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The Eaton Democrat.

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EDITORIAL OLIO.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS has issued a report denying that the Russian soldiers committed any cruelties, and says that foreign correspondents and attaches can bear witness to the same effect. He admits the possibility of isolated and unpreventable acts of vengeance by Bulgarians. He charges the Turks with great barbarities, and particularly mentions the heap of Russian heads found in the Schipka Pass after the Turks had evacuated it.

IT is proposed next year to celebrate, at Penzance or Truro, in Cornwall, the centenary of the death of the Cornish language. According to general belief, the last person who could speak Cornu-British fluently died in 1778. It is recorded that she used the language chiefly for swearing purposes. The celebration will probably take the form of a congress of Celtic scholars, and it is expected that this reunion will be followed by the publication of a number of Cornish manuscripts.

THE cultivation of flax in the West is increasing, as it should. The Northwestern Flax Society report the average value of the crop per acre to be $27.08. The United States import annually $50,000,000 worth of flax, hemp, and jute. Improved processes are steadily diminishing the cost of harvesting, preparing, and manufacturing. Jute may be grown in the Southern States, hemp in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana further North flax is at home. The two latter are extensively grown already.

EUROPE is now importing a surprising quantity of American fruit—$2,500,000 worth within a year past, estimates the New York *Tribune*, to $600,000 worth the year before. Dried apples figure largely in this movement. This country has exported over 12,000,000 pounds of them since last June, as compared with 522,000 pounds the previous year. This new addition to the trade of the United States is due to invention, which has occupied itself of late with improved methods for drying and preserving and transporting fruit.

THOMAS PLACIDE, the well-known actor who recently killed himself, at New Orleans, on account of a cancer in the mouth, from which he was suffering, is reported to have brought on the disease by over indulgence in smoking. He was sixty-nine years old. In a farewell letter to a friend, he said: "I have been driven to the deed by the most agonizing tortures that man ever suffered—beyond human endurance." His father, mother, brother and two sisters (Mrs. Mann and Mrs. W. R. Blake were prominent members of the same profession.

MR. ALCOCK, who for twenty-five years has been making experiments with trees planted in the vicinity of his cotton mill, near Manchester, England, finds that the plane which does better than any other tree in London smoke will not grow at all in that of Lancashire; but, on the other hand, he has been very successful with the beech, sycamore, birch, wych elm, and Turkey oak, but the lime does best of all. Here is a hint for Pittsburg and Cincinnati. There is a society in Manchester called the Field Naturalists' and Archæologists' Society, which is urging the planting of trees in and about Cottonopolis.

MR. AMERICUS SYMMES, a citizen of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who has been much talked of by the press of America, has been corresponding with Captain Howgate. Mr. Symmes's notions as to another world are known to all. He believes that this earth is hollow and habitable within, and that, after sailing to a certain degree of north latitude, a ship then goes into the earth, where the other world exists. Mr. Symmes contributed five thousand dollars toward the expenses of the Howgate expedition to the North Pole, and thinks that perseverance will prove the Symmes theory true.

RECENTLY a gang of men working in the gravel pit on the Grand River Valley Railroad, two miles east of Nashville, exhumed the skeleton of a man. There is a suspicion that the remains are those of George Snyder, of Ohio, who mysteriously disappeared when the road was being built nine years ago. Snyder was a laborer in the employ of one Mitchell, who had the contract of grading the road from Hastings to Vermontville. One night while at work at or near the place where the skeleton was found, he remarked to a chum that he was going to draw his pay and quit work. He drew his pay and was never seen afterward.

SPECIMENS of silver ore recently taken from the Cerro de Pasco silver mines in Peru show that the submerged portion of the mountain is very rich, and a rough estimate shows that a body of ore will be exposed, by the new tunnel which Henry Meiggs is to build, worth from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000. These mines have lain under water for fifty years, and are scarcely known to the present generation, though they have been worked for over two hundred and fifty years. Peru has now discovered that a tunnel can be built which will drain the mountain completely, by draining off the lake from which the water in the mines comes, and she is so much in earnest about it that the first loads of the now submerged ore are expected to reach Lima in four months. It is predicted that within ten years more silver will be taken out than from the silver mines in Nevada.

A FRENCH engineer has proposed to established tramways with granite tracks in lieu of rails in Finisterre. He is of the opinion that this system is far preferable to the ordinary railroads. There alread exists a vast network of what are in truth tramways with granite rails, worked by horse traction in Northern Italy. In the streets of the principal towns, and sometimes on the roads, tracks of granite are laid in the highways. The surface of these tracks being flat and perfectly smooth, the wheels of the vehicles glide over them with the least possible friction. The conductor of each vehicle takes care to so guide it that the wheels always remain on the granite. The author of the project maintains that there is nothing to prevent the granite lines from being used by carriages driven by steam-power in like manner as though drawn by horses.

EFFECT ABROAD OF OUR RAILROAD STRIKES.

A cable telegram to the New York *Herald* says that extraordinary anxiety was felt in all circles concerning the disturbances in the United States. The suddenness, rapidity and general extent of the strikes were regarded as surprising and unexampled. The strikes have made a deeper and more painful impression on England than any event since the outbreak of the War of Secession in 1861. Neither the English people nor the newspapers have been able to form any clear theory as to the causes of the outbreak. The public find in London newspapers only cold statements, such as the location of the riot, the number of the people killed, and the value of the property destroyed. The newspapers have generally expressed the hope that the United States Government would succeed in suppressing the insurrection. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, thinks the corruption and mismanagement of the railroad managers have given to the employees the temptation and the opportunity. Whatever is the result of the Government's interference, the effect of the strike must be calamitous to American credit abroad.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that intense interest also prevailed in the German Capital regarding the great American railroad strike. Most of the papers contained daily leaders on the subject. The Socialist leaders were loud in their eulogies of the martyred Mollie Maguires, and to show their sympathy for the strikers opened subscriptions in their favor. Not much money was raised, however.

FUNERALS AS DISEASE FEEDERS.

The Board of Health of New York City declares a public or church funeral of any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles or whooping cough dangerous to the lives of such as may attend who have not had the disease, and requires the family to limit the attendance to as few as possible, and to prevent the presence, so far as they are able, of those who have not had the disease of which deceased person died, and to disinfect the room in which deceased person was and the body of deceased person and the clothing and bedding used during the sickness. The Board also advises the use of sealed wooden or metallic coffins when the family can afford the expense.

There is good reason to believe that disease is occasionally disseminated through the medium of funerals. We have at least one fairly authenticated instance in this country of diphtheria being diffused broadcast through the crowding incident, occasionally, to the last ceremony. Fortunately this question is beginning to receive much attention, and several cases have been reported of late, where the transmission of the disease from the corpse seemed highly probable. The Suffolk District Medical Society sent out four hundred circulars to medical practitioners, with a view to ascertain the opinion of the profession on the alleged danger of permitting public funerals of persons who had died from diphtheria. Two hundred and thirty-nine answers were received; of these one hundred and forty-three writers express a belief in the possible danger of contagion at funerals; seventeen believe that there is danger from funerals in the houses of the dead, but none in churches; twenty-nine fancy that in the present state of knowledge there is no justification in prohibiting public funerals, and eight record circumstances which occurred in their own experience confirmatory of the proposition that peril may ensue; but the testimony these latter advance is not quite satisfactory. The society, after due consideration, recommend that funerals at the houses of those who have died of diphtheria should be private, owing to possible exposure to the poison of the disease.

The Credit Business.

After having inspected a pile of calico in one of the Woodward Avenue stores yesterday, a somewhat rusty looking man blandly remarked to the clerk before him:

"Credit must be given me——"

"No, sir—we don't trust," was the reply.

"I was going to remark that credit must be given me for——"

"We couldn't do it, sir. The rule applies to every one."

"Couldn't do what?" asked the man.

"Couldn't give you credit."

"You are very uncivil, sir, very; but yet I will say before I go out of here that credit must be given me for being honest and impartial, when I say that I never saw three hitching-posts look nicer than them out there. That's all, sir, and I wish I hadn't said that much."

LITCHFIELD (VA.) *Enquirer:* A genius in this vicinity has contrived a method of ridding the farmers of one of their worst pests, the woodchuck. The modus operandi is this: A medium-size turtle is selected, a few indentations are made in his shell, into which a little kerosene is poured, and a string is tied to his tail. The turtle is then placed at the mouth of a hole where a wood-chuck is known to live, and the kerosene is fired. It does the farmer's heart good to see how soon the "ground hog" makes his appearance, to be dispatched by a few blows of the stalwart Matt's bludgeon. I am credibly informed that he bagged six woodchucks the other day in two hours, and the beauty of the invention is that the turtle seems to like it.

Violence Among the Strikers—Troops Attacked and Blood Spilled.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

JULY 24, 3 a. m.—The situation can not be said to have improved. Late dispatches show that the strike is extending hourly, and is threatening a general interruption of railway traffic. Ten tons of United States mails are already on side tracks at different points, waiting the pleasure of the strikers. The movement of freight on half of the important roads in the West has ceased entirely and on some lines passenger trains are taken off.

But few attempts at compromise are reported. President Devereaux, of the C., C., C. & I. Road, has notified his employees that on August 1st their wages will be restored to the rates paid before the ten per cent cut, and that this arrangement shall be permanent. The Louisville Short Line has also, by action of Chancellor Bruce, receded from its late reduction.

On the other hand, Colonel Scott, of the Pennsylvania, and President Jewett, of the Erie road, declare that on no consideration will their companies yield to the demands of the strikers. They announce directly to the men that they will hold out, though not a wheel should turn on their roads. There is, therefore, no hope of compromise on the great through lines.

The situation in Pittsburg is less serious. All classes of citizens are uniting in an effort to save property from pillage and fire, the strikers themselves being disposed to assist. At other points the same moderation is not shown. Mill employees, miners, factory operatives and other classes of workmen are being interfered with, and, in some cases, have been forced to quit work.

At Harrisburg, Pa., the militia called out to preserve order, became panic-stricken, and surrendered their arms. The mob then hemmed in the prisoners, and, amid cheers, marched them through the main street of the city, the captors carrying the arms of their prisoners.

Governor Hartranft has been in Cheynne, but is on his way to Harrisburg.

There were collisions between the militia and the mobs at several places during the day and night. At Reading, Pa., a volley from the troops killed four and wounded several in the crowd. At this place night trains were prevented from leaving the depot, and several hundred persons commenced the obstruction of the tracks of the Lebanon Valley Railroad leading to Harrisburg. The cabooses were set on fire, and an alarm of fire having been struck, the entire Fire Department responded. The firemen were prevented, however, by the crowd from extinguishing the flames. Attention having been diverted to the burning cars, the work of destruction was continued. At other points along the road they were tearing up the tracks, turning and blocking switches, and burning freight cars. A train of freight cars on the main line on the Second Street crossing was set on fire, and five cars were totally consumed. The Lebanon Valley Railroad Bridge, a magnificent structure, across the Schuylkill, costing over $150,000, was fired at the west end shortly before midnight, and totally destroyed. At 1:35 a. m. all the spans had fallen into the river. The object in destroying the bridge is believed to have been to prevent the passage of troops through Reading to Harrisburg and points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At Buffalo, the militia were worsted in the fight. The request of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for Federal assistance has been complied with in a proclamation by the President, and troops will be forwarded.

The strike on the O. & M. road has introduced the elements of disturbance into Cincinnati. No trains were run last night, but the mob which surrounded the depot found work to do at a late hour in an attempt to fire the bridge over Mill Creek. A meeting of workingmen is called for seven o'clock this morning.

The most important feature of to-day's news is the announcement of the beginning of a strike on the New York Central, which threatens to become general. The men want the wages that were paid before June 1st, and, if terms cannot be agreed upon, the last line of communication between the East and West will be in the hands of the strikers.

At Newark, Ohio, matters are quiet, but it is reported that a party of miners from Shawnee are on their way to the place to join the railroad men.

At Columbus the mob hold pretty complete sway, closing up rolling mills, machine shops, and factories and raiding private establishment.

At East St. Louis all is reported quiet. The strikers, however, have possession of the roads. Mayor Bowman, in behalf of the strikers, had interviews with the Superintendents and other officers of the several roads involved in the strike yesterday looking to a compromise or settlement of the difficulty.

At Washington, D. C., the authorities have been very active throughout the day in ascertaining the most effective means at the control of the government for guarding its property, especially its military stores. The orders given have been so far executed that no anxiety is felt in regard to this matter. There was some uneasiness in the early part of the day, over the situation of the St. Louis Arsenal, but it is supposed that the movement ordered from Fort Leavenworth, will remove all reason for apprehension in that quarter, even should trouble break out in St. Louis. This, however, is not now expected. The entire force of marines and seamen on the coast has been utilized, and quite a force arrived yesterday, both at Baltimore and Washington. A strong detachment was forwarded from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Several of the iron-clads lying at Fortress Monroe have been ordered into commission.

July 24.—At West Philadelphia all the passenger trains are moving regularly on the main line and the New York division, and the company claim to have re-established the freight traffic between Philadelphia and New York.

The Philadelphia and Erie train men struck at Sunbury, Pa., last night. This morning they compelled the shop hands and machinists to strike. The excitement is great, but thus far no overt act has been committed. The Grand Army of the Republic of Philadelphia has taken steps to organize for the purpose of rendering assistance in suppressing the railroad troubles.

The strike has extended to all the important cities of the United States, including New York, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Troy, Buffalo, Syracuse, Hornellsville, Morristown, Trenton, Mauch Chunk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Reading, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Riots have prevailed more or less, in all these cities, and mob-rule prevails, the military which has been called out seeming to be of no avail in the suppression of the rioters.

At Louisville, to-night, there was a large meeting of workingmen. About fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, they broke up, when all the boys, negroes, and rowdies formed in the street and started for the Nashville Depot yelling and whooping, and breaking the windows and glass doors of every store and house on their route, and firing pistols, and threatening to burn the houses of citizens. At the depot they were met by one company of militia and about one hundred extra police armed with muskets and pistols, who fired into them. This had the effect of dispersing them. There was no one hurt above getting knocked on the head with bowlders, although some of them returned the fire.

In Cincinnati, there is a shameful submission to the mob. The passenger trains were prevented from leaving the city, the mob taking possession of the locomotives, and driving away the engineers and firemen.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Cabinet session to-day lasted until after two o'clock. The discussion was mostly railroad troubles. Telegrams from military commanders showed the condition of affairs. General Schofield says that quiet prevails in Philadelphia, and General Hancock is fully able to suppress any disorder there.

Telegrams from Chicago and other points West showed the state of affairs there, and the Secretary of War explained the movements of troops. A regiment of infantry will be ordered west from the Department of the South to strengthen the Federal forces in that section.

The President and Cabinet feel confident that the Government is fully ably to suppress the disorder with the troops now available, and the prompt action of the Secretaries of War and the Navy in disposing of the United States forces quietly, so as to aid the civil authorities, met the approval of all.

JULY 25.—At Chicago, a large and riotous meeting on Market Street was dispersed by the police and military by force of arms. Speeches from several stands were being made, some of which were of the most incendiary nature. The crowd was ordered to disperse, but refused, when the military fired a volley of blank cartridges, which had the effect of scattering the mob for a time, but they soon collected, and again were driven off, but not until after several of the roughs had been severely beaten. The mob, during the day, visited various work-shops, compelling the men to quit work. At four o'clock in the afternoon a portion of the United States troops from the Indian country arrived, and as they marched through the streets to their quarters were followed by an admiring crowd and heartily applauded by the citizens.

To-day the strike extended to Champaign Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., Detroit, Mich., Toledo and Sandusky, Ohio, not only among railroad men, but workingmen of other classes. St. Louis, Chicago, and Louisville were the scene of riotous disturbers. The citizens of Louisville shut up their places mostly, formed a vigilance committee with arms, and have made preparation to suppress all outrages and violence.

A strike is reported on the Texas Pacific all along the line. The shops at Marshall were closed yesterday at noon, and no freight trains have passed over the road since then.

At Cincinnati passenger trains are running.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Noon.—In accordance with orders sent last night, all troops in the South, except in the Department of Texas, are on their way north. The force includes twelve batteries of artillery. Only sufficient guards are left at any point to take care of the government property. The troops bring with them such a supply of ammunition as to make them quite independent of any interference with transportation supplies along Northern roads. General Jeff. C. Davis has arrived with his regiment at St. Louis, and marched through the streets to the barracks unmolested. The Cabinet is in session. Numerous requests from all sections of the North continue to pour in on the President asking him to call for volunteers.

JULY 27.—At Chicago, up to the latest hour to-night, all is quiet and there is no prospect of any renewal of hostilities. The mob has not made its appearance, and despite the active scourings of the prairie beyond the city by the military, not a vestige of yesterday's rabble can be found. A history of the day's work would be comprised in the tale of the harmless evolutions of the cavalry and police. Not a head has been broken and not over a dozen shots fired, and they at random without effect. The mob, as a mob, has melted away. Its component parts are missing.

Throughout the country generally, there is a partial resumption of business by the railroads, and steps are being taken that are likely to raise the blockade of freight generally within a few days. The New York Central is open its entire length, but on the Lake Shore Road the situation remains unchanged. The engineers refuse to run freight trains with green hands, and the embargo continues. On the Erie Road freight and passenger trains are running as usual. The strikers are still in possession of the Pennsylvania Road, and both sides are unyielding. The engineers declare they will not return to work until their former wages are restored. Governor Hartranft is hurrying the entire militia of the State into Pittsburg, and a few hours will determine which side is master of the situation. Freight trains will be started to-day or to-morrow.

The effort to restore the supremacy of law in some of the Western cities has been attended with bloody results. But law is restored, and the mobs are dispersed. The result of Thursday's riot in Chicago was from fifteen to twenty killed or fatally wounded and a larger number more or less injured. Regular soldiers, with loaded artillery, are now stationed at the most dangerous points, and whenever a mob collects it is promptly dispersed by the police.

In St. Louis Mayor Overstolz proclaims his ability and readiness to protect laboring men of all classes who wish to resume their lawful occupation.

In the Pennsylvania mining districts a deplorable state of affairs exists. All work is suspended along the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The mines are rapidly flooded, and the short-sighted miners threaten with death any man who attempts to work the pumps. The prospects are that they will succeed in depriving themselves and everybody else of employment in that region for a year to come. The workmen in other mines are demanding an increase of 25 per cent. in wages, and fresh strikes are adding thousands to the lists of the idle.

JULY 26.—At Toledo, the citizens having organized for public defense, to-day about twenty ringleaders of a mob were arrested and lodged in jail. No further trouble is adticipated.

At Evansville, the employees of the Southeastern Road had a meeting, last night, and fixed the wages they will demand. They also issued an order stopping all freight trains on the road, after midnight, and cautioned employees not to interfere with the mail, express or passenger trains; also prohibiting any movement of freight trains in the yard.

At St. Louis the morning opened with much excitement and apprehension on the part of all classes of citizens, but up to a late hour nothing has been done on the part of the strikers or their allies to create positive alarm. A number of manufacturing establishments were closed last night by the strikers, including a number of flouring mills. At the four Courts there is great activity in enrolling members of the citizens' guard, and in organizing forces to resist the mob, and put down riotous proceedings. The Sheriff has already about two thousand men in his posse, and those in authority claim that the citizens' guard numbers ten thousand and increasing rapidly.

At Indianapolis, Governor Williams has issued a proclamation, commanding the enforcement of law, and calling on the Sheriffs to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and property that business may be resumed, and upon citizens to aid them. Great indignation is felt at the remissness of the authorities, who seem to have been panic stricken, and to have thought their only duty was to keep the mob from burning and murdering. If public sentiment grows as it is now doing the blockade here will be broken within thirty-six hours. Passenger trains left this morning on several roads.

There are decided signs of improvement in the disposition of strikers on several of the roads to resume work. At Hornellsville, on the Erie road, the men have resumed at the uniform reduction of ten per cent., no strikers to be discharged, and no arrests to be made except for dangerous criminal offenses.

Chicago has been to-day the scene of the most violence. The mob gathered at the viaduct, corner of Halstead and Sixteenth Street, and were several times dispersed by the police, but gathered again. At length the regulars were called out, and left with artillery for the scene of riot, and fired grape and canister into the crowd. Fifteen are reported killed; the number of wounded is not given. At midnight the mob had been dispersed, and the citizens were thought to be masters of the situation.

At San Francisco, the authorities found it necessary to organize a vigilance committee of citizens to repress disorder. Three thousand were under arms. Though great trouble had occured during the day and night before, incendiary speeches having been made by strikers, and railroad property set on fire by incendiaries, at the latest hour to-day all is reported quiet, and it is thought that the orderly citizens have obtained control.

Great riots are reported in the Pennsylvania mining regions. It is reported that the miners are flooding the mines at Scranton. If allowed to become flooded, it will take a year to prepare them for work again.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day at the call of the Mayor, and will meet twice daily till further notice. Citizens are organizing for protection.

JULY 29.—It is reported that all the engineers on the Vandalia road struck at 6 o'clock last night.

All trains on the Illinois Central and the other roads of this company are running regularly.

All trains on the Ohio and Mississippi road will have the protection of Federal officers and soldiers till the troubles are ended.

The scare is over at St. Louis, and the panic has subsided. Many of the citizen militia companies were disbanded last night.

Engineers of the Pennsylvania road threaten further delay. At a meeting last night every engineer but one favored continuing on a strike.

The number of troops at Pittsburg is four thousand, of which five hundred and thirty are regulars, with forty-seven officers, in command of Colonel John Hamilton.

Governor Hartranft, with a strong militia force, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday. He expressed a determination to raise the blockade on all the Pennsylvania roads at once.

The Chicago and Alton and the Vandalia roads attempted to send out freight trains yesterday, but were prevented by the strikers. The United States troops did not interfere in the matter.

Two or three trains were stopped temporarily at Columbus, Ohio, and for a time trouble was imminent. A few shots were exchanged between the mob and militia, but nobody hurt.

Governor Collum, of Illinois, arrived in East St. Louis yesterday morning, and has been looking over the situation. He says the blockade must be raised, if it takes ten thousand soldiers to accomplish it.

The strikers on the St. Louis and Southeastern road at Nashville still hold out. They meet to-morrow, and will draft a petition to Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court, presenting their grievance, and asking for their wages to be restored to what they were before the June reduction.

The striking men on the Canada Southern Railroad have resumed work on the Canada Division, and all trains are moving as usual. Passenger trains from Buffalo and from Detroit left on their usual time Saturday evening. General Manager Muir telegraphs to General Passenger Agent Snow that the strikers abandoned all their claims, and have gone to work unconditionally.

The Ohio Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention at Columbus, Ohio, nominated R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, for Governor, on the sixth ballot. J. B. Fitch, of Cuyahoga, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, by acclamation. The other State officers nominated were: Judge of Supreme Court, J. W. Okey, of Monroe; Clerk of Supreme Court. Richard J. Fanning, the present deputy; Attorney-General, Isaiah Pillars, of Allen; State Treasurer, Anthony Howells, of Stark; School Commissioner, James R. Burns, of Belmont; Member Board of Public Works, Martin Schilder, of Ross.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"The Democratic party of Ohio, in State convention assembled, renews its pledge of devotion to the Union and the Constitution, with all its amendments. It declares essential to the preservation of free government the faithful adherence to the following principles: Strict adherence to the Constitution; home rule; the supremacy of the civil over the military power; the separation of Church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; the liberty of individual actions, unvexed by sumptuary laws; the absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; the preservation of the public lands to the use of actual settlers; the maintenance and perfecting of the common school system.

"First—*Resolved*, That we look upon the inauguration of R. B. Hayes to the high office of President of the United States, in spite of a majority of the electoral and popular vote given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country. The perpetration of fraud will not be tolerated.

"Second—That the destruction of the industry of the country and the suspension of labor are the inevitable fruits of the various laws enacted by the Republican party.

"Third—That as a means of relieving the distressed of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

"Fourth—That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

"Fifth—That we favor the retention of the greenback currency, as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

"Sixth—We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

"Seventh—That the registry law framed by the last Legislature is burdensome and expensive, and discriminates unjustly against the poorer class of voters, and we therefore demand its immediate repeal.

"Eighth—We favor a tariff for revenue only.

"Ninth—We favor the issue by the general government, alone, of all circulating mediums, whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal tender and interconvertible.

"Tenth—That we condemn the acts of the Federal Administration in using regular troops of the United States to interfere with the elections and other political affairs of the States, as unconstitutional, unlawful and unjustifiable, and destructive of the rights of the people and the States.

"Eleventh—We recommend the ticket, this day formed by the convention, to the favorable consideration and support of all the citizens of the State."

Burying a Fort.

Quite an original method of taking a fort is described in *Blackwood's Magazine.* In 1696, a large Russian army besieged the Turkish fort of Azof, which was situated on a plain strongly fortified, and had a small, but well disciplined garrison. No common approaches could be made to it, as the Turkish cannon swept the level with iron hail. In this case the engineering skill of the Russians was baffled, but General Patrick Gordon, the right-hand man of Peter the Great, and the only one for whose death it is said he ever shed a tear, being determined to take the place at any cost, proposed to bury it with earth by gradual approaches. He had a large army; the soil of the plain was light and deep, and he set twelve thousand men to work with spades, throwing up a high circumvallation of earth wall before them in advance. The men were kept in gangs, working day and night, the earth being thrown from one to another like the steps to a stair, the top gang taking the lowest place every half hour in succession. In five weeks the huge earth wall was carried forward nearly one mile, until it rose to and above the highest ramparts, and the earth began to roll over them. This caused the Turkish Governor to hang out the white flag and give in. Had he not done so General Gordon would have buried the fortress.

A CRUSTY old bachelor says that love is a wretched business, consisting of a little sighing, a little crying, a little dying, and a deal of lying.

REVIEW OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

LEON FURNISS, with an annual income of twenty-five thousand dollars, suicided in New York.

FREDERICK NOTHNAGLE, a merchant of Detroit, committed suicide by drowning in the Detroit River.

NINETEEN rioters were killed in Chicago Friday, July 27. The number wounded is not given, but will probably reach fifty.

GEORGE H. PECK, editor of the Auburn (N. Y.) *Daily Advertiser*, fatally shot himself a few evenings since. Cause, melancholy.

NORMAN LINDSAY, colored, was hanged at Helena, Arkansas, Saturday, July 28, for the murder of Rev. Charles Hightower, also colored, in 1875.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF, Secretary of the Senate of South Carolina, was arrested at Philadelphia, lately, on the requisition of Governor Hampton. The charges against him are forgery and larceny.

THE Indians of Dakota Territory are becoming troublesome again, and have committed about twenty murders. This movement comes at a specially unfortunate time for the settlers, as troops designed for frontier service have been recalled to aid in quelling the riots in various cities.

RICHARD H. SHUCK was hung near Owenton, Ky., on July 27, for the murder of his father-in-law, Nelson Parish. The murder was unprovoked, so far as the testimony shows, unless by a desire to rob. It occurred Wednesday, July 26, just a year and a day before the murder suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Shuck protested his innocence to the last on the gallows, and said there were men in the sound of his voice who could prevent his execution if they would.

A DISPATCH to the Cincinnati *Commercial* dated July 28, 1 a. m., says that a car containing United States troops ordered to Pittsburg, having with them ten ordinary cannon and two Gatling guns, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, near Johnstown, seventy-five miles east of Pittsburg. A mob which had gathered there fired into the cars, and wounded several of the soldiers. Five of the mob were arrested and held for a hearing. The engine hauling the train was turned upside down and almost totally wrecked.

A Sister's Dialogue with Mr. Beecher and the Big Organ.

[New York World.]

It was a sister who spoke right out in meetin' in Plymouth Church yesterday. As soon as the last word of the short prayer after Mr. Beecher's morning sermon was uttered she stood up—an elderly and somewhat dyspeptic-looking woman—in a front pew of the rear gallery, and brandishing her fan said, acidly, with evident determination to secure a hearing: "I want to ask a question." She continued speaking in an excited manner, although Mr. Beecher said, in a louder tone than usual: "We will sing the fourth hymn."

Inquiring Female—But I want to ask a question.

Mr. Beecher—But we want to sing the fourth hymn.

Inquiring Female—But I must ask a question.

Mr. Beecher—But we must sing the fourth hymn.

Inquiring Female (brandishing her fan and gesticulating vigorously with both hands)—I will ask a question.

Mr. Beecher (motioning to Christopher Camp to push things)—Sing the fourth hymn.

By this time nearly all the congregation were stretching their necks toward the gallery, and most of them were laughing. Mr. Beecher grew very red in the face with the excitement of the moment, but seemed to enjoy the fun. Old John Zundel, at the organ, struck up a lively prelude, which was too much for the inquiring female, and drowned her voice. She remained standing during the singing of "Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love," with a determined look on her angular face, but during the singing she had no chance. When the last words of the hymn died out, Mr. Beecher adroitly put in the benediction. Then a torrent of discourse began to flow from the gallery, accompanied with continued brandishment of the fan. As soon, however, as the woman resumed, which was at the moment Mr. Beecher finished saying "Amen," the full power of the $20,000 organ was brought into requisition for the ungallant purpose of quenching the sound of her voice. This made her indignant and increased the efforts she was making to secure a hearing. She seemed resolved to keep on until the organ voluntary should stop; and the organ sounded as if it meant to keep on all the afternoon. The congregation appeared to be forgetful of dinner in the desire to stay and see the thing through. A crowd of men and boys surrounded the woman, and presently Usher Beach, taking her by the elbow, told her she must go out of church. This brought forth a fresh torrent of eloquence, and gave rise to renewed brandishings of the fan. The congregation regretfully gazed on the woman as under the management of Usher Beach she ascended the gallery steps and vanished through the door. Leaving the church by the Orange Street exit, she went around the block till, in a state of violent indignation, she reached the rear door on Cranberry Street, where she waited for Mr. Beecher, in order to give him in personal argument the views which the organ had deprived her of the power of uttering in church. A waggish brother told her that Mr. Beecher had gone out the other way, and she departed, brandishing her fan. She is a stranger to the congregation.

Mr. Beecher in his sermon had contended that the danger to the church and to religion was quite as great from undue rigor and severity in the presentation of gospel truth as it was from overlaxity of preaching, and perhaps it was this that troubled the sister.

An English Brute.

In an English court, recently, "it was shown that Mr. Walrond's management of his several children was painful in the extreme. He insisted not only on their complying with his caprices, but with his bitter animosities. To one of the girls he gave the name of Devil, he always addressed her as such, and branded the name with lunar caustic on her skin. All his natural and amiable feeling he bestowed upon dogs. He never saw a dog without stopping as others would at meeting an acquaintance, and he invested them with souls, not only for eternity, which is a speculative affair, but for this present time, which is more practical. He slept with dogs, talked to them, embraced them, and kept up in every way the fond belief that he was holding conversation with them. All his dogs had solemn funerals and duly inscribed monuments. His gardeners and laborers had to walk to the grave in procession, closely watched, and they were instantly discharged if a smile could be detected on their countenances."

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

RUSSIA, it is said, refuses to treat with Turkey except through the medium of the great powers. If she defeats the Ottomans in the field, she hopes by diplomatic shrewdness to gain the indorsement of her rivals for any amount of indemnity she may see fit to demand.

WHATEVER successes Russia may be achieving in European Turkey, she needs more men, and the reserve of the Landwehr, or militia men of the second and older class, has been called out. If her designs are all realized, she will have to work hard to accomplish them.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tirnova, at the junction of the Yamboli, Philippopolis and Adrianople Railways, writes, under date of July 19, as follows: "There has been a horrible massacre of Bulgarians by the Bashi-Bazouks at Yeni Saghra, and not a single soul would have escaped but for the arrival of Turkish regulars. The Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians and irregulars treat all the villages they pass the same way—burning, ravishing and pillaging."

A DISPATCH from Berlin to the *Times* says that, in consequence of the dispatch of British troops to Malta, a regular campaign has been opened by the entire Russian press against England, and some journals laugh at the insignificant force England can spare for an Eastern war. Others fiercely declare that odious England is fighting Russia, even now seeing that the Egyptian troops have been equipped with English money, while all agree in regarding English antagonism as a matter of indifference, and not to be dreaded by Russia.

Who Was Casabianca?

[Youth's Companion.]

Owen Casabianca was a native of Corsica, on which island he was born in the year 1738. His father was Louis Casabianca, a distinguished French politician and naval commander and the friend of Napoleon. He was captain at this time of the Orient, one of the largest vessels in the French navy, a magnificent ship-of-war, carrying one hundred and twenty guns and five hundred seamen. Of Casabianca's mother we know but little, save that she was a young and beautiful Corsican lady, and devotedly attached to her son. Owen was her only child, a handsome, manly little fellow, with her beauty in his flashing eyes and dusky hair. She died while he was yet quite young, and when the green sod was placed above her grave, the boy left the pleasant valley under the smiling hills of Corsica to go with his father and tread the hard deck of a war vessel. Mere child as he was, Casabianca soon grew to love his father's dangerous calling, and became a favorite with all on board. He was made midshipman, and at the early age of ten years participated with his father in the battle of the Nile. The ship caught fire during the action. Soon after, Captain Casabianca, the father, was wounded by a musket ball. Not yet disabled, he was struck in the head some minutes later by a splinter which laid him upon the deck insensible. His gallant son, unconscious of the chieftain's doom, still held his post at the battery, where he worked like the hero he was. He saw the flames raging around him; he saw the ship's crew deserting him one by one, and the boy was urged to flee. With courage and coolness beyond his years, he refused to desert his post. Worthy son of Louis Casabianca, he fought on and never abandoned the Orient till the whole of the immense vessel was in flames. Then seeking refuge on a floating mast, he left the burning ship behind him. But he was too late. The final catastrophe came like the judgment doom. With an explosion so tremendous that every ship felt it to the bottom, the Orient blew up, and from among the wreck the next morning was picked up the dead, mangled body of the young hero, whose story, romance and poetry can not make more heroic than it was.

Sad End of a Young Man's Brief Career.

Granville Ely, lately arrested in Middletown, Conn., for stealing a coat belonging to the proprietor of the Gelston House, and committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court, has a peculiar history. He is the son of the late Elias Ely, at one time a prominent lawyer in New York, who amassed a large fortune in his practice. Being his only son, Granville was humored in every conceivable manner by his father, who allowed him for spending money the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars a year. He spent the summer months at East Haddam, Conn., and was highly esteemed by all, being considered immensely wealthy, frequently giving magnificent banquets at the hotel, to which he not only invited every young man in the section, but many persons from Brooklyn and New York. At that time he was considered one of the finest young men in the country, which opinion was evidently formed because of his distinguished personal appearance and the prompt manner in which he paid his bills. He kept for his own use a four in hand, with which he would make a sensational dash through the leading streets of East Haddam every pleasant afternoon. In conversation few were more fluent than young Ely, who would affably entertain a room full of guests without the slightest effort, being a most charming story-teller, into which he would infuse unmistakable witticism of the highest order. He was indeed a brilliant young man, and his condition now will be greatly mourned by his former friends who have been so magnificently entertained at his hands. It is thought that he spent over five hundred thousand dollars for his father, who died a few years since in reduced circumstances. A short time after the death of his father Ely was arrested in New York for forgery, of which crime he was convicted and sent to Sing Sing. It is asserted that he has several times been arrested for petty larceny, and evidently in his present low condition, he cannot refrain from stealing anything coming within his reach. He has changed so much in personal appearance that he is scarcely recognizable by those who were his most intimate friends eight years ago.

AN editorial friend in New Hampshire sends this to *Harper's Magazine:* Some time ago an aged man who had just lost his wife came into our sanctum, and, with tears standing in his eyes, eulogized the memory of the deceased, and asked us to record the death in our next issue. "And," said he, "while you are about it, make an item about one of my Brahma hens laying an egg measuring seven and a quarter by eight and three-quarter inches in circumference." Thus suddenly our thoughts of sympathy were directed to the sterner realities of life.

THE frog in a man's throat probably comes from the creek in his back.

PASSING SMILES.

THE tattooed man is a marked character.

NEVER make a promise when the power of performing that promise depends on another.

WHAT color is a small boy's face apt to turn when he goes to the dentist's? A loud yeller.

PORTCHESTER *Journal:* When the birds soar they warble; but when a throat's sore it doesn't.

CAMDEN *Post:* Philosophy is a good thing. Philosophy gives a man cheek enough to pay one cent for a newspaper and five cents for a poor cigar.

PUCK: "Good day, Moses. Vy—s'help me! my tear, how you vas shainged. Vouldn't nefer ha ef known you!" "But my name is not Moses, sir." "Kreat hefens, who would think it—your name shainged too?"

"I APOLOGIZE for saying you could not open your mouth without putting your foot in it," said the editor, sternly regarding the horsewhip she held over his head. "I solemnly assure you that when I said it I had no idea of the size of your foot."

NEW YORK *Weekly:* A distinguished Japanese traveler in this country writes home: "The chief branch of education of young men here is rowing. The people have large boat-houses called 'colleges,' and the principal of these are Yale and Harvard."

SIR THOMAS CAT.

How doth the busy Tomas cat
Improve the midnight hour!
Ensconced upon the roof he yawps
With all his feline power.

And now another Thomas cat,
Encouraged by the sound,
Sends up a challenge to his foe
To meet him on the ground.

And still another—and a fourth,
Convene to scratch and bite,
While fretted mortals toss and moan
Throughout the dismal night.

What boots it though a boot be thrown—
Aye, marry, or the jack?
They scamper off, but, in an hour,
Come smiling, yawping back.
—*St. Louis Journal.*

MRS. LIVERMORE will lecture next season on "The Coming Man." Last year it was "What Shall we Do with Our Daughters?" and we presume the present lecture is somehow to be made a sequel of the former.

SENATOR BAYARD tells that the venerable John Adams once said to Daniel Webster, who had inquired after his health, "I inhabit a frail, weak tenement, in decay; battered by the winds, and broken in upon by storms, and from all I can learn the landlord does not intend to repair."

DANBURY *News:* Dr. Schlieman sold groceries for twenty years, and thinks that had he not been a grocer he could not have succeeded in his discoveries. This is undoubtedly true. Putting five pints of molasses in a two-quart pail developes a man's ingenuity in the highest degree.

PHILADELPHIA *Bulletin:* You go down to the seaside and engage bed and board at one of the hotels. After an uncomfortable night's rest you rise in the morning with a face looking like a planked shad and an inward conviction that the bed was all right, but most of the board was stuffed in the pillow.

A NEBRASKA journal invitingly says: Who says farmers cannot get rich in this State? Fifteen years ago a young man came to this State without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State, carrying with him the sum of one dollar and thirty-eight cents, the savings of fifteen years of frugal life. Come West, young man, come West.

A NEW YORK journalist sums up the value of newspaper articles in this fashion: A two column article has one reader in one hundred. A column and a half, one reader in seventy-five. A column article, one reader in fifty. A three-quarter column article, one reader in twenty-five. A half column, one reader in ten. A quarter column article is read by every one.

THE Reading *Eagle* is in distress. Its Monday's issue contained the following: Not a lodger weak and weary, or a drunkard bleak and beery, not a tramp or vagrant dreary, had a couch upon the floor, for the station house was empty, not a mortal there to tempt the long-tailed rats to play at sentry, as they often played before. Said the turnkey, never more.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Bulletin* knows of the Cape May mosquitoes: When a big trunk was landed from an express wagon into the entry of a hotel, the nimble insects usually made for it and crawled through the key-hole for the purpose of taking notes. If the clothes within betokened that a fat person was the owner, the mosquitoes would stay within and be carried up to the room.

AN amusing story is told of some German Socialists who got hold of a soldier and treated him to beer. When the man was well primed, he was asked if, in the event of a revolution, he would fire on the people. "Never!" answered the Pomeranian; and more "bocks" were ordered. The question "Why would you not fire?" was then asked. "Because I have no rifle—I belong to the band," was the reply.

NEW YORK Letter: Ned Stokes, the murderer of Jim Fisk, did rather a brutal thing the other night at the Grand Opera House. He actually occupied Jim Fisk's private box, sitting in the same spot from which the vulgar, but good-natured face of his victim, with its waxed mustache, had looked hundreds of times on the spectacles on which he lavished so much time and money. Some of the people in the gallery caught sight of Stokes behind the blue satin curtains of the box, and, true to their allegiance to the memory of the big-hearted Colonel of the Ninth, hissed him roundly. He glared defiance, as he well can do, for he is as handsome as ever—the frost on his hair and mustache and goatee giving his appearance the distinction it needed; he is well dressed, too, and looks as though he found many things in life worth living for. "This is a free country," said one of Fisk's old friends, "but it won't do for Ned Stokes to show his face too often in that box at the Grand Opera House!"

INDIANAPOLIS *Journal:* A New York paper says that of twenty-five hundred dogs caught and impounded in that city only thirty-one have been redeemed by their owners. It is argued from this that an immense majority of the canine population are comparatively worthless. But looking at the matter from a dog standpoint, suppose the same number of of two-legged loafers and scalawags should be arrested in the streets of New York and impounded, is it probable that a larger proportion of them would be redeemed? The way to judge a dog justly is to put yourself in his place.