The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., June 29. 1882

Judge Trunkey has positively declined to accept the nomination for governor. 'Tis a great pity—the people had fixed upon him as the man.

The Cameron convention which re-assembled at Harrisburg, Wednesday of last week, and was a tame affair. Many of the orignal delegates were absent, and all seemed dejected. Marriott Brocius, a Lancaster lawyer, was nominated for congressman-at-large.

Congress has passed an appropriation of $300,000 for an addition to the executive mansion. This looks as though Arthur might want to get married, and—.

Hon. A. H. Dill is talked of for Congress by the Centre Hall REPORTER—so say several of our exchanges. We simply stated that Mr. Dill would be a candidate for congress.

Gen. Beaver has already kissed seventeen babies since his nomination. This is not a great many for the travel he has done, yet enough to show he is a man of noble impulses.

The President has received one or two strong letters asking for executive clemency on behalf of Guiteau, but so far has heard nothing from his counsel or any of the members of his family. The letters already received are of the character denominated as "crankey," of which the President receives a large number on all subjects, and, as such, do not come in for serious attention.

The political contest in Maine this year will be of great interest. The election will come off in September, and the result will be the first gun from a doubtful State. The Democrats and Greenbackers will be united in support of Gov. Plaisted, and the four Congressmen to be elected on a general ticket. The Republicans have nominated Col. Robie for Governor and two of their present Congressmen, Reed and Dingley, with two new men. Solon Chase, advanced Greenbacker, has a ticket of his own, and the Prohibitionists, not altogether satisfied with the Republican nominations have also made straight nominations. They will draw off some votes from the Republicans, and the Solon Chase movement from the Democratic-Greenback coalition.

The senate has confirmed the tariff commission nominations, who are to work at ten dollars a day. The commission gets a handsome little tariff to let the dear people know how much more the commission know about a tariff than congress.

Why not appoint a like commission to attend to the other legislation of the country and abolish the two houses of congress? Or, let congress go a step farther, and appoint a commission to attend to the rest of the legislation of the country, and then go home—it would be a vast deal cheaper, and there would be just as much accomplished for the good of the people as by the old fogy way of having a congress in which members call each other liars, and ram fists under each others noses for three or four months in the year and then go home having done nothing but drawn $5,000 salary.

The following are the names of the tariff commissioners:

John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts (Chairman); Henry W. Oliver, of Pennsylvania; Jacob A. Ambler, of Ohio; Robert P. Porter, of the District of Columbia; John W. H. Underwood, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana; Alexander R. Boteler, of West Virginia; Wm. H. McMahon, of New York.

Senator Cameron declares against a compromise, and is for fighting it out against the independents, and that the latter must be crushed. Arthur stands by Cameron, and men, women, girls and boys, in the government employ, are assessed—from the cradle, to the grave if possible—to make up a corruption fund wherewith to fight the independents in Pennsylvania and New York.

THE STRIKE.

The strike is still going on in New York, Pittsburg and other places.

In New York, among others, the freight handlers have been on a strike since last week, and no freight can be shipped by the railroads in consequence; the freight handlers demand an increase of 3 cents per hour, which the railroad nabobs refuse; while they skin the people on freight charges, they pay the freight handlers scant wages. The consequence is that scarce any freight has been shipped for nearly two weeks, and tracks are full of trains which can not be unloaded, and the streets are crammed with loaded carts waiting to have their merchandise unloaded. Business is almost at a stand still. The *Herald* says:

Public opinion is unmistakably on the side of the men who are now on a strike in this city against the great railroad corporations. The increased compensation they ask is, so far as can be judged by published accounts, reasonable and fair. They should get it. The railroad magnates say they cannot afford to pay for the labor necessary to conduct their business they should close up business and go into bankruptcy? There are two things this country cannot afford and will not have, and the sooner the "railroad barons" understand it the better. They are these:—First, workingmen must not be starved, and, second, railroad corporations will not be permitted with impunity to double their stock in a night, to cover excessive earnings, and then pretend that they cannot pay their laborers. Capital has its rights, but it has its duties and responsibilities to the public, the State and the nation. The railroad barons are standing on a volcano of their own creation. At this moment the traffic of the city is stopped by this conflict for wages. In the Jersey City freight yards there is an enormous accumulation of valuable property that must afford a dangerous temptation to the disorderly classes, but for the protection of which proper steps have been taken.

The democratic state convention did its work wisely and well, and the nominees, published in another colum, will command the respect of every honest citizen of this commonwealth. There was no boss or machine work about it, and it will receive an overwhelming endorsement of the people at the polls. We want a change, and we want reform, and we want to be rid of Cameron rule. Let all who seek the welfare of the state and who favor economy and honest government signify it by voting the democratic ticket.

THE GREAT PENSION SCANDAL.

The *Herald* says, the Pension Appropriation bill, passed by the House on Monday under suspension of the rules, calls for nearly a hundred million dollars. This sum is not in full of all demands, but merely to cover the year's disbursement, which will be principally on account of the Arrears of Pension act. If the bill passes the Senate also the lobby will be saved much anxiety as to what is to be done with the enormous surplus in the Treasury. The chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions estimates that according to ordinary mortality tables there must still be expended about one billion three hundred million dollars on account of pensions. In view of these probable figures and of the amount demanded for the present year the Arrears act assumes prominence so scandalous, either as a blunder or a crime, that the time has come for honest members of both parties to combine and reconsider the legislation that imposed this enormous expense upon the people. No decent citizen begrudges his share of the cost of maintaining other citizens who suffer permanent physical disabilities because of wounds or disease contracted during their period of military service, but no one doubts that many millions of dollars are paid yearly to men who are as competent as any others to earn their living, and these men also share in the great gift devised by the Arrears act. The old negro claim of forty acres and a mule has been laughed at for nearly twenty years as the extreme of adsurdity, and many a veteran of the late war wished that he might become a negro in the event of such a general setting up in business, but the government would have got off comparatively easy had it given each soldier forty acres and a mule in full of all pension demands. The outlay on account of pensions can be reduced considerably, even under existing acts, by stricter construction of the law in cases of new applicants and by searching out fraudulent pensioners, of whom there are many thousands. But something more radical is needed, and Congressmen from both parties know it; untrue, however, to their constituents and the nation, each man stands aloof in the hope that the other party will father the needed reform and suffer by whatever grumbling may come of it. This may be able partisanship, but it does not bear the slightest resemblance to statesmanship or even personal honesty.

ABOLISH THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

A Brief but Powerful Speech by the Hon. S. S. Cox.

From the Congressional Record, June 15.

I beg the attention of the members to say that enough has been developed, owing to the unfortunate colloquy that has taken place, to show honest people who are watching our proceedings with more care for our honor than we seem to be doing. I say the revelations which have been made in connection with the internal revenue system have begotten much suspicion. Whether well or ill founded, I do not say; but it calls for every careful investigation. The result will be, and not very remote either, that the whole internal revenue system will be blotted out. It ought to be.

I believe if the tariff were properly arranged, if the number of articles upon which dutues are levied was cut down from more than 2,000 to some smaller number and with revenue qualities, it would not require a commission to frame the tariff that would yield revenue enough to pay all the expenditures of frugal government. I would hail the day when this infernal revenue system shall be abolished, and our revenues be collected with revenue purposes, neither political, partisan, nor protective.

We have had it now twenty years. It was a war measure. It has done its work. It is past its usefulness. I know the effect of it in my own state. You gentlemen who favor a free ballot and an honest count perhaps do not know how the internal revenue officers, the storekeepers, the gaugers, and all the employees of that bureau, force by their espionage and terrorism the free ballot. It is a power, which I could, had I time, display here in its enormity, and from published and notorious facts.

It is an expensive system. It is costly in country and city. Go to North Carolina. I defy any man of common sense to tell me that the system in North Carolina pays either morally or economically. Take the several districts of North Carolina as you find them in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Take its Sixth district. You will find that it costs to collect $510,944 of revenue over $274,415. It is over 54 per cent. for the costs of collection. Yet in that same State, quiet and orderly as it is, they collect their State taxes for 5 per cent. or $26,513 as the cost of collecting $530,263.

This expensive system does invade the towns and the cities. As I said, it forces the ballots. It uses spies and informers—persons of bad fame throughout all history. All of those which history hands down as most execrable are the spies and informers. They are voluntary witnesses for a consideration, which the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. White] would cut up by the roots.

With permission I quote the description of the detested informer given by the Irish orator Curran. It was familiar to our school boys. It ought to direct us on this amendment:

In a case of life—of honor and of infamy—to credit a vile informer, the perjurer of an hundred oaths, a wretch whom pride, honor, or religion could not bind? The forsaken prostitute of every vice calls upon you with one breath to blast the memory of the dead and to blight the character of the living. He measures his value by the coffins of his victims; and in the field of evidence appreciates his fame as the Indian warrior does in fight, by the number of scalps with which he can swell his triumphs. He calls on you by the solemn league of eternal justice to audit the purity of a conscience washed in his own atrocities. He has promised and betrayed; he has sworn and foresworn; and whether his soul shall go to heaven or to hell, he seems altogether indifferent, for he tells you he has established an interest in each.

I make this speech not for the purpose or with the expectation that any special reform will be made in this bill. But we cannot fail to see that a reform must commence sometime and somewhere. This whiskey stench, which has been ventilated in this House, may be the means, under Providence, of so arranging parties in the next election that we will tear up this internal revenue system by the roots.

Congress thinks it can adjourn by July 15. Of course it can, and nobody cry.

The democrats of California have nominated Mr. Stoneman for governor.

Nervousness, peevishness, and fretting, so often connected with overwoked females' lives, is rapidly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Chicago, June 23.—Fifteen hundred men in the employ of the Joliet iron and steel rolling mills are out of work by the shutting down of the mills on account of dull times.

—The Reporter for the campaign only 50 cents, cash. Send us the names.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made of many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.

A Wilmington, Del., dispatch states that the army worm in various points of the peninsula is doing some damage to corn.

Bordentown, N. J., June 23.—The army worm has made its appearance in great numbers on the farms in the vicinity of Johnstown, Burlington county. The farmers are endeavoring to get rid of the pests by burning them and plowing them under.

Cumberland, Md., June 24.—The report that the Clearfield (Pa.) miners today decided to suspend work was received throughout the Cumberland region this evening with great rejoicing. Should the Clearfield miners strike, it will prolong the struggle here indefinitely. It is said to-night on good authority that the new Central Company will immediately prepare to introduce foreign labor into their Midlothian Mine.

TOM MARSHALL TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT CANDIDATE BROSIUS.

Thomas M. Marshall was met on the street yesterday by the writer, who asked him what he thought of Brosius. Mr. Marshall smiled and said: "Brosius! Brosius! they tell me he has been nominated for congressman-at-large. Never heard of him until a few minutes ago. They tell me he is intimately connected with and perhaps related to Black, who ran for President, and also for Governor of Pennsylvania on the temperance ticket. He was beaten for district attorney down in Lancaster not long since."

"Will you vote for him?"

"Vote for him! Not I. I am too good a Republican to vote for a man who has received such an irregular nomination as this man has. Brosius! As Byron says!

Phoebus! what a name
To sound eternal through the trump of fame?"

—*Pittsburg Post.*

ARABI'S THREAT.

London, June 23, 1882.—The Standard's Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that he is informed on the best authority that if France and England interfere actively in Egyptian affairs Arabi Pacha will blow up the Suez canal, cut the rail way to Cairo and oppose the landing of European troops in Alexandria. If beaten he will retire to the desert, where he is promised the support or 30,000 Beduins, partizans of Prince Halim. The Egyptian Ministry are prepared to sanction the above on patriotic grounds.

THE QUESTION OF GUITEAU'S INSANITY.

Washington, June 22.—Miss Chevallier, of Boston, Secretary of the National Society for the Protection of Insane, accompanied by Dr. George M. Golding, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Insane, and Rev. W. W. Hicks, Pastor of the Tabernacle, and who is now acting as Guiteau's spiritual advisor, had an interview with the President this afternoon, by special appointment, and presented a petition praying for reprieve in the case of Guiteau and for the creation of a scientific commission to determine upon the sanity or insanity of the condemned man. The petition is signed by a number of medical experts, who state their conviction that Guiteau is insane, and urge the propriety of such a commission.

Doctor Beard and Golding advanced argument in support of the petition. One of the points made by Dr. Beard was that Guiteau really had no trial, the so-called trial being merely an exhibition. He said it was the strongest case of insanity ever before a court, and was only lost through the incompetency of Guiteau's counsel. He said the incompetency of Scoville was as phenomenal as the insanity of his client.

The President listened patiently, and taking the papers said they would be considered. They will be referred to the Attorney General for report. All other papers previously received bearing on this case have been similarly referred.

GUITEAU'S CASE BEFORE THE CABINET.

Washington, June 23.—A Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members. The session was short and was principally occupied in consideration of the applications for a respite in the case of Guiteau. It was decided to have a special meeting at six o'clock this evening, to finally consider the case. Mr. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, had an interview with the President this afternoon and made formal applications for a respite in the case of Guiteau, till he shall have an opportunity of bringing the question of jurisdiction before the United States Supreme Court at the next term, which opens October 1.

GUITEAU TO HANG.

The Cabinet has refused to grant the petition for a reprieve for Guiteau. The death warrant, the gallows and the hangman's rope have been prepared.

Rev. Hicks called upon the President and the Attorney General on Saturday evening to learn the result of the meeting, but was informed that nothing could be divulged on the subject till morning. Similar efforts on the part of Mr. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, were also fruitless. Rev. Hicks called upon the Attorney General next morning by appointment and was informed that the Cabinet had decided not to interfere with the execution of Guiteau's sentence. Mr. Hicks thereupon drove to the district jail and informed Guiteau of the decision.

Guiteau sent the following message to his spiritual adviser, Rev. Hicks:—

"Go and see Arthur and shake your fist in his face. Tell him I made him President by my inspiration and he must give me an unconditional pardon, and if he does not God Almighty will blast him forever. I tell you, Brother Hicks, I am God's man, and God takes care of His own."

ON TO DENVER.

To the weird beauty of the Rocky Mountain resorts and health giving quality of its sparkling waters and bright skies, as an inducement to the tourist and pleasure seekers for a summer trip to Colorado, must be added this season the attractions of the National Mining and Industrial Exposition, the interesting features of which are new, numerous and varied. This grand exhibit of mineral and geological specimens, together with the best productions of mechanical and industrial skill, opens August 1st for two months.

The good news reach our table, in official form, that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy NEW THROUGH LINE from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis to Denver, will be opened for through passenger traffic on July 2d, thus affording all intending visitors to Colorado, a direct, elegant and comfortable route. When ready to go, you should ask your ticket agent to ticket you by the way of the "Burlington Route," the only through line.

A horrible rumor comes to us of an incredible act of foolishness on the part of some colored children living near Etoniah creek, Putnam Co., Florida, by the name of Williams. It seems the children had been to a funeral shortly before, and while playing at home the other day the idea of burial came into their heads. A large hole was dug and one of their number, a young child hardly more than a baby, was put in and covered up entirely. The other children played around awhile longer, but soon forgot their companion buried alive, and wandered off. At night an inquiry was made after the missing child, the horrible story was told. The affrighted parents hastened to the spot pointed out and dug up the child, but, of course, too late.

Among the Zuni Indians, who have recently come to the front by coming East for ocean water, there is said to be a social custom that might be worth adopting in more civilized circles. In Zuni-land the houses belong to the women instead of the men, so a man can marry without first being obliged to buy or hire a house; marrying men are therefore abundant among the Zunis. On the other hand, a man who marries can only occupy the wife's house during good behavior; the wife having always the right to put an unsatisfactory husband out of doors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE TICKET.

Pattison Nominated.

The democratic state convention assembled at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. Every district in the state was represented, and the city was crowded with anxious democrats from all parts, solicitous for harmony and a ticket of good and strong men. The utmost good will characterised the proceedings, and to nominate a ticket that would command the respect of the people was the aim of all, and how well it was done, the following ticket put in nomination shows:

On the 7th ballot, Pattison, of Philadelphia, was nominated for governor, amid the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Pattison is the city controller to which important position he was elected on account of his integrity and as a true friend of reform. The convention then adj. to Thursday to complete the ticket.

The 1st ballot for governor stood; Hopkins 86, Coxe 28, Pattison 61, Monaghan 6, Dill 13, Wolverton 10.

THE DEARH DEALING CYCLONE.

The Sad Condition of Affairs in Malcolm, Iowa.

Chicago, June 22.—The following dispatch has ceen received here:

Malcolm, Iowa, June 22.—I have just returned from northwestern Iowa and find the town in ruins. One fourth of the population is homeless and destitute. Every business man has suffered severe losses, and many business houses are destroyed. There is no one here able to give assistance. Every church and public house is destroyed. We are obliged to hold funerals in the streets. Aid will be thankfully received. Send contributions to W. E. Gould, cashier Malcolm bank. [Signed] J. H DUFFUS, mayor.

Des Moines, June 22.—The following estimate is made of the damage done by the cyclone in the various counties of this state: Boone. $20,000; Hey, $30,000; Jasper, $50,000; Poweshiek, $10,000; Keokuk, $100,000; Henry, $1,200,000; Pocahontas, $100,000. The Chicago and Rock island railway company's loss in merchandise and property is $41,000, and the Iowa Central railway company, $10,000. The total loss is estimated at from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Findley, Ill, June 23.—A terrible storm visited here last night, and three men, Charles G. Senseney, of Fort Wayne, Ind., John Wilson and Charles G. Holmes, were instantly killed by lightning.

THE TRACK OF THE TORNADO!!

People and Cattle Blown Hundreds of Feet—An Appeal for Help.

Des Moines, June 20.—The track of the recent tornado in Iowa begins at Jefferson, ninety miles west of Grinnell; goes eastward, a few miles south and parallel, keeps the course to Marshall county, where it turns southeast, and goes straight to Grinnell; thence to Iron Ridge, four ten miles southeast of Brooklyn, and thence th Mount Pleasant, where it stops The distance from Mount Pleasant is 200 miles, and the velocity of the storm was about sixty miles an hour.

The force of the storm was resistless. At Grinnell John Merrill's house was caught up and thrown with the family in it against Prof. Buck's house, the two sinking down in a heap. Four miles west of Hickory Grove Mr. James, wife and two daughters were blown three hundred feet, dying of their injuries. At Donohue's place twenty-five cows were lifted from a herd, carried three hundred rods and dropped dead.

At Garden Prairie the body of Mr Torney's horse was found a mile from the stable in which he had been standing. On Awe's place in Boone county eight head of cattle were torn all to pieces and twisted up in a wire fencing. Trenches were torn in the ground from one to three feet deep and fifty feet in length, and this in sod or hard road indiscriminately. It is thought these trenches may have been ploughed by wrecks of houses.

In Logan township, near Marshalltown, F. Wennes, his wife and child were carried about 2 000 feet. He was severely injured, but they escaped with bruises.

The *Register* on an appeal for help says' From the southeastern part of the State we have the names now of 69 of the dead and 500 of the wounded, half of the latter grievously hurt, and probably a fifth of them fatally. Over three hundred families had their homes totally destroyed, and there are now at least 1,500 persons homeless and in want. The loss of property will exceed $2,000,000 and may reach $3,000 000.

Grinnell is a town of New England people, thrifty and intelligent. The rich towns of the east may well help these people in their distresses caused by the calamity, which has killed fifty persons and wounded 200 more, destroyed 160 homes, and has wiped out nearly half a million dollars in uninsured property. Iowa College has had all its buildings destroyed, its four hundred students made homeless, and has suffered a loss of $75,000 of uninsured property. The condition of the other towns and farming communities is fully as pitiable and helpless.

MORE TORNADOES.

STORMS STILL VISITING THE STATES IN THE WEST.

Pringhar, Iowa, Partly Ruined—Six Persons Killed and Forty Injured.

Sioux City, June 25.—A report was received at Coubarn station on the St. Paul and Milwaukee road, twenty miles northeast of Ashpers, Iowa, that Pringhar, Iowa, was wrecked by the storm and six people were injured. Pringhar, Iowa, is eight miles south of Coubarn, and is the county seat of O'brien county. It has about 3,000 inhabitants. Surgeons from Coubarn have gone to Pringhar. A farmer came to Spencer, a station twenty miles east of Coubarn, with the report that in his neighborhood six persons were killed and forty injured. It is believed at Schenker that forty dwellings have been blown down in that county (Clay). Every effort has been made to get something definite, but the wires along that road were down early in the day, then working badly and monopolized by railroad business.

Dubuque, Ia., June 25.—Reports of the cyclone at Emmitsburg, Ia., telegraphed from Fort Dodge yesterday, prove to be greatly exaggerated. There was a severe storm and four or five buildings were blown down, but no one was killed.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 24.—A dispatch just received by the *Register* from Fort Dodge says the train dispatcher reports the town of Emmitsburg, county seat of Palo county, as being blown to pieces this morning by a tornado and that over one hundred persons were killed. The Illinois Central and Chicago and Northwestern trains were blown from the track. The Milwaukee and St Louis road was wrecked. There is a washout north of Forest City, and it is reported that three or four more towns in that vicinity were blown to pieces. The telegraph wires are all down north of here, and it is impossible to get more news at the present time.

HOW DE LONG'S BODY WAS FOUND.

Melville Finds His Hand Protruding From the Snow—The Other Bodies Near By.

London, June 19, 1882.—Mr. W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent with the Rodgers, sends the following dispatch, dated Lena Delta, April 12, 1882:

"Melville found the bodies of De Long's party on March 28 They were in two places, 500 and 1,000 yards from the scow. Melville's search party started from the supply depot [here two words are unintelligible] to follow Ninderman's route from Usterday to Matvey, and afterwards from Matvey to Usterday. (The following sentence is again unintelligible.) They stopped at the place which Ninderman and Noros passed the first day after they left De Long, feeling sure that the others had not got much further. There they found the wreck, and, following along the bank, they came upon a rifle barrel hung upon four sticks (here six words are unintelligible.) They set the natives digging on each side of the sticks, and they soon came upon two bodies under eight feet of snow. While these men were digging towards the east Melville went on along the bank, twenty feet above the river, to find a place to take bearings. He then saw a campkettle and the remains of a fire about a thousand yards from the tent, and approaching, nearly stumbled upon De Long's hand sticking out of the snow about thirty feet from the edge of the bank Here, under about a foot of snow, they found the bodies of De long and Ambler about three feet apart, and Ah Sam lying at their feet, all partially covered by pieces of tent and a few pieces of blanket. All the others except Alexia they found at the place where the tent was pitched. Lee and Knack were close by in a cleft in the bank towards the west. Two boxes of records with the medicine chest and a flag on a staff were beside the tent. None of the dead had boots. Their feet were covered with rags, tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of burnt skin and of the clothing which they had been eating The hands of all were more or less burned, and it looked as if when dying they had crawled into the fire, Boyd lying over the fire and his clothing burned through to the skin, which was not burned. Collins' face was covered with a rag. All the bodies were carried to the top of a hill three hundred feet high, about forty versts to the southwest from where they were found, and there interred in a mausoleum constructed of wood from the scow, built in the form of a pyramid 22 feet long and 9 feet high, surmounted by a cross twenty-two feet high and a foot square, hown out of drift wood and conspicuous at a distance of twenty versts. The mausoleum was covered with stones and it is to be sodded in the spring.

The cross is inscribed with the record and the names of the dead, cut in by the search party. After completing the tomb the party separated to search the delta for traces of Chipp's people. Melville went to the northwest part of the delta and west as far as the Olenek River; Ninderman took the centre and Bartlett the northeast. Ninderman and Bartlett found nothing. Melville has not yet returned. The search is to be extended to Cape Borchaya and the bay of that name. They expect to finish in time to reach Yakutsk before the rivers break up. If they do not finish before that time they will have to retreat to the foot of the hills and mountains with the natives until the water falls, as the whole of the delta is covered with water in the spring to a height of four feet and in some places to twenty feet above the level of the river. Otherwise they would have burried the dead where they were found.

A MAN KILLED BY BEARS.

Terrible Death of a Bostonian in the Adirondacks.

Saratoga, New York, June 12.—Wm. Milliken, of Boston, Mass., was litterally torn to pieces by a black bear that he recklessly attacked at Lake Pisseo, in the Adirondacks. Mr. Milliken was largely interested in Nova Scotia mines and was a large stockholder in the Mechanicville Water Power Company. He was enjoying himself in the North Woods hunting and fishing with a party including W. Wilkinson of Wilkison Brothers, Birmingham Conn.; John Dixon and Messrs. Fountain and Watson, of Philadelphia. A guide named James Shires was also present. They had four dogs with them, and they struck the trail of a bear, which they followed up. The guide warned them that bears were ugly at this time of the year and it was very hazardous to attack one singly. Milliken announced he wasn't afraid and could get out of his way He followed the dogs closely, and they found two big bears and three cubs in a few minutes The bears attacked the dogs and soon tore them to pieces, while Milliken fired at them in vain. The shaggy monsters then gave their attention to their human assailant and in a very few minutes tore him in pieces. The guide rushed to his rescue and was badly lacerated, but not fatally injured. Watson brought his trusty rifle to bear and shot the male bear dead, while almost simultaneously Fountain and Wilkinson despatched the female. The cubs were captured alive The male bear weighed four hundred pounds and the female three hundred. The remains of the unfortunate Mr. Milliken were brought out of the woods by his companions and forwarded to Boston. He leaves a wife and four children. This is the worst tragedy which has occurred in the Adirondacks for many years.

GOD SPEED.

Fields of untold wealth; mines of unsounded depth; pasturage without end; health giving climate and sparkling waters; raw materials in abundance for the fiery furnace, the weaver and the spinner; the metal worker and the artistic jeweler, entrancing views for the lover of nature and the beautiful inspiring alike to the artist's soul and brush and the mind and pen of the literateur, meat for the millions, bread for the toilers of the land; fortune and position for the workers with willing hearts and hands; such are the advantages Colorado presents to the World at large, and the approaching opening of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad through line to Denver, directly linking families had their homes totally destroyed, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Des Moines, Atchison, the progressive cities of the growing West, to the Queen of the Rockies, will bring home to the masses, the opportunity, perhaps the long sought for to explore this famous region.

From the cotton plains of the South and her productive sugar fields, from the spinning mills of New England, the iron furnaces of Pennsylvania, the marts of commerce of the East and the Old World a new avenue is opened. The manufacturer, the farmer, the merchant, the tourist, the invalid, the student, the miner, the laborer all have an interest in the new enterprise fostered and brought to successful issue by the most admirably managed and most advanced railroad corporation of our time. To them it means increase of business, increase of pleasure, improved health, new fields and new scenes, fresh opportunities, advancement and progress.

And while these steel bands will unite new sections of the world into a closer and more intimate relation as regards business and personal welfare, it will also unite hearts and minds, foster new acquaintances, new relations and create for many a new hearthstone, a home in a land of promise.

We hail with unfeigned pleasure the first trip of the iron horse, that greatest of helper to advanced civilization, across the virgin soil of that wonderful land and bid God-speed the projectors while awaiting the formal announcement that the new line is opened for passenger traffic, and the banner of the "Great Burlington Route" floats at the base of the Rockies.

THE TROUBLE WITH EGYPT.

For several weeks past, all of Europe has been stirred by the condition of affairs in Egypt. Briefly, the state of things is thus: The Khedive is the nominal ruler, but the English and French representatives have charged of the finances, so as to secure the bondholders of those countries, and the Sultan of Turkey is the nominal suzerain of the Khedive. This is sufficiently complicated, but the situation is further aggravated by a "national movement" headed by Arabi Bey, and backed by the army. The Khedive is a mere puppet, and the key of the situation lies in the fact that a contest in supremacy is going on between Arabi Bey and the foreign comptrollers. France and England have sent iron clads to Egypt, but Arabi Bey snaps his fingers at them. The Sultan wishes to interfere as the suzerain of the Khedive, but France and England will not permit armed interference, though they have not opposed the sending of Dervisch Pacha as a Commissioner to restore order, which he has, of course, not succeeded in doing. In despair a Conference of Powers has been proposed, but the rest of Europe, while intensely interested in the result, does not take kindly to the idea of undertaking to bring order out of this chaos.

The situation could not well be more complicated; and it looks as if Arabi Bey were master of the situation. Threatening him with ironclads is useless, because with the army at his back the whole navy of France and England cannot prevent him from doing as he pleases in Egypt. The jealousy of the other Power will not suffer the Sultan to interfere, and neither France or England is prepared as yet to land troops in Egypt and take possession of the country; nor is it at all certain that the rest of Europe will permit them to undertake so summary a settlement of the difficulty. All that these two Powers have as yet done is to put themselves in the rediculous attitude of shaking their fists at an offender whom they cannot reach. They have been making threats that they are not prepared to make good, and get laughed at for it.

Of course a state of anarchy cannot go on indefinitely in Egypt, and Arabi Bey may take some step that will render active interference necessary. But so long as he maintains his present attitude he must be regarded as the real ruler of the country, and if he does no hasty or unwise thing he may safely bid defiance to France and England. Those countries have plunged themselves into a diplomatic tangle from which they will not be able to extract themselves for some time, unless good fortune of some unexpected kind shall come to their aid.

—Reporter until after election 50cts.

A MAIL ROBBER'S STORY.

With heavy gyves clanking in dull, metalic ring at each movement, Henry W. Burton, confessed murder and mail robber, sat wearily on a bench in a cell in the Central Station, where he was brought from the prison in Detroit last evening by United States Marshall Matthews, of Michigan. Burton never smoked a cigar or pipe, or used tobacco in any other form, nor has he ever taken a drink of intoxicating liquor. He never swears, and he said last evening that the sound of an oath cut him like a knife. He was born in Texas.

He said, "My father was a rich man, his name was White, and my right name is Samuel White. When I was thirteen years of age my father was shot by James Rown in a quarrel. It was when I was twenty-one years of age that I met Rown for the first time. It was in a camp in Rockdale county, Texas. I was told who he was. Stepping in front of him I exclaimed, 'You are my father's murderer,' and before he had time to draw a pistol I shot him through the heart I was arrested afterwards for the offense, and served a short term of imprisonment. After my discharge I began to career as a mail robber, or train agent. I worked without any assistance whatever, always alone. In April, 1867, I stopped a mail express in Rockdale county, Texas. There were fourteen passengers in the stage. You would hardly think that one man could intimidate so many, but I erected dummies that in the dark looked like men surrounding the vehicle Then made the passengers step out of the coach, one by one, after first attending to the driver and the guard by crippling them with a shot a piece from my revolver. As the passengers alighted I threw hoods over their eyes and fastened their hands behind their backs. I got four thousand dollars from this haul, but was arrested soon after and sentenced to an imprisonment for life. I was pardoned through the influence of friends within two years.

"I went to Colorado, I cannot tell how it was, but after drifting about for a while I returned to my old pursuit. One dark night about a year ago I learned that the stage on the road between Broadnought and Aramora, in Colorado, was full of passengers and carried a rich mail. I erected several canvas tents and built dummies that looked like men on both sides of the road. I barred the road with two poles, fastened crosswise. Shortly after midnight the vehicle came dashing along the road. The horses caught on the stakes and rolled to the ground. One by one I ordered the driver and passengers to alight. There were fourteen passengers, any one of whom could have knocked me down, for I am a cripple, remember; but out they came as gentle as lambs, locked at my dummy men and trembled with fear. After my trial in the September term of court, 1881, in Colorado, I was being taken from Chicago to Detroit when I disarmed the Sheriff and his two deputies who had me in custody. This was in the cars. I had the Sheriff's revolver pointed at his head. In an instant more I would have blown his brains out, but a passenger, Miss alice Smith, a lady whom I had never seen before, and whom I never met since, threw herself upon me, begging for the Sheriff's life. I think I am too tender-hearted. Escape was open for me, but Miss Smith called out, 'Think of the man's wife and children.' Without a word I handed the revolver back to the Sheriff and submitted without a sound of complaint to having shackles placed upon my hands and feet.'

HOME OF THE HORSE.

There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for, since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not in the beginning have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest-grown territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in these steppes where it still roams about in a wild state. Here, too, across the Ural mountains rides of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence even in this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, i. e., from the original home of the horse, the later does the tamed horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is farther confirmed by the fact that horse-raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East or North-ast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draught animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of a horse must originally have depended upon its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speaks most of its swiftness.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

LIMITED RAILROAD TICKETS.

A point of much practical interest to passengers travelling on limited tickets has just been settled by the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff had bought a ticket for a continuous passage from St. Louis to New York, to be used on the New York Central road from Buffalo to New York on or before September 26. With this ticket he took the New York Central train at Rochester instead of Buffalo on the afternoon of the 26th. Early on the following morning he was notified by the conductor that the time specified on the coupon had expired, and on refusing to pay the fare demanded he was put off the train. In the action for damages brought against it the company claimed that the plaintiff had no right to travel on the ticket after the 26. The Court of Appeals holds that, as the ticket had been punched by the conductor on the 26, the passenger was entitled to continue his journey till he reached his destination. The Court said: "When the plaintiff entered the train at Rochester on the afternoon of the 26th and presented his ticket and was accepted and punched, it was then used within the meaning of the contract, it could then have been taken up. So far as the plaintiff was concerned it had then performed its office. It was thereafter left with him, not for his convenience, but under regulations of the defendant for its convenience that it might know that his passage had been paid for. The contract did not specify that the passage should be completed on or before the 26th, but that the ticket should be used on or before that day, and that it was so used it seems to us too clear for dispute." The effect of this decision will be to give passengers in certain cases, at least, a day of grace in addition to the time specified in limited tickets, unless as they are likely to do, the companies change the conditions on their tickets.—*Herald*, 21 inst.

Allie Mills, aged fourteen years, Mary Oglie, aged seventeen years, and Mary Jones, aged twelve years, all of Danville, Ill., committed suicide the other day by taking arsenic. Allie Mills gave as her reason that her father lived with a shameless woman. Miss Oglie's reason was that she was an orphan, and Mary Jones took the drug because the others did.

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