

The Star Democrat

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CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rev. Edward Cowley, the manager of the famous Shepard's Fold, New York city, and who was imprisoned for one year for his brutality toward the children under his charge has been released.

R. B. Vance, jr., son of Judge S. B. Vance, of Edinville, Ind., suicided at Mr. Vernon, Ind., Monday. His brother-in-law, H. H. Shouse, suicided at Louisville, Oct. 30, last, in precisely the same manner.

Hannah, Ill., Jan. 15.—John Miller, a worthless drunkard of this place, brutally murdered a four-year old child of his mistress, Hattie Kelger, yesterday. He sent the woman out of the house on an errand, and while she was gone he choked and kicked the little girl to death. The inquest is being held to-day.

The World's fair commission is raising \$1,000,000 by subscription to be given unconditionally. A hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

Michigan has ninety-three firms of individuals engaged in saw-making, their combined product for the year ending November 30 amounting to 2,673,386 barrels.

While Eastern humanitarians are bewailing the sad condition of the poor Indian, he is amusing himself by robbing stage coaches and murdering the passengers out West. An outrage of this kind is reported between Meetsa and Fort Cummings.

Most of the banks buy and sell stocks and do a general brokerage business. First National of New York has its own member of the Stock board for the accommodation of the out-of-town banks.

A shrewd observer says that the railroad stocks of the country would be worth 25 per cent. more than their selling rate but for the secret influence of the officers in the roads in the different companies and corporations doing business with them.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—Dr. Small, a physician at Parker's Lake, has been indicted for manslaughter. The grounds for the indictment are alleged brutal and unskillful treatment, which caused the death of Mrs. E. E. Bushnell, who was being confined. The case is said to have been one of the most horrible butchery on a woman's part.

A terrible snow slide occurred in Utah a few days ago, particulars of which have just been received. It started at the head of the Little and Big Cottonwoods and swept down onto the mining town of Alta, carrying destruction to property and death to the people. The details of the damage done surpass anything ever known in the history of snow avalanches in this country.

An Iowa farmer killed his son-in-law, recently left a widow, because he was about to marry a second wife.

One thousand feet of the railway wharf at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, has been carried away by the battering of the outflowing ice. The ocean is frozen solid from the point of the Hook to the main channel, the ice being from 12 to 14 inches thick, and an endless mass of floating ice from the bay renders navigation extremely perilous.

George Davy, who killed a man at Waupun, Wis., was more merciful than a jury toward himself. They only convicted him of manslaughter, and he was sent to prison for three years; but he seemed himself a murderer, and was utterly broken down by remorse. He has just died, and physicians say that sorrow killed him.

Information of a poisoning case comes from Sealdala, Tenn. The victim is Ham Dewham, a young man of 22, who was poisoned by an evil spirit. Dewham had formed an alliance with Marietta Dowd, a young girl of his acquaintance. This was kept from his sister until arrangements for the marriage of the lovers were about to be made. The sister used every effort to persuade him against wedding the girl. He was fondly attached to her, however, and would not listen to any proposition to give her up. He quietly told his sister that he was going to marry the object of his affection. The girl was not to be thwarted, and she coped out about preventing the wedding. On Tuesday night the sister mixed some of poison to some bread which her brother was to eat for supper. He ate heartily of the food and was taken suddenly ill. He lingered for 24 hours, when he died in great agony. The murderer was arrested and has made a partial confession.

The Currie brothers of Coleville, near Bradford, Pa., supposed that the nitro-glycerine cans were empty when they threw them into the fire. The elder brother's remains were horribly mangled.

It is alleged that a Berea man interested in the stone business forged two checks, aggregating \$183 on the Berea Savings and Loan Association a day or two ago, got the checks cashed in Cleveland and went to Pittsburg.

George Hines of Sarptin, Cal., visited Lizzie Kuehn, and pointing a revolver at her said she must marry him or he would shoot her. She seized a shot gun, got the drop on George, and blew him where he'll never have leisure to think of marrying.

The boiler of J. F. Ball's brick works, opposite New Cumberland, W. Va., burst this morning at 6 o'clock, demolishing the engine house and wounding three persons, one fatally. The damage to property will amount to \$25,000.

Monday morning John Powell, was instantly killed in a coal bank at Kirkwood, O., by a workman falling upon him and crushing his head. He leaves a wife and seven children.

A man named Stubbs living near Fort Wayne, Ind., was run over by a train Monday and had his head cut off.

Henry Castner, an old German of Kansas City, cut his throat with a razor Monday after having tried to kill his wife by beating her with a club. Both will recover.

Coal operators in the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys have agreed to work full time this week and part of next, but the price of fuel still stays up.

Mrs. Barnard of Greenville, Mich., became insane from religious excitement at Lapeer Sunday night. She went to the Rev. Mr. Currier's house, overpowered her, poured gasoline over her and set her afire. Mrs. Currier identified the insane fiend before dying.

A melancholy suicide by morphine came to light in St. Louis Monday. J. Philip Krolger, at one time cashier in a savings bank, which he caused to fail by his appropriation of its funds, and also a defaulter as treasurer of the school funds, was found dead in his room at a hotel. For months past he had been supported by his mistress, who, of all his friends, stood by him until her death, which occurred a week ago.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REFUNDING.

Result of Another Day's Consideration.

HOUSE.

Washington, January 15.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Covert, of New York, in the chair) on the funding bill, all debate on the first section and amendments thereto being limited to ten minutes.

The pending amendment was that offered Thursday, by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Price inquired of Mr. Anderson what he expected to accomplish by this amendment, which provided for the retirement of the National bank notes and for the issue of currency notes.

Mr. Anderson replied that by issuing currency notes, when National bank notes should have been retired, the country would have gained that the United States would be the only power having anything to do with the money of the country.

Mr. Fry's amendment of a substitute which he proposed to offer for the first section, providing for the issue of bonds and Treasury notes to the amount of \$600,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, and redeemable after one year.

Mr. Anderson's amendment was then rejected—46 to 108.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Dibble imposing an income tax, the revenue of which shall be exclusively used for the payment of the bonds and notes herein authorized to be issued. The tax is fixed at 3 per cent. on all net incomes over \$3,000 and under \$5,000, and at 4 per cent. on all net incomes over \$5,000 and over.

Messrs. F. Wood, of New York, and Fry, of Maine, raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane; and was substantially similar to bills pending before the house.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not admitted.

Mr. Phillips offered an amendment providing that certificates shall be issued in denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$50, either registered or coupon.

Mr. Carlisle offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect, providing that the expense of disposing of bonds and certificates shall not exceed ¼ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Chalmers moved to amend by making it ½ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Randall and F. Wood approved the amendment.

Mr. Fry said the committee had done a marvelous thing in providing short-time 3 per cent. bond. It seemed to him there was a determined purpose on the other side of the House and on the part of the gentleman from Iowa (Weaver) to break down all possibilities of any funding operations, and to press through the bill with such amendments as to prevent all success on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Weaver—You hit me right.

Mr. Cox denied that any such move existed on his side of the House, as the gentleman from Maine surmised.

Mr. Fry suggested that he had hit Weaver right.

Mr. Cox replied that he only spoke for the gentleman from New York (Hinsert) and those who sat around him. He wanted this bill so guarded that it would not be subject to the interpretation of the bill providing for four and four and one-half per cent. Syndicates and that 'ims had received three, three and one-half and even four per cent. He did not want any intervention between the Government and the people.

Mr. Haskell intimated that it was the purpose of the other side to fool the people, and thrust out a miserable pretense of a funding bill, when every banker and business man knew that a three per cent. bond could not be negotiated successfully.

Mr. Randall said if he thought one-half of one per cent. would be essential he would willingly pay it, but he did not consider it necessary.

Mr. Chalmers' amendment was rejected and Mr. Carlisle's adopted.

Mr. Carlisle moved to strike out the fourth section of the bill, and insert an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use, if he deems it necessary, not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury in the redemption of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by this act, and to apply the surplus money in the Treasury in the purchase or redemption of United States bonds; provided that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hutchins moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill. He did not believe the loan could be negotiated at 3 per cent. No man on this floor would invest in those bonds at three per cent. If there was any let him rise. He (Hutchins) did not believe the average American was more patriotic than a member of Congress, and would take those 3 per cent. bonds out of patriotism. If Congress made the attempt and failed, and provided, as was proposed in this fifth section, that from and after May 1, 1881, the 3 per cent. bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for the National Bank circulation, the Government would find itself in a position, that within four months there must be a contraction of the currency to the extent of nearly \$500,000,000. The House was playing around a powder magazine with matches. It was putting it in the power of banks and moneyed men to bring about such a calamity and financial commotion as had never been seen. He did not believe the bonds could be floated. He did not believe any man in the money centers thought they could, and yet Congress proposed to try the experiment. It should not do so.

Mr. F. Wood said he differed in his views very much from his colleague (Hutchins). He (Wood) for one would never concede the right of any moneyed corporation to dictate to the Government what it should or should not do on the subject of its own credit and its own money. He did not believe it was absolutely necessary to take into consideration the fact whether or not bank security for the National Bank circulation was to be taken. Congress was not to be alarmed at threats nor intimidated by innuendoes. No depression in the money market would or could be made in consequence of the passage of this bill, but it would strengthen the public credit. Let Congress do what was right, and the banks would do what was profitable. He commended the shameful policy of the Government in asking and humbly beseeching syndicates and banks and capitalists in Europe and New York to take up the National Bank circulation, but that when such bonds deposited shall be designated for purchase or redemption that banks who deposit the same shall have the right to substitute other bonds of the United States; provided further that no bonds on which interest has ceased shall be accepted or continue on deposit for security for the circulation or safe keeping of public money, and in case bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn within thirty days after the interest has ceased, the banking association shall be subject to the liabilities provided by section 5,024 of the Revised Statutes. It repeats the fourth section of act 74, and re-enacts sections 5,119 and 5,160 of the Re-

vised Statutes. The committee then arose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Dawes presented a memorial from John H. Forber and others, with a bill, from the same source, to provide for retired and retiring Presidents of the United States; referred Johnson, from the committee on agriculture, reported a series of bills in relation to the diseases of domestic animals, which were all placed on the calendar. Johnson, from the committee on the Yorktown centennial, also reported the House resolution inviting the government of France to participate in the celebration; placed on the calendar. The bill to punish transgressions in the District of Columbia, was passed. The bill for the relief of Major G. W. Candee was also taken from the table and passed. The bill presented by Mr. Hoar on behalf of the Boston merchants provides that after leaving the executive office retired and retiring Presidents shall receive annually a sum equal to a quarter of the salary of the President. The committee on naval affairs were instructed to make arrangements for unveiling the statue of Admiral Farragut at Washington. Sanitary guard notes that he would harp on the Kellogg case Monday. The bill appropriating \$22,135, for military academies was passed. It exceeds the appropriation for 1881 by \$900. The bill appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of the bank and real estate of the Freedmen's saving and trust company was considered.

HOUSE.

No effort was made this morning to take up the funding bill, but as soon as the journal had been read, the morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, McLean in the chair. The bill appropriating money to compensate Wm. Rehn for cattle stolen by Osage Indians was discussed and laid aside. Leave to have printed amendments to the much-amended funding bill was granted to Representatives Anderson and Townsend.

SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Indian appropriation bill was reported by Wallace. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to purchase the Freedmen's bank property in Washington, and it was passed. The bill placing the name of Gen. E. O. C. Ord on retired list with the rank of Maj. Gen. was passed. Joint resolution creating a Yorktown centennial commission. Motion to consider Kellogg case negatived. Ben Holliday bill discussed. Upon a vote this afternoon, the Senate refused to reopen the Kellogg case. The following Democrats voted with the Republicans against taking it up: Pendleton, of Ohio, Voorhees, of Indiana, Williams, of Kentucky, Whyte and Gilmore, of Maryland, Lamar, of Mississippi, Davis, of Illinois, Butler, of South Carolina, and Bayard, of Delaware.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced: establishing sub-treasury at Louisville; providing for a joint United States and Great Britain commission to investigate Halifax fishery award fraud; demanding Government to construct telegraph lines to protect the people from monopoly; for importation of flag-manufacturing machinery free of duty. An amendment to the constitution proposed which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by the popular vote of the State. Cox's report read. Cox introduced his appropriation bill providing for 300 Representatives. Bill gutting the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands. Passed under suspension of the rules.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the mass of rumors sent the policy of the new Administration, the Globe-Democrat can gather no more than a single reliable fact, and that is that Mrs. Garfield will keep a cow. This bit of information is discouraging for more reasons than one. It is suggestive of a change in the frozen rum punch in orange skin temperance habit of the White House under the present Administration, since the distillate product of the cow is the deadliest of the elements entering into the construction of milk-punch, which, when mixed with rum, is not a temperance tipple.—Chicago Times.

Allen G. Campbell, the Gentle who has received the certificate of election to Congress from Utah, against Cannon, is a Democrat and very wealthy. He is known as the Utah boss, king and is worth over \$2,000,000. If he gets the seat in Congress he proposes to make an uncompromising fight not only against polygamy, but against Mormonism as well. In an interview held with him on Saturday he expressed the opinion that the best way to attain the abolition of Mormonism would be at first to disfranchise all Mormons living in polygamy.—Indianapolis Journal.

The late act of Congress providing for the payment of "arrears of pensions" is a pointed illustration of modern statesmanship. The arrears of pensions were not asked for by the soldier to any considerable extent, and the reputable newspapers of all parties fairly exposed the costly misdeeds of demagogues to catch the votes, but the demagogues of one side presented the bill and the demagogues of the other side pushed it into the Sherman mockery of patriotism. Each side hoped that the other would defeat the confessedly fraudulent measure, but both disappointed each other. The bill has been in operation some two years; nearly half a million in claims have been filed; tens of millions have been paid, and the estimate of the Pension Bureau now is that it will require four hundred millions to pay the "arrears of pensions" under the law—not less than one hundred millions of which it is calculated will be literally stolen from the Government.—Pitts Times.

"When went there by a time since the flood that the fate of Rome depended upon one man? Who could they say, that talked of Rome, till now that her walls were crumbling without any thought probably of the Empire State and Rome's Conkling. Here is a State of five million inhabitants, the wealthiest and proudest of the whole galaxy, sitting, as it were, on a log, patiently waiting for the imperial Conkling, who bestirres like a colossus, to tell it who to elect as its colleague to the United States Senate. Within ten days of the Senatorial election were as much in the dark as so who that choice will be. When his own sweet will shall dictate, this is still a popular Government, that is, that the people rule. A very pleasant Illinoisian.—Springfield Courier.

This tariff question will not stay down, in spite of the efforts of the politicians to suppress it and the monopolists to maintain its abuses, no matter what party may be in the majority. It drags its front already into the very first movements of the Republicans for the organization of the next Congress. In the next Congress Mr. A. Kasson, of Iowa, is a favorite of the Republicans for Speaker of the House, and he will receive a hearty support from the Republican members of that session. But when in Congress he shall be asked to support a measure which makes him an object of much suspicion among the protectionists of the East. He is in fact a mild tariff reformer and will be supported by the Western Republicans with none the less zeal on that account. The Eastern Protectionists are in favor of Mr. D. Kelley, who has earned their support and confidence by long years of service. If made Speaker, Kelley would organize the committee of Ways and Means so as to stifle every effort to reform the most glaring abuses of the present system. For this reason he will meet with a determined opposition from the Republicans of the West, and thus a bitter tariff conflict will arise in the bosom of the Republican party, notwithstanding the efforts to keep the party a unit on this question.—Haverhill Patriot.

OLD SIMON CAMERON AS A BOLT-ER AND BRIBER

[Philadelphia Press.]

At the session of 1848 there were 122 members in the Legislature, requiring 67 votes to elect a Senator. The Democrats having been in a majority, G. W. Woodward was their regular caucus nominee. Simon Cameron, who was then acting with the Democrats, was also a candidate. In the joint convention thirty-three men were voted for, Woodward received 54 votes on first ballot; Cameron, 11; James Cooper, a Whig, 11; John B. Kaes, Whig, 10 votes, and others receiving from one to seven votes each. On the fifth ballot Mr. Cameron received 67 votes, and was elected over Woodward, the regular caucus nominee, by a combination of all the Whigs and a few bolting Democrats. That was General Cameron's first election to the United States Senate.

At the Senatorial struggle in 1857 the Democrats had a majority on joint ballot. John W. Forney was then the regular caucus nominee of the Democratic party, but seven members who had voted for Henry D. Foster kicked against the nomination and made a bolt. When the joint convention of the Legislature was held, January 13th of that year, the Democrats, namely, Lebo, Mather and Wagonseller, voted with forty-four Republicans and elected Simon Cameron, who was then the caucus nominee of the Republican party, and received just the number of votes necessary to an election, namely, sixty-seven, a majority of the joint convention.

JOHN McSWEENEY.

Cleveland, January 18, 1881.

To the Editor of the Register:—In the letter of your Columbus correspondent of the 6th inst. I find the following paragraph: "Men like John McSweeney, who is eager to gobble up the honors, but who refuses to make a Democratic speech unless he is paid for it. Henry B. Payne, when he ran for Congress, paid McSweeney \$500 to make two speeches in Cleveland."

This charge is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue, and is equally unjust to the unselfish and eloquent orator, who for more than thirty years in this and the adjoining States, has gratuitously rendered invaluable services to the Democratic party. He has often come to the assistance of Cleveland Democrats when other speakers passed them by; and in my Congressional campaign of 1874 he gallantly responded to my invitation, and on the "night before the battle" in a denouncing harangue for more than two hours held an immense audience spell-bound by the most brilliant and effective speech delivered in our city. He has never demanded himself, nor would I have imputed him by offering him a pecuniary compensation for such services.

Equally unfounded is the imputation of his espousing for office. He has persistently and even obstinately refused all nominations for State offices, and the City of Cleveland would gladly have testified by his name to their grateful appreciation of services rendered, and also their admiration of his high character and eminent abilities.

H. B. PAYNE.

LAMP EXPLOSION AND PRESENCE OF MIND.

Loveland, O., January 17.—At the residence of Peter Bergen, who resides on a farm about five miles southwest of this place, M. Louise Bergen, a daughter eighteen years of age, picked up a glass coal oil lamp, to retire to her chamber for the night, and when about half way up the stairs, the lamp exploded, blowing it into a thousand pieces, and scattering burning oil over the head, neck, and shoulders of the young lady. Her father rushed to her aid, and with rare presence of mind, jerked off a heavy coat he was wearing, and enveloped his daughter with it, succeeded in putting out the fire, but before the young lady was seriously burned. The hair on one side of her head was burned off, while one cheek, her neck and right shoulder were severely burned and her hand badly cut by the shavings of glass from the lamp. To add to the consternation of the family, the carpeting on the stairway took fire and the house would soon have been destroyed had not Andy Boorman, a hired hand, seized the door and tearing it from the stairs, rushed to the door and threw it in the snow. Boorman left his whiskers and hair all soiled and face, but undoubtedly saved the house. Miss Bergen is prostrated by nervous exhaustion, caused by fright. The attending physician says she will recover, but will be badly disfigured.

OUR PEOPLE.

Washington, January 17.—The Census Bureau has at last received the official counting of the population of the several States, as developed by the recent census, and to-day Gen. Walker of the Census Bureau, officially transmitted it to Congress. This shows the aggregate of population in the several States to be 49,369,595. To this aggregate is to be added the population of the District of Columbia, which is 177,633, and the population of the several Territories, which aggregate 699,733, making a total population of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia and of the United States, 50,247,961. The States totals are as follows:

States,	Pop'n.	States,	Pop'n.
Alabama.....	1,262,794	Mississippi.....	1,131,592
Arkansas.....	872,564	Mo'ouri.....	1,216,804
California.....	884,636	Nebraska.....	422,423
Colorado.....	194,649	Nevada.....	62,260
Connecticut.....	622,633	N. Hampshire.....	348,964
Delaware.....	148,787	N. Jersey.....	1,136,864
Florida.....	267,341	N. York.....	5,538,810
Georgia.....	1,539,748	N. Carolina.....	1,400,377
Illinois.....	3,078,749	Ohio.....	3,128,229
Indiana.....	1,968,362	Or. Gov.....	164,767
Iowa.....	1,624,620	Pennsylvania.....	4,282,735
Kentucky.....	2,059,966	R. Island.....	276,415
Louisiana.....	1,448,748	S. Carolina.....	709,622
Maine.....	969,103	Tennessee.....	1,549,463
Maryland.....	648,945	Texas.....	1,533,674
Massachusetts.....	2,044,632	Vermont.....	282,286
Michigan.....	1,738,012	Virginia.....	1,512,006
Minnesota.....	1,636,331	W. Virginia.....	613,443
Missouri.....	789,903	Wisconsin.....	1,313,480

Total of States..... 49,369,595
The District of Columbia..... 177,633
Territories. Pop'n. Territories. Pop'n.
Arizona..... 49,441 N. Mexico..... 218,430
Dakota..... 135,199 Utah..... 145,906
Idaho..... 82,611 Washington..... 75,120
Montana..... 39,187 Wyoming..... 30,788
Total of Territories..... 605,633
Grand total of the United States..... 50,247,961

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Washington, January 17.—The Apportionment bill introduced to the House by Representative Cox to-day fixes the number of Representatives at 301, and apportions them among the States as follows: Alabama 5; Arkansas 5; California 5; Colorado 4; Connecticut 4; Delaware 1; Florida 5; Georgia 10; Illinois 10; Indiana 10; Kansas 6; Kentucky 10; Louisiana 6; Maine 4; Maryland 5; Massachusetts 11; Michigan 10; Minnesota 10; Mississippi 7; Missouri 13; Nebraska 3; Nevada 3; New Hampshire 2; New Jersey 7; New York 31; North Carolina 8; Ohio 19; Oregon 11; Pennsylvania 36; Rhode Island 2; South Carolina 6; Tennessee 9; Texas 10; Vermont 2; Virginia 9; West Virginia 4; Wisconsin 5. As compared with the present number of members this bill makes the following changes and gains: Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia gain one each; Kansas gains three; Texas four; Minnesota and Nebraska gain two each; Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, Maine, Indiana, Tennessee, Florida and Vermont lose one, and New York lose two.

PERSONAL VARIETY.

There are movements in Cincinnati and San Francisco against the married female teachers in the public schools. In both cases the city newspapers impute improper motives to members of the Board of Education. The Cincinnati Commercial charges directly that the object is to make places for trustees' favorites.

In order that distant newspapers may be able to comment correctly on Tennessee affairs, the Memphis Avalanche begs leave to state that "State debt-payer" signifies 25 cents on the dollar, and "city debt-payer" means 25 cents on the dollar. The Avalanche adds that "the repudiation of all the Whigs and a few bolting Democrats" was General Cameron's first election to the United States Senate.

Senator McDonald was married at Washington on Wednesday to Mrs. Barnard. The Senator has been twice previously married. His second wife died about a year ago. Mrs. Barnard presented a divorce some years ago from her husband. She is a handsome lady, some fifteen years younger than the Senator. A son by her former husband is a clerk in the Treasury Department, and is married to a niece of John Sherman.

Of the 76 United States Senators only 33 were born in the States which they represent. The record in the case of Cadet Whittaker fills 3,000 pages, and an extra force of clerks has been put on to copy it.

The sentimentalist have at last succeeded in releasing Cowley, the starvation expert of the New York Shepherd's Home. He had served a year's imprisonment and had a fine of \$250 to work out, but was relieved of the latter part of the sentence.

A civil engineer named A. Water claims that he published in the Washington Star, in 1858, an article giving the details of a plan for a ship railroad across the Isthmus of Panama similar to that projected by Captain Eads. He still asserts its superiority to a canal.

Gen. Carl E. Salomon, who died in Salt Lake City recently, was exiled from Prussia in 1848. In 1859 he secured the appointment of county engineer of St. Louis county, Mo. his unsuccessful competitor for the place being Captain Ulysses S. Grant. Gen. Salomon was a Union soldier during the rebellion.

The Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature have held a caucus to consider the approaching Senatorial contest. Speeches were made in favor of retaining the party organization in the contest, while others favored the nomination of some Republican who would command both Democratic and Republican votes. Finally it was voted to appoint a committee who shall report names on Monday next from which a candidate will be selected.

A middle-aged couple visited Kansas City on their honeymoon journey, and stayed at the house of the bride's brother. There the bridegroom fell in love with his wife's niece, when her consent to an elopement, and continued his journey with her.

The Troy and Greenfield railroad, which cost the State of Massachusetts over \$200,000,000 (Hoozen tunnel) came within \$75,000 of running its expenses for the year, which ended in September last. At this rate it will be sometime before the road will be able to declare a dividend.

The death of John Vattier at Cincinnati ends the history of a strange case. In 1832 seven prominent Cincinnatiians, dining together, agreed to commemorate that event by an annual dinner so long as they lived, the chair of each member to be placed at the table after his death. A bottle of wine was locked in a casket and the key thrown away, the same to be opened and the wine drunk by the last survivor after the death of all the others. Dr. Vattier was a member of this society and some years ago performed this last duty in remembrance of his associates. In past years he has eaten this annual dinner alone with the six empty chairs and dinner for six more prepared, but never used. His death ends the strange organization known as "The Last Man's Society."

The campaign against Sitting Bull is proceeding under difficulties. Major Igles is attempting to compel Bull to surrender by surrounding him. The soldiers march through 15 inches of snow, and thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

It is reported to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Omaha to cost \$200,000.

Tom Ambrose, the missing United States clerk of Cincinnati, has been traced to Toledo on his way to Canada.

The bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to readjust postmasters' salaries, was killed in the House of Representatives Monday.

One portion of Mr. Christianity's answer to his wife's cross bill for divorce, not heretofore made public, sets forth that, notwithstanding his salary of \$10,000 per annum as Minister to Peru, he is actually in poverty. He can only rely upon \$4,000 of this money over and above the necessary cost of his mission, and for the next year it was much less, owing to the expenditure he was obliged to make on Mrs. Christianity's account. Besides this, he is \$3,000 or \$5,000 in debt and all his property is mortgaged to almost its full value.

Akron is to be illuminated by the electric light, which will be placed on a high post in an advantageous part of the city.

A resolution was introduced in the House Monday to investigate the frauds produced by the British Government before the Halifax Fishery Commission. It is charged that the statements made are false, fraudulent and forged.

The report of the Superintendent of the Census was presented to the House Monday, showing the official population of the United States to be 50,247,961. Following the report, Mr. Cox introduced his apportionment bill, fixing the number of Representatives at 301.

The Congressional visitors to West Point military academy report that the old race emily excavated and painted white and black, and it can probably be cured. They say the conduct of the Whittaker case placed him in a false position from the beginning.

A DEMOCRAT ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 15.—Peter Staub, Democrat, was to-day elected by the largest vote ever polled in a municipal contest. The best citizens, irrespective of politics, united in his supporting owing to the approval of his two former administrators. The Board of Aldermen stands 11 Democrats, 5 Republicans. The political lines were not sharply drawn.

The east bound stage of the San Antonio and Eagle Pass line, was stopped about 3 a. m., on Thursday, ten miles from Sabine, by two masked men. There were four passengers in the coach, two of them being ladies. A small amount of money was taken from the men and the mail bags rifled.

RUSSIANS WHIP THE TURKOMANS.

London, January 17.—The Russian official accounts of the battle between the Russians under Gen. Skobeloff, and the Tekke Turcomans at Gok Lep say that after the Turcomans had obtained possession of the earthworks, the Russian reserves at once attacked and retook the positions in great style, drove out the Turcomans, and afterwards repulsed another attack by the enemy. Intelligence from Murv speaks of severe fighting having continued until stopped by the elements. The Russians admit the loss of 200 officers and men.

FOREIGN NEWS.