

J. G. Sifton, the well known actor, is dead. He was about 70 years old.

The recent census shows the population of India to be two hundred and fifty-two million.

Troops are being hurried into the Indian country for the purpose of exterminating the warlike tribes.

The Lebanon Shakers number 350, two-thirds of whom are women and girls, and their property is valued at \$1,500,000.

Seven new stores have been built in Beaumont, Texas, within the past forty days, and as many dwelling houses. Life in that town!

New York has a law which prevents a man sending his wife back to her parents for support. Matrimony is getting less attractive every day.

A Virginia lady refused to marry a ball headed man, though he was a millionaire. She explained: "We'd have a family fight sometime, and no hair to catch hold of."

An authority says that Pennsylvania's great coal supply will be exhausted in another century. Every provident man will see the necessity of laying in a supply at once!

The Governors of the States have generally responded to the invitation of the Governor of Pennsylvania and appointed days of fasting and prayer for the recovery of President Garfield.

A subject of discussion before an agricultural society is: "Which is the greatest nuisance, the Canada thistle, the white daisy or the English Sparrow?" Coco would knock the socks off of any of these things.

Senator Hoar is announced to deliver an address on "Christian Education at the South." A little less puritanical education at the North might have made the dear Senator hate the Southern people less.

One hundred unskilled immigrants arrived at Castle Garden one day last week, and were immediately employed for the railroad work at \$1.50 per day. They could not do as well in any other land on the face of the earth.

For the first time in many weeks the Republican party has made a display of morality. The notorious "Lo" Sessions, the professional briber of the New York Legislature, has been defeated for State Senator in the Salamanca district. This is encouraging.

The Vicksburg Commercial has come to the very sensible conclusion that "in no portion of the country is intimidation as a fine art so constantly practiced as in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and especially wherever manufacturing interests are weighty and employees numerous."

Congressman Cox writes of the Norwegians: "We see no beggary, no poor-houses or jails; we hear of no crimes or violence, no locks are needed upon the doors. Drunkenness is rare. They love music and flowers, and are devoted to their faith and their families. They are never idle. Even the girls are knitting, while attending sheep and cows."

In some localities of Indiana and Illinois farmers are forced to keep constant watch to prevent the burning of their fences and crops by fires started by sparks from passing locomotives. This is quite a novel state of affairs, but the protracted drouth has so completely parched the stubble fields that they are like a piece of tinder which a spark will instantly ignite.

A bitter commentator writes to the Indianapolis Herald: "The manner in which the la de-dah young men of the period uncover the billiard-ball-sized knobs, that stand to them in lieu of heads, when meeting ladies, can only be equaled in grace by the financial secretary of an organ-grinder, when he removes his head covering for the purpose of making an assessment."

The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool, 3d inst., for New York, took out 550 Mormons for Great Salt Lake, from Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany, the two latter contributing over two hundred. Including the foregoing more than two thousand Mormons have left Liverpool this summer. Some provision should be made to stop this business. It is a disgrace and an outrage.

The little editors of the Spider Web, remind us of the Dutchman and his pigs. He wanted to tell a would-be purchaser that the smallest pig was the oldest, and put in this wise: "Mine friend, the feeblest pig is de biggest pig." His wife interrupted by explaining: "H's no talk English goot. What he wants to say is dis—the biggest pig is de feeblest pig." The oldest Spider Web editor is by far the smallest, but he talks loudly about his "little brother" just beginning to learn type-setting.

RESULTS OF THE DROUTH.

The following article, clipped from the N. O. Picayune, presents the results of the drouth so fully and accurately that we feel it our duty to place it before our readers. It will convince them that what we have stated is true—that the farmers must do something to protect themselves from the high and disastrous prices which provisions will command during the coming year. The prices of provisions are higher now than our living limits justify:

The Picayune Saturday morning referred to the widespread and disastrous drouth which is afflicting the country from the Carolinas to Texas and from Nebraska to Pennsylvania and Virginia. Since then our dispatches and correspondence, and also the mass of information brought to us by our exchanges, all go to make up a chapter of misfortune which has both a dark and a bright side. It has a very dark side in so far as it shows that the corn and other grain injured very seriously indeed, the forage burned up and the hay crop lessened, vegetables decreased and cotton hurt; and this aspect is somewhat relieved, first by the promise of rain, which has already fallen in small quantities in Nebraska, Missouri and other States, and second, by the rising prices, which will lessen the losses of farmers and planters, and tend to equalize the burden throughout the land.

The reports of the daily stage of water in the rivers are sufficient indications of the extent of the drouth.

Of course navigation is crippled under such circumstances. At Louisville during the month of August the rain fall was only fifteen hundredths of one inch. At Richmond, Va., the James river is lower than the oldest citizens have ever seen it. The falls reach to within a few yards of the Richmond and Danville bridge. The scarcity of water in Richmond and Manchester, Va., is unprecedented, and cannot continue longer without causing much additional suffering and inconvenience. From all parts of Virginia come discouraging reports of the condition of crops. A drouth has been nearly universal in that State. On high lands the corn is a failure, much of it being cut for fodder, and tobacco will make only half a crop of poor quality. In the fine yellow tobacco districts the severity is noted. In North Carolina (except along the coast, where the season has been good for corn and cotton) want of rain has occasioned great suffering. Cotton is small and shedding; corn is nothing in high lands; tobacco is poorer than ever before. In South Carolina, the region west of Columbia will produce no corn, and but 80 per cent. of cotton. In East Tennessee and West Virginia, corn, tobacco and grain are failures. Copious showers are reported in the valley of Virginia, which may save something there. Dispatches from all sections of Pennsylvania show great damage. Rivers are lower than ever, springs and wells almost dried up, corn beyond recovery, wheat half a crop, no second crop of hay, no plowing, grist mills shut down in the lumber region, price of butter and milk rising, and water is said to be actually carried in oil tanks to farmers and others.

Reports from various parts of New York and neighboring States say that the drouth is the most severe for years. Farmers are digging potatoes to save what they can. Many fruit and shade trees are dying. Stock requires feeding, and cisterns are drying up.

In North Louisiana our correspondence and exchanges indicate damage to cotton, sweet potatoes and corn. We suppose the anticipations regarding cotton somewhat exaggerated; but corn and potatoes must suffer.

Some of our country exchanges think that the truth ought to be told about the cotton crop. So do we, but what is the truth? Perhaps the general alarm may prove not justified—cotton can stand a great deal of drouth. For instance, it is said in North Texas that cotton will hardly yield above a third of an average crop. But we question whether the loss will be serious. In Southeast Missouri there is the little old corn, and sales have been made as high as \$1.

We have published reports from Mississippi indicating a very short crop; in places from one-fourth to one-half a crop is expected. We hope the fears are exaggerated.

Northwestern Arkansas appears to be an exception to the general losses. Wheat, oats, rye, hay, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes are reported full crops, corn three-fourths.

In Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, many collieries have been compelled

to suspend operations because the streams on which they depend are wholly dried up. At Pittsburg there has been no rain in nearly three weeks. Coal, owing to the low stage of the Ohio River, is already seventy cents a barrel in this city and the supply is scant, and prices are likely to go to famine rates. Navigation on the Mississippi is getting difficult even below Vicksburg.

A HOT DAY.

A recent warm day in St. Louis, when the thermometer marked nearly 100 degrees, reminded a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat of the memorable "hot Monday" in Kansas nineteen years ago. He says that for over six weeks the thermometer had ranged above 100, and nothing but wind-storms had prevailed. Not a spear of grass was growing on the prairies; the leaves on the trees were withered, and only the stubs of the corn-stalks remained to denote where corn had been planted; even the earth baked as in a dry kiln had been blown away from the grass and left the roots dangling in the air. The prolific peach trees in the valley of the Marais du Cygne, bore fruit that year only the size of butternuts, though the stones were nearly of full size, and the mammoth pears shrunk to the size of dwarfs.

On the Monday in question a strong, hot southwest wind commenced blowing early in the morning. The air became red and quivering, assuming the appearance of a sirocco on the great Sahara desert. The mercury rose to 110 in the shade in a quiet place, to 115 where the wind blew: No man or beast could face its fiery fury. Men's faces and hands were blistered and peeled in walking, but a few hundred yards. A dozen or more dead bodies were afterwards found on the prairies. A party of emigrants, crossing the divide between the Neosho and Cottonwood, barely saved their lives under the wagon covers, while forty head of cattle perished. People throughout the Territory closed their windows and doors in residences, and sprinkled the floors with water to assist respiration.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Final returns of 64 second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies show that 56 Republicans, 3 Royalists and 5 Bonapartists have been elected. The Republicans have thus gained 10 seats, namely: 7 from Bonapartists and 3 from Royalists. The Republican loss is 2. The new Chamber, without counting colonial deputies, will comprise 459 Republicans, 168 of Left, 206 of Republican Union and 46 of the extreme Left. Among the notable features in second ballots are M. Revillon, Intransigent, polling 1297 votes in Belleville against 3590 for M. Sykes, and M. Ranc, Republican Union, in the Ninth Arrondissement, polling 3402, against M. Farcy, Radical, 1353. M. Brest, displaces M. More, Conservative Republican. M. Bonnet Du Verdier and M. Hugues, extreme Radicals, have been elected at Lyons and Marseilles respectively. A later intelligence shows that Raue and Murat were successful in the balloting, and were not defeated as at first reported.

A few days ago a man calling himself Walter Harmon made his appearance in Shreveport and represented that he was an agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, with authority to organize local boards in the several cities South. These boards were to consist of ten members each, and would also be constituted boards of assessment for the purpose of effecting loans on real estate at the nominal sum of seven per cent., he stating the company had several millions to loan in the South. Further, all members taking part in the board or organization must take at least \$5000 policies on their lives. A board was soon organized and everything seemed to be moving along swimmingly, Harmon collecting the first payment on the life policies, when he was dropped on and a dispatch to the headquarters of the company in New York, and an answer received that he was a fraud. He was gobbled, and after being compelled to give up the money he had collected (several hundred dollars) was placed in jail. It is wonderful how easily some people are duped. Six months from now another fraud could perpetuate a similar swindle on the same people.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures Dumb Ague.

PRESS EXCURSION.

Upon the adjournment of the Press Convention last Tuesday, an invitation was extended by the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company to that body to visit the city of New Orleans and return and special arrangements were made by the road agents for that purpose, and the invitation accepted.

Maj. E. A. Burke, of the New Orleans Democrat, also invited the members to dine with him at 9 o'clock P. M., immediately upon arriving in the city. This was also accepted and resolutions of thanks were tendered to of the railroad and Major Burke for the same.

At the usual hour for departure of the train the members boarded the special car provided for the occasion and in due time were safely landed in the Crescent City. They assembled at Moreau's restaurant on Canal Street, where a table had been spread loaded with all the good things which the noted caterer of that establishment knows so well how to provide. Besides the Members of the Press going from Baton Rouge, there were present; Mr. Bigney, editor of the City Item, Messrs. Page M. Baker, Lever and Walker, of the Democrat Staff, Mr. Dupree formerly of the Democrat and other gentlemen whose names we do not now remember.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Burke, of the Democrat, Jastremski, of the Baton Rouge CAPITOLIAN, Bentley of the Donaldsonville Chief, and Reed, of the Amite City Independent, touching the great good to be accomplished by an Association of the Press of Louisiana. Messrs. Bigney and Baker also made some remarks in relation to past efforts to organize an Association in Louisiana, reiterating the sentiments expressed by the other gentlemen as to the good that may accrue in event of success in their present efforts.

Upon adjournment from dinner, the guests were invited to the Democrat Office by Major Burke, to witness the operations of his new steam power press and the mode of stereotyping. This monster press has the capacity of turning out three hundred papers a minute, or eighteen thousand an hour, folded ready for distribution.

The energy and enterprise manifested by Major Burke, in working up for the South a paper calculated to fill the acquirements of the public certainly entitle him to the generous support of the people.

Gen. Wickham, the leader of the Straightout Republicans of Virginia, refuses to go with his old associates to Daniel in preference to self-stultification and abasement. For this he is bitterly denounced by the Republican papers as a "renegade," "traitor," "hypocrite," etc. The same papers applauded Malone's apostasy and became parties to his spoils trafficking at Washington.

A special dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says that a powder explosion occurred at 8 A. M., Tuesday in the packing house of the Lake Superior Powder Company. Eleven men were blown to atoms, and small portions of their bodies were found in all directions. The building was totally destroyed, and no one survived to tell the cause of the accident.

A convict in the Missouri Penitentiary studied the conduct of the Catholic chaplain so closely that on escaping from the prison he was able to make the Catholic clergy of Halifax believe he was a priest. In that character he stole \$400 from a woman who went to him for confession. He is now back in a cell.

THE PRESIDENT.—On Tuesday morning the President was removed from the White House to Long Branch, where it is believed that the pure air will hasten his recovery. The removal was accomplished with comparative little difficulty, and the only susceptible effect upon the invalid was to slightly quicken his pulse. We anxiously await the developments at Long Branch.

The Georgia Legislature passed the temperance bill signed by the joint committee of 27. It provides that on the petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters of any city in the State the people in said municipality shall have a right to hold an election to decide whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the limits. It also provides that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any given point in the country, except with the consent of a majority of the qualified voters living within three miles.

THE PRESIDENT'S INABILITY.

What Senator Jones, of Florida Thinks of the Question.—New Orleans Democrat.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Senator Jones, of Florida, published the following card this afternoon: "As my name has been connected with the 'inability' question, I desire that my view of it should be accurately stated. There has been great confusion of language and thought on this subject. I first affirm that under our government there cannot at any time be two Presidents; that when the Vice President takes the office of the President, he ceases to be Vice-President, and cannot preside over the Senate. The constitution of the United States, unlike the constitution of some of the States, does not provide for the second officer in the government acting in the place of the first, in case of inability. The constitution speaks for itself: 'In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President.' Is it not clear from this language that the office of President in case of inability devolves upon the Vice President under the same conditions and with the same consequences as in the case of removal, resignation or death? The last clause of the section confirms this view, and Congress may provide by law for the removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring which officer shall act as President, and which officer shall act until the disability is removed or a President shall be elected. Every student of the constitution can understand this difference in the language of the two. It was the intention of the fathers to keep the hands of Congress away from the creation of a President. An officer receiving his title from Congress, was not to be tolerated in the presidential office one moment longer than the emergency required. This jealousy did not extend to the Vice President. This official was brought into existence for no other purpose than to take the presidential office in case of emergency. His position in the Senate was an afterthought and merely incidental to the main purpose of his office. Deriving his title from the same source as the President, and extending over the same period of service, he was not regarded by the constitution as a creature of Congress, and hence no fear was apprehended from his holding the full term.

FOREST FIRES IN THE WEST. The long continued drouth in Michigan renders everything favorable for running of fires fields and woods, and these are inflicting immense damage. Reports are beginning to come in from all quarters of the loss of crops, stock, farm buildings and fences, and it is feared that the devastation will be widespread and that great suffering will be entailed upon the farmers, whose entire personal property and crops will be swept away. Several villages are also threatened. The little town of Richmondville, Santiac county, is reported as completely wiped out last night, and 80 persons are said to be burned to death, and numbers of others more or less seriously injured. In a similar manner several other villages are reported as burned, but the rumors cannot be verified. Reports are beginning to arrive from the northern and northeastern portions of the State, showing a terrible condition of affairs. The long continued drouth has rendered everything as dry as tinder, and numerous "flushings" or partly cleared tracts of land covered with brush, decayed timber and other inflammable material afford the best possible medium for the rapid spread of the flames carried by the high winds which have been prevailing. Santiac and Huron counties are scenes of the greatest destruction, which is growing positively appalling in character. Hundreds of farms have already been reduced to blackened ashes. The stock, crops, farm buildings and fences, all have been swept away. Men, women and children have been overtaken by the flames and several lives are known to have been lost. It is feared when the full accounts are received that the loss of life will prove terrible. The little hamlets of Anderson, Richmond and Charleston, in Santiac county, are all reported to have been wiped out, while Port Hope Verona Mills and Badake, in Huron county, are reported wholly or partially burned up. The people are flocking to the shore of Lake Huron from

the interior of these counties; so early the refuge from the devouring flames; some were overtaken by the spreading fire. Not less than twenty deaths are reported, but it is hoped that these statements may prove incorrect.

A dispatch from Athens, Ga., says the jury impaneled to inquire into the death of a M. Fitzpatrick, pronounced that he died from starvation. John Fitzpatrick, her husband, had, for several weeks, refused to provide her with food. She became very feeble, and her brutal husband compelled her to cook and work for him while sick. He also refused to get a doctor for her, and the night before her death sat on the bedside and cursed her piously. Dr. Calhoun hearing of her condition through neighbors, prescribed for her, but the brutal husband would not give the medicine.

The very best informed Republicans in Ohio concede that Foster is 10,000 votes weaker in his own party than he was two years ago. He has made many enemies by his peculiar appointments; he has not the good will of the Sherman men; he has involved himself in trouble in certain localities by the locating of railroads; he has the cool support of the Taft men; the liquor interests as well as the temperance people distrust him, he having tried to be friendly to both yet betraying each; he has not the friendship of the thousands of friends of Roscoe Conkling in Ohio, who only await the election to resent the many insults to the man who is their idol, and who claim that his Warren and Cleveland speeches saved Ohio to Republicanism last year.

A grand ball, participated in by the beauty and chivalry of the African population of Lake Washington, Miss., was held on the 3d inst. Joy reigned supreme till Hester Jones, impelled by the green-eyed monster, which is ever present on these festive occasions, drew from her hip pocket the deadly razor, which, it may be remarked, is also ever present at these delightful reunions, and proceeded to carve the anatomy of her sable sisters, Martha Price, Susan Wilson and Patsy Crowders. The wounds are severe, but not necessarily fatal.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. [n8ly]

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the troches have been recommended by physicians and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public Speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the Voice. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

STOLEN. \$10 REWARD. STOLEN—From the undersigned, on the night of the 2d inst., a Light Bay Mare, of short, heavy-set form, branded "G. G." on right shoulder; on her right hip bone she has a white spot about the size of a silver dollar; she is about ten years of age. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me at Baton Rouge, or where I can get possession of her. SAMUEL FEARSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READVILLE SEMINARY. READVILLE SEMINARY will re-open on the first Monday in October. For terms and circulars, address said Seminary, Mrs. M. W. READ, Baton Rouge, La.

COOPERAGE. ALBERT KLEINERT. NICHOLAS MICHAL, Superintendent. St. Philip Street, Baton Rouge, La.

HOGHEADS, BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS manufactured to order. Contracts especially solicited. Good work and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. augim

IN THE MATTER OF THE SUCCESSION OF THOMAS DEVALL, deceased. No. 1427, Probate Seventeenth Judicial District Court, East Baton Rouge. WHEREAS, Gilbert C. Mills, of said Parish and State, has this day filed in the office of the undersigned Clerk of said Court, an application to be appointed Administrator of the above entitled and numbered Succession. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to show cause (if any they can) within ten days from the first publication of this notice why said application should not be granted. Given under my hand and Seal of said Court this 7th day of September, A. D. 1881. B. F. BRYAN, Clerk.

Blank Books. LEDGER—Single and Double.—Journals, Records, etc. M. CHAMBERS. Next to Pike's Hall, Third street. Cocoa! Cocoa! Half Cocoa! Best quality, at Family Grocery of OSHUA BEAL.