se heerd tell 'bout whar crippl'd dat elefint in de cirkus las' year by jes layin' my hand on his back. Dey had ter men' dat elefint by bracin' his backbone wid er bar of ralerolde irun, yer heah me!"

"I didn't mean no harm, sho'!" whined the darky in the ladder.

"I don't speck you did, but den yo' mouf 'pears to be sot on moughty loose hinges. Dis town hez got sartin rules ob ettikett, de frunt one ob whum are dat yung niggers and furrin mokes mus' keep order when de ole folks is passin' by!"

"I'll do dat, sartin—you see ef I don't!"

"I kno's dat yer will, kase I'm gwine to keep you in min'. Whenever I heahs dat some nigger wid jaws on him like de side ob er 1864 habbersack, an' er nose like er burnt pine peg mauled in de groun' wid er fence rale, an' eyes on him like de knuckle bone ob er Texas steer, an' wool on his head like er black ram bo'n in er cuckle-burr patch—I'll know hits you; an' when I ketches up wid yer, I'll boun' yer tink Atlanta is sicherwated right in de middle of Yazoo City an' I is de haf-brudder of Gineral Barksdale wid er shotgun in bofe han's. Now go on an' sin no mo'—'dout you's reddy ter exode simultanter."

And the old man raised his foot and passed on contentedly.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Meteoric Rivers.

There are four or five of these masses, but that of August, which we encounter every year, and that of November every thirty-three years—the most astonishing of all—are the chief ones. The great November mass is supposed to have existed outside of the solar system till about the year 126, when it ran near enough Uranus to be dragged from its course by the attraction of that huge planet and set in motion round the sun. We have met it every third of a century since, but the records are very incomplete. It is estimated that it is now about 100,000 miles through and over 500,000,000 of miles long, so that the head is almost touching the earth's orbit while the tail is back between Jupiter and Uranus. Its length is so great that moving twenty-five or twenty-seven miles a second it takes two years to pass clear round the earth, and the consequence is that we have two meteoric displays in two successive years, in 1832 in Europe, in 1833 here, in 1866 in Europe and in 1867 here. The August ring is encountered every year, and spreads clear round its orbit, though it probably started in a lump, like the November body. If so it is an older body than that of November, the latter not having been subjected to the disjointing attraction of the sun long enough to be drawn out from a "lump" into a line. A comet is traveling at the head of each of these rings. In a few millions of years the November meteors will be stretched out into a complete ring all round their orbit, and then we shall run through it every year as we now do through those of August, and shall have no more such sights as that of 1833 or 1867, for the string will be too scattered to make them.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

DEPTH TO SOW WHEAT.—A great deal has been said first and last as to the depth at which to sow wheat, remarks the *Prairie Farmer*. Experiments have shown that upon ordinarily compact and moist soil, wheat germinates most promptly and produces the strongest plant when sown at a depth not exceeding one inch; from thence up to six inches it came more and more feebly.

THE Barcelona papers state that in the Ampurdan district landowners are daily receiving letters from brigands threatening them with assassination or incendiarism in default of paying considerable blackmail.

Natural Sleep.

The most perfect and refreshing—in a word, natural—sleep is that which combines the whole series in such healthy proportions as an orderly and active life will establish, by a constitutionally equal distribution of work, looking to the comparative powers of the several parts of the system, the opportunities for rest, the food supply, and the measure of strength each department of the mental and physical organism of the individual enjoys. This wise adaptation of work to the different energies, so that each shall lighten the task and contribute to the efficiency of the others, is a duty to self which every step forward in the march of intellect and the progress of civilization seems to make it increasingly difficult to discharge.

To sum up, sleep is a rhythmical function of life. It is performed by the nervous system either through a single center or by the several centers connected with various parts or organs of the body, from the supreme cerebral centers which control the immediate apparatus of intentional thought to the ganglia that regulate the work of the viscera. I believe the sympathetic system plays a conspicuous part in the production of the phen