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The Eaton Democrat.

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FRESH TOPICS.

CORTINA having been Cort, the next hing is to punish him.

INCENDIARISM has become so prevalent in London, Ont., that the English insurance companies doing business there have decided to withdraw their agencies. Fires are said to be of almost nightly occurrence.

BALTIMORE is excited over the marriage in that city of a scion of English nobility to a colored woman. The Baltimore papers set up the bridegroom as a direct descendant of the Plantagenet family of England, and that at one time he stood a first-rate chance of ascending the British throne.

THE permanent agency for the five civilized tribes has been finally located at Muskogee, Indian Territory, by Major Ingalls, United States Indian Agent. A building will be immediately erected, to cost $10,000, and a model farm in connection therewith will be laid out and put under cultivation to illustrate to the Indians how modern farming operations should be conducted.

THE Worcester *Spy* gratifies the people of Massachusetts with the announcement that they are more heavily taxed than the people of any other State in the Union. The State and municipal taxes for the current year amount to $17.10 for each each individual of the population, while each New Yorker pays only $11.06, and the fortunate dweller in the sparsely settled State of Texas only $1.37.

THE system of direct importation of foreign goods to interior cities is having its effect on the commerce of the port of New York. New York's imports of merchandise for the fiscal year ending with June 30 were $356,000,000, against $376,000,000 in 1874 and $413,000,000 in 1873. The exports of merchandise were $262,000,000, against $304,000,000 in 1874 and $270,000,000 in 1873. The total volume of trade has therefore decreased over $60,000,000 in one year.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE seems to have thought it necessary to dissipate the impression that this country was "a land of riflemen." It was only the day after the Dollymount contest that an Irish paper spoke of us as "a nation of forty millions, who are familiar with the rifle from their cradle;" and no doubt it was sincere in thinking that our infants went to Central Park with Remingtons slung to their backs for fear of Indians, and that hotel sojourners in New York could have for breakfast the buffalo they had shot about sunrise.

THE point to which gold has fallen, during the last few days, gives the Treasury officials at Washington more confidence in the practicability of enforcing the law for the substitution of silver for fractional currency. If gold can be long maintained at this point, they hold that greenbacks are worth as much as gold, and silver coin can be floated. The plan of the Treasury is, in the event that the gold premium shall warrant it, to put in circulation about October the very considerable amount of silver coin already on hand, and which can easily be coined, and to keep it floating by the monthly coinages.

THE Illinois railroad companies have surrendered to the ticket scalpers, the melancholy conclusion having been forced upon them that the law passed last winter to break up the scalpers' business was unconstitutional. The public are interested in this matter to a large extent, and they will not regret that the inalienable right to sell merchandise should receive this striking illustration. At the same time they will as heartily rejoice at the punishment of any ticket-scalper who shall purchase stolen tickets as they would in the case of the keeper of any common fence-house.

LAST spring Prof. Riley, of Missouri, one of the most skillful entomologists in the world, studied the physiology and habits of the locust, observed the nature of its parasitic foes, and then predicted that most of the grasshoppers would perish long before harvest, and that the survivors would emigrate to some distant field. The prediction has been fully verified. The locusts that survived the climate and the attacks of the insect world took wing and vanished from all the counties where they had found foothold, "toward the Rocky Mountains" through the Montana wind-gap and to the northwest passage, perhaps. He may attack the Alaskan banana crop, but it is hoped that h will whet his beak against the volatile iceberg of the north, and become another victim to Arctic exploration. He will doubtless be followed with mingled gratitude and solicitude by all the inhabitants of the State.

PROF. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, in his "Statistical Atlas of the United States," just published, gives an interesting picture of the way in which the center of population has shifted since 1790. It was then near Washington. In 1800 it had moved a few miles west, and the merest trifle to the south. By 1810, its westward way had been deflected a little more toward the south. In 1820, it had shifted a great distance to the west. In 1830, it was nearly in the longitude of Pittsburg, and at the most southern point it has ever touched. Since then, it has gradually tended to the northwest. It crossed Mason and Dixon's line between 1850 and 1860. In 1870, it was in Ohio, about south of Columbus and east of Cincinnati. It was then 4 min. 6 sec. farther south and 7 deg. 24 min. 5 sec. farther west than in 1790. It will be due in Chicago about 1900.

OHIO NEWS.

MISS MARY BOSSON, an elderly lady, was burned to death at Troy, last week, while kindling a fire with coal oil.

AT Cincinnati, from June 1 to July 21, rain fell on 29 days, the aggregate fall during that period being 10 inches.

RAILWAY mail service has been ordered from Athens to Parkersburg, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, 26 miles.

MECHANICSBURG, a prosperous village, eighteen miles north of Springfield, was visited last week by a disastrous conflagration. Nine business houses, all frame buildings, were destroyed, involving a loss of over $20,000, with only $1,000 insurance.

THE trustees of the Northern Ohio Hospital for the Insane have concluded their investigation into the charges made against Dr. Slusser, the superintendent, by disaffected employes. They find the charges unfounded and not sustained by the evidence. Dr. Slusser has tendered his resignation.

ON Thursday night of last week John Bennett called at the store of Hugh Sweeney, six miles from Ironton. After rousing the latter up and drinking a glass of beer with him, he drew a revolver and shot him three times, twice in the head and once in the hip. The supposed object was robbery.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred at Newark, recently, while preparing to test a new fire extinguisher. A building erected for the test prematurely took fire and exploded, terribly burning Mayor Winegardner, and other prominent citizens, twenty or more in all, several of whom will probably die.

THE latest attempt to close Corbin's saloon, in Westerville, occurred on Saturday night of last week, when the front of the building was made fragrant by a lot of ancient hens' eggs. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Corbin for violating the ordinance recently passed by the village Council regulating saloons. Corbin says he will run his place until the law shuts him up.

MUNICIPAL reform is the order in Cincinnati just now. A number of prominent citizens have commenced court proceedings for the impeachment of Mayor Johnston for misfeasance and malfeasance in office, it being charged, among other things, that he employed the police force to assist in securing his re-election last spring, and used the public money for the same purpose.

THE Cincinnati papers announce the death of the donkey which, several months ago, achieved the honor, in a dubious sort of a way, of coming off victor in a fight with a savage lioness which broke her cage. In the battle the lioness was not much hurt, but the donkey was terribly lacerated, and died of the wounds received in that contest.

A CLEVELAND street inspector, Zeimer by name, had the temerity to attack a newspaper man (Cowles, editor of the *Leader*) for criticising his official shortcomings, and, as usual in such cases, came off second best. Zeimer invaded the *Leader* sanctum, drew a revolver, and, while in the act of cocking it, Cowles seized an iron cane and dealt him a heavy blow over the head, doubling up the cane and taking the fight out of Zeimer, who was arrested, taken to the police station, and put under bonds of $1,000 for assault with intent to kill.

TWENTY-TWO persons, of whom sixteen were boys, were badly burned in the explosion at Newark,, and twenty-seven persons, of whom eighteen were boys, were slightly burned. Willie Fry, a boy whose hands were badly burned, died to-night of his injuries. This is the only death that has occurred. The accident was caused by the too free use of the inflammable fluid that was used in saturating the building, for testing the fire extinguisher. The fluid ran from the building into the street, where it was accidently ignited and the flames spread so rapidly that the crowd was overwhelmed by them.

OHIO postoffice matters: *Established*—Beebe, Athens county, Blanford Cook, Postmaster; Clermontville, Clermont county, George H. Fridman, Postmaster; Gurneyville, Clinton county, Benjamin F. James, Postmaster; Mark Center, Defiance county, Mrs. Marietta Kyle, Postmaster; White City, Defiance county, Samuel D. Snyder, Postmaster. *Postmasters Appointed* — Dyson's, Guernsey county, A. C. Flanagan; Five-Mile, Brown county, Washington Hair; Havana, Huron county, F. Van Horn; Liverpool, Medina county, William E. Parmelee; Webster, Darke county, William Reck.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Mount Joy, gives the following incident, which shows how a young girl had her nose clipped off because she had too much spunk to dodge a pair of scissors: "A most singular accident occurred on Friday. A young lady and gentleman were amusing themselves with a pair of scissors, when the young man threatened to cut her nose off, thinking of course that she would draw her head back when he would snap the scissors at her; but she wasn't to be scared or dared, and stood her ground, and the consequence was that he cut the end of her nose almost off. Dr. W. Ziegler fastened the nose on again, and thinks it will grow fast. I trust they will find less dangerous playthings in the future."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

Ingleside, a well-known summer resort near Holyoke, Mass., has been totally swept out of existence by fire.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, a fool named Conor playfully pointed a gun at his young wife and pulled the trigger. He thought it was empty, but it wasn't, and Conor is now a widower.

A locomotive boiler exploded the other day at Port Jervis, N. Y., with frightful effect. Three men were killed outright—the body of one of them, the engineer, being blown a distance of over a thousand feet, where it lodged i a tree.

A large amount of spurious five-cent nickel coin has been placed in circulation by a Brooklyn gang of counterfeiters.

A Syracuse, (N. Y.) dispatch announces the death of Celia Burleigh, the woman's rights advocate.

A New York telegram announces the suspension of the old and prominent banking and brokerage firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The failure was caused by heavy advances made on stocks and cotton account. The liabilities of the firm are between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 The news of the failure produced the wildest excitement in Wall street. Baring Brothers, of London, are heavy losers. Americans traveling in Europe will also suffer largely by the failure. For a time it was feared that the collapse of this great house was but the beginning of a great financial crash, but an exposition of the causes that led to the suspension showed that these fears were unfounded.

The Commercial Warehouse Company, of New York, has suspended. Liabilities estimated at $1,500,000. The stock of the company is owned principally in Cuba.

J. B. Ford & Co., publishers (not proprietors) of the *Christian Union* and "The Life of Christ," are greatly embarrassed, and their suspension is looked for.

The Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, N. J., which lost $160,000 by the Jay Cooke failure, loses $100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The West.

News has been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters in Chicago that 500 Ponca Indians have abandoned their reservation. It is also reported that Spotted Tail, with 260 Sioux warriors, had left his reservation with the intention of visiting the Ponca Agency and massacring first the whites on the reservation and then the Poncas.

Kansas will have no State fair this year, because no city can afford a sufficient subsidy.

John Garretty, a Peoria pedestrian, succeeded the other day in walking seven miles in 57¼ minutes.

How's circus was sadly demoralized by a tornado at La Crosse, Wis., a few nights ago.

A prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, while working in a quarry, was sunstruck, and it is said that while in that condition, Sergeant Hogan, in command of the gang, commenced to beat him, and inflicted injuries from the effects of which he died soon after.

A report comes from the Black Hills, by way of Fort Laramie, that new and richer gold fields have been discovered about thirty-five miles northeast of Harney's Peak, and that all the miners in the Hills, about eight hundred, were rushing pell-mell for the new diggings. It is reported that nuggets have been found worth $1 and upward.

Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., has rendered a decision to the effect that the bondsmen of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, are liable for the full amount of the claim of the city against Gage—a little less than a million dollars.

A mixed train on the Northern Pacific railroad, consisting of twenty-two cars, recently went through a bridge across the Mississippi river at Brainerd, Minn., killing five persons. The bridge is about eighty feet high.

A freight train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad went through a trestle orty feet high, near Cloverdale, Ind., on Thursday, killing the engineer, conductor, and head brakeman. The fireman had one leg and one arm broken.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., states that report has reached there that Col. Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, and candidate for re-election to that position, had been assassinated near Fort Gibson, by a party of Downing men, his political opponents. Col. Boudinot, who was in the Territory, is said to have fled north.

The report that Chief Ross, of the Cherokee Nation, had been assassinated, is denied.

The South.

Legal proceedings have been commenced in New Orleans against State Auditor Clinton, Treasurer Dubuclet, Secretary of State Deslonde, and Speaker Lowell. The charge is misdemeanor in office, for funding warrants to a large amount representing an illegal claim against the State of Louisiana.

A man named Johnson, with his wife and five children, attempted to ford the Coosawattee river, near Atlanta, Ga., a few days since, but their wagon got into deep water, and all the children were drowned.

A war of races has broken out in East Feliciana parish, La. A bad feeling has existed between the whites and blacks in that parish for some months, which threatens to break out into open hostilities.

The St. Louis delegates to the Missouri Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jefferson City, have finally decided to recommend a plan for the complete division and separation of the city and county of St. Louis. The city is to sustain the same relation toward the State as a county, and to become the owner of all penal and charitable institutions and public buildings within the extended limits, and to assume the entire indebtedness of the county; the county is to organize as a new county, and the county seat is to be selected by a majority vote of the people of the county.

Washington.

Secretary Fish has received information that an association of counterfeiters, with their headquarters at Barcelona, Spain, are preparing to issue in this city $12,000,000 in counterfeit notes of the Bank of England and Bank of France.

The President has appointed ex-Gov. Wells, of Virginia, to succeed Fisher as Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Watts, of the Agricultural Department, in an interview with a correspondent the other day, stated that the late reports concerning the harvest of fall wheat justified him in saying that doubtless 75 per cent. of a full crop would be realized, when 65 per cent. has really been anticipated. He thinks the spring crop will prove a full one. He is not confident about a flush market making low prices. He says that he has often seen the contrary, where wheat would advance very steadily upon a flush market. He says the scanty harvests in France, Germany, and England this year will do much to keep up a good price for our home wheat.

A curious story has been raked up among the old accounts in the War Department, showing how a clerical error had a tragic result. An officer during the war was wrongfully charged with a defalcation amounting to $1,600, and, being unable to readily demonstrate his innocence, he committed suicide.

There has been a small steal in the Treasury Department—only a thousand dollars—but it occurred among the girls who are engaged in counting the packages sent for redemption by the banks, and has consequently created a good deal of a flutter.

Avery, the indicted Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, has been dismissed.

James Gillfillan succeeds Avery as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

The late defalcation in the Treasury Department, attributed to theft by some of the female employes, has been found to be a mistake, and the missing $1,000 turns up all right.

Additional reports have been received by the War Department from prominent army officers complaining of gross frauds upon Indians by their agents.

Avery, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department was arrested at Washington the other day, and required to give bail for his appearance before the St. Louis Criminal Court.

The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,270,590 additional national bank circulation, for the month ending July 28, 80 per cent. of which is to be retired in legal tender notes, making the whole amount of legal tender notes retired since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $7,244,802.

Bishop Ames declines to serve on the Sioux Indian Commission.

General.

A cable telegram announces the stranding, on the English coast, of the steamer Abbotsford, of the American line, Philadelphia. All the passengers and a portion of the cargo were saved.

It is now highly probable that a stop will be put to the cattle-stealing operations of Mexican bandits. The United States government has purchased the steamer Planter, which draws only four feet of water, and is arming and manning her for service on the Rio Grande. Other steamers of a similar character will be purchased and fitted out for the same purpose.

Four millions of silver, it is stated by a Washington telegram, will be coined at the several mints before the close of August, and the Treasury Department promises that hard money shall shortly take the place of bank notes and greenbacks.

A London telegram announces the death, at the age of 64 years, of Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine.

The Postmaster-General has decided to put on a fast mail train between Chicago and New York. It is the intention to make the run between the two cities in twenty-four hours, a gain of twelve hours over the present time.

The excitement occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been succeeded by a quiet feeling, and there is no reason to expect other important suspensions on their account.

Political.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on the 28th ult. John S. Pillsbury was nominated for Governor, and J. B. Wakefield for Lieutenant-Governor. The financial plank of the platform reads: "That on the present questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments."

Foreign.

Count Dzembeck, his mother and a chambermaid, have been arrested at Landeck in the district of Breslau, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Frederick William.

The loss by the floods in the south of France is officially stated at $15,000,000.

Meetings are being held in England to indorse the course of Plimsoll, the agitator, in denouncing the government.

And now comes the news of the failure of the crops in many districts of Portugal, caused by drought. The cattle are dying of hunger, and famine is threatened.

The reported plot to assassinate the Crown Prince of Germany was a hoax.

The English ship Stuart, bound from London to Bombay, has been lost at sea. Thirty-eight of the crew perished.

One hundred and fifty-six out of the 162 cotton mills in Oldham, England, are closed on account of a strike of the operatives, and in Ashton fifty mills are closed and 8,000 operatives idle.

The Russian wheat crop promises a good average.

Grant's cotton-mills at Glasgow, Scotland, were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $2,500,000.

Thirty-one cotton-mills have closed at Dundee, Scotland, and 12,000 persons are out of employment.

Reports from Canada are to the effect that the crop prospects are favorable. Fall wheat is below the average, while spring wheat is better than usual. Oats, barley, and potatoes promises an abudant yield.

Dispatches from London and Liverpool report that there has been no appreciable effect on the general market in those cities occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Mr. Plimsoll having read an apology in the English Parliament for his previous unjust remarks, he was discharged without reprimand.

Large meetings of workingmen have been held in England to protest against the proposed grant of £142,000 to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

In Switzerland the Gothard tunnel workmen, numbering 2,200, united in a strike and riotous proceedings. The government troops dispersed them, after killing two and wounding many more.

A large body of Carlist troops has been completely invested at the Spanish town of Seo de Urgel, and must eventually surrender.

GOLD IN ILLINOIS.

The Auriferous Metal Found in Gulches and Streams Near Decatur in Paying Quantities.

A telegram from Decatur, Ill., to the Chicago *Journal* says: A party of old miners yesterday visited the recently-discovered gold fields near this city, and after prospecting in different places along the stream, a pan of dirt was taken out of Dutch gulch, washed, and found to contain from twenty to thirty cents' worth of shining yellow metal. Some of the party not feeling satisfied, and fearing that a trick of some sort had been perpetrated, procured another pan of dirt, this time taking it off the top, which was washed and found to contain from three to four cents' worth. This last pan was pronounced by Captain Mason and Mr. Crow, who have followed mining in California, as being rich enough in gold to pay well for mining, either on a large or small scale.

The latest report to-day is that gold has been found on the land belonging to Dr. L. N. Bills, adjoining that of Mr. Kepler. A specimen found here was brought to the city to-day, and we learn that it stood the test applied to it. Further developments will be awaited with great interest. Mr. Kepler has refused $2,000 per acre for his eighty acres of land.

A GORY HORROR.

Opening Testimony in the Mountain Meadow Massacre Case—The Story of an Eye-Witness of that Cold-Blooded Slaughter—How the Emigrants Were Decoyed to their Destruction by a Flag of Truce—Men and Women, Young and Old, Shot Down Without Mercy—The Bodies Disinterred and Mangled by Wolves—Brigham Young, when Informed, Advises the Strictest Secrecy.

The Mountain Meadow massacre trial opened at Beaver, Utah, on Friday, July 23. The first witness for the prosecution was Robert Keyes. He came to Utah in October, 1857, through Mountain Meadows. Saw two piles of bodies of women and children, piled promiscuously, about sixty or seventy; the children from two months to twelve years old. The smaller were torn by wolves and crows. Some of the bodies were shot, some had their throats cut, some were stabbed. All were torn by wolves except one, a woman, a little way off, which appeared as if asleep. There was a ball-hole in the left side. They appeared as if the bodies had been dead fifteen days. Seven of us saw it. There was a pile of men's bodies further on; didn't go to see them. There was no clothing on the bodies, except the leg of one sock on a man. None of them were scalped.

The next witness called was Asahel Bennet: Was at the Meadows in December, 1857. Saw the bones there. It was a horrible sight. There were skeletons of women and children, curls, long tresses of hair dyed in blood. The children were 10 to 12 years old. Some of the skulls had the flesh died on. The bodies had been covered up, and the wolves had evidently dug them up.

Philip Klingen Smith, of San Bernardino, Cal., was next called: The prosecution entered a nolle prosequi as to himself. He lived in Cedar City in 1857. The Meadows were 45 miles south of Cedar, on the California road. He was at the massacre in September, 1857. Heard of the emigrants coming. People were forbidden to trade with them. me felt bad about it. Saw a few of them at Cedar. This was on Friday. Some swore, and Higbee fined them. They went on. Heard rumors of trouble on Sunday. It was the custom to have meetings of the President and Council, Bishop and Council, and High Council. I was a Bishop. The matter came up with a discussion as to their destruction. Haight, Higbee, Morrill, Allen, Willis, myself, and others were there. Some brethren opposed destruction. I did. Haight jumped up and broke up the meeting. I asked what would be the consequences of such an act. Then Haight got mad. The Indians were to destroy them. On Monday Higbee, Haight, White and I met and talked over the same subject again. I opposed their destruction. He (Haight) relented, and told White and I to go ahead and tell the people the emigrants should go through safe. We did so. On the road we met John D. Lee. Told him where and why we were going. He replied, "I have something to say about that matter." We passed the emigrants at Iron Springs the next morning; we passed them again as we came back. They had twenty or thirty wagons. There were over 100 people, old men and middle-aged, old women and middle-aged, youths and children. Near home we met Ira Allen. Allen. He said the emigrants' doom was sealed. The die was cast for destruction; that Lee has orders to take men, go out and intercept them, Allen to go on and counteract what we did. I went home. Three days after Haight sent for me, and said orders had come from the camp. They didn't get along, and wanted reinforcements; that he had been to Parowan and got further orders from Col. W. H. Dame to finish the massacre; to decoy out and spare only the small children, who could not tell the tale. I went off, and met Allen, our first runner, and others. Higbee came out and said: "You are ordered out, armed and equipped." So I went. Hopkins, Higbee, John Willis and Samuel Purdy went along. We had two baggage-wagons. We got to Hamblin's ranch in the night, three miles from the emigrants. There met Lee and others from the general camp, where the largest number of men were then found. The emigrants were not all killed. Lee called me out for consultation, one side. He told me the situation. The emigrants were strongly fortified, and there was no chance to get them out; that Higbee was ordered to decoy them out the best way he could. That was agreed to, and the command was given to John D. Lee to carry out the whole plan. They went to camp. Lee formed all the soldiers in a hollow square, and addressed them. They were all white men, about fifty in all. The Indians were in another camp. Saw there Slade and his son, Jim Pearce, probably his sons, too, all those from Cedar, and Bill Stewart and Levin Jacobs; think Dan McFarlane, too. Slade and I were outraged, but we said, "What can we do; we can't help ourselves." Just then the order to march was given. We had to go part in double file. Higbee had command of part of the men. It was the Nauvoo Legion, organized from tens up to hundreds. We marched in sight of the emigrants. Either Bateman or Lee went out with a white flag. The man from the emigrants met him. Lee and the man sat down on the grass and had a talk. Don't know what they talked. Lee went with the man into the intrenchments. After some hours they came out, and the emigrants came up, with their wounded in wagons ahead. The wounded were those hurt in the threedays' previous fight. They said the Mormons and Indians couldn't oust emigrants. Next came the women, next the men. As the emigrants came up, the men halted, and the women on foot, children, and the wounded went on ahead with John D. Lee. The soldiers had to be all ready to shoot at the word. I fired once. Don't know if I killed any one. The men were not all killed the first shot. Saw the women afterward dead, with their throats cut. I saw as I came up to them a man kill a young girl. The men were marched in double file first, then thrown in single file, with soldiers alongside. Heard the emigrants congratulating themselves on their safety from the Indians. At last John M. Higbee came and ordered my squad to fire. Lee, like the rest, had firearms.

Saw soldiers on horses to take on the wing those who ran. Saw a man run. Saw Bill Stewart on a horse go after and kill him. Saw one wounded man beg for his life. Higbee cut his throat. The man said "I would not do this to you, Higbee." He knew him. After I fired I was told to gather up the little children. As I went I saw a large woman running toward the men crying. "My husband, my husband!" A soldier shot her in the back, and she fell dead. As I went on I found the wagons with the wounded all out on the ground and their throats cut. Went on and found the children. Put them in a wagon and took them to Hamblin's house. Saw no more. The soldiers dispersed then. Two of the children were wounded, and one died at Hamblin's. I think I had to leave them there. Many of the soldiers were from counties south, whom I didn't know. Next day I and McCurdy and Willis took the children to Cedar City, leaving one at Pinto creek. On the road met a freight train of wagons with men living here in Beaver now. I went to old Mrs. Hopkins' and told her I had the children. She hustled round and got places for them. I took one girl baby home, and my wife suckled it. Afterward I gave it to Birkbeck, he having no children. They were well treated, I believe. I got good places for them where there were few children.

After several days, Haight sent me to Iron Springs, where the wagons, cattle and goods of the emigrants were, to get them and put them in the tithing-house. I was to brand the cattle, too. Found there John Wise, and Hunter, and Allen. I put the goods in the Church tithing-office cellar, left the wagons in front of the tithing-office, and branded the cattle with the Church brand, a cross. Lee was in the cellar with me, and saw the goods. Haight and Higbee told me a council had been held, and Lee deputized to go to President Brigham Young and report all the facts of the massacre. Lee went, and I followed to attend the conference Oct. 6, at Salt Lake City. Met Lee at Salt Lake, and asked if he had reported to Brigham Young. He said, "Yes, every particular." The same day, I, Lee and Charley Hopkins called on Brigham Young. He there, in presence of them, said: "You have charge of that property in the tithing office. Turn it over to John D. Lee. What you know of this say nothing of it. Don't talk of it, even among yourselves. When I came home I had to go to the Vagas lead mines to get ore. When I was gone Lee took the property, had an auction, and sold it off. So Haight and Higbee told me. Haight sold part of the property to Hooper, Utah's Congressional Delegate afterwards, for boots and shoes. There were Indians at the massacre. The hills were pretty full of them. They were deputized to kill the women.

During the time Klingen Smith was testifying, giving the horrible details of blood, the suspense was terribly painful.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A Man Topples Over the River Bank at Niagara Falls—Being Drunk, he Escapes with a Few Bruises.

The Buffalo *Express* says: "Wednesday evening a Frenchman named Albert Abattoy fell over the bank of the river at Niagara Falls, a distance of 140 feet, and, strange to say, escaped with but a few slight bruises. The accident occurred on the Canada side of the river, about 200 feet north of the new bridge. Abattoy, who hails from Kingston, Canada, was intoxicated at the time. He staggered over the bank, falling a clear distance of 80 feet, on to the rock below, and then rolling down 60 feet more toward the edge of the water. Thomas Conroy, the noted guide, accompanied by three or four others, as soon as they learned of the accident, rowed over from Prospect Park, expecting to find the unfortunate man a mangled mass of flesh and bones. Judge of their astonishment when, after a short search, they discovered him wedged in between some rocks, swearing as lively as any man in his position could, and suffering no perceptible injuries excepting a few slight bruises. Abattoy was placed in the boat and rowed over to the landing, where every preparation had been made for the appropriate reception of a corpse. The Frenchman, however, was not at all desirous of availing himself of the privileges, and on reaching the shore coolly informed the crowd that there "wasn't a d—d bone broken." Neither was the empty whisky-bottle which he had in his pocket. The fall was a terrible one, and it is nothing short of miraculous that the man was not killed instantly. At the same point where he fell over, a German musician met with a similar accident, two years ago, and was instantly killed. It was no doubt the quantity of whisky he had imbibed saved him. Had he been sober, there is scarcely a probability but that every spark of his life would have been crushed out of him by the terrible shock his system received. Abattoy was swaggering round on the Canada side of the Falls yesterday, as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. Persons intending to visit the Falls should make a note of his case and get dead drunk, so as to be fully provided for in case they should fall over the bank.

Lynch Law in Mississippi.

A Memphis (Tenn.) dispatch says: A young lady residing at Iuka, Miss., was brutally outraged and beaten at the depot while waiting for an escort at an early hour by a negro hack-driver named Lewis Thompson. During the struggle she bit him on the cheek which led to his capture last Monday. He was arraigned for trial, and yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The greatest excitement ensued upon the announcement of the verdict, as the lady was poor and unprotected, but highly esteemed by all the citizens. The excitement culminated last night in a party of disguised men going to the jail and taking Thompson down near the depot and hanging him. This morning the body was cut down by the Sheriff and interred.

American Fire Fighters.

The principal fire departments of American cities are as follows: New York, 38 engines, 690 men, 156 horses; Philadelphia, 27 engines, 404 men, 94 horses; Brooklyn, 26 engines, 171 men, 70 horses; St. Louis, 17 engines, 100 men, 64 horses; Chicago, 27 engines, 201 men, 87 horses; Baltimore, 18 engines, 238 men, 64 horses; Boston, 25 engines, 472 men, 69 horses; Cincinnati, 18 engines, 155 men, 80 horses; New Orleans, 19 engines, 200 men, 90 horses; San Francisco, 14 engines, 201 men, 45 horses; Cleveland, 11 engines, 112 men, 34 horses; Jersey City, 10 engines, 395 men, 45 horses; Richmond, Va., 4 engines, 93 men, 14 horses.

Forbidden.

Tobacco, now in such universal use throughout the East, has been the subject of the severest interdiction on the part of many former Sultans. More than one Turk has paid with his life for the luxury of smoking; and the ferocious Amurat IV. more than once made the head of the smoker fall with his pipe. Coffee, also, has had its not less sanguinary process of introduction at Constantinople, and has no less been honored by its fanatics and martyrs. So much for the thraldom of appetite.

GREAT SNAKES.

A Blind Man's Peril—Destruction of Rattle-Snakes in the Woods of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* at Shohola Station, Pa., sends that paper the following big snake story:

A blind man named Henry Orfendoff, a native of Wisconsin, and a man named John Depuy, from the western part of the State of Ohio, got off an Erie train at this place, and, crossing over into York State, stopped over night at Barryville. On the following morning they recrossed the river into Pennsylvania, and started for Shohola Falls, six miles northwest, at or near which place they had relatives residing. Depuy is a great trout fisherman, and, purchasing a fishing-rod and basket, the wo started on their way, Depuy havingt concluded to find Shohola Creek on theire way up. Leaving Shohola, they walked about a mile, when they roached the creek, and Depuy commenced fishing. He fished for about three miles, meeting with good success, when the two, coming to an open spot on the right bank of the stream, sat down to rest and lunch. While lunching, Depuy had his attention directed to a small ridge of rocks on the opposite side of the creek, by a peculiar rattling noise. He was satisfied that a rattlesnake den was not far distant, and calling his blind companion's attention to the fact, Depuy forded the stream. Reaching the opposite shore, he walked a few rods up the hill, when suddenly his attention was drawn to an old dried limb, upon which lay coiled a huge rattlesnake. He hallooed to his blind comrade to ascertain whether he was in hearing distance, and receiving an answer he returned and assisted him across the stream. Together the two walked to where Depuy had seen the snake, when Orfendoff sat down. Seeing a large stick, Depuy approached to within reaching distance, when he dealt the reptile a sudden blow, killing it instantly. No sooner had he killed the snake than Orfendoff called to him, saying that he felt something strange crawl over his feet. Depuy started to return to his comrade, when he observed a huge rattlesnake not more than ten feet distant from where the blind man sat, and another three feet away, coiled and ready to spring. Depuy struck at the furthest snake, but missed it, the snake escaping into the rocks. He requested Orfendoff to remain perfectly quiet, while he approached to within reaching distance and attacked the reptile. The snake drew back his head in time to escape the blow. Depuy again raised the stick, but before he could bring it down the snake struck the blind man, burying its fangs deep into the fleshy part of his right leg, just below the knee. As the snake was about to strike a second time, Depuy struck it a blow which killed it. He then examined his companion. The blood was oozing from the wound, and the limb began to swell rapidly. Having heard that fresh dirt immediately applied to a snake-bite was an almost certain cure, he secured some, and after repeated applications of this antidote the swelling began to disappear, and in about two hours the leg was reduced almost to its natural size, and the unfortunate man was able to slowly resume his journey. They took a different course, and met with no further mishap until they were about to ascend a small ledge of rocks near a swamp. Reaching the summit of the ledge, Depuy again heard the deadly rattle, and at the base of the hill he discovered many poisonous reptiles coiled upon stones and sticks. The snakes were of various sizes, from two and one-half to four and one-half feet in length. He set to work dispatching them, and in less than fifteen minutes he had killed forty-nine, the rest making their escape into the rocks and underbrush. It was now getting dark, and having nearly three miles to go, the two started on their way to the falls, which place they reached without any further adventures.

Four or five weeks ago, subsequent to the fires in the woods, several cows and a number of sheep, while pasturing in the woods, wandered into these dens and were bitten, one cow and three sheep dying from the bites. The surrounding neighborhood is quite thickly populated, and several persons have been bitten within the past few years.

An Infernal Town.

Theodore Hale has named his brimstone mine situated in Humboldt county "Inferno," and has located and laid out a town around it bearing the same classic appellation. The new town is supplied with numerous avenues, alleys, etc., with names corresponding with that of the town. For instance the stream near it is called "River Styx," the pass in the canyon is denominated "Hellgate;" the streets are known as Devil's avenue, Brimstone lane, Whisky alley, Imps' promenade, etc. The prominent places of resort are the "Robbers' Roost," "Murderers' Retreat," "Palace Inferno," and "Devils' Delight." There being no wood or coal to be had in the town, the fires are made entirely from brimstone or sulphur produced from the mines. The stream near the town, called Styx, is not a stream of water, as one might suppose, but of melted sulphur and liquid potash. Their bibulants are sulphur cocktails, brimstone punches, and potassium lemonades. We regret to state that the entire town of Inferno, at the sulphur mines, was destroyed by fire last Tuesday. The fire originated in Palace Inferno, which was built entirely of brimstone, like all the other buildings in the place. There being no water or Babcock fire-extinguishers in town, the burning element melted, and running along Devil's avenue and Imps' promenade, set fire to Murderers' Retreat, and from thence all over town, which was soon reduced to a veritable "lake of fire and brimstone."—*Humboldt (Nev.) Register.*

A Curious Will.

A man in Whitewater, Wis., has made a will in which occurs the following: "First I set apart a sufficient sum of money to pay any and all claims against my estate at the time of my death; also, enough to pay my funeral expenses, which shall be as follows: Let there be a coffin made of plain boards, no paint, no stain, no trimming, no box. Cover the coffin with plank laid crosswise the grave. Let no undertaker have any lot or part in my burial. I wish, if possible, to avoid this last swindle and extortion. I wish to be buried by friends. I desire and request that none of my kindred change their apparel in consequence of my death. I protest against this relic of barbarism, of having my remains conveyed to the church and placed on exhibition. I wish to be buried from my house. Let the religious services consist simply in reading from the scriptures and prayer; no sermon, no exhortation."

A CAT in Pittsburgh, Pa., has hatched out two chickens, and it is said that she scratches as carefully for them as any old hen.

THE LIGHTNING TRAIN.

With lungs of iron and wings of flame,
With nerves and sinews of quivering steel,
With ribs of brass and a giant's frame,
He spurns the earth with an angry heel.
Through the midnight black
His eyeballs glare
With a ghastly stare
On the startled track,
And he rends the sky with a scream of pain—
Oh, a monster grim is the lightning train!

The legend tells of a milk-white steed
That carried Mohammed from earth to heaven;
As swift as a flash of light her speed,
And jeweled feet to her feet were given:
Each leap was as far
As the eye has sight,