THE TELEGRAPH.

JAMES REED & SON, Proprietors.

Terms, $2 per Year in Advance.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 1, 1874

Business letters should be addressed to JAMES REED & SON. Those having reference to the Editorial Department of the paper, should be directed —EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

TRAVELER' GUIDE.

ASHTABULA, YOUNGSTOWN & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Leave Ashtabula, 7:12 a. m., 2:52 p. m.
Arrive at Ashtabula, 12:01 p. m., 8:20 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
WEST—leave Ashtabula, 3:05 P. M., 11:22 A. M., 6:40 A. M., 5:02 A. M., 2:55 A. M.
EAST—leave Ashtabula, 9:00 A. M., 1:31 P. M, 3:21P. M., 7:10 P. M. 12:11 A. M.

FRANKLIN DIVISION—L. S. & M. S. RY.
Leave Ashtabula for Oil City, 9:15 A. M., for Jefferson, 7:15 P. M.
Arrives at Ashtabula from Jefferson, 6:35, from Oil City 11:10 A. M.

YOUNGSTOWN DIVISION—L. S. & M. S.
Leave Ashtabula, 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M. Arrive 11:10 A.M. 9:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.—Two Wood Stoves, a large and a small size, for sale at this office.

Temperance Meeting.

REV. G. W. VIBBERT, of Massachusetts, will address the people af Ashtabula, on the issue "License or No License," at Haskell's Hall, on Wednesday evening, August 5th, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.

Thirty cords of stove wood may find a market on application to H. B. CASTLE.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS at the Ashtabula Store; for the next 30 days to make room for Fall goods.

The Rolling Mill switch is in use and material for building and machinery is in the course of delivery upon the site.

We are indebted to Mr. JOHN STIMPSON for a mess of fine well grown Early Rose Potatoes.

Mrs. E. C. RICHARD has removed her Millinery and Dressmaking business to Haskell's Block, over Ralph & Burnham's store.

You can buy the same quality of goods cheaper at the Ashtabula Store, than at any other place in the county. A call will convince.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give one of their pleasant entertainments on next Friday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THEODORE HALL was admitted to practice in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the Western District of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last.

The great Centennial Exhibition is to have a long run, remaining open from the 19th of April to the 19th of October. Its locality will be Fairmount Park, in the city of Philadelphia.

The funds raised by the ladies of East Ashtabula for the improvement of the cemetery has been used in part for an extension of the grounds. An acre and a half has been added.

Mr. N. Taylor, of New Lyme, had a horse killed by lightning on Sunday evening. About five minutes before it was killed he had removed two horses and his cows from the same place.—*Sent.*

The "Lake Side House" is now furnished with a supply of home made gas, and was illuminated throughout one evening last week, and presented a very brilliant appearance.

The large fleet in the harbor last week, were pretty much thinned out on the fore part of the present week. But two vessels were loading on Monday last at the coal docks.

The big propeller Gardiner Campbell, full grain loaded, and drawing 14 feet, run into this port on Tuesday last, for coaling. Although it was quite rough at the time, she came in as slick as a whistle.

That man with the big pocket book who wants five per cent. for calling, is about town again, poking those little receipts at a fellow. How true is the old saying about taxes and death!

Pibroch and bagpipe music, so delicately sweet and enrapturing to every son of Scotia, was heard upon our streets the other day, and gathered many a company of listeners.

The two tugs noticed last week as competitors in the harbor, found the Dexter too nimble for them, and, therefore, not exactly the craft to compete with. They have, therefore, retired in disgust and left the Dexter alone in her glory, again.

Speaking of fly paper, a housekeeper remarked that she wanted no more of the kind that Swift keeps. Upon inquiring, the reason given was, that the poor flies were very careless as to where they laid themselves down to die.

CONTRACTOR MCKENZIE had an arrival of dock timber, and timber and lumber for his house, now with the foundations nearly up, on Thursday last, on the *Roberts*, Capt. Hyde. The amount of the cargo is 314 ms., which comes from Alpena, Mich.

AFFLICTED, READ!—A supply of Hunter's magnetic water which was noticed in our columns last week has arrived at the editorial cottage, and an invitation extended to those afflicted with rheumatism, catarrh, liver, kidney, or general physical weakness, to come and receive some of this water for trial, without money, and without price. R.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* comes to us with 96 pages of delinquent taxes. Measured by the column the list—six columns to a page 24 inches long—would make 12,824 inches, or one thousand, one hundred and fifty feet of delinquent taxes. What a record that is! And now it is added that Chicago boasts this—that she has the largest tax list of any city in the world.

The stock of the Case's restaurant, upon the leave of Mr. Case was left for disposal with Mr. Richard Allen, on certain conditions, which Messrs. Mawby & Fisher of Youngstown, the owners, claim have not been complied with. An injunction has therefore been granted and the place closed. Mr. Mawby, expects if the possession falls into his hands to run the institution himself.

The Painesville *Telegraph* says:

For the accommodation of Portage, Trumbull and Geauga delegates, to the Congressional Convention at Painesville on the 13th of August, Superintendent G. R. Crane, of the P. & Y. R. R., has volunteered to run a special train from Niles, to leave that station at such time as may be desired, returning to Niles after the close of the convention in the afternoon.

One of the neatest, most reliable and ever ready pens for marking fine or coarse fabrics, is Brigg's Crystal Marking Pen. We have used one for years, and consider it superior to any thing ever before introduced. Mrs. Keith is the agent in this vicinity, for the sale of these pens, together with Payson's Indelible Ink. Orders left at this office will be forward to her.

The first day of the Cleveland races—Tuesday, opened unfavorably, but Wednesday must have been a welcome day. A sandy track, like that of Cleveland, would probably be found in the best condition after the rains that had fallen. As the weather has now the appearance of being settled, and the temperature is pleasantly cool, the lovers of the turf will probably have a good time during the rest of the week.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The 19th Collection District has been consolidated into two divisions. Div. 1, Ashtabula and Geauga counties—office with the collector in Ashtabula—Geo. H. Fassett, deputy. Div. 2, Mahoning, Trumbull and Portage, with office in Warren—P. L. Webb, deputy. This leaves only three officers in this district—collector and two deputies. When the law first passed, there was one assessor with 25 assistants and two clerks, one collector, with five deputies and one clerk.

FIRE.—A fire burst out very unaccountably, on Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, in the north-west corner of Zeilles' tannery. When the alarm was given the progress of the flames was such that their crackling could be heard about the neighborhood, and notwithstanding the building was wet by the recent rains, the fire spread rapidly and gave every indication that the destruction of the establishment was sure. Some of the stock was gotten out, but the heat and smoke soon began to dispute any further effort. The arrival of Protection Co., with their dispatch in getting to work soon changed the aspect as well as the prospect of things. The fire was subdued, with comparatively little damage to anything but the building which was old and of little value. Some $150 worth of stock was burned, and two large cisterns, or vats, in the back part of the building, where the fire took, were considerably injured, and one of them, perhaps, spoiled. The engine and machinery were not injured. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as it was not used in that part of the building where it began. The loss of contents could hardly, we should judge, exceed $500 or $600. The building will probably have to be entirely rebuilt. No insurance.

The report of Dr. Harris, presented to the N. Y. Board of Health on Tuesday last, shows that 872 deaths were reported in that city last week. This is equivalent to a yearly death rate of 44.12 per 1,000 inhabitants—a much higher rate than the average of Calcutta, Bombay, or other cities which are genally considered unhealthy. "The deaths of infants under two years of age," says the report, "constituted sixty per cent"

Prices of iron, it is now believed, says the Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch*, are about to show a steady advance, and the reason for this belief is based upon the rise during the last few days of bar-iron of three cents per pound. It is asserted that the tide which has been setting in against the manufacturers so persistently has now definitely turned, and the demand which exists at present is not likely to diminish.

The Fair Haven Printing Press seems to have a troublous course to run. The decisions of the court leads to the conclusion that any dependence upon the brains of others for the purpose of building up a reputation for an invention, is likely to lead to disappointment. An injunction has been granted by the United States Court against the Boston and Fair Haven Iron Works, for an infringement of the Acme press patent. While casting about for a press some time since, an inquiry about the Fair Haven elicited the remark that in buying one of them we could also secure an interest in a law suit. The truth of this now appears to be imminent with any one making such a purchase.

Our old friend PHILLIPS, at Orwell, is going for our representative. The animus, we understand to be, that his overtures, made on two several visits to Washington, asking of that gentleman, his kindly offices in securing the P. O., were not satisfactorily responded to. Not being able to find on the files of the department any complaint against the present occupant of the Orwell Post Office, the General did not see his way clear to move on friend PHILLIPS' unsustained application.

Some of our lawyers think that Tilton was right in the assertion, in his cross examination before Beecher's committee, that he had made a fool of himself. In nothing more is it apparent, than in his consenting to go single handed and alone before a committee thus constituted, with an attorney to manage the examination. If Tilton had been provided with counsel, and Mr. Beecher would have subjected himself to the same ordeal, there would have been some little show of sense about it. As it is, Tilton deserves to be overreached by his enemy.

Pioneer Experience.

Ed. Tel.—Thinking it might be interesting to some of your readers, I will relate a circumstance that came under my personal observation, showing the courage of one of the pioneer women.

The name of James Gordon is familiar to all of the old settlers of Ashtabula and Plymouth townships, his father, Thomas Gordon, having migrated to Ashtabula in the year 1808; when James came to his majority, he purchased land in the southeast part of then Ashtabula, now Plymouth. Having cleared a few acres in 1819, put up a log house, married a wife and commenced house keeping. Mr. Gordon's business frequently called him from home and he would occasionally tarry over night. Mrs. Gordon was a woman that was not afraid of her shadow—women in those days didn't make shadows as they do now—neither was she afraid of the dark, as the sequel will show.

It was on one of those nights of Mr Gordon's absence, that Bruin was out on a foraging expedition, and came upon his premises and seized one of his hogs, the screams of which awakened Mrs. Gordon. She at once divined the cause and was up and after him. It being dark, she was unable to see the object of her pursuit, but followed the cries of the hog. Bruin, in the mean time, had conveyed his game to the tree fence adjoining the wilderness; here he was delayed, and here Mrs. Gordon came upon him and endeavored to make him relinquish his game, which he refused to do, at the same time intimating to Mrs. Gordon in unmistakable language, that if she valued her safety she had better keep a proper distance. Owing to the force of his language, she concluded he was in earnest and meant what he said. She therefore very reluctantly gave up the pursuit and returned to the house for reflection. Her mind was soon made up. She was bent on revenge, and to accomplish this she must have reinforcement. She accordingly took her babe in her arms and groped her way nearly three-quarters of a mile, to the house of David Burnett. She soon made known the cause of her untimely call, and Mr. Burnett and his brother-in-law, David White, was soon on the move, and as soon as it was sufficiently light, with rifle in hand, they accompanied her home, and she putting them on the trail, they moved cautiously along until they came to the carcass. Bruin having taken his breakfast, upon their approach absconded. I will not relate all the particulars of the campaign. Suffice it to say, Mr. Gordon procured a steel trap and in due time induced him to try it on his foot, and he being very much dissatisfied with the fit, and endeavoring to extricate himself broke the chain attached to the clog and walked off with the trap. Pursuit was made and bruin was overtaken, slain, and carried back to camp, and Mrs. Gordon had the satisfaction of seeing bruin lying lifeless at her feet. J. A.

The Beecher and Tilton scandal is allowed to occupy much of the outside of this number, as the all-engrossing subject of the day. Tilton's sworn statement, covering, as we suppose it does, mainly his side and version of the affair, and embracing the confessions of both the guilty parties, carries in itself, nearly all of any importance that has been made public. Beecher promises, to be sure, to make his statement, having already given a preliminary one, and Mrs. Tilton has given a sort of a general denial of the averments of her husband. Of course, these denials will go for only what they are worth, as no adulterer or adultress but that will deny before the world, the guilt of such a connection. Mrs. Tilton has done more—she has denied, admitted, and redenied, and her testimony is unworthy of consideration. So with her seducer, if the probabilities of the case are to be relied upon, and he is the gay deceiver that he is represented, he would not be likely to haggle at a denial, though utterly false. These parties, therefore, will defend under great disadvantages, and much allowance will have to be made for any statements they may make. The promised statement of Beecher will probably be given also, in our columns, when it shall appear, if there shall seem to be enough in it to warrant the devotion of any considerable amount of space in that way.

Our friend of the *Reporter* comes down very handsomely in the following fashion in reference to his rather discourteous allusion to the *Telegraph* last week. We were at a loss then to understand the provocation for such feeling, and we are not much better off now, in view of the latter clause of the paragraph given. The notice of his visit was intended to be "respectful" and any construction rendering it otherwise, is to our mind, erroneous. If the jocose allusion to the old Dutch pipe that we have noticed in use so often by our contemporary—an appendage that almost every body—except the editor of the *Telegraph*—uses in these days, and about which they are in no way tender, is the front of our offending, friend RIEG, we'll smash that old pipe and never allude to it again.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Reed no longer holds the office of Collector, we therefore take back all we said about pet office holders and such like. In fact we never said it. If we did we are sorry indeed. In regard to the "slipshod style of the *Telegraph*," as mentioned by its editor in the last issue, we accept the apology with our usual modesty, and are plain to state that if any of the editorial fraternity make us a friendly call, we will speak respectfully of them, if at all.

COUNCIL met Monday evening, present—Mayor, Clerk and full board of Councilmen. Minutes read and approved.

The ordinance for the payment of the fire department was read the second time. A remonstrance from most of the business men along the street was also read and received.

An ordinance accepting and adopting Parson street was read, the rules suspended and the ordinance passed.

Ordinance for the grading of Station street from Division to Depot street, read first time. A motion to suspend the rules was lost. Councilman Gilkey stated that the proposition to lower the grade between Division and Prospect streets, had something the color of wrong about it. The corporation had graded and graveled this street, and left the impression that the grade was established. Mr. D. W. Haskell had therefore graded his lot and sidewalk to it, at a considerable expense, and care, and skirted the walk with a fine row of elms, all of which were living and doing well. All this it was now proposed to change, and subject the owner to the unpleasant task of doing his work over again. He thought Mr. Haskell would be entitled to damage. Mr. Geoppinger, in his usual vehement manner, sustained the change. The facts in the case are, Mr. Geoppinger's premises are on the opposite side of the street from Mr. Haskell's, he lower than the street grade, in part, perhaps, due to the fact of selling out his material to the corporation, either for the grading of this or other streets, and now the proposition seems to be to reduce the grade and bring the neighboring territory down to Mr. G.'s level.

One or two small bills were passed and the council listened to Col. Morrow, agent for the Silsby steam fire engine, of Seneca Falls, with Mr. Saddler. These gentlemen while on their way to Dover with one of these machines, had been directed to stop off with their machine and give us a sample of its powers and merits, which were intelligently explained, and the machine shown to be the best and most efficient of any made. As an illustration of this, he made the assertion that with sufficient hose, he could station the engine at the L. S. depot and drive a stream of water over any building in the business part of Main street. This was thought to be a little steep by his auditors, but he refused to qualify it. With a supply of water in the creek, the building of reservoirs could be dispensed with. With one of these instruments, costing $5,500, a thousand or twelve hundred feet of hose, and a score or less of men, would be all that would be required: no fire could gain headway enough to make a conflagration. As to the expense, he said that the payment would be so arranged that the annual expense of the present fire department, paid upon the new machine, would clear off the indebtedness in some five years, without the tax payers realizing any greater burdens than they are now under for keeping up the present comparatively inefficient department. Every argument was produced to show that policy and economy were strongly in favor of reorganizing our department on the steamer basis. The council were invited, and Mayor Talcott extended the invitation to the citizens generally, to witness the performances with the steam machine, which Chief Knapp said would take place opposite the M. E. Church on Tuesday morning.

On account of the weather, on Tuesday morning, Col. Morrow was prevented from bringing out his steamer for a public trial. The fire on Wednesday morning was, however, an occasion for its use, though it was subdued before the steamer was brought upon the ground and put into working order. Little account, therefore, is made of what was done at this place. Later in the forenoon, it was stationed at the large cistern at the Ashtabula House corner, and two lines of 2½ in. hose attached, of 250 feet each. The hose were stretched south, and the playing was mostly done vertically, showing how the upper part of Smith's block, opposite the Fisk House, could be reached. It was shown that as thus arranged, it was well adpated to grapple with the flames in the highest buildings of the village. The water was thrown to probably a hundred feet into the air. A trial was afterwards made to throw a horizontal stream, against a rather free east wind, and a committee appointed by Mayor Talcott decided that the distance reached was a little less than 200 feet—ranging, perhaps, from 190 to 200, as the outside limit. The quantity of water thrown was, as we learned, about ten barrels a minute, from one nozzle. After this, the machine was taken to Fisk, Silliman & Parson's mill, and a trial made of its power to throw up hill.

Here the machine showed what she was capable of, with 500 feet of hose, lifting the water 18 feet to the engine, and rising the hill of 75 feet, the distance the water was thrown from the nozzle was, as reported by the committee, 183 feet.

A futher allusion to the playing done at Ashtabula House corner, since obtained, should be given: With one stream from a 1 inch nozzle—250 feet hose—the average of water thrown was 312 gallons per min. With two streams, the same length of hose with ½ nozzles, the quantity was 402 gallons per minute.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.—All should bear in mind the primary meetings which are to be held on Saturday evening Aug. 8th—the polls to open at 7½ and close at 9 o'clock. The polls must be open the full time, otherwise the delegates will not be legally chosen. Central Committee men in each township should see that this is attended to.

JUDGE CANFIELD, who with his family has been spending some time at the Havana, N. Y., Magnetic Springs, after a short business visit home, returned to the springs last week, where he will remain during the hot weather. We are glad to know that his health is improving.

Aaron Fuller had a visit to his domicil the other day, of fourteen snakes, some of which, that were killed, measured three feet. Some have supposed that they were in search of Aaron's boots. They disappeared, when pursued, between the siding and plastering of the house.

Proposals are advertised for by the engineer in charge, for the several works upon the harbors along the lake. Contractors are, therefore, pricking up their ears, and our neighbor MAC. will be among the bidders for expending the $25,000 appropriation.

Early demonstrations of improvement upon our harbors may be expected. The notice to contractors which has been given, and elsewhere noticed, is confined to 10 days, and Maj. Erret has intimated that the work will be pushed along with all possible energy, when begun.

The bar-room remedy for all ailments is rum bitters, surcharged with fusil oil, a deadly element, rendered more active by the pungent astringents with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak and liver or bowels disordered, strengthen and regulate them with Vinegar Bitters, a purely vegetable alterative and aperient, free from alcohol and capable of infusing new vitality into your exhausted system. 4t-82.

A miss, it seems, is not only as "good as a mile," but as good as a million miles or more. The *Tribune* says that Coggia's comet missed striking the earth by two days' journey, the extreme of the tail having passed within 1,500,000 miles of the earth.

Those artful dodgers in politics and temperance may, therefore, breathe deeper.

KINGSVILLE.

Ed. Tel.—Our citizens are getting somewhat anxious to know what is to be done with our new Constitution at the meeting on the 18th of August next. The notices read in our churches on last Sabbath for a meeting of our citizens to-morrow evening, will give us occasion to tell you next week what they did and what they propose to do.

A. K. Caughey, Esq., has just returned from a trip down to West Virginia, and informs us that he has made arrangements to locate at Charleston, W. V., in the manufacturing of pumps, and with the reduced price of timber and equal facilities for reaching the trade, he is very sanguine of success, which we hope and trust may fully come up to his expectations.

The sermon of Rev. D. L. Hickok, of last Sabbath, from the text "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick," by a vote of the congregation is to be repeated.

Rumor says both ways about Mr. Kingsley accepting the sheriff's office, to which he as coroner succeeded on the death of D. L. Hart. We all think and expect that he will accept, and furthermore that he will make a good officer. G.

Kingsville, July 27, 1874.

SAYBROOK.

Ed. Tel.—During the thunder shower of last Friday evening—24th ult.—a barn belonging to J. H. Rose, about a mile west of the Saybrook station, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with its contents. These consisted of about 7 tons of hay, 70 bushels of wheat, a two-horse wagon and a carriage. The wagon belonged to W. Tenney, and had the last load of hay gotten in, upon it. The barn and contents are said to have been insured for $300. J. J.

Saybrook, July 29, 1874.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The trustees of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., appreciating the impoverished condition of the whole country, have determined to grant a beneficiary scholarship to any young man, who, sufficiently educated to study medicine, and of good character, is unable to pay for his education. To secure this valuable aid, application, with a full statement of the case, should be made without delay to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean, Louisville, Ky.

AT a meeting of the Executive Commit. the of the Lake Shore Railway Company, held in New York on Wednesday of last week, it was decided to "pass" another dividend. The report of Auditor Leland was made up June 30, and the committee resolved that inasmuch as the net proceeds of the business for the last six months have been used in carrying out contracts entered into by the last administration prior to June 30, '73, and in reducing the floating debt, it is inexpedient to replace said earnings by sale of bonds and therefore the committee resolves not to declare a dividend. The committee say that in view of improvement in the company's affairs as shown by the statement, it seems to the committee that it will not be necessary hereafter to pass the payment of dividends. So the stockholders can hug that hope for the next six months. The report shows a reduction of expenses, for the last six months, they being 66 per cent. of gross earnings against 76 66-100 for the corresponding six months of last year. The net earnings for the past six months were 3.025 per cent. on the capital stock.

The storm on Sunday night was very severe in Kentucky, and did great damage in Indiana as well as all over the State of Ohio and along the river.

Heavy rains fell in Central Kentucky and three accidents are reported along the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad in consequence. While the midnight passenger train was passing over a small creek near Sparta Station, greatly swollen by rains, the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine and baggage car into twenty feet of water. The engineer and fireman managed to jump out as the engine fell and swam to shore. One passenger coach fell into about five feet of water and there stuck in a perpendicular position. The passengers were all hurled down into the water in the forward part of the car, but all extricated themselves uninjured, except one man who was only slightly bruised. Their escape is very wonderful.

About the same hour a freight train of thirty cars fell through a bridge over a creek near Cincinnati, and were swept down the stream. The employes of the train also all escaped uninjured except the conductor, who was slightly bruised in falling. Another train ran into a landslide and the engine was badly injured; no persons hurt. The total damage to the property of the road is estimated at $30,000. The rains did considerable damage to other points along the line.

BLAKESLEE & MOORE, having returned from their Summer vacation, would announce their readiness for business orders.

Those "torments of the damned," that Beecher tells us about, seem to be borne with tolerable fortitude and patience. The postponement of the statement he has promised to make, which is to establish his innocence, almost any other man endowed with but ordinary endurance, would be likely to bring out without delay. If he is guilty, there is no other true way for a Christian man to take but to acknowledge his fault, and show works meet for repentance. This would enable him to pass the dead point of his trouble, and the public mind, and his own mind, might begin a course of quietude, rest and relief. If he is not guilty, and is a wronged man, he could throw off the odium that rests upon him in the time it would take to fill a letter page. It is pretty clearly understood that Moulton, whom the committee refuse to call to the stand, holds the key to the whole thing, and could, if sought by Mr. Beecher, strip it of all doubt and uncertainty. Why is it, then, that Beecher will persist in protracting the intolerable sufferings that weigh upon his soul, and is drawing upon him and his alleged waywardness, the attention and morbid interest of the world?

THE CONNEAUTVILLE CASHIER.—A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Williams, the defaulting cashier of Conneautville, who it is supposed was interested in the robbery at that place. This action was taken by Attorney General Williams, through the representations made by Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, Robinson, of Conneautville and Hon. D. Derrickson, of Meadville. These men paid a visit to Washington and stated that the defalcations had been made good to the poor people of Conneautville who had suffered by it. On account of this settlement there is no good cause for action. On this view of the case, Williams sen to District Attorney Reed, of Pittsburgh, a *nolle prosequi*. Reed, thinking something was wrong, made an investigation, and the stockholders of the bank sent a remonstrance, stating that the deficit had not been made good. This was sent to Attorney General Williams, who immediately revoked his order that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered and the case will be tried, in Erie, next week.

The exhibition of the steam engine in this place had such an effect upon the minds of our citizens, as to concentrate public sentiment strongly in its favor. All were pleased with its beauty and exquisite finish as a piece of mechanism, and about as general was the admiration of its performance of its work. The expenditure for the procuring of one, is looked at in a practical, business light, and the common feeling is that policy and economy warrant the purchase. The result, we rather think, will be the introduction of one—the *Silsby*—probably—if upon further information, its comparative standing and merits should be duly settled.

We are glad to know that our farmers are giving some attention to the law regarding the cutting of Canada thistles. Ashtabula creek has brought the seed of these pests and distributed them along its margins, and patches of them are starting up and spreading in various places, even to the harbor. The farmer cannot be too careful in keeping their farms clear from these, and also of the New England daisy which are also to be found in small quantities in several localities in this neighborhood.

GEN. GARFIELD spent Wednesday night at the Fisk house, and during the evening was serenaded by the band, and called out by a collection of our citizens. He made a few remarks having reference to matters of local interest—commercial growth and importance, and the flattering prospect enjoyed by our citizens. The General is in good condition, and not particularly worried by the industry and faculty for invention shown by the emissaries whom his Warren competitor has put into the field.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED for August must please all who read it, so excellent is the variety and treatment of the subjects which fill its pages. A glance of the contents shows the following worthy special consideration: A Problem of the Kingdom—in which the author draws a remarkable parallel between Job's "Leviathan" and the Great Eastern; Dr. Thomas Hicks, Editor of the "Way Side" Hypnotism and Mesmerism—the results of some novel experiments; Glances at Faces—Irish Courtships and Weddings—amusing; What Women can Do as revealed by the late census; Bending the Twig—hints on child management; Colorado for the Tourist and Health Seeker; Genesis and Inter-Relation of the Sciences—a learned and instructive paper; H. W. Bolckow, M. P., the English Iron maker; Venice—Illustrated; Preaching and Lecturing—good hints etc. The "All Day City Items," of Philadelphia, declares the sentiments of its many readers, we believe, when it says: "There is no magazine more welcome to our table than this." Terms $3 a year; S. R. WELLS Publisher, 389 Broadway. N. Y.

THE SECRET.—Those who prize a beautiful head of hair, (and we know our lady friends all do), will thank us for a few words on the invaluable qualities of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR as a dressing. In our own case it heals a humor, keeps the head free from dandruff and scurf, stops the tendency of our hair to fall, and heightens its beauty. A slight touching with it removes the coarse and dry appearance which neglected hair puts on, imparts a rich gloss, and makes us presentable in the most fashionable company. Such rare qualifications, presented in a single preparation, create for it an enduring value; but add to these the faculty of restoring to gray locks their youthful color, and maintaining our good looks with so small an expenditure of time and attention, and you stamp it a prime favorite to the public, and ensure its permanent and enduring popularity.

Huntsville (Ala.) *Republican.*

The estate and seat of the family of Benedict Arnold is Little Missenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire, a property which had previous to the Reformation belonged to the Church. Arnold received from the British Government several grants of land in Canada, one of them being situated near what is now the city of Toronto; this, after being held by the family for a long series of years, has recently become of great value. The present Edwin Gladwin Arnold inherited it from his father, who came into possession of it on the death of his elder brother, General James Robertson Arnold. Whatever may have been the failing of Arnold, there is no denying the fact that his sons and grandsons weer high-minded and honorable men.

Ritezel of the Warren *Chronicle* ran away to the Rocky Mountains, because Garfield and Jones were candidates for congressional nomination.—*Vindicator.*

A knowledge of this persumption on the part of the last named aspirant is enough to make any one run away. Jones for Congress!

Youngstown Tribune.

DISCOURAGING.—The prevailing insignificant lake rates are not encouraging to vessel owners. Two and a half cents per bushel on corn from Chicago to Buffalo is hardly worth striving for. It will not warrant the indulgence of much extravagance on the part of proprietors. Twenty-five cent cigars are too much of a luxury except at other's expense. Several vessels are tied up to the docks here waiting for something to turn up. The schooners Queen City, Crosthwaite and J. R. Bently are among those mentioned. *Buffalo Express*, 28th.

THE STORM ON MONDAY NIGHT which here was characterized by the amount of water that fell, washing the earth and beating down many a field of oats, had a somewhat wide extent. It swept over the region of Pittsburgh with terrible fury. The rain fell in a deluge and swelled into raging currents in some of the streets. The Union Depot was inundated with water three to four feet in depth; the water in the Panhandle Railway tunnel was four feet rendering it impassible for trains. Considerable damage was done to property from all the streets leading from the hill. Boulders were rooted from their position and hurled to the level below, while in many places great holes were opened up in the street. A sewer bursted, inundating the whole upper part of the city. A number of houses were swept away, the water attaining a depth of ten feet, causing large loss of lives.

The loss of life by the flood has been appalling. Thirty-eight bodies have been recovered in Butcher's Run district, Allegheny county, and as many more missing and supposed to have been lost. The havoc at Wood's Run was fearful and the place was a perfect sheet of water. Several houses were swept away.—Nine bodies have been recovered so far, and five or six are still missing; on the south side, in the Saw Mill Run district eight bodies have been recovered and thirty-seven are still missing. A whole block of buildings was swept away in this district. It is thought that over one hundred and fifty persons have perished in the flood.

In Pittsburgh & Allegheny City the people appear to be going to work very manfully to clear up the ruins and to provide for the wants of the sufferers from their late calamity. It seems to be the intention of the Pennsylvanians to meet this sudden emergency from their own resources. In Pittsburgh, the deep feeling of the public takes another form of expression than that of words. There seems to be no adequate explanation of the phenomenon by which the cities were deluged. It is most likely that the flood came from what is called a cloud-burst, which after all, is only a more sudden fall of water than is usual in the heaviest thunder storms.

The effect of the strike among the miners of the Superior region, as mentioned last week, is an impediment in the ore business, as was feared. Some of the vessels running to this Harbor are laying up, this being about the only business that offers. The Barnum Mine is one of those suffering from the Strikers, and the consequence will be hauling off of the large prop. *W. H. Barnum*, and the large Schr. *Ferry*, belonging to the Barnum Mining Co.—Some of the companies, as the Captains informs us, would be glad to shut down, on account of the small amount of ore demanded, and but for contracts, would do so. These will, no doubt, avail themselves of the additional inducement furnished by the strike to carry out their wishes. This would seem to every man but such as are beset with striking propensities, a most unfavorable time for throwing up situations and work, and trusting for a livelihood, to the uncertainties that are usually consequent upon these extreme measures.

LICENSE AND NO LICENSE.
How They Work.

Some of the friends of temperance are in doubt whether the interests of the cause will best be promoted by a stringent license law, or for voting for "no license." The following facts, showing the workings of the principles, will aid them in this decision. They are extracted from a letter, by Hon. Wm. Baxter, of Indiana. He says:

From 1863 to 1872, we had in Indiana a license law. In order for a peson to secure a secure a license under that law, he had to prove a good character before the county commissioners; show he was a proper person to be intrusted with a license, pay a fee and even then was restrained from selling on Sunday and to minors, etc. So that this was what many people would call a stringent license law. Well, what was the effect of this license law? Did it restrain the traffic, or the evils resulting therefrom? Not a bit of it. It rather formed a shield for the dealer to ply his unholy traffic without let or hindrance. During those ten years of stringent license, the number of saloons increased six times faster than the polls. As a consequence, pauperism increased six times, and crime nine times, faster than the increase of polls.—Whereas in the State of Maine, without prohibition from 1866 to 1872, her criminals actually decreased more than one half—from two hundred and four to one hundred. What more conclusive testimony can any reasonable person ask to convince him that prohibition and not license, is the true principle to check the fearful evils resulting from the drink traffic?

But let us illustrate this point a little further. In December, 1872, with our stringent license law, there were in Indiana, 261,869 polls, 2,094 saloons, and 345 convicts committed. In December, 1873, under the so called Baxter law, with its local option provision, etc., there were 265,854 polls, 1,487, saloons, and 250 convicts committed. Thus it will be seen that while saloons increased six times faster than the polls, under a stringent license law, under the Baxter law, with its prohibitory feature of local option, etc., saloons decreased nearly one third, and pauperism and crime, decreased about in the same proportion.

Take the State of Maine. In May, 1851, her real prohibitory law was passed. Immediately its salutary effects were apparent. "The traffic was rapidly checked, poorhouses became empty, houses of correction and jails lost their inmates, industry and frugality were everywhere manifest." The Mayor of Bangor, in his message to the council, April, 1852, said: "On the 1st of July, when I gave notice that I should enforce the law, one hundred and eight persons were selling liquor here; tweny of them have left the city. Of the remaining eighty-eight, not one sells openly. The number of inmates in our almshouse and house of correction have been vastly reduced." Similar testimony was borne from all parts of the State.

In September, 1855, however, by a vast expenditure of money supplied from New York, by various secret influences, and an unsleeping organization, the license men defeated the prohibition party. Mr. Barnes introduced a very *stringent license* law into the legislatur as a substitute for prohibition. What was the result? "Distilleries went to work again, drunkenness and crime rapidly increased." The evil results of this stringent license law were so fearfully apparent, that, in 1857, the legislature elected were almost unanimously in favor of prohibition. A prohibitory law was again passed, and has been maintained ever since. Writing of the effect of that law, after many years of experience, the Hon. Woodbury Davis, of the Supreme Court, said: "No observing man who has lived in this State for twenty years, and has had an opportunity to know the facts, can doubt that the "Maine Law" has produced a hundred times more visible improvement in the character, condition, and prosperity of our people than any other law that was ever enacted. Of over four hundred towns and cities, I am satisfied that in more than one hundred the law prevents any sale of liquor whatever as a beverage. In at least two hundred of them it is sold on the sly, just as in the same town there are persons guilty of lewdness and other crimes."

Take *New York* as a further proof of the superiority of prohibition over license. In April, 1855, a prohibitory law was passed. In January, 1856, Governor Clark said, in his message in reference to that law: "Notwithstanding it has been subjected to an opposition more persistent, unscrupulous, and defiant than is often incurred by an act of legislation, it has still, outside our large cities, been generally obeyed. The influence is visible in a marked diminution of the evils it sought to remedy. In 1854, the committals for offenses of drunkenness were, in several counties, 4,960. In 1855, under the prohibitory law in the same counties they fell to 2,898."

On the 25th day of March, 1856, the Supreme Court declard the law void. License followed. What was the result? The Albany *Morning Times*, an anti-prohibitory paper, wrote: "The penitentiary is filling up. The number of prisoners is greater than it has been during the past eighteen months."

The experience of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and many other States, is strikingly corroborative of Indiana, Maine and New York; nay we cannot turn to a single State but the fearful, inexorable facts stare us full in the face, that license does not restrain, but rather facilitates the traffic.

The first green corn of the season was found on the editor's table last week, from the gardens of Mr. J. P. Jennings.

LOCAL NOTICES.

See the bargains at the Erie Store this week. 3,000 pieces of remnant Merimac prints—2 to 10 yards in piece at 7 cents. English and French dress goods reduced from 62½ cents to 25 2,000 yards gingham from 10 cents to 8 cents. Entire stock at reduced prices. Come and see the Erie Store, Haskell's Block.

Probably no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and mental unhappiness (and the disease is almost universal among American people), as dyspepsia. Its causes are many and yarious, lying chiefly in the habits of our people; the remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure. 1280

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1,000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses or mules, or for screw worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York. y1238.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic, and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry, and mothers may rest. 1238

MARRIED.

In Kingsville on the 27th day of July, by Rev. Samuel Hough, Mr. ALBERT E. PENN of Plymouth to Miss ELECTA A. ROSE, of Kings