The Eaton Democrat.

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—BY—
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The Eaton Democrat.

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The Eaton Democrat.

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Oysters in every style,
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Eaton, Jan. 9, 1884.

General News Summary.

Interesting Home and Foreign News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Aug. 3.—The conference committee on the Deficiency bill submitted a report, which was agreed to, recommending that certain items be referred back to the Secretary of the Treasury with instructions to report the facts to Congress at the next session. Mr. Allison reported back the House adjournment resolution with an amendment changing the time from the 28th of July to four p. m. the 4th of August. Mr. Hoar expressed his dissent to the passage of this or any other adjournment resolution until the Senate had considered the bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee on April 19, for "inquests under national authority." He referred to the massacres during the last few years in Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States, and stated that, in every one of these cases, so far as was shown to the people of the North by the press, a negro and a Republican was the victim, and a Democrat and a white man the aggressor. After debate objection was made to the further consideration of the resolution and it was placed on the calendar. The conference committee on the River and Harbor bill reported an agreement and the report was agreed to without division. The vetoed House bill granting a pension to Jacob Romiser, was taken up and passed over the veto by a unanimous vote—yeas 50, nays 0. The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up and after considerable debate was adopted—yeas 27, nays 14. At the evening session a bill was passed appropriating $35,000 additional for the Congressional library site. The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the President's message announcing his approval of the Oleomargarine bill, which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also a message from the President transmitting the papers in the Cutting case; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The report of the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was presented, and after debate it was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 98. Reports of conference committees upon the Deficiency Appropriation bill and on the Sundry Civil bill were presented, debated, and finally agreed to, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE, August 4.—A joint resolution was passed, accepting from William H. Vanderbilt and Julia Dent Grant objects of value and art presented by various foreign governments to the late Ulysses S. Grant. They are accepted "with grateful acknowledgment," and are to be held by the United States and preserved and protected in the National Museum for the use and inspection of the people of the United States. A bill granting an increase of pensions to soldiers who lost an arm or leg in the service was received from the House with a verbal amendment, which was readily concurred in, and the bill went to the President for approval. The Senate bill extending the "immediate delivery" system was taken up and passed. The Senate then took up and passed the House bill to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (This is the same bill and practically the same substitute on which the conference committee failed to come to an agreement.) A number of private bills were passed and others postponed, after which Mr. Allison, from the conference committee on the "surplus" resolution, submitted the report and presented a summary of the effects of the resolution if it should become a law. A long debate followed, at the conclusion of which the conference report was agreed to without division, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of the conference committee on the "surplus" joint resolution was called up, debated at length, and finally adopted—yeas 120, nays 63. The Senate amendments in the Fortifications bill were nonconcurred in and conferees appointed. The House then considered resolutions relative to Editor Cutting, now a prisoner in Mexico, but without reaching a conclusion adjourned.

SENATE, August 5.—The House bill for the relief of certain soldiers of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry (dishonorably discharged) was amended and passed. Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the Fortification bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, which amounted to the failure of the bill. Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the bill for the repeal of the Pre-emption and Timber Culture act reported a disagreement of the committee. The Harris (in the chair being occupied by Mr. Hawley) offered a resolution of thanks to Senator Sherman "for the ability, courtesy and impartiality" with which he had presided over the Senate during the present session; adopted. Mr. Edmunds reported that the committee of the two Houses appointed to wait on the President to inform him that Congress had completed the business of the session and were ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make, and performed that duty and were informed by the President that he had no further communication to make and that he congratulated the two Houses on the termination of their labors. After a short address by the Chair, thanking the members for their uniform courtesy and kindness to him as the presiding officer, he declared the session closed *sine die*.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted granting the committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the West permission to sit during the recess with all the powers granted to it in the original resolution providing for its appointment. The Senate bill was passed accepting the gift of the Grant relics. A bill was passed appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a public building in Los Angeles, Cal. The adjournment resolution was taken up and the amendment of the Senate fixing the hour of adjournment at four o'clock concurred in. At 2:25 o'clock the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, appeared at the bar of the House and announced that it had performed its duty, and that the President had nothing further to communicate to Congress. When the hour of four o'clock arrived, without any preliminary remarks Speaker Carlisle declared the House adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON.

The nomination of William L. Bancroft, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Huron, Mich., was rejected in the secret session of the Senate on the 5th. About forty nominations were left unacted upon.

The following special examiners have been appointed in the Pension Office at a salary of $1,400 per year: Jeremiah T. Pittman, Indiana; George M. Miller, Kentucky; Sullivan C. Andrews, Maine; Henry E. Perkins, Vermont; Henry C. Stiff, Illinois; Harlow E. Bundy, New York; James W. Walton, Ohio.

During the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, there were introduced in the two houses 13,202 measures, of which 10,014 were House bills and 214 House joint resolutions, and 2,891 bills and 83 joint resolutions of the Senate. The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceeded in number by 2,949 those introduced at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, which sat for seven months and four days.

During the last session of Congress the President sent to the Senate 2,450 nominations to office. Of these there were, altogether, about one hundred and fifty withdrawals, most of them being either to correct some error in the name or to change the character of the nomination. There were but few permanent withdrawals. The Senate rejected twenty-seven Presidential appointments and forty-nine of them remain over unacted upon by the Senate.

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress fills 8,630 printed pages, not including the indexes and the appendix. This exceeds by about 1,500 pages the record of any preceding session of Congress.

The President on the 6th appointed Thomas Cooper to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois and Nelson F. Acers to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Kansas. The above were among the nominations upon which the Senate failed to act.

The Comptroller of the Currency on the 5th authorized the First National Bank of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., to begin business with a capital of $50,000.

THE EAST.

A boiler in the shop of the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company at Lansford, Pa., exploded with terrific force on the 3d, instantly killing one man and fatally injuring four others, while fourteen more were seriously injured. The head of the boiler was thrown fully two hundred feet in the air, and the building completely wrecked. Loss estimated at $10,000. The boiler was put in fifteen years ago, when the shops were built, and has been condemned several times.

The National Convention of colored journalists in session at Atlantic City, N. J., on the 3d elected the following officers: President, Rev. W. J. Simmons, D. D., of Louisville; Vice President, Rev. B. F. Tanner, D. D., of Philadelphia; Secretary, George Freeman Bragg, of Petersburg, Va.; Treasurer, Alexander Clark, of Chicago; Historian, W. Calvin Chase, of Washington.

Snow fell at Rome, N. Y., on the 3d, the fall lasting about five minutes.

Latham H. Rogers, who went on the bond of First Lieutenant Howgate for $12,000 when the latter was assigned to a responsible position on the Signal Service Corps several years ago, was on the 4th mulcted in the sum of that bond by the United States Court at New York at the suit of the United States Government.

George William Curtis was re-elected president of the National Civil Service Reform League at its annual meeting in Newport, R. I., on the 4th.

The Allegheny County (Pa.) Democratic County Convention on the 4th nominated Robert B. Parkinson for Congress from the Twenty-second district and Judge T. B. Alcorn from the Twenty-third district.

At a meeting of four hundred delegates of the New York Central Labor Union on the 5th, it was decided to run an independent candidate for Mayor. Henry George will probably be the nominee.

Rollin R. Gregg, a well known physician of Buffalo, N. Y., died on the 5th. He was author of several medical treatises, and in 1885 was President of the International Hahnemann Association.

The July fire record in the United States and Canada, as estimated by the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, involved the loss of $10,000,000 worth of property—fifty per cent. greater than the average fire loss in July for nearly twenty years.

Twenty-five new cases of typhoid fever and three deaths were reported on the South Side, Pittsburgh, on the 5th. There were over two hundred cases in the city, many of them serious.

A handsome memorial album was on the 5th presented to the widow of General Winfield S. Hancock by a committee of the New York City Council in behalf of that body. The album is two feet long and twenty inches wide, closed with three silver clasps, bound in Turkey leather, and a silver plate on the middle of the cover, bearing the inscription: "From the Common Council of the city of New York." It contained the engrossing of the letter of Mayor Grace to the Common Council, and the resolutions of the Council passed on February 12, shortly after General Hancock's death.

Hon. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, has placed $1,000 in the hands of Colonel Cockerell, to pay the expenses of an excursion by boat and rail, that Mr. Pulitzer wishes to give to the writers on the morning and afternoon papers of New York City and to members of the Press Club.

At Allentown, Pa., on the 6th James McClain shot and killed Ella Davis and then shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Business failures throughout the United States and Canada during the week ended the 6th number 154, as against a total of 192 the previous week.

Miss Daisy Murdoch, the actress, died at her residence in New York City on the 6th, of consumption. She was only seventeen years of age and had been a member of the dramatic profession seven years.

The Pfister case in Brooklyn, N. Y., has assumed a new phase, another married lady named Soult having confessed that her husband killed Pfister. Soult has been arrested, and the police really think they have the right man at last.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At McLean, O., on the 4th a twelve-year-old son of Ambrose Arnold quarreled with his little sister, aged eleven, during the absence of their parents, and the boy becoming excited, took down a gun and shot the little girl, killing her instantly.

Colonel J. D. Taylor was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ohio Congressional district on the 4th.

In consequence of a decision by the Cincinnati Bricklayer's Union to do no work where non-union hod carriers are employed, contractors all over the city stopped all work on the 3d. This throws out the entire bricklaying force of the city and indirectly stops work for all other branches of the building trade.

Over 1,500,000 feet of pine lumber in the yards of John Irwin & Bro., at Cowensville, Pa., were destroyed by fire on the 3d. The fire is supposed to have been the work of a tramp.

Cook & Co.'s saw mill at Sun Lake, near Scottville, Mich., with 350,000 feet of lumber and seven cars owned by the Flint & Pere Marquette railway, were destroyed by fire on the 3d. Total loss, $80,000; insurance, $20,000.

Rev. G. G. Haddock, pastor of the Methodist Church at Sioux City, Ia., was shot and instantly killed while crossing a street in that place on the night of the 2d. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the crime, but it is believed the murder grew out of the war inaugurated against the saloons there, in which Mr. Haddock was an active leader.

Eight hundred men employed in the Hately packing house at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, quit work on the 4th on a refusal to return to the ten-hour working day. Mr. Hately endeavored to inaugurate the method of working by the hour irrespective of the number of hours worked each day. The men refused and struck.

A disastrous prairie fire which has been raging several days near Forest City, D. T., died out on the 5th. It extended for twenty miles along the Missouri river bottom and hundreds of farmers lost everything, leaving them destitute for the winter.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) steel rail mill, which has been idle for several years, will soon resume operations. It has been enlarged to double its former capacity, and will employ between 300 and 400 men.

By an accident on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Cumberland, Md., on the 4th three tramps, who were stealing rides, were either killed or mortally injured. The passengers were badly shaken up.

The camp meeting at Lakeside, Ottawa County, O., began on the 5th and will close August 11. Large crowds are in attendance.

Cary Iler, of Detroit, Mich., aged eighteen, was bitten six years ago by a pet spaniel. The circumstance had been entirely forgotten by himself and friends until a few days ago, when he was taken with convulsions, frothing at the mouth, snapping and barking, together with excruciating pain, evidently suffering from hydrophobia.

The greater portion of the business part of La Grande, Ore., was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss estimated at $100,000; two-thirds insured.

Based on the figures in the new city directory, just issued, the population of Cleveland, O., is 238,953—a gain of nearly 10,000 during the past twelve months.

Governor Larabee, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Rev. Mr. Haddock, the defender of prohibition, at Sioux City on the 3d.

The case of ex-Policeman John P. Evans, indicted for destroying one hundred ballots at the election in ward Nine, precinct F., Cincinnati, last fall, went to the jury on the 5th and in ten minutes thereafter a verdict of "guilty" was rendered.

At Laporte, Ind., on the 5th Higdsy Fosdick shot and killed his wife and then himself. The couple had not lived together for several years, and had met at the request of Mrs. Fosdick, who wished to secure her husband's signature to some papers connected with proceedings for a divorce.

The business portion of Mancelona, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 6th. Twenty-five buildings were burned, including the post-office, bank and two newspapers. Loss estimated at $60,000; insurance, $15,000.

A collision on the Mineral railroad near Birmingham, Ala., on the 6th killed Engineer Ben Jones and wrecked both engines and several cars. The other engineer and firemen escaped by jumping.

The Farmers' National Bank, of New Lisbon, Wis., has assigned. Assets, $14,000; liabilities not yet known. The small amount of assets creates much surprise.

Returns from the Tennessee State election show the Democratic State ticket elected by about 35,000. The successful candidates for the Supreme Court bench are: Peter Turney, Franklin County; W. C. Caldwell, Gibson; W. H. Larton, Montgomery; D. L. Snodgrass, Hamilton; W. C. Folkes, Shelby.

The mill and machine shop of the Ducey Lumber Company at North Muskegon, Mich., were totally destroyed by fire on the 6th. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $16,000. Cause unknown.

The trouble between the employes of the Chicago packing houses of the stock yards and their employes has been adjusted, and the men have returned to work on the hour system.

At Chicago on the 6th John Kinsella, a packing house employe, accidentally killed John Lavery, another employe, while practicing with an air-gun. The bullet missed the target and, striking a boiler, glanced away and hit Lavery in the region of the heart.

The inter-state drill for prizes approximating $35,000 was inaugurated at camp Magruder, Galveston, Tex., on the 6th. Some fifty companies will participate.

A decision rendered by the Appellate Court of Illinois on the 6th gives the whole estate of the late Wilbur F. Storey, including the Chicago *Times*, to his widow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An explosion of coal gas occurred in the hold of the Norwegian bark Tetens at Cardiff on the 3d, fatally injuring six men.

The cotton crop of India is expected to be the largest ever recorded.

Herr Weniger, chief cashier of the Baden State railways at Carlsrhue, has been arrested for embezzlement of enormous sums from the railroad funds.

The celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the Heidelberg university began in that city on the 3d. It was opened by an address by the Crown Prince Frederick William, which was responded to by the Grand Duke of Baden, as rector of the university. An immense crowd was in attendance.

An attempt was made on the 3d to assassinate the Grand Vizier of Turkey. That official was out driving in Halilighs, when two shots were fired at him by a Tartar, both of which missed their mark. The assassin then pursued the carriage with a drawn sword, with which he attempted to strike the Vizier. He was arrested.

At the Parnellite meeting in Dublin on the 4th Mr. John E. Redmond, member of Parliament for North Wexford, and Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, were appointed delegates to represent the Irish National League at the League convention in Chicago on August 18.

The trial of sixty-three rioters, charged with pillaging Soleilmont Abbey during the late riots at Charleroi, Belgium, was concluded at that place on the 6th, and the court sentenced the prisoners to terms of imprisonment varying from two weeks to five years.

In a circular to the stockholders of the Panama Canal, M. de Lesseps states that over 100,000 shareholders have subscribed for 458,802 shares in the new loan. The Council of Administration of the Panama Canal Company have, on the proposal of M. de Lesseps, decided to annul all of the new shares not subscribed for directly by the public.

In the event of the Government's declining to deal with the question of evictions in Ireland, Mr. Parnell intends to ask permission to introduce in the House of Commons a bill to prohibit summary ejections and to ameliorate the condition of tenants.

LATER NEWS.

A BAND of twenty-six gypsies arrived in New York on the 8th. They are recruits for the Stanley tribe, near Dayton, O.

AT Huntsville, Mo., a father and son were out at night guarding their beehives, and mistaking one another for thieves, both were filled with buckshot.

Two men in a barrel-boat safely passed through the Niagara whirlpool rapids on the 8th. They are coopers employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the perilous trip about three weeks ago.

IN case of trouble there are enough Mexican soldiers at El Paso del Norte to eat up the little company of U. S. troops at Fort Bliss. Cutting, the editor, cause of all the wrangle, has been sentenced, and will be sent to Chihuahua.

RUMORED that U. S. Minister Jackson has resigned.

REPORTED from New York that three bond calls of fifteen million dollars each will soon be made.

AT Delphos, Ind., Christ. Kluerhaus was kicked on the head by a horse and almost instantly killed.

THOS. HOBBS and son, who murdered two men on the 7th near Birdseye, Ind., were captured by a posse, who lynched them, and riddled their bodies with bullets.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was buried on the 7th at North Lebanon, N. Y., the home of his youth. The services were short and simple. President Cleveland and Cabinet attended the services at Greystone.

BY a collision between two trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, near Limestone Station, Ky., Engineer Henry Deffenbach, Fireman Lou Ballard, and Brakemen J. W. Campbell and Jerry Shay were killed, and John Higgins and Charles Harris were badly injured.

JOSEPH RICHARDS and Griffith P. Thomas, miners, killed by falling coal in Boston mine, Plymouth, Pa.

MASKED men entered farmer Furber's house, Pittsburg, Ill., bound him hand and foot and decamped with his valuables.

CAPTAIN WALLACE W. HALL, late of the U. S. Secret Service, was shot dead by his wife, at Chicago, while intoxicated. She claims it was accidental.

MR. GLADSTONE gave a breakfast to Henry Ward Beecher, on the 8th. Among the guests present were Canon McCall, Dr. Allen and Dr. Parcher.

DR. GERNER, President of the State Board of Health, is in Pittsburgh, investigating the causes of the typhoid fever epidemic now raging on the South Side. He reports the sewerage bad and the water impure. Seven new cases of fever and two deaths were reported on the 8th

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

The Sage of Greystone, Departs This Life.

Death Comes Suddenly to the Aged Leader—The Country Loses One of Her Foremost Statesmen.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Samuel J. Tilden died at Greystone this morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock. He had been enjoying his usually good health up to last Saturday evening. While sitting on the stoop of his residence after sundown on that evening he was taken with a slight chill, which settled on his stomach and bowels, producing inflammation, from which he suffered all night. On Sunday he was slightly better, and was able to ride out. On Sunday evening he felt much worse, and continued to grow weaker, but until last night there were no fears of the consequences. This morning it became apparent that the end was near. Dr. Charles F. Simmonds and Miss Gould, a relative of Mr. Tilden, were at the bedside a few minutes before Tilden died. He tried to speak, but only moved his lips, failing to make any sound. He passed away quietly and peacefully. His death occurred in the south chamber of the mansion, overlooking the Hudson.

The last hours of the deceased statesman were peaceful and painless. For several months past Mr. Tilden had enjoyed unusual health for him. He had gained in flesh thirty-five pounds in six months. He used his yacht Viking frequently, and took long carriage rides daily. His face was familiar to the people of Yorkers, and he frequently drove through the streets of the city. The last time he went out was on Sunday, when he was driven out by his faithful coachman, Denis O'Hara, attended by his valet, Louis Johansen, both of whom have been in his service for years. Saturday he was taken with a slight chill while sitting on a porch overlooking the Hudson river, and was removed to his room where he was attended by his friend and physician, Dr. Chas. F. Simmonds, of New York, who is stopping on the neighboring estate of Hilsk Browne. The cold settled in Mr. Tilden's bowels and stomach, causing vomiting and purging. With medical aid he felt much better on Sunday, and went out in his carriage. Monday and yesterday he also felt much better. Last night he was seized with pain again with the same symptoms while in the parlor, and was supported to his room by his valet and private secretary, George E. Smith. On reaching his room the ex-Governor experienced considerable trouble in breathing. This alarmed his friends, and Dr. Simmonds was called. The patient was suffering from nausea and diarrhea, and was in great distress. The difficulty ceased after a while, and he was placed in bed. Later he was assisted to an easy chair. Dr. Simmonds remained with him all night. Early this morning Mr. Tilden began to grow worse, and was again placed in bed. The generation of gases in his stomach and bowels distended them and caused a failure in the action of the heart. A second attack of the fainting, accompanied by breathing, came on. Dr. Swift, of Yonkers, was called in consultation at 7 a. m. He arrived at Greystone at 8 o'clock, but Mr. Tilden was then beyond the reach of all medical skill. The two physicians consulted together, but nothing could be done. No words were uttered by Mr. Tilden after Dr. Swift's arrival. He remained conscious to the last. The labored breathing grew fainter and more feeble, and at 8:45 a. m. the face of the dying man began to change. The ashen pallor of death slowly crept over his countenance. His eyes slowly closed and his muscles relaxed, and at 8:50 a. m. he breathed his last.

At the time of his death the only persons in the room were Drs. Simmonds and Swift, Miss Anna Gould, a relative, the amanuensis of the dead statesman, and the faithful valet, Louis Johansen. The room in which Mr. Tilden died is on the second floor on the south side of the residence, over the parlor. In the room is a bay window, which overlooks the river on the southwest.

The members of the family who are out of town were at once notified by telegraph of the sad event. Mrs. Pelton, a sister of the deceased, is at Narragansett Pier. The widows of his brothers, Henry and Moses, are at the Tilden homestead at New Lebanon, N. Y., with Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, jr. Miss Susie Tilden, a niece, is also at New Lebanon. Miss Ruby Tilden, her sister, is visiting friends in the upper part of the State. Andrew H. Green, ex-Comptroller of New York City, a protege of Mr. Tilden, and who was educated in his office, was also notified by telegraph. The absent members of the family are expected to arrive to-night.

As soon as the news of ex-Governor Tilden's death reached Mayor J. Hartley Bell, of Yonkers, the flags on the city buildings were placed at half-mast. The feeling of regret is universal. Many of the inhabitants were acquainted with Mr. Tilden, and all speak well of him.

The funeral arrangements were placed in the hands of undertaker Franklin A. Rigby, of Yonkers. Private Secretary Smith said this afternoon: "The death of the Governor was a great shock to us all. He had been quite well for several months. This morning he did not seem to know that he was dying, and made no allusion to the last. He retained consciousness until the last. He died through exhaustion. Governor Tilden never had, as has been frequently stated, any attack of paralysis. He had a fall some years ago, and this, together with rheumatism, crippled his right arm. However, he used it in writing and in signing checks. He had passed most of the time at Greystone for some years. He had not been in New York since March. The house in Gramercy Park has been in the care of a man and two female servants. He was a man of very active mind, and it has been difficult to get him to take that rest and quiet that he needed at his age. He has had a throat trouble for years, which caused an impediment in his speech. It was difficult to understand him on that account. It troubled him more particularly on lying down. In spite of it all he went out daily driving, and used his steam yacht Viking frequently in trips to Sandy Hook and other points. He passed much of his time in reading, and had probably one of the finest book collections in this country. His reading was of a general character and embraced matters pertaining to other countries. His last cruise in his yacht was last Wednesday, when he went down the Bay."

Ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green arrived at Greystone at 7 o'clock to-night. He told a reporter that the funeral arrangements would not be made until Mrs. Pelton, the sister of Mr. Tilden, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Hazard, arrived from Narragansett Pier. They are expected to-morrow. He said that nothing could be said at present about the will or the disposition of the estate. Three of Mr. Tilden's nieces arrived to-night from New Lebanon in company with Colonel Samuel J. Tilden, jr., Mrs. Swan and the Misses Susie and Ruby Tilden. It is expected that the funeral will be held at Greystone, and that the interment will be at New Lebanon in the Presbyterian Cemetery. The arrangements have not, however, been decided upon. The remains have not been placed on ice yet, but are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Pelton.

The common council of the city of Yonkers met to-night and passed resolutions of regret and sympathy for the family of the dead statesman. Ex-Governor Cornell called at Greystone to-day.

As soon as the death of Mr. Tilden became known to the country at large, telegrams began to come in from his leading political and personal friends.

Mr. Tilden rarely put his hand to paper; the last time was to write the telegram of condolence to the father of Huber O. Thompson. The last letter which he signed was written to Secretary Daniel Manning, who was the last guest whom he had entertained at his house. Mr. Manning was there for a week, and left about eleven days ago. For some months past Mr. Tilden has busied himself with the composition of a family record of the Tilden family. He traced the line back to John Tilden, who lived in the Vale of Tilden, County of Kent, England, in 1463. Some of the family still reside there. Mr. Tilden completed this work last week, and on Monday of this week he dictated the preface—his last dictation. In it he says the record was compiled from information picked up here and there, jotted down and tossed into a drawer. These he had placed together by the aid of memory and from what help he could get from others. He wrote, he says, because he thought it might be of use to the younger members of the family, as it showed them that they sprung from an honest, sturdy race, of whom they could be proud. It will thus be seen that Mr. Tilden's mental vigor was unimpaired by his long illness. His appetite was good, and he ate as much as most men. He dined regularly with the family and only differed from them in that he ate at more frequent intervals. He was perfectly able to masticate his food. He rarely ate vegetables, but was fond of fruit.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born on February 9, 1814, in New Lebanon, Columbia County, and was therefore 72 years old. He leaves one sister, the mother of the late Colonel Pelton, and several nephews, children of his brothers, Moses and Henry Tilden. He graduated at Yale College, and having studied law in the University of New York, was admitted to the bar of the metropolis. He achieved a reputation for great legal skill, particularly in railroad litigation. Having interested himself in local and State politics, he was made Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York, a position he held for thirteen years. In 1866, and again in 1872, he was a member of the State Assembly, and in 1874 was elected Governor of the State by the Democratic party. In June, 1876, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis as candidate of the party for the Presidency. At the election in November, Mr. Tilden received a majority of the popular vote, but the vote in the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Oregon and Florida being disputed, great popular excitement ensued, and the two political parties were forced to agree upon a compromise. A commission was appointed of five Senators, five Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and five Representatives. This commission divided on party lines, and voted eight Republican to seven Democratic; and by their decision the disputed votes were given to Rutherford B. Hayes, the opposing candidate, who was declared elected President by a majority of one electoral vote. In 1880 Mr. Tilden was again in question for the Democratic nomination for President, but declined in a letter read before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Since that period he had lived in retirement.

A CHINESE HOUSE.

The Patriarchal Encampment of the Entire Family or Clan.

In her new book on China, Miss Gordon-Cumming gives this description of a Chinese house of the better class: It covers so much ground, and there are so many open halls, consisting chiefly of pillars and ornamental roofs, scattered promiscuously about, among paved court-yards, decorated with flowers in pots, and then there are walls pierced by oddly-shaped portals, formed like octagons, or circles, or even teapots, and all placed at irregular intervals, never oppos te one another; and then shady morsels of garden, with all manner of surprises in the way of little ponds, and angular bridges and quaint trees. Then somehow, quite unexpectedly, you find yourself in brightly ornamental suites of small rooms, which seem to have been originally one great room, subdivided by partitions of the most elaborate wood carving, and furnished with beautiful polished blackwood and hangings of rich materials.

Such houses are, in fact, the patriarchal encampment of a whole clan, to which all the sons and brothers of the house bring their wives, and there take up their quarters, living together apparently in very remarkable peace.

We were received by our host and half a dozen gentlemen of the family, and for some time we sat in a fine open reception hall, drinking pale straw-colored tea in its simple form, and playing with a nice little son, the hope of the house. Presently our host (who is very friendly to foreigners, and, from intercourse with them, is less punctilious than most Chinamen on the matter of being seen speaking to his women folk) led us aside and presented us to his most kindly and courteous old mother, who conducted us to her apartments, her son accompanying us. He then introduced us to his little bride, aged thirteen. His matrimonial ventures have so far been unlucky, two previous wives having died very early. This one seems a nice, bright little lady. She was very highly rouged, as was also her sister-in-law. Another sister, being indisposed, was not rouged, nor was the mother, and therefore pleasanter to our eyes; but the Canton ladies love to lay on the color thick. There is no deception about it! It is good, honest red, laid thick upon the cheek, and carried right round the eyebrows. The latter are shaved to refine their form. They can not understand why English ladies should refrain from such embellishment. Only when in mourning do they refrain from its use, and one notable exception is that of a bride, who, on her wedding day, may wear no rouge, so that when her red silk veil is removed and the fringe of pearls raised, her husband, looking on her face for the first time, may know for certain what share of beauty unadorned has fallen to his lot.

But of all eccentricities of personal decoration the oddest, I think, is that of gilding the hair, which, I am told, young Canton girls do on every full-dress occasion. Certainly I do remember a time when some English ladies powdered their hair with gold dust; but then they owned golden locks to start with, whereas these are all black and glossy as the raven' swing.—*Chicago Times.*

THE ORANGEMEN.

History and Strength of the Order in the North of Ireland and Elsewhere.

The society of the Orangemen was founded in 1795. The first lodge was formed in Armagh, and the name was taken in honor of King William III., Prince of Orange. The object of the society was avowedly to uphold Protestant institutions and interests and thus to counteract the Roman Catholic secret association known as "the defenders." The two opposed societies were soon involved in fierce hostility, as nearly all of the peasants belonged to one or the other, and wherever they met in any numbers fighting and riots were sure to occur. The order waned somewhat in the early days of the century, but in 1827, when the Duke of Cumberland became Grand Master, it revived. In 1828 and 1829 a number of fights occurred which were suppressed by the militia with difficulty. In 1835 the British parliament ordered an investigation of the association. It was found that thirty-four regiments of the army had Orange lodges; that there were 145,000 Orangemen in England and 125,000 in Ireland. As the order was declared subversive of the peace of communities, Orange clubs in both England and Ireland were broken up in conformity with a resolution of the House of Commons. Organgeism was revived, however, in 1845, and still exists largely in the British islands, though its processions there are forbidden by law. It was introduced into British America in 1829, and as its meetings are not illegal there its political influence is very great and its membership enormous. A number of lodges also exist in the United States.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A curious mixture of races was recently observed in a Buffalo street-car. A Chinaman with a laundry package, a darky with a whitewash-brush, an Indian with a basket of sassafras, an Italian with a bag of peanuts, an Irishman, a Dutchman and a genuine American dude made up quite a "congress of nations," as the circus bills say.—*Buffalo Express.*

MORAL SENATORS.

A Few Observations Showing How the Gentleman from Massachusetts Obtained His Seat.

The cold chills which have been creeping up and down the backs of several United States Senators during the threatened investigation of the much-investigated election of Senator Payne, of Ohio, have ceased, and those Senators have resumed their wonted cheerfulness. There will now be no further talk at this session of inquiry into the causes which led to the sudden changes of some of the members of the New York Legislature when Mr. Evarts was elected, nor to investigate the published charge that each member of the Republican Senatorial caucus in the last California Legislature who voted for Mr. Stanford received from some benevolent source the handsome present of $3,000.

Speaking of Senatorial elections, there was one, which though saturated with fraud, was never very generally understood by the public. When the ugly facts were once presented, the affair was allowed to blow over. This was perhaps because the truth was very damaging to one of those good men whose goodness is so extra good that it is a sufficient explanation of any bad or questionable conduct of which they may be