The Eaton Democrat.

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—BY—
L. G. GOULD.

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The Eaton Democrat.

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The Eaton Democrat.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	9 m.	12 m.
1 inch	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	12 00	15 00
3 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	8 00	11 50	15 00	18 00
4 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	15 00	17 50	20 00
¼ col	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00	22 00	32 00
⅓ col	7 00	10 00	13 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00
½ col	10 00	16 00	22 00	35 00	55 00	75 00	100 00

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Favors must be handed in as early as Tuesday morning to insure insertion the same week. Communications upon subjects of general or local interest are solicited.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Greatest Overflow in Virginia in Many Years.

Considerable Property Destroyed and Several Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, VA., October 30.—A heavy rain during the past twenty-four hours has caused the greatest flood known in the past five years on the western end and Lexington branch of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad. A trestle at South River was washed away, and a mixed train on the Allegheny Road was wrecked. Engineer Williams and a fireman are missing, and believed to be killed. All passengers are safe. The Shenandoah Valley train is in trouble at about the same point. The high waters from above have reached Richmond to-night, and the wharves in the lower part of the city are submerged. No serious damage is anticipated, however, as reports from points above Columbia show that the water is falling. Everything along the river front has been removed beyond the danger line. The Rappahannock River is also reported greatly swollen, and $10,000 damage done at Fredericksburg. Some damage is also reported to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

HARRISONBURG, VA., October 30.—The most terrific rain-storm known in the valley for years began here yesterday and continued until past midnight. More water fell in eighteen hours than has fallen altogether in the two years previous. High water prevails at this place, and travel on the valley branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway have delayed all trains. The mountains west of this place were covered with snow this morning.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 30.—News reached here early this morning of the terrible work of the storm which prevailed throughout this section yesterday. The engine of No. 23 passenger train, on the Lexington Branch of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, went down with the bridge at South River, late Thursday evening, taking with it the engineer and fireman, who disappeared under the high and raging waters of the stream. The engineer was John Williams, of Lexington, and the fireman Richard Tyree, of this city. Williams stood high in the estimation of officials, and was regarded as the most careful engineer on the road. Tyree was the main support of a widowed mother. Near Natural Bridge Station, the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, the high water washed the track for some distance. Robert Lucado, the track watchman, seeing the break was unsafe, flagged down a material train and got on the engine. The engineer ran the engine slowly, and endeavored to get over the dangerous place, but before he had gone far the track gave way, and the engine was carried into the James river. Lucado was standing between the engine and tender when it was thrown into the river. He was not injured, and could have escaped had his clothing not been caught in some way. He was drowned. William Brown (colored), the engine watchman, was killed, and Engineer Winfield was severely injured. The cars were overturned, and fire broke out in several places. It is reported that six of the negro workmen who were in the cars were badly burned, and that several cars were destroyed. The Shenandoah Railroad is badly damaged in several places. There were no trains over the Midland road to-day. Three spans of the bridge over the Tye River were washed out.

General McClellan's Funeral.

NEW YORK, October 30.—It has been definitely arranged that the funeral of General McClellan will take place at 10 o'clock on Monday morning next from the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church. In accordance with the request of Mrs. McClellan there will be no military demonstration, although all veterans who served under the General have been invited to the funeral. The Rev. Dr. Parker will conduct the simple services of the dead, and no eulogy will be pronounced. The pallbearers thus far selected are: General W. S. Hancock, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Martin T. McMahon, General Fitz John Porter, General W. B. Franklin, Hon. H. C. Kelsey, and Colonel E. H. Wright, of Newark. The interment will take place in the family plot at Trenton the same day. Mrs. McClellan has received telegraphic messages of condolence from General Joseph E. Johnston, Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Storey, the sculptor, of Rome; Marquis de Tongiai, of Italy, and many other distinguished people. General Shaler placed the first division of the National Guard at the service of General McMahon, to act as military escort, but the offer, in compliance with Mrs. McClellan's wish, was declined with many thanks. General McMahon came to this city from Orange to-day, and returned to the McClellan residence this afternoon to make further arrangements. The Army of the Potomac will send representatives to the funeral.

TRENTON, N. J., October 30.—Governor Abbett has issued a proclamation reciting the noble qualities of General McClellan, requesting the citizens of the State to suspend business on the day of the funeral, and ordering that the State militia wear mourning for him for six months.

Mint Report.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The report of the Director of the Mint contains the replies from foreign Governments to the interrogatories propounded through the Department of State, in regard to the coinage productive and monetary affairs of those countries. The Director estimates the production of the world to have been during the calendar year: Gold $95,000,000, and silver calculated in most cases at its coining value at $115,000,000. This is an increase of about $1,000,000 on the production of 1883 in gold, and a falling off of about the same amount in silver, but is a falling off of $4,500,000 in gold from the calender year 1882, and an increase of about the same amount in silver. So far as advices have been received, coinage was executed in eighteen countries of the world, amounting in round numbers to nearly $100,000,000 in gold and $90,000,000 in silver. As heretofore, the United States has been the largest coiner of both metals. The coinage of gold in Australia was only $1,800,000 less than that of the United States, and that of Russia was within $4,000,000 of it. Germany coined nearly $14,000,000 and Great Britain over $11,000,000. In the coinage of silver, Mexico was but little behind the United States, having coined $25,000,000. The silver coinage of India was only $13,800,000—a very large decline from the coinage of that country of recent years.

Business Embarrassments.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States 174, and for Canada 27, or a total of 201, as compared with 174 last week and 166 the week previous.

Painter Falls from a Church Steeple.

CLINTON, ILL., October 30.—While J. P. Myers, a painter, was rigging a scaffold about the spire of the Methodist Church here to-day, his foot slipped, and he fell over one hundred feet to the ground and was killed instantly.

Senator Stanford's Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 30.—Senator Stanford has given orders to deed in trust his three immense ranches, known as Vina, Gridley and Palo Alta, for the endowment of a university and schools about to be erected at Palo Alta. The three ranches comprise 85,000 acres, and together represent a value of $5,500,000. It is Senator Stanford's intention to make this institution the best in this country or Europe, and the ablest professors from both home and abroad will be secured.

Sale of the Great Eastern at Auction.

LONDON, October 28.—The Great Eastern, the largest steamship in the world, was sold at public auction to-day for £26,200.

FACING EACH OTHER.

The Bulgarian and Servian Armies Meet on the Sofia Road.

LONDON, October 29.—The Bulgarian and Servian armies are confronting each other on the Sofia road. Direct telegraphic communication with the respective camps is cut off, and all news telegrams are suppressed. The above intelligence comes from Belgrade, and is wired from the Austrian side of the frontier. Imminent hostilities are feared. The latest intelligence is that Prince Alexander resists the restoration of the status quo ante, and the maintenance of peace is regarded as impossible in diplomatic circles here. Revolution has broken out in Mandalay. The report of King Theiaw's assassination is officially contradicted. The British army of invasion, as finally constituted, numbers ten thousand troops of all arms, and seven thousand camp followers. They are embarking on forty-five steam transports. Part of the fleet is on the way. The negotiations between Russia and Germany, for the mutual rendition of Nihilists, have reached a successful termination. Germany agrees to restore the Russian Nihilists now on German soil, and Russia will reciprocate whenever the demand is made.

Attempted Assassination.

PARIS, October 29.—Considerable excitement was created here to-day by an attempt to assassinate M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign affairs. After attending a cabinet meeting M. de Freycinet took a drive, and while returning to the building occupied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a man stepped out into the roadway and fired a pistol directly at the carriage in which was seated M. de Freycinet. Fortunately the shot was harmless, and before the culprit could fire again he was arrested by a police officer. When the would-be assassin was examined at the police station he confessed that he did not know M. de Freycinet personally, and refused to give his name or occupation. The assailant is a Corsican. He declares that his motive was revenge, and was not of a political nature. He says he will make an explanation to-morrow of his attempt to take the life of M. de Freycinet. He claims the services of a lawyer. A doctor will examine into his mental condition.

Russell's Thrilling Experience.

KOKOMO, IND., October 30.—William Russell, a young farmer, near here, conceived the highly-colored idea of blowing up a dog with dynamite. So, procuring a half pound of the explosive, he lured the dog into a meadow and attached a fuse to the dynamite, tied it beneath the dog, and ran toward the fence. Much to his dismay, the dog, frightened by the hissing of the fuse, followed him, and Russell barely reached the fence when the dog exploded at his heels. Russell was lifted head-over-heels over the fence, literally covered with blood and the deceased dog's entrails. The experimenter was so badly scared it was several minutes before he could walk. Russell is not so handsome, but it is hoped he knows more.

Probably a Mouse in It.

HARTFORD CITY, IND., October 29.—The Spiritualists are in high oats in this locality. Last night while a prominent family of this city were at supper they heard a piano in the next room giving forth a peculiar sound, as if some little child was drumming the keys. As every member of the family was at the table, all were startled by the unexpected, and to them inexplicable, intonations from the piano. The gentlemen opened the door in the room, and the sounds still continued. Spiritualists claim it the work of spirits from the better land, and are content with the belief that some member of the family is a medium, and this is but an evidence to apprise them of the fact.

Boomers Moving on Oklahoma Again.

WICHITA, KAS., October 29.—The Daily *Eagle* is in possession of reliable information to the effect that the "boomers" have again made a move on Oklahoma. For several days past numbers have been going with teams and provisions. Such as had reached the Oklahoma District up to date of the last advices found a number of cattlemen, with their herds, in peaceable possession, but all seemed harmonious as between the herders and the "boomers," with no prospects of trouble. From fifty to sixty wagon-loads of "boomers" were daily arriving upon the grounds.

Peculiar Suicide of a Legless Man.

HARRISBURG, PA., October 29.—Joseph H. Bowman, a cripple, with both legs off above the knees, this morning hobbled on his crutches half way across the bridge spanning the Susquehanna River here, and carefully placing his crutches and hat on the foot-path, climbed to the window-edge and dropped out. His crutches and hat were found half an hour afterward, and on making a search the body was found a hundred yards below the bridge, along the island shore. Bowman left a letter which said he was tired of life, and people imposed upon him because he was a cripple.

Thrown Into a Pit of Molten Metal.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Scott, a molder working in a foundry at Twelfth and Pine streets, met a horrible death yesterday. While emptying a large ladle containing ten thousand pounds of molten iron into a pit fourteen feet deep, the cable holding the ladle broke, and the unfortunate man was precipitated into the pit with the molten metal on top of him. He was seen to writhe several times, and when the body was removed it was found to be charred beyond recognition.

Romance of a Murder.

CHICAGO, October 29.—The wife of Burras, who shot Miss Walters and Mrs. Goode, in Chicago, states that Miss Walters had before his marriage to herself received attentions from her husband, and that, in revenge for his preference for another, Miss Walters had sent her an anonymous note charging that her husband was untrue to her, which had so maddened him as to cause the tragedy.

Tow-Boat Burned.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The steamer George S. Dana was burned to the water's edge at an early hour this morning, about seven miles above this city. The Dana was the finest tow-boat on the river, and was built less than a year ago at a cost of $40,000. She was owned by the Campbell's Creek Coal Company, and was on her way from this city to Kanawha with a tow of empty barges.

Double Murderer Hanged.

GRAND FORKS, DAK., October 30.—George Miller, was hanged this afternoon, it being the first legal execution in North Dakota. On the 25th of Jannary last the wife and eleven-year-old son of Rev. C. H. Snell, a Methodist minister, living six miles from Inkster, were murdered by Miller, who was employed by Mr. Snell to work on his farm.

Collision in a Fog.

NEW YORK, October 28.—In a dense fog this morning the ferry-boat Hackensack collided with the steamer Servia. One man was drowned, and several people jumped overboard, but were rescued.

Natural Gas at Thirty one Feet.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 29.—John Long struck natural gas on his farm near here to-day at a depth of thirty-one feet, while digging for water. Long and a neighbor named Sneeder were down in the well with a lamp, when an explosion occurred, and both were quite painfully burned. The pressure of the gas is very strong.

The Great Gun a Failure.

BOSTON, October 29.—The casting of the fifty-four ton gun, at the South Boston Iron Works, was a failure. Unequal cooling caused it to crack.

FOUND GUILTY.

A Sentence to the Penitentiary for Ten Years for Grand Larceny Likely.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The trial of Ferdinand Ward was continued to-day. George J. Chambers, stenographer in the case of Holt against Warner, and George E. Spencer, cashier of the firm of Grant & Ward, were examined briefly, but their testimony developed nothing new. The prosecution then rested. Ex-Judge Cochran opened for the defense. He said that his client had been hounded by the press, by financial men and by members of a prominent family, but the jury had only to consider the evidence and render a verdict accordingly. Fish was a convict, and his condition when sworn as a witness prevented his being liable for perjury or anything less than murder. Fish comes animated by venom and swears to anything that comes into his head. Fish's testimony could not be considered without corroborative testimony. Upon the evidence a verdict of guilty was impossible. William S. Warner, for the defense, testified that he knew Ward and recognized the check for $71,800 which he had received in the ordinary course of business. After certification by the Marine Bank it was deposited in the American Exchange Bank. On cross-examination Warner said that he had received the check in Ward's private office. The amount was the profit on certain investments with Grant & Ward on Government contracts. The differences due on the investments resulted in his getting the check for $71,800. All the contracts were made direct with Ward in his private office. On May 5 he received a contract for a much larger sum than $71,800, which only represented the profit on the old transaction. Mr. Warner did not know where the contracts were, but thought that possibly he had some in his possession. Julius T. Davies, the receiver for the firm of Grant & Ward, testified that he took posession of the assets of Grant & Ward on May 8, 1884. In one package, where 125 bonds should have been, 124 were found to be missing. Wm. C. Bisg. testified that between May 3 and May 5 he had been negotiating loans for the firm of Grant & Ward, but did not know what became of the money realized. This witness virtually closed the case for the defense. General Tracy offered the defendant to allow the jury to test whether or not one could use the telephone and another standing by him could distinguish voices. General Tracy summed up the evidence for the defense, laying particular stress upon the fact that Fish, as a convict, was incapable to any penalty for perjury, and holding that he was urged on by vindictive hatred of the accused. Colonel Fellows summed up for the State, contrasting the actions of Ward and Fish at the time of the failure. The former ran away, the latter awaited the catastrophe like a man. Judge Barrett began his charge at 6:30. He defined the law and read the statute covering the crime charged. The question was as to whether the defendant had an intent to defraud, and of such character as to deceive a person of ordinary prudence. Had Ward procured the $71,800 in such a way? The whole case rested on one point: Did Ward obtain the certification of the $71,800 check? It was for the jury to decide on the evidence of Jas. D. Fish and his brother, the testimony of neither being contradicted. Ward was not alone on trial, but justice, too, was on trial. Public clamor should not influence the jury, and, last of all, money should not interfere with the verdict. The jury retired at 7:25. At 10:15 the jury entered the court-room and the testimony of John H. Carr, the receiving teller of the Marine bank, was read. It covered the transactions in regard to the checks upon which the indictment was found. At 11 the jury then again retired. At 12:45 the jury returned to court and rendered a verdict of larceny in the first degree, penalty ten years, within discretion of the court.

A Singular Accident.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH., October 28.—At 8:30 o'clock this evening fire broke out on the tug McDonald, lying at the dock, about one hundred feet south of the Genesee-avenue bridge. A large number of people were on the bridge, when a piece of sidewalk on the bridge, five feet wide and forty-five feet long, containing about sixty people, gave way with a crash and precipitated them into the river, twelve to eighteen feet deep, with a strong current. The night was cloudy and dark. The greater number were saved, many badly bruised. The river is now being dragged and the body of one boy, named Sidney Fulton, aged seventeen years, has been brought up. It is thought several perished, as twelve or thirteen are missing. James Toraits was rescued, but is badly hurt; John Rothenburg, injured about the legs; George A. Irwin, slightly injured; E. D. Cowles, managing editor of the *Courier*, was standing on the extreme further point of the bridge when it went down. He could not swim a stroke and was dragged by the struggling people to the bottom twice, but got clear, and drifting down clung to a spile until rescued, sustaining but slight injuries.

Death in the Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Another accident that will result in the death of at least one man and probably more, is added to the already long list of disasters that have occurred in the construction of the new aqueduct. Yesterday afternoon part of a piece of the tunnel gave way, burying several miners. The following is a list of the injured: John Wilson, aged twenty-three, of Binghamton, N. Y., compound fracture of the tibia, very serious; Patrick Breen, aged twenty-five, of Excelsior, Pa., compound fracture of the femur and a severe fracture of the skull, will probably die; Frank Gorman, of Ardsley, severe contusions of back and fracture of left hip, very dangerous; John Francis, a foreman, severely injured.

Young Lady's Head Crushed to Atoms.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The team attached to a coach containing Miss Ella Fitzgerald, of 385 East Eightieth street, New York, ran away on Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. Miss Fitzgerald put her head out of the window just as the carriage ran against a tree. Her head was caught between the tree and the side of the carriage, and was crushed to atoms, her brains being strewn over the sidewalk. The driver and a lady who was with Miss Fitzgerald escaped uninjured.

Worms Devour a Bridge.

ATLANTIC, CITY, N. J., October 28.—About 150 feet of the bridge of the Pleasantville & Atlantic City Turnpike Company fell yesterday afternoon while about fifty people were on it. Many of them were thrown into the water, but fortunately none were drowned. The cause of the accident was the eating of the piling by worms until it was honeycombed.

Better Call That Stage in.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The mail stage from San Angelo to Abilene, Texas, was stopped yesterday by two masked men and robbed of all the registered mails. This is the same stage that was halted and robbed a few weeks ago by a sixteen-year-old boy.

Horrible Death of a Child.

FT. WAYNE, IND., October 28.—Henry, the three-year-old son of Anthony Bubb, residing at Hessecassel, six miles from here, while playing around a sorghum mill to-day, was caught in the rollers and crushed so badly as to cause death shortly afterward.

Stabbed By a Ten-Year-Old Boy.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 28.—Joseph Walters, a boy ten years old, fatally stabbed Willie Canly, a schoolmate, aged thirteen years, this afternoon in a quarrel caused by Willie having hit Joseph's little sister with a marble. The children live on South Main street. One of the boys is expected to die, and the other is locked up.

A Double Murder.

CHICAGO, October 28.—A. J. Burras shot and mortally wounded Mrs. Ray Good and Sylvan Walter, in the street to-day, because he had been discharged from the employ of the R. G. Dun & Co. Agency, on the representation of the women that they had been insulted by him.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Lake Vessel Wrecked by an Exploding Boiler.

Four Men Killed and Several Others Wounded.

DETROIT, MICH., November 1.—At 2 o'clock this morning the tug Frank Moffatt, bound down with four barges, rounded to, because of thick weather, at the wharf at Sombra, opposite Marine City. A line was taken ashore and made fast, but the current was so strong that the Captain thought to ease up a trifle on the hawser, and so rang one bell to go ahead. As he did so the boiler of the tug exploded without a sign of warning. The cause is not yet known, but it is supposed to be a lack of water in it. The boiler exploded with terrific force, carrying away the upper works and a large portion of the deck planking, besides shattering the hull from stem to stern. At the time John Ward, first engineer, of Detroit; William Miller, second engineer, of Port Huron; James Wylie, home unknown, and Walter Fisher, of Port Huron, firemen, were at their posts, and all were killed. The Captain, Thomas Cuney, had a leg broken, and was otherwise bruised. Frank Furlah, wheelman, was badly scalded, and Andrew Reid, a deckhand, was also badly scalded. Maud Bennett, the cook, who was in the after-cabin at the time of the explosion, was blown into the river, from which she was rescued uninjured. Robert Goodwin, the mate, who was ashore handling the line, was blown over a wood pile, and had his side injured. The bodies said to be in the river, have not been recovered. The scalded men are at Sombra, under the care of a physician from Port Huron.

Destructive Fire at Geneva, Ohio.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, November 2.—News has reached here of a disastrous conflagration now raging at Geneva, fifteen miles east. It broke out in a bakery on the east side of Broadway at 11 o'clock, and at this writing (1 a. m.) the flames are not yet under control. Engines from Cleveland and Ashtabula have gone to the rescue. The following buildings have been destroyed: The bakery, a saloon, Foster's music store, Leslie's market and residence, Tyler & Van Epp's grocery, the Odd Fellow's Hall, a shoe store, and Brinker's clothing store. The loss is $60,000. Insurance not known.

How a Man May Marry Twice.

ROCKHILL, S. C., November 1.—A young man named D. A. Lang has created a sensation here by his own matrimonial ventures. Several months ago he married a respectable young lady here. He had previously been married to a girl in North Carolina, and was arrested and sent to jail at Yorkville for bigamy. He was tried yesterday and acquitted. The marriage in North Carolina was not denied, but his father testified that he was present when, at the age of 16, when the ceremony was performed, and under the laws of North Carolina a marriage at that age is no marriage at all.

Three Children Burned to Death.

ROCK HILL, S. C., November 1.—On Saturday morning a fearful accident occurred on Miss Elizabeth Culp's place, in York County. Perlina Archie went to work in a field, leaving her three little children, the eldest of whom was five years old, in a cabin. The house was discovered on fire, and when the neighbors arrived the cabin was enveloped in flames. Although the doors were open, it was evident that the children had perished in attempting to make their escape. One of the children was a mere infant. The house and children were reduced to ashes.

A Marvelous Escape From Death.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., November 1.—A coal train on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad yesterday morning crashed into a freight train which was standing on the bridge across White Deer Creek, and the span of the bridge giving way, the engine of the coal train and thirteen cars were hurled into the creek below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars and their contents were piled on top of one another. The engineer and fireman fell with the engine, but when rescued were found to be uninjured.

Sixteen Horses Burned to Death.

ANDERSON, IND., November 1.—This morning the livery stable of Hunt & Pence burned, involving a loss of $15,000. Sixteen horses were burned to death, and a considerable quantity of feed, harness, etc., destroyed. Among the horses burned was the Clydesdale stallion Clyde, valued at $800, and the trotter Victory. The latter had a record of 2:21, and his owners had refused an offer of $3,000 for him. The insurance amounts to $6,000.

Put ing a Stop to a Fraud.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—In view of the fact that artificial mineral waters are bottled under the names of well-known springs abroad and imported into this country, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered customs officers to refuse free entry to mineral waters which do not bear a certificate from the owner of the spring from which they come, showing them to be genuine natural mineral water.

Broke His Neck.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—Charles Keller, a butcher, who rooms on Findlay street, was found lying on the ground under his window with his neck broken, at eight o'clock this evening. It is thought that he sat in the window and went to sleep. The deceased was married but his family reside in Germany.

Fire Horror in New York.

NEW YORK, November 2.—During a fire shortly after one o'clock this morning, in the two-story frame building No. 202 East Thirty-sixth street, several persons who were in the building, and who were unable to escape, were burned to death. The number and names have not yet been learned.

Indian Lands to be Opened.

BRAINERD, MINN., November 1.—The chiefs of the Northern Minnesota Indians have held a pow-wow and agreed to go on the White Earth Reservations, and allow the land to be thrown open to settlement. Special Agent Wallace will send a report to the Interior Department.

—A good horse story comes from the frontier station of Vroenhoven, Belgium. As a horse and cart, apparently with a load of hay, were about to pass the custom-house, the animal suddenly stopped, and would not budge an inch. Two customs officers came up to lend a hand, whereupon the driver took to his heels. It turned out that the hay concealed about seven hundred and fifty kilos of Dutch tobacco. Conscientiousness must now be added to the other good qualities of the horse.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Michigan maiden has received $10,000 damages from the man who promised to marry her and then refused to do so. It is said the jury made the damages large because it was shown that for three months her heart was so completely shattered that she would pass millinery windows without glancing in.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Country papers are expected to puff everything from a chicken-fight to a church-festival, and everybody from a young politician to a dead man who "had his faults—as who has not?"—and furnish copies of the paper gratis.—*Galveston (Tex.) News.*

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Land Warrants Issued to Soldiers of the War of 1812 Prima Facie Evidence of Service.

Supplemental Instructions to Postmasters in Regard to Special Delivery Service. Rebate on Jute Sacks—Capital Notes.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—In section 3 of an act of Congress approved March 9, 1878, it is "provided, that when any person has been granted a land warrant under any act of Congress for and on account of service in the war of 1812, such a grant shall be prima facie evidence of his service and honorable discharge so as to entitle him, if living, to a pension under this act; but such evidence shall not be conclusive, and may be rebutted by evidence that such a land warrant was improperly granted.

In the case of a widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, whose husband during his lifetime was granted both a land warrant and a pension, Commissioner Black has recently decided that it would be a great hardship to require, after the lapse of so many years, new evidence to re-establish the fact, character and period of service which had previously been determined by competent authority, the prima facie case provided for by the statute having thus been supplemented and strengthened, and hence the widow's claim for pension should be allowed, and no attempt made to rebut the evidence upon which her husband's claim for bounty land and pension had been granted.

In other cases, however, in which no pension had been allowed the soldier, and where only the prima facie cases made by the law exist, the matter of pension never having been contested, the Commissioner held that these were cases of first impression, so far as claims for pensions are concerned; and as it appears that the husbands of the claimants were not in the service for fourteen days during the war of 1812, and the preponderance of evidence being that they were not in any engagement in that war, the prima facie case created by the statute is overcome, and the applications for pensions in those cases will be rejected.

The question has been presented to the First Comptroller for his decision, whether the difference in commissions heretofore withheld from purchasers of private die stamps under the rulings of his predecessors shall now be refunded in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Swift Company vs. United States, where the right to such difference occurred beyond the six years' limitation prescribed for instituting suit in the Court of Claims. The difference in question arises in the mode of computing the commissions in the one case the amount of cash deposited in payment for the stamps and in the other case on the amount of stamps purchased, and amounting to $0.03, against the purchaser for every $1,000 of stamps purchased.

The Comptroller decides that the decision of the Supreme Court only applies in cases arising thereafter, and also in those cases where the right to the difference therefore ascribed within the six years limitation, and that in these cases where the six years have expired, the rulings of his predecessors are binding upon him, and hence the court being unable to grant relief it can only be had by the action of Congress upon the matter. The amount involved under this decision is about $36,000.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has issued supplemental instructions to postmasters in regard to the special delivery service. These instructions are the result of observation of the practical operation of the system and are intended to cover any defects in the original instructions. In the amended instructions postal cards and sealed packages are included in the matter that may be sent as first-class matter; Sunday is excluded from the special delivery days; postmasters are to report monthly instead of weekly and are to make arrangements for special delivery where the business does not justify messengers, but for this service are not to pay more than allowed by law. The other changes are merely nominal and with the exceptions noted the original circular of September 26 is still in force.

It is said that Judge Maynard, the present Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is to be Mr. Eaton's successor on the Civil Service Commission. The appointment, it is believed, was offered to Augustus Schoonmake, who declined it, as he expects to be Justice Westbrook's successor on the Supreme Bench of New York State in case of Hill's election as Governor. Mr. Coon will probably be the Republican member of the board.

The value of imports of the United States during the month of September, 1885, was $50,311,759 against $55,229,490 in September, 1884. The value of exports for September was $47,684,383. For the twelve months ended September 30 exports reached $715,898,671 against $570,551,260 in imports.

The President has appointed W. Lee Dinkins, of Mississippi, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi; Edmund B. Briggs, of the District of Columbia, United States Consul at Santos, Brazil. Louis C. Bartlett, of Indiana, Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, and who was appointed by President Cleveland, has resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Bartlett was badly wounded during the war and his wounds have broken out afresh.

Two Young Ladies Shot.

CHICAGO, October 29.—At six o'clock last evening Asper J. Barras shot and perhaps fatally wounded Miss Illion Walters and Mrs. Ray Goode. The two women were employed as type-writers by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency. Barras was discharged Tuesday night by Dun & Co. for making derogatory remarks about the young ladies, and last night at the closing hour of business, stationed himself in front of the establishment. Miss Walters received a bullet over the right ear, and Mrs. Goode was shot immediately over the right temple. Both were taken to the hospital. No hopes are entertained for their recovery. Barras was arrested, but will give no explanation of the affair. It is said that the shooting is the result of an old quarre

Trees and Electricity.

Mr. Percy Smith writes to the London *Times* that "the most probable cause of the liability of certain trees to be struck by lightning is that they are bad conductors of electricity. The suggestion that oak trees are struck because they contain iron is both erroneous and absurd. If oak did contain iron, it would, in all probability, increase its conducting power and act as a preservative. If oak contained an estimable quantity of that metal, the wood would turn black on exposure to air, on account of the tannin which is present. This blackening may be seen surrounding the iron nails in any oak fence. The contour of the ground, nature of the soil and the presence or absence of water have more influence in deciding the locality of an electric discharge than the height of a tree. Add to this the difference in conductibility between various woods and we have at once an explanation of the apparent peculiarity of tall trees escaping unharmed while shorter trees are destroyed."

ANOTHER HERO GONE.

Sudden Death of the Last Survivor of the Great Commanders.

The Summons Comes to General George B. McClellan on the Day of a Proposed Reception.

NEW YORK, October 29.—General George B. McClellan, the last survivor of the great commanders of a war only twenty years closed, died very suddenly at three o'clock this morning at his beautiful country seat in Orange Mountain. Only the day before he was apparently in as robust health as a man in his fifty-ninth year could expect to be. He drove from his villa down town, met a number of friends, returned home and ate a hearty supper, and not until just before he retired for the night was he attacked by the neuralgic pains about the heart that caused his death five hours later. About three weeks before he had felt the acute pains in the region of the heart, but his physician, Dr. John S. Leonard, easily gave relief, and no serious results were anticipated. The General continued to go out very much, as he had always done, and only last week was present at the Essex County hunt. His daughter and her cousin, Miss Marcy, sat with him until he started to retire, a little before 11 o'clock. A moment later he was heard groaning on the stairs. Mrs. McClellan, the young ladies and servants, ran to his assistance, and he was carried to his room. He complained of acute pains about his heart, and almost lost consciousness through their violence. Dr. Leonard was instantly called for by telephone, and in a little while he was with his patient. Such remedies as medical skill suggested were tried, and the pain was alleviated for the moment only to return with increased violence. For the four hours the strong constitution endured the severe torment. Just before the end the oppression seemed lifted from his chest, he breathed freely once more and said to those about his bedside: "I feel easy now—good-bye." But a few minutes later he was past all pain.

Through all the paroxysm of the night the wife, daughter and nurse sat by the bedside, and when the dying soldier's eyes unclosed, after moments of thankful unconsciousness, they always opened upon the ones he loved best. So through the night the struggle went on until the change that came at 8 o'clock. The physician knew what that premonitory symptom meant, and for the last time the wife and daughter said goodbye. At 8:30 the feeble fluttering of the pulse went out altogether. The death was so sudden that no preparations have been made for the funeral. The family are inclined to prefer a private interment, but will not insist upon it.

George Brinton McClellan was a Philadelphian by birth, and was born on the 3d of December, 1826. His family is Scotch, and he was a descendant of Lord Kirkcudbright. This title became extinct April 19, 1832. About the middle of the last century three brothers of the name emigrated to America, and one of them settled in Connecticut. From this one sprung the soldier who has just died. His father was Dr. Geo. McClellan, a distinguished physician. His middle name is the maiden name of his mother.

Numerous messages from personal friends were received during the day, including one from President Cleveland, Governor Abbett, Generals W. W. Averill, W. B. Franklin, Anson G. McCook, Fitz John Porter, Chancellor Runyon, ex-Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, Mayor A. S. Hewitt, of Boston, James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, and General H. S. Clark, of Columbus.

The flags on the City Hall, the other public and hundreds of private buildings, and all the newspaper offices were at half-mast in this city to-day. Proper action will doubtless be taken to-morrow by the city officers in case a public funeral shall be agreed upon. At a special meeting of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of this city, held to-night, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and take such action as may be necessary in connection with the funeral ceremony of General McClellan, who was a comrade and former Commander. General M. T. McMahon and Wm. C. Prime went to Orange this evening, and W. J. Crosby Brown offered their services to the family, in carrying out the wishes concerning the funeral. General McMahon said subsequently that nothing would be decided upon until to-morrow morning, when the arrangements for the funeral will be discussed with Mrs. McClellan. Little has been said to her about the matter yet, but she expressed a desire that the funeral should be as quiet as possible, and it should be conducted without military honors. General McMahon added, however, that the funeral would probably be held on Monday in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, this city, and that a telegram had been sent to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the pastor, asking him to officiate. The friends of the family and military officers will be invited to attend the services, but no organizations of any sort will be invited. There will also be a short service at the house before the removal of the body to New York.

Mrs. McClellan desires the burial to be at Trenton, N. J., and from the expressed wishes of the family the body will not be embalmed.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to-day:

WASHINGTON, October 29, 1885.

"To Mrs. George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.:

"I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief, and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The following Executive order was issued to-day:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1885.

"The death of George B. McClellan, at one time the Major General commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed luster upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the National flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the buildings of the Executive Departments in this city until after his funeral shall have taken place. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
"Private Secretary."

The following general order was issued this afternoon:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1885.

"With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of General George B. McClellan, formerly Major-General commanding the armies of the United States, which occurred at Orange, N. J., this morning.

"The name and fame of this distinguished soldier and citizen are known and honored throughout the Republic. As the organizer of the Army of the Potomac, he made it capable of accomplishing great deeds; the lessons he gave it were never forgotten, and the spirit with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently, as its leader, he rendered great services to his country. His pure and noble character, his unselfish devotion, and the duty he performed in the hour of peril will cause his memory ever to be cherished with pride by the people of the United States.

"WM. C. ENDICOTT,
"Secretary of War."

LONDON, October 30.—The *Standard* says: "The death of General McClellan removes another prominent figure of the civil war. He, however, was not fortunate; he had the ill-luck to be politically opposed to President Lincoln, and therefore did not receive the necessary support. General McClellan's glory was short lived. Grant was not such a master of the science of war. Long before the civil war McClellan was an experienced soldier. His soldiers loved him and time had softened the hard things said against him."

The article, taken as a whole, is most eulogistic.

—A German critic thus distinguishes between ridicule, wit, irony and humor: "Ridicule is the wit of a stupid or vulgar person; wit the ridicule of a superior intellect or a man of the world; irony the wit of a thinker, and humor the irony of a poet. Ridicule is like a blow with the fist, wit like the prick of a needle, irony like the sting of a thorn, and humor the plaster which heals all these wounds.

—The Karens, of Burmah, are said to have an excellent method of settling