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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6 inches..	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	15 00	17 50	20 00
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Stockholders Individually Liable.

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JOSEPH CRAMER, Sr., Vice President.
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The Banking Room of this Bank is located in the Odd Fellows' Building. We do a general banking business in all its various forms. Loan money on the most liberal terms, pay the highest rates of interest on time deposits, buy and sell both home and foreign exchange.

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At Eaton, Ohio.

PAID UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $124,000.00

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Andrew Hiestand, Jacob H. Foos,
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Nancy A. Hiestand.

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Andrew Hiestand,
Jacob H. Foos,
Josiah Campbell,
Jos. W. Acton.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Deal in Government and County Bonds, Coin and Exchanges. Money to loan on liberal terms. Interest paid on Time Deposits, Mortgaged papers negotiated. Persons having good mortgage notes to sell, or wishing to purchase, can be accommodated. Foreign Exchange, or Letters of Credit on all parts of Europe, can be obtained of us in any sums required.
Eaton, Feb. 4, 1875-1y.

HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS

WE SELL THE CELEBRATED
EUREKA MOWER,
The best in the world.
The Hamilton Riding, Tongue and Tongueless Cultivators. Also the Brown.
We are still Agents for the
RED TIN TAG BINDER TWINE.
It is cricket proof and the best ever offered in this market. Headquarters for
FENCE AND BINDER WIRE. ALSO, FERTILIZERS.
Remember we will give you better goods for less money than you can obtain elsewhere. You will find it to your interest to see us before buying.
J. C. BONNER & BRO.
Eaton, May 13, 1886 tf

ESTABLISHED 1808.
VanAusdal & Co.,
EATON, OHIO.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
First-class Dry Goods, Notions,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and Rugs,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains and Mirrors.
PRICES guaranteed to be as LOW as SAME QUALITY of goods is sold in any market. ☞ The Public is respectfully invited to call and take a look at our stock. [March 13, 1884-tf

JOHN TOWNSEND,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS and NOTIONS!
CLOAKS!
Flannels, Oil Cloths, Curtain Fixtures, &c.
opp. Court House, EATON, O.
TERMS CASH. nov19, '85-tf

C. G. SCHLENKER,
Commercial Block, Eaton,
—DEALER IN—
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES!
Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.
REPAIRING DONE AND WARRANTED.
Eaton, Aug. 12, '86-tf

JOHN FILBERT,
No. 194 Main Street,
BOOTS & SHOES
Offers a greater variety, better article and lower prices than any other house in this section. He can suit you in any grade you want.
☞CALL AND SAVE MONEY!☜
JOHN FILBERT.
Eaton, Jan. 7, '86-1y

DRUGS & BOOKS.

G. E. FULLERTON'S

DRUG STORE
Is a reliable place to buy
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
also, Machine Oils, Artist's Supplies, Chamois, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Soaps,
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Stationery and Fancy Goods.
Pictures Framed to Order.
G. E. FULLERTON,
Graduate of Pharmacy.
Main Street, Opp. Puplic Square.
Eaton, Aug. 12, '86-1y.

DENTISTRY.

H. W. RUNYON, D. D. S.
DENTIST!
OFFICE in Churchill's building, first door south of City Hall. Dental work of every description performed in a skillful and artistic manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. [jun24-1y.

I. N. WELSH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE at residence on north Barron street, opposite new school building.
Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. [feb29 '79-1y

PROFESSIONAL.

J. A. GILMORE. J. L. HOLT.
GILMORE & HOLT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Office, 2nd story of Schlenker's building, Commercial row, east of Court House.
All legal business entrusted to their care attended to with promptness.
Jan. 15, '85-tf

JOHN RISINGER. | ABEL C. RISINGER.
RISINGER & RISINGER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Will give prompt attention to all legal business. Office on Barron street, over Brookin's Drug Store. [sept3, '85-1y.

BENJ. HUBBARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.—Prompt attention given to business intrusted to him. Office—Harbaugh's corner, north Barron street, opposite the Post office, Eaton, Ohio.
july 25, 1878.

JOHN V. CAMPBELL. | EDMOND S. DYE.
CAMPBELL & DYE,
ATTORNEYS and Councellors at Law and Notaries Public. At the old stand on Barron street, Eaton, O.
jan8, '85-1y

INSURANCE.

WATSON & KELLY,
Fire and Cyclone
INSURANCE,
Loan and Real Estate Agents,
EATON, OHIO.
GEO. B. WATSON, GEO. H. KELLY
Ohio Farmers Insurance Company,
Washington " "
Amazon " "
Cincinnati Underwriters Ins. Co.
Miami Valley Insurance Company.
[may7, '86]

PETERS & UNGER.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, Borrowing and Loaning Money. Fire Insurance Policies issued in first class companies at reasonable rates.
Office, Homan's corner, North Barron Street, opposite Post Office, Eaton, Ohio. [jan8, '84-1y

GROCERIES.

JOHN LANDER,
193 & 195 Commercial Block, Eaton, O
—DEALER IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES!
Queensware,
Glassware,
Stoneware,
Earthernware,
LIQUORS AND WINES
For Medical Purposes. We are also headquarters for
FLOWER POTS AND FISHING TACKLE.
Cash or trade for
COUNTRY PRODUCE

NEW GROCERY
—AND—
RESTAURANT!
Commercial Block, No. 189
EATON, OHIO.
W. W. Jefferson, Prop'r.
WILL supply the people with
Oysters in every style,
and by the Can,
Meals and Lunch,
SALTS, TEAS, SUGARS, FISH, GROCERIES, COFFEES, MEATS &C., &C.,
and everything else in the line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.
PRODUCE
taken in exchange for Groceries. Give me a call.
W. W. JEFFERSON
Eaton, Jan. 8, 1884.

General News Summary.

Interesting Home and Foreign News.

WASHINGTON.

C. F. McDonald, superintendent of the money order system, has made his annual report to the Postmaster General, showing the operations of that service during the last fiscal year. From the report it appears that the total number of money orders and postal notes issued was 14,433,153, representing $132,716,317, for which fees aggregating $1,214,536 were received. The increased patronage of the system amounted to 1,203,032 remittances—over nine per cent. The gross revenue was $350,551, and the expenses paid from appropriations was $441,387, leaving a net profit of $9,164. The superintendent expresses a hope that the bill which passed the House at its last session, authorizing the issue of postal notes by small offices where the money order system is not in force, will speedily become a law.

General Superintendent Jamiesom, of the Railway Mail Service, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. From the report it appears that at the close of the year the railway postoffice lines in operation numbered 871, occupying 435 whole cars and 1,739 apartments in cars. The aggregate length of railroad routes over which these cars run is 110,673 miles, and the annual miles of railroad service performed by clerks was 100,923,910.

Commissioner Black has received information that Dr. W. E. Sipert, of Nashville, Tenn., has pleaded guilty to forging affidavits in the case of Alvin James, a claimant for a pension. There are many fraudulent pension applications, it is said, in this section, which are being prosecuted.

Mr. James M. Thompson, of South Carolina, son of Assistant Secretary Thompson of the Treasury Department, has been appointed a copyist in the Interior Department. Assistant Secretary Thompson refused some time ago to appoint his son to a position in the Treasury Department, though he had passed the civil service examination and his name was sent up for appointment.

Two patents were recently issued to Mr. Lucius Phelps, of New York, on duplex telegraphy. Under these inventions it is claimed that the same wire used for telegraphing to or from trains may be worked "duplex," thereby enabling it to be used as an ordinary Morse wire between stations, and simultaneously used for telegraphing to and from moving trains.

Secretary Manning resumed actual control of the Treasury Department on the 29th ult., relieving Mr. Fairchild of his duties as acting Secretary, which office he has held from the time Mr. Manning was taken sick up to date.

Secretary Manning on the 29th ult. issued a call for $10 000,000 three per cent. bonds, to mature December 15.

A new post-office in Dakota has been named Bartholdi by the Post-office Department.

Assistant Secretary Fairchild has decided that collectors of customs shall assess duty upon iron ore after it has been dried at a temperature of 212 degrees, instead of in the wet condition in which it is imported.

THE EAST.

Two men who were riding on a "speeder" on the West Branch railroad, near Bradford, Pa., on the 25th, were run down by a freight train and killed.

Tan and H. Duany, two wealthy Cubans, were drowned in Rockland Lake, N. Y., the other day, while canoeing.

Frederick Joslin, a member of the Eleventh Vermont regiment during the Rebellion, and who lost his eyesight while in the service, has just been granted $10,000 back pay and a pension of twelve dollars per month.

Mrs. McGallagher, of York, Pa., who has spent twelve years in the State insane asylum has been released as sane. She will now be tried for the murder of her infant daughter thirteen years ago. She confessed the murder at the time, but being pronounced insane has never been tried.

Mrs. Cynthia Deering was killed while walking upon the tracks of the Lake Shore railroad at Erie, Pa., on the 26th. The accident was of a peculiar nature. She stepped aside to avoid the engine, but her dress was blown against the machinery by the wind, and she was drawn under and crushed.

The rolling mill of the Old Colony works, at Taunton, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 27th, causing a loss of $150,000; partially covered by insurance.

The steamship British King, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 27th, brought 307 Mormon converts. It is understood that all Mormon immigrants will be landed at Philadelphia instead of New York, hereafter, as it is claimed that the law is construed harshly in regard to them at the latter place.

Two farmers named Edward Vough and James Pitney, brothers-in-law, of Hamburgh, N. J., quarrelled on the 27th over the affections of a woman and they agreed to fight a duel with corn-cutters. After slashing each other for five minutes Vough fell exhausted and Pitney, who was also badly wounded, walked to his home. Vough was found and cared for by neighbors but will probably die.

The eighty-four ton steamer George L. Smith, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., August 14, on a halibut voyage, has been given up for lost, together with her crew of fourteen men.

An Egyptian papyrus forty-two feet long, containing all the chapters of the "Book of the Dead," has just been received and unrolled at the Sage Library at New Brunswick, N. J. It was secured for the library about six months ago by the Rev. Dr. Lansing, a well-known missionary in Egypt. Experts, because of the infrequent use of hieratic characters, pronounce it to have been written nearly three thousand years ago. It is declared to be a fuller and more complete copy than the Turin Papyrus fac-similed by Lepsius.

The Glen Rock manufacturing company at York, Pa., have made an assignment. Liabilities $70,710; assets $67,474.

John Delanty, who several weeks ago married Forepaugh's $10,000 prize beauty, committed suicide the other day by placing his head on the rail in front of a train on the Lehigh Valley road, near Flemington, N. J. His body was terribly mangled by the train. Mental aberration, caused by financial troubles, led to the suicide.

An ore bank, owned by W. D. Cox, at Dillsburg, York County, Pa., caved in on the morning of the 28th ult., killing two men and seriously injuring several others.

A serious accident occurred to the new Croton aqueduct tunnel at shaft No. 2 on the 28th ult. Because the roof of the tunnel had been insufficiently protected at that point it caved in for a distance of about sixty feet, completely filling up the tunnel and involving a loss of about $80,000.

The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, the widow of the late dry goods millionaire, A. T. Stewart, took place on the 28th ult. from her mansion on Fifth avenue, New York. No one was admitted to the residence except the relatives and friends of the deceased. The remains were interred at Garden City.

Commander Picking, of the Kearsarge, denies that United States naval officers are engaged in smuggling, and says the published reports of the Newport incident are very much exaggerated.

Peter McGeog, of Lynn, and W. M. Bakefer, of Salem, Mass., have been arrested for conspiracy in boycotting the firm of Charles Harrington & Co., leather dealers.

The Corn Exchange bank of New York has filed a complaint in attachment in Indianapolis, Ind., against the New York branch of J. C. Ferguson & Co. The bank claims an indebtedness of $93,200, which accrued on money loaned on bogus warehouse receipts. The attachment is to be placed on the pork house property of the Fergusons in Indianapolis.

The mill owners of Amsterdam, N. Y., recently sent a note to Bailey and McGuire, of the executive board Knights of Labor, who went there to settle the trouble with the locked-out employes, refusing to treat with them or any one else, not even an employe, on the subject.

Representatives of the principal wire manufacturers of the United States met in Pittsburgh a few days ago and formed a National association by electing C. G. Washburne, of Wooster, Mass., president, and R. H. Johnson, of Brooklyn, secretary and treasurer.

Three freights trains ran into each other on the 29th ult. at Gassett's Station, on the Vermont Central road. No one injured, but the damage is large.

Business failures reported throughout the country during the seven days ended October 30, number for the United States 196 and for Canada 19, a total of 215.

A number of bodies of infants were recently found buried on a farm formerly occupied by a Mrs. Pluard, an herb doctor, near Lebanon, N. H. The woman says the children were her own and that they died natural deaths, but the people disbelieve her.

It is said that New York parties, representing great wealth, have leased the Louisiana State penitentiary and will organize a large company and employ the 1,200 convicts in contract work at building levees, redeeming swamp land, etc.

An attachment has been granted against the property of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Connecticut, for $159,315, the amount of ninety-one policies.

All the New York telephone and telegraph companies have agreed to put their wires under ground.

The Cunard steamer Pavonia went ashore near Duxbury, Mass., during a thick fog on the 29th ult., but was floated off at high tide uninjured. There was some excitement among her three hundred passengers. She was bound from Liverpool for Boston.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A strange suicide occurred on the farm of William Kidney, near Burlington, Mich., on the 24th. E. J. Wilcox, aged sixty, waited until the other members of the family had retired, and then stepped outside the door and exploded a dynamite bomb under his arm. The report was terrific, and the fragments of Wilcox's body were scattered in all directions.

The coroner's jury in the Chicago Stock Yards tragedy has rendered a verdict that Terrence Begley came to his death by a shot from a gun in the hands of a Pinkerton special officer unknown to the jury, aided and encouraged by Guy Stevens, Richard E. Labes, George J. Bortram, Merritt E. Shaw and others unknown, and it recommends that said persons be held to the grand jury without bail.

The Case School of Applied Science, on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th. The total loss on building and contents will reach about $200,000. It is not known how the fire originated. The building was completed only a year ago, when it was dedicated to its use with imposing ceremonies. There were from fifty to sixty students in the school. Insurance unknown.

The municipal election in Baltimore on the 27th resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket by 13,000 majority.

George E. Atwood, purchasing agent for the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home on Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, on the 27th. He was a good business man and had the confidence of all who knew him. No cause is assigned for the deed.

Black diphtheria made its appearance at Sparta, a small village in Morrow County, Ohio, a few days ago, and the public schools were dismissed to prevent the further spread of the disease. There were several cases and one death last week.

Two Chinamen imprisoned in the Joliet penitentiary, Illinois, have become insane. The warden says that he thinks it was because their queues were cut off. A third, recently sent there from Wyoming, will be permitted to wear his pigtail.

Council for the seven condemned Anarchists in Chicago, submitted to Judge Gary on the 28th ult. a voluminous document upon which another motion for a new trial will be based. Its contents were not made public.

The greatest failure in the history of Logan County, Ill., occurred at Lincoln, on the 28th ult. The banking house of William Dustin closed with liabilities of $200,000.

Three young men, named John Schneider, Jacob Bonnett and Rudolph Lostetter, left Madison, Wis., in a small boat several days ago, seeking work south. The same night cries as of drowning men were heard, and the next day Schneider's dead body was found in the river, opposite the west end of Madison. Bonnett and Lostetter have not since been heard from, and foul play is suspected.

The boiler in the gin house at Fletcher's plantation near Little Rock, Ark., exploded on the 29th, blowing the engine house to atoms and instantly killing Frank Waters and fatally wounding his wife. George Chandler, his wife and four others were seriously burned.

An incendiary fire at Pochahontas, Va., on the 28th ult. destroyed sixteen houses, including two hotels and several business houses. George Baber, of Lynchburg, perished in the flames. Heavy rains saved the town. Loss $50,000; insurance unknown.

The American Woman's Suffrage Association closed at Topeka, Kan., on the 29th ult. Hon. William Dudley Foulke was re-elected president; Lucy Stone, chairman; Julia Ward Howe, corresponding secretary; vice presidents and executive committee from every State and Territory.

Mrs. Mary Wood, wife of the late ex-Governor Wood, of Ohio, died at Alameda, Cal., on the 28th ult., in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Her remains were interred in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland.

The faculty of Earlham College, Indianapolis, has expelled five students and placed seventeen others on good behavior for breaking the rules by attending a representation of "Richard III."

White frost was reported on the 29th ult. at all points along Mississippi sound and within ten miles of New Orleans. At Baton Rouge the mercury fell to forty degrees above zero. There was a killing frost at Jackson, Miss.

William and Jacob Birdsall, brothers, who were convicted at Monmouth, Ill., of the murder of Samuel Claybaugh a year ago, were sentenced on the 29th ult., the former to fifteen and the latter to one year in the penitentiary.

At East St. Louis, Ill., on the 29th ult., Edward Blake, a saloon keeper, shot and instantly killed William C. Vanderough, an engineer on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad. Vanderough was drunk and attacked Blake, who drew his revolver and fired at the engineer, killing him instantly.

At a meeting of the Chicago Coal Exchange on the 29th ult. the retail price of coal was advanced twenty cents per ton all around for the month of November. This makes the price of nut and stove coal in that city $7 per ton, and egg and range $6.75.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, has declined a nomination for Congress.

Martin Bourke, of Youngstown, O., has invented a boat in which he says he can go over Niagara Falls alive. For $50,000 he will make the trial, agreeing not to take a cent if he fails.

Charles Doll was arrested at Cincinnati on the 29th ult., charged with certifying to a false and fraudulent warrant for $3,010 while a member of the defunct Cincinnati Board of Public Works. He gave bond for $5,000 and was released.

Thomas Walsh, lay delegate to the General Episcopal Convention at Chicago, from California, died in the former city on the 29th ult., after a brief illness.

William Howe, eighty-eight years old, committed suicide at Steubenville, O., on the 29th ult. by cutting his throat. Mental depression was the supposed cause.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad was sold at Chicago a few days ago by Master in Chancery H. W. Bishop, of the United States Court, for $4,790,000 to John M. Bowers, of New York, attorney for Charles Moran and Thomas Denny, representatives of the first mortgage bondholders' committee. The first mortgage, with interest, amounts to $5,100,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The crofters at Kilmuir, Isle of Skye, attacked a party of sheriffs and police who were engaged in enforcing evictions and fought them with such desperation that the assistance of the military was necessary to the restoration of order and rescue of the constables. The military charged the crofters with fixed bayonets, wounding several of them severely. Six of the leaders of the crofters were arrested.

The Northwest Council has decided to appoint a committee of elected members to devise a scheme for dividing the Dominion Territories into provinces and securing responsible government at the earliest possible moment.

General Kaulbars has informed the Bulgarian government by note that Russia will regard the proceedings of the Grand Sobranje as null and void.

Advices from Rangoon say that officials of Burmah state it will be impossible to subjugate that country under four years, and that a large army will be needed to restore order.

The principal business blocks of Fingal, Ont., were destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss will reach $30,000; insurance not known.

By the burning of a saw-mill at Friberg, Germany, in the Black Forest, the other day, seven persons were burned to death.

King Otto, of Bavaria, is suffering from frequent and violent paroxysms of insanity which his friends, physicians and attendants believe must soon result fatally.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that the Russian newspaper editors have been instructed by the government press bureau to adopt a pacific tone in the construction of their articles treating of Russia's foreign policy. This action has been taken in the hope of restoring confidence in the bourse and improving the financial situation, which has become much disturbed.

At the unveiling of a statue to the poet Davis at Belfast, the other day, Thomas Sexton, replying to an address on "Young Ireland," observed that if the writings of Davis were better understood the downfall of factional and sectarian bitterness would be accomplished. Mr. Sexton referred to the recent riots in Belfast, and counseled moderation and forbearance on the part of citizens of all classes and opinions.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Montreal, Canada, on the 28th ult. over the mysterious death of Mrs. Fannie Ward, a widow, who claimed to have been kidnaped and poisoned by a physician.

The steamer Borderer, from Boston, collided on the 28th ult. with the Minerva in the Thames. The latter vessel sank and seven persons were drowned. The Borderer sustained some damage.

The death of the Earl of Strafford occurred at London on the 29th ult. He was eighty years of age.

The Right Rev. John William Bewick, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hexam and Newcastle, died in Tynemouth, Eng., on the 29th ult., in his sixty-third year.

Two workingmen convicted of circulating Anarchistic pamphlets at Vienna, have been sentenced to four years and six years imprisonment respectively.

LATER NEWS

MR. AND MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER have arrived home in Brooklyn from a four months' visit in Europe.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has issued a proclamation, designating Thursday, November 25, as a day of National thanksgiving.

A LARGE coal mine near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., is on fire, throwing six hundred men out of employment, and will cause five hundred coke ovens to close down for several months.

GENERAL SWAIM has petitioned the President for a review of his court-martial case.

MACILLA PENNY, ten years old, was burned to death at Georgetown, Pa., by the explosion of a bottle of coal-oil from which she was filling a lighted lamp.

TWO UNKNOWN Italians, who were walking on the track, were struck by a freight train near Pine Creek, Pa., on the West Pennsylvania railroad and instantly killed.

THE superintendent of the Adams Express Co. at St. Louis says he has the name of the person who committed the recent express car robbery. The amount stolen is now estimated at $120,000.

C. H. WELLS, the freight brakeman who is charged with the responsibility of the accident at Rio, Wis., has turned up. He declares that the conductor of the freight train was responsible for the accident.

THOMAS J. LAUGHLIN, of Newark, N. J., was awarded a verdict of $15,000 damages against the Pennsylvania railroad for the killing of his wife.

COUNT DE LESSEPS has been invited to New Orleans to inspect the route of the proposed Bar taria Ship Canal, with a view of interesting French capitalists in the project.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Charleston, S. C., on the 31st. Shortly after a spring of clear, pure water appeared in the Custom-house yard and is still running at the rate of a gallon a minute. The water is said to have been hot when the flow began.

THE Insane Asylum at Hamilton, Ont., was damaged by fire on the 31st, to the extent of $50,000. The inmates got out of the building without any casualty.

THE Louisiana Board of Health has removed the quarantine against Harrison County, Miss., except the camp-grounds and Biloxi.

A REVOLUTION in Bulgaria is momentarily expected on the pretext of a Russian occupation, which Karaveloff's organ at Sofia announces as imminent.

MR. HENRY BERGH'S Humane Society will get the $150,000 willed to it by Miss Welton, of New Haven, Conn., the efforts of her relatives to break the will having come to na[illegible]

[illegible]as John Brodda, the footman, was [illegible]ng a car upon the cage of the bottom of the shaft at a colliery near Kingston, Pa., the engineer, William Moses, started the engine to hoist the cage. Brodda was caught between the cage and the brattice and instantly killed. As soon as the engineer learned of what happened, though not in the least to blame for Brodda's death, he shot himself dead.

THE ACTUAL FACTS.

A Comparison of the Net National Expenditures Under Republican and Partially Democratic Control of the Government.

In a late speech Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, gave the following conclusive statistics regarding the National administration of public affairs under the different parties:

The Republican party assumed the control of National affairs on March 4, 1861, and continued in uninterrupted control of the judicial and executive branches up to March 4, 1875, and of the legislative up to March 4, 1875, the beginning of the Forty-fourth Congress, which first met in December, 1875. The House of Representatives has been Democratic since March 4, 1875, during the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was Republican during the Forty-seventh Congress. The Senate has been continuously Republican except during the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Democrats had a small majority. The executive branch passed into Democratic hands on March 4, 1885. The Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875, six years, being Republican in both the House and Senate, made the appropriations for the expenditures of the six fiscal years, 1871 to 1876, inclusive. The Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1881, six years, with a Democratic House and Republican Senate, except in the Forty-sixth Congress, made appropriations for the expenditures for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1882, inclusive. The Forty-seventh Congress, Republican in both branches, made the appropriations for the expenditures in the fiscal years 1881 and 1882. The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, from March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887, Democratic in the House and Republican in the Senate, made the appropriations for the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and 1887.

In the comparisons I shall give I shall state the figures from the final official records made in the Treasury Department about the last of August after the close of the preceding fiscal year, and after all the expenditures for each fiscal year have been audited and determined, being the final record of net ordinary expenditures for such year.

The net ordinary expenditures for the six fiscal years 1871 to 1876 during full Republican control amounted to the sum of $1,680,257,459.59, and for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1882, with a Democratic House, amounted to $1,529,996,504.39, thus showing a reduction by a Democratic House of $151,347,955.39, or an annual saving of $25,224,659.23 1-6, including the expenditures for pensions and interest on the public debt during the two periods, and we still have a total saved by a Democratic House in six years of $126,818,296.28, or an annual saving of $21,136,373.21⅓. What were the items of these large reductions or savings? The record shows them to be as follows: In civil and miscellaneous expenditures, $51,944,522.38; in War Department, $7,181,333.73; in Navy Department, $43,834,551.27; in Indian service, $6,175,340.03; in premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, $18,619,485.84; in interest on the public debt, $103,844,866.79. These items shown an aggregate saving of $230,633,101.07 in six years under a Democratic House. In what item of expenditure was there an excess sufficient to reduce this sum to $151,347,955.39? The excess of expenditures for pensions to our country's wounded and disabled heroes and their widows and orphans during these six years of Democratic supremacy in the House over the expenditures for the same objects during the six preceding years of Republican control was $79,815,150.68, the exact sum making the reduction. Now compare the same expenditures for the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882 under a Democratic House and we find that the expenditures were for 1883 and 1884 $569,534,381.87, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were $274,354,070.14, and were for 1881 and 1882 $513,694,437.18, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were $253,703,905.62, thus showing an apparent reduction in 1883 and 1884 over 1881 and 1882 in total expenditures of $3,150,945.29; but an actual excess of expenditures, excluding pensions and interest on the public debt of $25,650,184.83, not considering the fact that there was no appropriation for rivers and harbors for the year 1884.

Now compare such expenditures for 1883 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882 under a Democratic House again, and we have for 1883 and 1884 $569,534,381.87, and excluding pensions and interest $274,354,070.41, and for 1885 and 1886 $562,710,073.61, and, excluding pensions and interest, $281,236,539.65, thus showing an apparent saving in 1885 and 1886 in total expenditures of $6,824,308.26; but excluding pensions and interest, an excess of $6,882,469.21, which was caused largely by appropriations in 1885 for deficiencies not provided for in 1884. The Republican press and leaders have made a great clamor over the alleged and pretended extravagance of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1887, made by the present Democratic House of the Forty-ninth Congress at the last session, and have attempted to make the impression upon the people that the present Democratic Administration was extravagant and wasteful. We can never know what the net ordinary expenditures for any fiscal year may be until the expenditures have actually been made, the year ended and the books in the treasury closed. The expenditures may be more or less than the appropriations, and, if more, the deficiencies will, during the ensuing session, be provided for. Therefore, at this period in the fiscal year 1887, we can only take the appropriations already made, as a basis for comparison. Now, compare the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1884 under a Republican Congress with the appropriations made at the last session for the present fiscal year 1887. The aggregate appropriations for 1887 are $384,783,579.59 for all objects and purposes. Now, deduct from this aggregate the several appropriations not incident to the necessary operations of the Government and not made in 1884 and not ordinary in their character, as follows for paying Alabama awards $5,769,015.8. For a new navy, $3,500,000; excess of pensions over 1884, $30,645,971.94; for rivers and harbors, not appropriated for in 1884, $16,473,000. Now, deduct these sums, amounting to $44,398,887.22, from the total appropriations and we have $220,394,622.37. Deduct the same from the net ordinary expenditures of 1884, which were $344,126,244.33, and we have the sum of $123,731,551.96 as the saving or reduction by the appropriations for 1887 over 1884. This clearly shows the falsity of the Republican clamor and the actual economy of the present Administration. In this calculation no account has been taken of the interest on the public debt, which is gradually being reduced, and will be less this year than in 1881. Making proper reductions for the decreased interest, and we will still have a saving of near $20,000,000. Thus the records show a reduction, a saving in the ordinary expenditures of the Government in the enormous sum of over $170,000,000 by the Democratic House of Representatives, and establish the Democratic principle "economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

A BLIND PARTISAN.

No One So Blind as He Who Will Not See—Sherman's Statement That the Democratic Administration Has Paralyzed Business.

Senator Sherman is an example of the extremes to which partisan rancor will lead a man of abundant experience in public affairs. Forty years of public life should equip him with judgment capable of discerning the drift of popular sentiment, and the new condition of things which has come about in this country. Such an experience should also have taught him the folly of making such an assertion as that uttered at Portsmouth, in his own State, when he stated that distrust and want of confidence on the part of every business man, farmer and laborer, followed the election of President Cleveland. To this monstrous statement he added another equally devoid of truth, that the election of a Democratic President produced a steady fall of prices, and the deterioration of industries which were once flourishing. Of all issues that could be manufactured by a Republican orator, this is the most ridiculous. That of the bloody shirt is sensible in comparison. At a time when the entire land is reverberating with the din of awakened industry, when from all sides comes the welcome intelligence of a business revival, such as the country has not experienced for years, when manufacturers and traders are at their wit's end to supply the demand upon them, when the signs of prosperity are daily multiplying, such an assertion as that made by Senator Sherman at a public meeting can only be regarded as the climax of stupidity.

Of course, it can not be imagined for a moment that he believed what he so gravely announced to his hearers, for he is too sagacious and clear-sighted in all that relates to the general business of the country not to recognize the real state of affairs. If he desired to deceive his hearers for a partisan purpose, which is the other horn of the dilemma in which he voluntarily placed himself, a man of his ability and experience should know better than to attempt deception on a subject which was as well known to every man in the audience as to him. The revival of business was looked for too long not to be felt in every part of the country when it arrived. Senator Sherman should remember that predictions which did service before the election of a Democratic President, of disasters and outrages as the result of such an election, are calculated to do more injury than benefit to the Republican party at the present time.

The people of the country have before them the record of eighteen months of Democratic Administration at Washington. It is a record of the most unassailable kind. Every pledge has been scrupulously kept, every promise fulfilled. The Government is conducted with less expense, leaks are stopped, honesty and economy enforced and the business community encouraged. The efforts of the Administration were directed towards the revival of business confidence. How successful they have been the entire country can testify. The disastrous depression which hung so long over the land, paralyzing its industries and enterprise, has been removed and the sun of prosperity is shining in an unclouded sky. What folly, then, for Senator Sherman to insist on the old, exploded falsehood that a Democratic Administration is fatal to business. There was a time when, like Wiggins, he might have found persons foolish enough to believe in his wild predictions. That time has passed and the American people can never be fooled again by Republican lies. Senator Sherman's inventive powers in political harangues are poor, indeed, when he has to resort to such ridiculous statements as that Democratic Government is injurious to business.—*Albany Argus.*

THE PARTY OF MORALITY.

Attitude of the Republicans Toward the Champion of the Spoils Policy in 1884 and Their Virtuous Indignation Over Present Democratic Abuses

In 1884 "the party of moral ideas" appealed for popular support on the ground that it was the only party which could be trusted to enforce Civil-Service reform. In order that no doubt might be left as to the attitude on this question which Mr. Blaine occupied, he proceeded to give the country an object-lesson as to the relation which members of the civil service should hold towards party politics. He started from his home on a long electioneering tour, which consumed several weeks and carried him over a large part of the country. He took with him on this long tour, as political attendant, to render him all manner of personal service, the postmaster of Augusta, who was paid a large salary by taxes raised from the people of both parties for discharging the duties of that office. He called to his aid the United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, and the occupant of that judicial branch of the Federal Government abandoned his post to deliver a series of stump speeches, in which he virulently assailed the man who was then likely soon to be, and who shortly after really was, his official superior as head of the Government. He commended the zeal of the Commissioner of Pensions—a man who had been appointed by Garfield three years before solely on the ground of partisan service in the campaign of 1880—when this Commissioner left a bureau in which the work was shamefully behindhand, and devoted weeks which he owed to the public service to the management of the Republican campaign in Ohio, then an "October State."

Not only did Mr. Blaine thus prostitute the civil service of the whole people to the advantage of one political party, but it was notorious that such partisan abuse of official position was the surest road to his favor should he become President. The conduct of Postmaster Manley, District Attorney Tenney and Pension Commissioner Dudley in the fall of 1884 should have insured their prompt dismissal, yet every body knew that they not only incurred no danger of that just penalty in case of Mr. Blaine's election, but, on the contrary, were taking the best course to secure their promotion to higher positions. Moreover, it was made known to all Federal officials that it was at the risk of losing their places in case of Republican success that they refused to do any partisan service required of them, and it was notorious that a black list was made of clerks at Washington who failed to display proper activity in the campaign and who were to be decapitated as soon as Mr. Blaine came in.

In the autumn of 1886 it seems almost incredible that in the autumn of 1884 a great political party presented a candidate for the Presidency who made such open proclamation of his contempt for Civil-Service reform and of his purpose to "have no nonsense" about his Administration in case of his election. If Federal officials under a Democratic President were to be guilty of such shameless abuse of official trust now, the Administration could not stand up for a day under the volume of just criticism which the misconduct would prov