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—BY—

L. G. GOULD.

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The Eaton Democrat.

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3 inches ..	2 50	[illegible]	4 50	[illegible]	11 50	15 00	18 00
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IMPORTANT EVENTS

Collated and Compiled from all Quarters.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate continued its consideration of the Sundry Civil bill. The appropriation for improving the Capitol grounds was fixed at $65,000 .....The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in the House. The appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering was reduced from $2,200,000 to $1,600,000. The amount applied for the completion of the Miantonomah and launching other monitors was reduced from $1,000,000 to $400,000. Other amendments were concurred in. The Senate bill for printing 5,000 copies of the official report of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition was defeated. A message was received from the President announcing his disapproval of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, after the reading of which the House adjourned.

In the Senate a message was received from the House informing the Senate of the action of that body in passing the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. Pending business was suspended and the veto message read. A vote was immediately taken upon the question, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" The result was—yeas, 41; nays, 16. So the bill passed. The sundry civil bill was proceeded with and passed......The House, by a vote of 122 to 61 passed the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto. The announcement was greeted with applause, and Mr. Cox, of New York, suggested that after such a vote the House ought to adjourn *sine die*. The bill granting a pension of $37 a month to soldiers who lost an arm at the shoulder, passed.

The Senate passed the Virginia Military Land District bill. The Kelley tax bill was considered ......The House passed the Ohio River Bridge bill, the Senate bill for the registration of trade-marks, the bill for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia, and a joint resolution providing for the expenditures of the government till August 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale presented the conference report upon the Naval appropriation bill, and explained that agreements had been reached upon all the items in dispute except that in reference to a temporary closing of the navy yards and the transfer of perishable property and stores therefrom, and the one authorizing a report to be made upon additional lands and water front for the Norfolk Navy Yard. The conference report was accepted, and new conference appointed upon the two items remaining in dispute......In the House Mr. Robeson presented the conference report upon the Naval appropriation bill, stating an agreement was being reached on all points in dispute except that relating to the closing of the navy yard. The same committee were re-appointed. The report was agreed to and further conference ordered. The conference report upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The sundry civil appropriation bill was discussed, after which the House adjourned.

In the Senate, August 5, the Conference Committee reported agreement on the Naval appropriation bill, and the bill passed. The Senator mileage joint resolution also passed. The knit goods bill was taken up and passed, *nem con*, as to the Republicans. A report announcing that the conference on the bill to publish the agricultural report had agreed was adopted; 300,000 copies are to be printed. In the evening the bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion was agreed on and passed. The annual post route bill also passed. The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was adopted after a long debate......In the House a number of conference reports were concurred in, among them the general appropriation bill. From a report by the President from the Secretary of State it appears that the only persons referred to as American citizens still imprisoned in Ireland are Mahoney, McSweeney, Slattery and Gannon, all of whom have been offered their liberty on condition of leaving the island, but refused. Minister Lowell has been instructed to urge their speedy trial. Both houses adjourned to August 7.

DOMESTIC.

The recent rains were severely destructive in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The Licking River was suddenly swelled to high flood-tide, and carried away almost everything in its path. Dispatches from the upper Ohio record a wonderful fall of rain and high water. Some lives were lost.

During July the Mints coined $3,153,850, of which $2,130,000 were standard silver dollars.

Rains extinguished most of the Michigan forest fires.

A dispatch of August 1 says the Russian Representative has been ordered to rejoin the Conference of Powers.

John Roper, who embezzled about $3,500 from his employers, Allen & Co., Chicago jewelers, has been arrested at Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. Bettie Johnson (white), the oldest person in Hamilton County, Ohio, died in the poor-house August 1, aged one hundred and ten years.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, August 1, says: "A report from Matamoras is that there are over 400 cases of yellow fever in the city. The sanitary condition is frightful." A dispatch from Laredo, Texas, same date, says: "Number of cases of yellow fever, to-night, 100. Six fatal cases are reported."

The Creeks, in the Indian Territory, have opened a bloody civil war.

Yellow fever has broken out at Brownsville, Texas, and an epidemic is feared. One death from yellow fever is reported from New Orleans.

The American Dental Association held its annual session in Cincinnati August 2, 3 and 4.

The loss to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad by the collision of two freight trains at South Bend, Ind., is put at $150,000. The six or eight bodies of tramps, who were crushed and burned in the *debris*, were partly consumed by the fire.

The Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company at Chicago has suspended killing hogs, and three thousand men are out of employment.

Milwaukee was visited by a storm on the 3d inst., that resulted in several deaths, and damage to property amounting to $100,000.

The Oxford (O.) Female College, once enjoying an enviable reputation, has been closed, and will probably be converted into a retreat for invalids.

J. J. Hely shot and killed William Walsh in a duel at New Orleans. Both were prominent young men.

Armand Coleman, colored, was hanged on the 4th at West Point, Mississippi, for the murder of Georgia Bright, on May 13, 1880.

A terrible accident occurred on the Cranberry Coal Railway, near Oil City, Pennsylvania. A large train of freight cars was coming from the mines, and in descending the decline leading to the depot, the brakeman lost control of the train, which dashed along at a terrific rate and jumped the track, killing six men and wounding fifteen others. The unfortunate men were of the mining class.

Capt. Thomas Kirkman, who has extensive connections among the best families in the South and is the owner of the largest and finest plantations in Northern Mississippi, went to the quarters of a colored women, with whom he has lived for several years, near Grenada, Miss., and killed her and her four children. The mother was a full Senegambian, as was the oldest child, a girl of nine; the other three children were bright looking mulattoes, and it was no secret that they were Kirkman's. The deed was done while the victims slept, as all were killed by a single blow from an ax, crushing their brains. Kirkman, after the murder, took an eighth of an ounce of morphine, cooly undressed, and went to bed in the same room with the dead. When discovered he was still alive, though no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Four married persons of a picnic party were accidentally drowned in the lake at Chicago.

The will case of Lewis, who left $1,500,000 to the United States, has been settled in New Jersey. The government got a little over $1,000,000.

Five hundred cases of yellow fever were reported from Brownsville, Texas, on the 5th.

Great damage was done in the Hocking Valley region in Ohio, by the late flood. Dwelling houses were carried away, and the aggregate loss is as high as $200,000.

Sandy Bynum, a prominent Republican politician, killed Thomas G. Hewlett at a political meeting at Ayres Springs, Ala.

Charles Hilgert, of Detroit, has failed for $500,000, and it is believed has forged acceptances to the amount of $295,564. Hilgert has disappeared.

The total amount of appropriations made by Congress at the present session is $293,555,489.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The President approved the act to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate limits.

Representative Robinson's bill relating to Virginia military lands has passed the Senate and will become a law.

The Probibition Convention at Columbus, Ohio, adopted a platform setting forth the principles that the manufacture and sale of liquor is a crime, demanding total prohibition, and denouncing as wrong any license or taxation; that the policy of taxation is a perversion of the principles of our government; repeating and reaffirming the principles of the party for the prohibition of gambling in every form, the prohibition of all speculation, prohibition of class legislation, prison contract labor, prohibition of the Star route swindle, demanding the reduction of salaries, asking the frequent investigation of government affairs, opposing the adoption of candidates from other parties, favoring woman suffrage, approving the Women's State Temperance Union, congratulating the people of Iowa on the adoption of prohibition, approving the Smith law as a step in the right direction, and promising to assist in its enforcement. The ticket nominated is: Secretary of State, Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron; Supreme Judge, John N. Rosenborough, of Fulton County; member of the Board of Public Works, Carmi Alderman, of Lawrence County.

The River and Harbor bill is a law, without the President's signature. The two Houses, August 2, by a two-thirds majority, passed the bill over the President's veto.

In the South Carolina State Democratic Convention, Colonel Hugh S. Thompson, Superintendent of Education, was nominated for Governor; John C. Shephard, Speaker of the House, for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot, over W. C. Coker, and J. N. Linscomb, of Newberry, was nominated for Secretary of State.

The platform of the Indiana Democracy declares in favor of submitting the question of the proposed liquor prohibition amendment to the Constitution to an election of the people.

General Barstow, a retired army officer, died at Oakland, Maryland.

The President nominated Charles M. Whitney for Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, Missouri, and William Waldorf Astor, of New York, Minister to Italy.

The Republicans of Georgia held a double-headed convention on the 3d. Both nominated General L. J. Gartrell for Governor, but nominated a different ticket for other State officers, including Congressman-at-Large.

Peter Schwab's brewery, at Hamilton, Ohio, has been seized by the Government.

It is stated that the income tax suit against ex-Governor S. J. Tilden will soon be discontinued.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of W. W. Astor to be Minister to Italy.

Artemus Hale, of Boston, said to be the oldest ex-member of Congress, is dead.

Colonel C. B. C. Cash, who was tried last year for killing Colonel Shannon in a duel, announces himself as Independent candidate for Congress in the Fifth South Carolina District.

Mrs. Fred. Douglass is dead.

General U. S. Grant and William Henry Trescott have been nominated Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

Charles A. Vogeler, for eight years the managing partner of A. Vogeler & Co., manufacturers of St. Jacobs Oil, died at Baltimore, August 5, of typhoid fever, aged only 31 years. Mr. Vogeler was well known to newspaper publishers throughout the land as one of the best business men of his age in the country, and the success of the firm has been largely due to him.

Mrs. Frances M. Scoville has filed a petition for a divorce against George Scoville, her husband, for alleged extreme cruelty.

FOREIGN.

Fifty houses and the wooden bridge have been burned on Krestovsky Island, in the Neva, one of the islands on which St. Petersburg is built.

A yellow fever panic prevails at Rio Grande City, Mexico.

Of an English fishing fleet caught in a gale, two hundred boats are missing.

Nihilism has manifested itself by disorderly demonstrations in Trieste, Austria.

Five or ten thousand Irish Constables threaten to resign, unless they receive more pay and quicker promotion.

Russia is growing more and more decided in opposition to England's course in Egypt.

At the sitting of the Conference of the Powers on the 5th Lord Dufferin again insisted upon the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel. He further called attention to the fact that the Porte had not yet given a written statement of its adhesion to the terms of the identical note. He said England might regard the delay as actual refusal, and act accordingly. The Turkish delegates promised a written reply at the next meeting of the Conference.

Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam (Ireland) *Herald*, has been committed for trial for publishing an article written by James Redpath, which is alleged to have been an incitement to the murder of Bourke. Bail was accepted.

The united opinion of Irish members of Parliament is that the proceedings of the English Government in Egypt is most unwarranted and brutal.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Ramleh, August 1.—A reconnaissance was made on the Aboukir road to-day. It is reported Arabi Pasha's videttes are in close proximity to the works. The display of white flags on the forts is a mere farce. The rebels are strengthening their lines near Lake Mareotis. Scouts report seeing Arabi Pasha in camp with several European prisoners.

8 p. m.—The guns on our right have just opened fire.

Alexandria, August 1.—The state of the town is causing serious disquietude. The natives who remained are incendiaries, and the majority of those who returned are looters looking after their concealed plunder. It is impossible to mistake the bitterly hostile attitude of this class, and of the native police. Fears in regard to the failure of the water supply have subsided. The number of Christians murdered at Damanhour, Tantah and Malhalla are now estimated at 550. The Khedive has dispatched a native emissary to the camp of Arabi Pasha for the purpose of procuring the release of Midshipman DeChair. The Governor of Assibot, with 2,000 men is holding the town for the Khedive.

Alexandria, August 2.—It is persistently rumored that Arabi Pasha intends to attack Alexandria with a large force under Toulba Pasha. English soldiers are much overworked, and a deficiency of officers is especially felt. Telegraphic communication between the Khedive and Arabi Pasha has been restored. Grave doubts are entertained regarding the trustworthiness of interpreters which the English are forced to employ for lack of better. When the forces move forward the British will be at the mercy of these men as through them the rebel authorities can obtain information.

Constantinople, August 2.—The British Ambassador has sent another note to the Porte insisting upon the issuance of a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel, and stating otherwise the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt cannot take place. He still hopes that the proclamation will be made before or at the moment of the arrival of Turkish troops in Egypt. Nine vessels with arms and ammunition, and eighteen hundred troops, will leave Thursday or Friday for Egypt. British men-of-war strongly occupy the Suez Canal, Herat, Ismailia and Suez. All Europeans have left Suez. Only four French men-of-war remain in Egyptian waters.

The British forces at Alexandria made an extensive reconnoissance on the 3d. The enemy's position was found almost abandoned, and the British forces returned at dusk without having accomplished anything. Suez was occupied by the British in time to be saved from burning. All the Egyptian troops fled. At a conference of the Powers no decision was reached regarding the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt. The case of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who told of the stampede of the Sixtieth Rifles during the night attack by Arabi's troops, was taken under consideration at the War Office.

It was rumored in Alexandria on the 4th that Cairo had been fired, but there was no confirmation of the report. The panic at Alexandria had apparently subsided, it being manifested that a sudden attack by Arabi could scarcely be a successful one if undertaken. The conference was at a dead-lock and progress impossible. The dispatch says: "The influence excited by the message of DeLesseps is proving an impediment to a mutual understanding. A Bedouin Sheikh states Arabi has about twenty thousand Bedouins, who will be sent to various parts on the coast. The Sheikh also says Arabi is in communication with the False Prophet of Soudan, and that when beaten he will not retire to Cairo, but to Wah-el-Dakhel."

On the afternoon of August 5, the British troops with a number of field guns served by sailors, attacked the advanced guard of Arabi Pasha, near Ramleh, between the Mahmoudieh Canal and the Cairo Railway, firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. Having ascertained what force Arabi had in front of his main position, the British forces were withdrawn. No accurate return of the killed and wounded were obtainable. The enemy's loss is unknown. A considerable number of the enemy were made prisoners. The British landed sailors and warriors at Suez, and a general stampede among the Egyptians followed.

Alexandria, August 6.—The vicinity of Ramleh is quiet to-day. Lieutenant Vyse and three others were killed. The place of the engagement is named Esbet Kurshid. General Allison estimates the enemy's loss between two and three hundred. One officer of a Mustaphesin Regiment and fourteen men were taken prisoners. They state that the enemy's force consisted of a battalion of Second Infantry Regiment, twelve hundred strong, and nine hundred of Mustaphesin Regiment. The prisoners, in order to test them, were offered the option of returning to the enemy's camp. They all refused, saying there was great discontent in Arabi Pasha's camp. They say Arabi sent as prisoners to Cairo some officers who asked what they were fighting for. The prisoners reckon the rebel force at Kafr-el-Dwar at sixteen thousand.

LATER NEWS.

Cairo, Ill., August 7.—The steamer Gold Dust blew up and burned to the water's edge, and sank, 200 yards north of Hickman, Kentucky. Seventeen are known to be killed and forty-seven wounded. The Captain was wounded slightly. A tug with physicians left here at 8 p. m. for the scene of the disaster, and no other particulars can be expected until she returns.

South Nashville, Tenn., August 7.—The *American's* Hickman, Ky., special says: "The steamer Gold Dust exploded her boilers at 3 p. m., just after leaving Hickman, going up the Mississippi. Forty-seven persons were scalded, and seventeen are missing. The boat was landed in the eddy just above the town, and through the exertions of the citizens, the cabin passengers, officers and part of the crew and deck passengers were taken ashore and removed to the hotels and residences. Two hundred and forty of the injured were lying in Holcomb's dry goods store at one time, where they received every attention before being removed to more comfortable places. With that sympathy and generosity for which the citizens of Hickman are noted, they have done and are doing all they can for the sufferers. The following is a list of the injured: Capt. John T. McCord, slightly scalded; F. S. Gray, pilot; Sol. Price, first mate; John Langlors, second clerk; Wm. Ingram, third clerk; Wm. Travis, barkeeper; Pat. Daniels, cabin watchman; John O'Neal, deck hand; Tom Beck, deck sweeper; Dick Phillips, porter; Jim ——, second porter, and two pantry men; two roustabouts, three firemen, and second barber. Ten deck passengers and Mrs. Thompson, a cabin passenger, are severely scalded. D. Dunham, second mate; P. Dentried, freight clerk; James Monahan, sailor man; James Nickols, baker, third cook; Mr. Bridges, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Blank, and Mrs. Blank, slightly scalded. Then one cabin passenger, one deck passenger, one fireman, two coal passers, eight roustabouts, four cabin boys, and James Lamson, the first cook, are missing. The boat was run to shore, was made fast, and took fire. She burned to the water's edge and sunk. The books, safe, and baggage were lost. Later—B. O. Ingraham, Wm. Travis, Pat., the cabin watchman; P. P. Coleman, deck passenger, and John Joy, roustabout, have died.

Hickman, Ky., August 8.—The exact number of killed and wounded is not known, but is estimated at twenty-four killed and forty-eight wounded. In addition to the eighteen missing, the following have died from their wounds since the accident: Billy Ingram, third clerk; John Lytle, second pantryman; Wm. Traverse, barkeeper; P. Winter, second porter; Jim Jerry, captain of the watch; Walter Howard, roustabout; Charley Williams, second barber; Manuel Victor, a deck passenger. The names of the missing are not known, as the books were lost.

In a train wreck in Texas, a conductor, mail agent, express agent and a passenger were killed and others injured.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

The first of the annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance, pertaining to fire insurance companies, has been issued, and shows, among other things, that since the department was organized in 1872 the total receipts of the department have been $225,753.70, and the disbursements have been $96,526.45, leaving a net balance of revenue to the State of $129,227.25.

Mary Coyle, a woman of bad repute of Zanesville, suicided by the strychnine route. She was known as Maude Elliott, and was aged twenty-three years.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home have announced that the Central Branch, that near Dayton, is, or will be as soon as those now on furlough return, full, and no further admission of inmates will be made. This information is obtained from ex-soldiers residing in that city who have recently sought admission. They have been informed, however, that if they come they will be received and furnished a transfer and transportation to one of the other Homes. Being men of families, however, this would work great inconvenience, if not hardship, to them, and so they are forced to get along without the benefit of the Home.

Stephen Hayes, a Dayton molder, aged twenty-six, drunk and jealous of his wife, attempted to kill her by stabbing her with a large pocket-knife. He cut her ten times in the breast, neck and back, and once on each wrist. He was arrested and she was taken to the hospital in a dangerous condition, though she may recover. Hayes has served a two years' term in the Penitentiary, and married her on his release three years ago. She was formerly a variety actress, and went under the name of Millie Birch, and played in Cincinnati.

Della Close, the fifteen year old son of Wesley Close, of Dunkirk, was cut almost in two by a buzz saw.

Noah Blosser, a brick-maker of South Lima, was cut in twain by a switch engine.

Burglars carried away $3,000 in notes and a sum of money from the residence of Henry Ernhart, a retired capitalist of Canton.

The reunion of the First Independent Battery will be held at Odell Lake, near Galion, August 23 and 24. A. F. Reed, Corresponding Secretary, at Galion, desires each comrade to be present, and solicits the address of those comrades who may see this notice.

The barn of Thomas Rogers, in Orange Township, Hancock County, was struck by lightning, and Thomas Cleary, who was in the barn at the time, was killed.

The Hancock County Agricultural Society has purchased seven acres adjoining the present Fair Grounds on the west from Colonel A. P. Dyal.

Caspar Caspar, a German tramp, was killed by the cars at Hamilton.

The barn of John Ackerman, near New Vienna, was struck by lightning, and with its contents was burned to the ground. Loss, $8,000.

A brakeman named Connor, on the Dayton & Michigan Road, was killed at Hastings. The body was taken to Lima.

Wm. Smith, traveling salesman for Harvey's wholesale house, of Newark, was reported missing on the 3d, with about $1,000 in money collected, and $400 in notes.

A cloud-burst at Zanesville damaged several thousand dollars' worth of property.

Terrible Storm.—The storm on the 4th inst., in the Hocking Valley, did damage to property to the amount of $150,000 to $200,000. A Shawnee correspondent says: "The volume of water came rushing down the valley at a height of seven or eight feet and carried everything before it. Several houses were lifted bodily from their foundations, and carried in some instances completely away. The railroad between Corning and Rendville is washed entirely away, and cars loaded with coal and iron were thrown over. A lumber-yard belonging to Jones Brothers was washed away. A building belonging to Michael Foley was swept from its foundation and placed in the middle of the street. A dwelling house containing a woman and four children was taken boldly down the valley, but fortunately lodged against a bridge, where the woman and children were taken out. Later the bridge gave way and the house was torn to atoms and carried down with the water. A great deal of stock was drowned." A Massillon correspondent reports several railroad track washouts, and a number of bridges gone. A washout near Clyde threw the train into a ditch, and Chris. Link, of Tiffin, was drowned. A correspondent at Rend's says: "At this place and Corning about a dozen houses were swept away, and many more moved from their foundations. All the bridges are swept out and the greater portion of the track between here and Corning is swept from the road-bed." A Tiffin dispatch of August 4, says: "Terrible floods have occurred in this county. Bridges have been swept away, wheat from fields, and many mill-dams lost. The south-bound passenger night express on the I. B. and W. Road went through a bridge near Green Springs, one coach and a baggage-car and tender being precipitated down the embankment fifty feet. Roger Link, of this city, was drowned. Twenty others were injured, some severely."

A brakeman named Boyd, of Racine, was killed at Weaver's Station. He had been braking only one day, and was not quick enough in his work.

Mrs. Catherine Merrill, an estimable lady of Upper Sandusky, Wyandot County, was taken to the insane asylum last week. Her husband was killed by his brother a few years ago, and the waywardness of one of her sons, coupled with this, unbalanced her mind.

—There are but few places in the United States where water is more valuable than petroleum. Garfield, the new Pennsylvania oil town, is perhaps the only such locality. There is no water, and the supply for human existence has to be brought from a spring some distance from town. It costs sixty cents a barrel, while oil is only worth fifty-six, and the water venders will not give a barrel of water for a barrel of oil.

—Much of the distaste for farming which fatally attacks many a boy, is the result of the mismanagement which makes work oppressive and hateful by causing needless exposure to strains of exertion or extremes of weather.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The common affliction experienced in the birth of the two-headed girl has been counter-balanced by the birth at Brownsville, Neb., of a one-headed girl with four perfect legs and four perfect arms. Thus does the whirligig of time make all things even.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The *Imperial Gazette*, a Chinese newspaper, has the reputation of having been printed in consecutive series for fifteen centuries.

Republican Hypocrisy.

This game of party politics is a curious one. Republican journals and Republican orators are thrown into paroxysms of indignation at what they characterize as shameless gerrymandering in South Carolina. The object of this gerrymandering is to give the Democrats an advantage in electing members of Congress. It is declared to be subversive of the popular will and dangerous to public order to put districts together with reference to party advantage. That this is the tendency of such action by State Legislatures may be admitted without hesitation. If those who make the complaint against South Carolina were consistent in making it and rejected inflexibly every phase of such wrong everywhere their indictment of others and indignation would be entitled to the greatest consideration and to have powerful influence. But when virtuous journals in Chicago shut their eyes to the most flagrant abuses of this nature in their own State and at their very doors and cross the continent to find fault and inveigh against others, they put themselves in an attitude of hypocrisy too conspicuous and flagrant to escape the scorn and contempt of the fair-minded men to whom they appeal. The evil and the danger of a partisan constitution of Congressional districts lie in making palpably unnatural lines for the purpose of securing the desired supremacy of a party within certain boundaries. Consent to any step in this sort of work which is plain to the understanding and common-sense of anybody is a committal to the wrong, and is a moral estoppel upon the consenting beneficiaries from objecting to like action on the part of others. Now in the name of fairness and decency, we would like to ask any censorious Illinois Radical what, for example, he thinks of the formation of the Nineteenth Congressional District of that state, composed of Hardin, Gallatin, White, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, Marion and Clinton Counties? It commences on the Ohio River, fifty miles above Cairo, and extends 125 miles northwest to within twenty-five miles of St. Louis. It is more than four times as long as it is wide. There are no rivers, mountains, deserts or natural reasons for thus forming that district. The makers of it do not even pretend that there are. Why was it thus made? There is no secret about it. No Republican pretends to disguise the purpose. That district as now constituted has 16,129 Democratic majority. The purpose was to put as nearly all the Democratic majorities of Southern Illinois in it as possible. A most unseemly and unnatural peninsula into the Eighteenth District is made to take in Clinton County, which has 634 Democratic majority, passing right by Washington, which has 368 Republican majority. The object of this was to leave Morrison in a district with a Republican majority, which it was hoped he would not be able to overcome, and no Republican with a particle of self-respect would deny the fact. Examples of the same sort of work are afforded all over the State of Illinois. They are obvious to any inquirer who will glance at the map of the districts. In the face of this it is an astonishing exhibition of moral obliquity in Republican journals of Illinois to point out similar practices in South Carolina and invoke the virtuous indignation of the country against their authors. So far as one wrong is calculated to invite and create another, this cold-blooded gerrymander in Illinois may be alleged as a part of the cause of similar proceedings afterward in other States whose wickedness is now held up as being so flagitious. Illinois is by no means singular among Republican States in this sort of work. Ohio has recently given the country a taste of its quality in this character of party management. New York Republicans have offended more deeply in this respect than either of the other States. The wickedness in these Republican communities is merely venial but the sin of South Carolina is deadly and beyond all forgiveness. It was urged as a reason why its author should be turned out of Congress and his seat given to a negro upon no better or stronger ground than that there are more negroes in his district than white men. Beware of the leaven of the Pharisee, which is hypocrisy.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Reckless Daring.

We have been unable, of late years, at least, to give the Republican party credit for much honesty of purpose, but if it is willing to stand upon the merits of the record that it has made in Congress the present session, we shall have to place to its account such need of admiration as may justly belong to reckless daring. And yet as conservative an exponent of Republican policy and Republican opinion as our esteemed Court street contemporary, has the presumption to say that "a comparison of what has been done by this Congress, with what has has been done by the preceding Democratic Congresses, will make no Republican afraid." Referring to Mr. Hewitt, the *Advertiser* says: "Mr. Hewitt is one of the men who were determined that this Congress should do nothing. He was emphatic in the earlier part of the session in his declarations that Congress would pass the Appropriation bills and perhaps a Tariff Commission bill and then go home. Well, the Republicans have been able to accomplish a few things besides these, despite the obstruction policy of the Democrats; and some of the things they have accomplished—for example, the exposure of the fraudulent practices of the Southern Democrats—will make issues in the next election as well as the matters which fill Mr. Hewitt's partisan eye." Mr. Hewitt hardly needs any defense from us in this connection. Instead of wanting to go home after passing a Tariff Commission bill, he, one of the heaviest manufacturers in the country, suggested a scheme of tariff revision that would have made a Commission unnecessary had it been adopted. But what have the Republicans done that should entitle them to further confidence? At the organization of the House, they elected a Speaker, at the dictation of as unscrupulous a man as takes part in public affairs, the most incompetent man, and the most plastic tool of evil and designing men that ever occupied the Chair. This was the initial step. Then these same Republicans permitted, if they did not actively aid, Robeson to organize his Committees as suited him, especially the Naval Committee and the steering Committee. In the seating of Southern contestants, upon which the *Advertiser* bases its claim for endorsement, the plots of Robeson and his crowd were again successful, and the ruling of Robeson's Speaker was in such total disregard of parliamentary law and privilege, that to pronounce it arbitrary would be a very mild characterization. From all over the country there was a demand for a revision of the tariff. Instead of considering the question squarely and honestly, as Mr. Hewitt was ready and anxious to do, the Republicans devised, or at least indorsed, that impudent proposition, the Tariff Commission, which was shown well enough at the time and with greater clearness since, to be a pitiable make-shift. The Democrats when in a majority, abolished the lobby; the Republicans restored it. The Democrats cut down the cost of running the Government many millions; the Republicans have brought forward old jobs and invented new ones to dispose of a surplus that has been wrung from the people in unnecessary taxation, with results that we now see in the strikes of a hundred thousand men in various parts of the country. Are not the Republicans afraid of this?—*Boston Post.*

A Republican Prodigy.

It has long been claimed by many close political observers that a Republican politician with a conscience has not yet been produced. There have been many Republicans in office who pretended to have consciences, and talked as if they were always guided by the purest and highest motives; but when it came to the pinch the apparatus to which their conscience was attached was always out of working order, and they acted just as men without a conscience did. It can no longer be said, however, that the Republican party is without a man who has a conscience which is really and truly a part of his organization, and which will display itself when occasion requires. It is not one of those infinitesimal consciences which can only be discovered by a microscope of extra magnifying power, and of which it has been said that a thousand would find room to disport themselves on the point of a fine cambric needle. On the contrary, it is exceedingly large and well developed, can be readily distinguished with the naked eye, and requires at least the broad surface of the end of a knitting needle upon which to find room for the sole of its foot.

The remarkable possessor of this unique appendage goes by the name of Calkins—William H. Calkins. And if you ask what State he hails from, our answer it shall be, he comes from Injianny and its famous yeomanry. He was, however, born in Ohio, so that State shares with Indiana the honor of having had a Calkins. Calkins is Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, and it was his connection with this Committee which has enabled his conscience to shine so conspicuously as to illuminate as with an electric light not only the halls of Congress but the corridors of the Capitol, while from the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies to the sands of Florida, and from the pine-stumps of Maine to the haunts of the cow-boy in Arizona, flashes have gone in a zig-zag course like forked lightning.

The particular occasion which called Calkins' conscience into action was the contested election case of Small *vs.* Tillman from the Fifth District of South Carolina. Nominally, the duty of the Chairman, as of the other members of the Committee on Elections, is to deal with judicial fairness with the cases submitted to them. Calkins was perfectly familiar with the facts in the election case, and he was convinced, so he says, that neither Smalls nor Tillman was entitled to the seat, and that it would be a fraud upon the people to seat the former. Now we come to the workings of the marvelous conscience of Calkins. If he had risen in his place in the House and made a strong speech in support of the position he held, he might possibly have convinced a sufficient number of his colleagues to have prevented the consummation of the outrage involved in the seating of Smalls. But, although his conscience tried hard to assert itself, he restrained it by a mighty effort, and had so far succeeded in smothering it that when the vote was taken on the resolution to seat Smalls, the enthusiastic desire of the Republicans on all sides of him to steal a seat which they could not carry overcame him, and under the influence of the overpowering force of numbers he joined in the rush which was to sweep Smalls into the House over all obstacles, legal, moral and parliamentary. As soon as he recovered his breath from the unwonted excitement of the moment, the still, small voice of his conscience asserted itself, and then it was that the grand illumination of which we have spoken took place. Pale but resolute, steadying himself by his chair, and with a voice trembling with emotion, he said that the vote did not truly represent his conscientious convictions, and he therefore asked that it be changed and recorded in the negative, which was done.

After this magnificent exhibition let it never again be said that no Republican has a conscience. As when a man who has been engaged in a robbery, by afterward saying that stealing is a crime, shows that he is a good, honest citizen, so Calkins, by his action in this matter, shows that he has a political conscience not to be despised in the day of Small things.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Alleged Act of Repentance.

A strange story comes to me from the death-bed of the late President Garfield. It is to the effect that while yet in his full senses, but convinced that he could not recover, he expressed not only regret but deep contrition for the part which he had borne in depriving President Tilden of the office to which he was elected in 1876. It will be remembered that Mr. Garfield was one of the "visiting statesmen" who thrust themselves into the canvass of the vote of Louisiana in that year, bringing out "evidence of bulldozing" in some of the rural parishes, and, in particular, that of the old colored woman whom Mr. Garfield examined, "not," he said, "as a Judge, but as a lawyer."

It is now related that, feeling that he could not recover, that his death must take place within a few days, he talked with his attendants about his public career as well as his personal affairs. It is said, on authority that I have no reason to doubt, that he showed himself sincerely penitent for the part which he took in the great fraud of 1876. He regarded that as the one great stain upon his public career, and he made some reference to documents which he felt sure would serve to mitigate the judgment of posterity upon him. He expressed the greatest apprehension that at no distant period an avenging Nemesis would visit upon his party and friends a terrible revenge for that wrong. Those who listened to him were his personal and political friends; they regarded the words and emotions of Garfield as the effect of physical weakness and long suffering, and agreed to be silent regarding them.

But in the quarrels that have arisen between the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds they have been repeated, and are at length the subject of discussion in private circles. At no distant day some authorized publication on the subject may be expected.—*N. Y. Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

A Silent Merrymaking.

There were about forty couples dancing on the upper deck of an excursion barge as it moved slowly up the Hudson recently, in tow of the steam tug Vanderbilt. The feet of the dancers kept perfect time to the merry music of the orchestra, and they moved easily and gracefully through the figures of the lancers. Had a chance observer been told that not one of these eighty young ladies and gentlemen could hear a single note of the music he probably would have received the statement with incredulity as he took another look at the smooth gliding motions of the revelers. Yet such was the fact. The dancers were not only deaf but dumb, for it was a picnic party, made up of these poor, doubly afflicted ones. But there was nothing to suggest affliction in the manner of the excursionists. On the contrary, they were enjoying themselves hugely and seemed to feel all that indescribable exhilarations which thrills true lovers of the dance when the soft strains of a Strauss waltz come floating downward from the gallery of the Academy of Music on the night of the "charity."

It was the sixth annual excursion of the Manhattan Literary Association, an organization of deaf mutes formed principally of lady and gentlemen graduates from the institution for instructing the deaf and dumb. Accompanied by their friends the party, about 500 in all, started from Eighth Street, East River, at half past eight in the morning, steamed around the Battery to the North River, and after calling at Eleventh Street to take a few more on board, proceeded up the Hudson to Mount Pleasant Grove at Hastings.

The excursion was a striking illustration of how much science has done to alleviate the condition of the deaf and dumb. It was strange, indeed, to see them dance with such precision merely from watching with quick, trained eyes the time beats of the orchestra leader and the steps of those who could hear. But still more marvelous was it to hear the deaf speak. There were at least a score of those present who had been educated in the new act of lip reading, and who could carry on a conversation in the usual way, having learned to read and speak from watching the lips of their teachers. A mustache on the part of the person they spoke with was a puzzle to them sometimes, as it partly conceals the movements of the mouth, and the *Herald* reporter, who has a heavy mustache, found it a severe test for some of the pupils. One charming young lady, however, conversed with great ease and fluency. She admitted—and here she blushed very deeply—that she was accustomed to a mustache, a young gentleman, a very intimate friend, possessing a very soft and silky one.

Two things were noticeable about the excursion party. When the music ceased there was almost a dead silence. Now and again a peal of hearty laughter would be heard, showing that in that sense the picnickers were not dumb, but there was none of the buzz and chatter of conversation which one usually hears on festive occasions of the sort. The few who conversed were, of course, a very small minority. But such a confusing and rapid gesticulation with the hands! With the quickness of lightning, and with bright, expressive eyes, the mutes conversed with each other in the sign language, and jokes and repartee went round very much as they always do. Another thing noticeable was when a group of ladies and gentlemen was composed of mutes and hearing persons—for there were several such on board. When this chanced and a conversation sprung up an amusing sight followed. The hearing persons not understanding the sign language, another means of communication was necessary. Quick as a flash out would come note books and pencils, and the whole party would take to dashing off hasty notes to each other. When the talk became animated all hands would be seen writing furiously in their note-books.

When the barge reached Mount Pleasant and lunch-baskets had been emptied, little parties strolled off under the trees, and it was very soon evident to one who watched the pretty girls and their escorts that flirtation and expressions of endearment are about the same in the sign language as in our spoken tongue. Whether any of the students pursued their studies in lip-reading was not ascertained.

The excursionists amused themselves very much as others do—with boating, fishing, swimming, and so on—and at half-past four started to return, reaching the city again at nine o'clock.

There are about one thousand deaf mutes in this city, and about half that number were at yesterday's excursion. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Too Sensitive.

When the girl with the pink powder on her face got into the street car the two passengers who had been talking about breadstuffs resumed their conversation, said one:

"Flour is plenty and cheap enough; have you noticed?"

"That's because it's so much kneaded," responded the other, with a feeble attempt at a pun.

The first speaker threw up his hands in affected horror. "To this complexion have we come at last," he quoted.

Then the girl rose up. "I think you're just horrid," she exclaimed "Stop the car! I won't sit here and have no such remarks passed on me!"

"We didn't mean ——" he would have explained, but she was not to be appeased.

"You're mean enough for anything; Let me out! I'd rather walk. Flour indeed!" and she flounced off.—*Detroit Post.*

The Fall of a Nevada Mountain Peak.

About eleven o'clock Thursday morning the whole town was startled by a terrible roar and a jar like an earthquake, which sent people flying out of their houses in all directions. A glance up the side of Mount Olsen revealed the cause of the phenomenon. One of the sharp peaks of foliated granite near the summit, loosened by the late rains, had toppled over and was rushing down a steep ravine directly toward the center of the town with appalling force, crushing and grinding everything in its pathway. For a few moments it looked as though several houses were doomed to inevitable destruction, but fortunately the slide scattered and was checked in the talus at the foot of the cliffs, causing it to stop short of any of the buildings. One immense boulder, weighing not less than fifty tons, came down with fearful velocity, striking the rock bench above town and breaking it in a thousand fragments; which stopped on a flat a few rods from the China houses on Clarke Street. During the progress of the slide everybody was stricken with consternation, and many people sought safety in wild flight. It is estimated that at least 1,500 to 2,000 tons of rock came down in the slide.—*Homer Index.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The best boy in school should alway be the best one out of it.

—Prof. George W. Alberton, of Rutgers College, N. J., has accepted the Presidency of the Pennsylvania State College.

—During the last year Virginia has expended upon her public schools, of which she has 5,382, money to the amount of $1,100,238.95.

—So many of Port Jervis (N. Y.) school boys carry revolvers and toy pistols that the Board of Education has ordered the immediate expulsion of any of their number found in possession of the deadly weapon.

—The mortality among the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been great during the last few years. Kingsley, Thompson, Baker, Ames, Janes, Gilbert, Haven, E. O. Haven and Scott have all died within a very short time. Of the survivors, Fost, Foster and Bowman have recently been near death.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A lady and her little daughter passing out of church, the child bade goodby to poorly-dressed little girl. "How did you know her?" inquired the mother. "Why, you see, mamma, she came into our Sabbath-school alone and I made a place for her on my seat, and I smiled and she smiled and then we were acquainted."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Stamford, said at the Yale Alumni meeting that the Yale yell of twenty-five years ago was more manly than the weak "yah" of the present. He illustrated his remarks with a specimen howl of the past, and the New Haven people who heard it silently thanked Heaven that it had been modified.—*Boston Post.*

—Mr. Robert S. Coleman, a recent graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., is pleasantly remembered by the students of the college for his munificent gift of the Delta Psi chapter house, a beautiful granite building on the college grounds. Since leaving college he has actively entered the iron business at Lebanon, Pa., and is known as the "millionaire iron master" of that region.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Church of England has of late been kindly disposed toward that rather irregular religious body, the Salvation Army, and the Bishop of Bedford lately conducted a meeting in which members of the Army did the singing. He spoke of the indifferent masses which the Church failed to save and which the Army was somehow awakening. "We will have," said he, "no jealousies. Go in God's name and drag them out of the mire, if you can." The Bishop of Oxford spoke more cautiously in a sermon devoted to the subject; but he said the Church dare not forbid these zealous men or oppose them, lest it should be found to be fighting against God.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Few men in Maine have crowded more genuine hard work into their lives than Elder John Spinner, of Starks, a Free-Will Baptist clergyman, sixty-four years old. The old gentleman is a blacksmith by trade, having worked twenty years at that business. When nine years old he commenced preaching, frequently walking ten miles to church on a Sunday, preaching two sermons, and returning on foot at night. In his life he has moved thirty-eight times and has erected twenty-three buildings. Among other things he has delivered 8,000 sermons, attending over 200 funerals in Starks, married over 200 couples, baptized over 200 people, and raise a family of ten children.—*Augusta Journal.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The Prince of Wales is said to be $3,000,000 in debt. He must have been trying to run a newspaper in some remote corner of his mamma's empire.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

—Senator Hill's cancer was caused by nicotine, which got into a blister on his tongue, while he was smoking. This is a direct and unmistakable warning to men not to have blisters on their tongues. —*Norristown Herald.*

—A Boston lecturer astonished his audience by bringing down his fist on the table and shouting, "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" If he thinks we have got it he can search us. We never saw it in the world.—*Peck's Sun.*

—A Chicago man dodged the census takers for a week under the impression that they were tax collectors, and the mob thought he was doing it because he was friendly to St. Louis, and he came near getting lynched. Life in Chicago is full of surprises.—*Boston Post.*

—A little girl of seven years exhibited much disquiet at hearing of a new exploring expedition. When she was asked why she should care about it, she said: "If they discover any countries, that will add to the geography I have to study; there are countries enough in it now." —*Courier-Journal.*

—A poem written by a blue-jacket on a British war-ship ran in this fashion: "There was a bloody sparrow lived in a bloody spout. Down came the bloody rain, and washed the bloody sparrow out. Then came the bloody sunshine, and dried up the bloody rain; and then the bloody sparrow got into the bloody spout again."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—It is supposed that a furniture dealer is a very char-i-table person.—*Chicago World.* Sofa very good. But don't you know he is kind of a lounge-r too?—*Bohemian.* Table this now. Bedder not keep it up.—*Philadelphia Mirror.* Ottaman give up when a thing's half finished.—*Chicago World.* Stand away, give us a chance.—*Cory Enterprise.*

—I heard an anecdote at Oxford of a porter encountering on his rounds two undergraduates who were without their gowns, or out of bounds, or out of hours. He challenged one: "Your name and college?" They were given. Turning to the other: "And pray, sir, what might your name be?" "Julius Cæsar," was the reply. "What, sir, do you mean to say your name is Julius Cæsar?" "Sir, you did not ask me what it is, but what it might be."—*W. H. Harrison, Reminiscences.*

—The London *Spectator* says that "The humor of the United States, if closely examined, will be found to depend in a great measure on the ascendency which the principle of utility has gained over the imagination of a rather imaginative people." The humor of England, if closely examined, will be found just about ready to drop over the picket-fence into the arena, but never quite making connections. If we scan the English literary horizon we will find the humorist up a tall tree, depending from a sharp knot thereof by the slack of his overalls. He is just out of sight at the time you look in that direction. He always has a man working in his place, however. The man who works in his place is just paring down the half-sole and newly pegging a joke that has recently been sent in by the foreman for repairs.—*Nye's Boomerang.*