

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

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LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 6, 1880.

The Capital of the United States has, as usual, gotten herself up regardless of expense, in anticipation of the annual visit of her heart's delight—Congress. The lovely brunettes and blondes in the Government offices are bedecked in their most witching costumes, and, when the hour of 4 p. m. strikes, they pour out of the Treasury Department, the Patent office, Census office, from all offices and promenade on Pennsylvania Avenue, until that classic thoroughfare resembles, in fashion and coquetry, the boulevard des *Filles du Calvaire*. If the truth must be told, the average government clerk is not as young and charming as she once was; but what she lacks in youth and freshness is more than compensated for in experience. I am writing now of her utility as a public servant, and not of her spectacular effectiveness in a street panorama. In the halcyon days of Johnson's administration and of General Grant's first term she was young, and, in some instances, it cannot be denied, was appointed because she had beauty and knew how to use it, but continued Republican success has presented that rotation in office which might have kept the public offices supplied with young and pretty girls: those that were young and pretty have, by a process of evolution, gone into matrimony or elsewhere, and we have now in the public offices, through a double process of natural selection, a survival of the fittest, and while they may not be so effective from a merely aesthetic point of view, they are much more effective in legitimate clerical accomplishments.

As intimated in previous letters there is every disposition among Democrats to work for a quiet session. Though a majority of conservative members of the House were undoubtedly in the city on Saturday, and the usual practice is to hold a caucus as early as possible, none has yet been called, and it is likely none will be until after the session commencing to-day is fairly at work. If the course of the Republicans is such as to admit a decision I doubt not the Democratic caucus will decide to eschew political subjects during the session.

The last annual message of Mr. Hayes sent to Congress to-day, has several notable features. It is long enough to have them. Observing men will smile at the claim of a reform in the civil service. There has been a change in public sentiment—a reaction from the demoralization which followed the general financial crash of 1873, which has prevented such public dishonesty as characterized the last years of Grant's term. Besides, the public business has resumed the systematic methods of anti-war times, and this ensures regularity, or rather prevents glaring instances of irregularity in its transaction. But Mr. Hayes has reformed nothing. In neglect of official duty for party principle, in levies upon officials for campaign purposes, the present administration has been a sneak thief compared to the highwayman-like predecessor. Mr. Hayes thinks his "reform" is shown by changes in New York Federal offices. What the people think is shown by the election to the Vice Presidency of Mr. Hayes' chief New York victim. The appointment to office of so many men who managed, or aided in carrying out the villainies in Louisiana and Florida, had, of course, no precedent and will never be followed as an example. The army is becoming demoralized, for no officer, however unworthy, can be got rid of at this time, if he possesses even slight political influence, and this

is a condition of affairs never known before. The message which claims any "reform" as the work of the present administration will excite laughter when the history of the administration is fully and fairly written.

Secretary Sherman joins Commissioner Raum in recommending to Congress the abolition of the stamp tax on matches, bank checks and patent medicines. Why on patent medicines? The one or two cent tax on each bottle of medicine is paid out of tremendous profits. It is one of the few taxes which is not oppressive to any one.

The *National Republican* appears this morning under new management. Hon. Thos. J. Brady, of the Post Office Department, and ex-Secretary of the Senate, George C. Gorham, are understood to be among its managers, but a formal announcement of particulars is not made in the issue of to-day. KENO.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 23, 1880.

Considerable excitement has been aroused throughout Germany by a duel, resulting from a deplorable anti Jewish agitation recently set on foot by Court-Chaplain Stoecker and other injudicious fanatics, which took place a few days ago in the Lagensoldner Forest. It appears that a young Israelitish gentleman, named Goldschmidt, who, after taking his University degrees, had entered the legal career as a referendary at Hanau, fulfilled his obligatory term of service in the army as a one-year volunteer, under the immediate command of Lieutenant von Kapphengst, a Prussian nobleman of ancient family, whose anti-Semitic prejudices prompted him to inflict many petty persecutions upon the youthful soldier, which the latter endured with commendable patience so long as he was precluded by the rules of the service from giving expression to his resentment, however justifiable. When his year was up he sent Von Kapphengst a challenge, which was referred by that officer to a military Court of Honor, according to a custom obtaining in such cases. The Court, after carefully considering the circumstances submitted by both parties to its judgment, decided that sufficient provocation had been given to justify the challenge, and that the duel must take place without fail. Accordingly Goldschmidt and Von Kapphengst met on the 7th instant, and were paraded at thirty paces, with liberty to advance after the first fire to the so-called barrier, at which a distance of only fifteen feet would intervene between them. Several bullets were exchanged, and finally the resolute young Hebrew shot his aristocratic persecutor through the body, inflicting upon him a wound from which he is not expected to recover.

As the Esquimaux at present visiting Berlin belong to a tribe that is nearly extinct, and are consequently, from an anthropological point of view, exceptionally interesting personages, Professor Virchow, the eminent German ethnologist, recently obtained permission from their exhibitor to subject them to a scientific inspection, involving the measurement of their skulls. While he was engaged in feeling the heads of the male Esquimaux, an old woman, named Paigu, highly respected in the tribe as a potent witch, watched his movements with manifest interest and perturbation of spirit. When, however, he approached her in her turn, with outstretched hands, the conviction that he was a white sorcerer, bent upon robbing her of her supernatural powers completely overcame her sense of decorum, and she fled from him round the room leaping over tables and chairs with astonishing agility, for one of her sex and age, and yelling out the strongest spells she could think of, as likely to prove efficient against the Professor's necromantic manipulations. Somewhat startled by good mother Paigu's gymnastic feats, Virchow and his two assistants instinctively drew back, whereupon the Esquimaux Abraham, who has been converted to Christianity, but obviously retains a respectful recollection of his former faith, grew deadly pale, and was heard to mutter, "The gods of my country are mightier than the Christian Deity. See how the white magician recoils from Paigu's words of power." C. S. A.

The Fish Commissioners.

From the Altoona Tribune.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission held a meeting in Harrisburg last Thursday to outline the report to be submitted to the Legislature. It will be the most exhaustive ever prepared in the State, showing the progress made in pisciculture and describing the various kinds of fish and the character of the streams they inhabit. There are in the State about two hundred varieties of native fish and about seven kinds introduced by the Fish Commissioners. The forthcoming report will contain a scientific and generic description of fishes by Professor Cope, of Philadelphia, and will be embellished with forty illustrations. Fish culture is yearly growing in importance and adding to the wealth of Pennsylvania. Commissioner Hewit is of the opinion that enough bass were caught this season to exceed all the appropriations if sold at five cents a pound. These fish now inhabit 1,500 miles of streams in the State, and are multiplying with monstrous rapidity.

The nearly 10,000 members of the National Guard of the State have been supplied with overcoats of the regulation pattern. The past few days 2,800 of these garments have been forwarded from the State arsenal to the Second, Third and Fourth brigades.

EQUALITY IN FREIGHTS.

JUDGE BLACK'S PROTEST AGAINST FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

Black's letter to N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.

The two companies between Omaha and San Francisco raised in cash out of government bonds, lands and mortgages of their franchisees four or five times as much as they necessarily expended upon the roads. The stockholders, without paying anything, put the enormous surplus into their pockets. These roads, thus built at the public expense and in some cases paid for by the public five times over, are now claimed as the private property of the companies, and the right of the public to use them as highways is utterly denied; nevertheless I think the claim of these companies to take reasonable tolls stands upon the same foundation as that of companies whose roads were built by the stockholders themselves at their own proper expense. The grant of the lands invested the grantees with a title which could not be revoked if the conditions of it were performed. If they sold or mortgaged the lands and invested the proceeds in the construction of a railroad under a charter from a State or general government which authorizes them to take a fair profit in the shape of tolls, they have as good a right to the tolls as if the capital to build the road had been raised by themselves; that is to say, those companies which built the railroads with capital donated by the public have the same right as other companies to charge a reasonable toll, though not worse in law, seems in the eye of natural reason a greater outrage. If railroad corporations have unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy—agriculture, commerce, manufactures must suffer what they choose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins and deprive all enterprise of its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally they have been permitted to usurp it, and I need not tell you that they have grossly abused it. They avow that they make their exactions with an eye single to their own advantage, without considering any right or interest of the public. They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear; that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun.

The irregularity with which this tax is laid makes it still harder to bear. Men go into a business which may thrive at present rates and will find themselves crushed by burdens unexpectedly thrown upon them after they get started. It is the habit of railroad companies to change their rates of transportation often and suddenly and in particular to make the charges ruinously high without any notice at all. The farmers of the great West have made a large crop of grain, which they may sell at fair prices if they can have it carried to the Eastern points, even at the unreasonably high freights of last summer. But just now it is said that the railway companies have agreed among themselves to raise the freight five cents per hundred weight, which is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably \$75,000,000. The farmers must submit to this highway robbery or else keep the products of their land to rot on their hands. They submit, of course, as all other classes of industrious people submit to similar impositions. Common justice imperatively requires that freights be fixed, settled prescribed by law, and that they be not changed at the mere will of the railroad companies. But the discriminations which make the rates unequal are the most odious feature.

A grain dealer at Baltimore gets a reduction or drawback which is denied to others and he makes a fortune for himself while he ruins his competitors by underselling them. A single mill at Rochester can stop the wheels of all the rest if its flour be carried at a rate much lower. By discriminations of this kind the profits of one coal mine may be quadrupled, while another, with all its fixtures and machinery, is rendered worthless. Such wrongs as these are done not only in a few sporadic cases, but generally and habitually on a very large scale. Certain oil men, whose refinery was on Long Island, got rebates amounting to \$10,000,000 in eighteen months, and seventy-nine houses (I believe that is the number) engaged in the same business were broken up. The creditors of the Reading Railroad having coal lands of their own made discriminations between themselves and others which drove all competition out of the field, gave them the monopoly of the Philadelphia market and enabled them to charge for their coal as they charged for their freights—whatever they pleased. Thus producers, dealers and consumers all suffer together. Worse still than that, the prosperity of large communities is blighted by the refusal of railroads to carry the products of their farms, gardens and shops unless they submit to the payment of rates much larger than what are charged on similar goods from other regions much further away from the common market. The case you mention of \$4 from New York to Salt Lake and only \$2.50 to San Francisco is, perhaps, not the most unrighteous, but it is as gross a violation of legal principle as can be conceived. If the railroads belong to the people then the rights of all citizens are precisely equal and all discriminations are unlawful.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*Buffalo Express*.

The Largest Cotton Planter in the World.

is Colonel Ed. Richardson. His plantations lie along the Mississippi river, partly in Mississippi and partly in Louisiana. His crop last year was 13,000 bales from 17,000 acres. This year his crop is estimated at 15,000 bales.

Adventures of a Postal Card.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST JAUNTS ON RECORD—AROUND THE WORLD AT A COST OF ONLY TWO CENTS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

Some time since a gentleman in this city was requested by a friend at Melbourne, Australia, to forward by a designated route from some United States post office, via New York, a universal postal union trip around the world. It will be seen that the route was not the direct and regular one, but somewhat of a deviation. The card was sent as requested and the trip accomplished in 123 days. It was dropped in the post office in this city August 4, and reached here in return on last Saturday, December 4, in as good a condition as when it left, notwithstanding it had paid its respects to postmasters in Europe, Africa, Asia and North America.

On the face, the card was directed to a gentleman, giving the street and number, "Harrisburg, Penna., United States of America." By the side of this appears "Via London, England; Marseilles, France; Naples, Italy; Constantinople, Turkey; Cairo, Egypt; Suez Canal to Calcutta, India; San Francisco, U. S. A. On the back appears in English, "This card is on its way around the world; please forward by route directed on other side;" virtually the same instructions follow in French to the postmaster at Marseilles, then the same in Italian to the postmaster at Naples, again in French to the postmaster at Constantinople, then in French the following to the postmaster at Cairo: "Please forward to Calcutta via Suez Canal."

Nineteen post office cancelling stamps adorn the missive, front and back, showing the date of its respective arrivals. They are Harrisburg, August 4; New York, August 5; London, August 16; Calais, August 16; Marseilles, (cannot be read); Naples, August 20; Brindisi, August 20; Constantinople, August 27; Alexandria, September 5; Cairo, September 5; Suez, September 5; Sea post office, September 9; Calcutta, October 8; Hong Kong, October 23; Hong Kong, October 25; San Francisco, November 27; —and Ogdun, November 29; N. Y. and—R. P. O., December 4.

The course taken in detail was as follows: Harrisburg to New York, thence by Atlantic ocean to Liverpool, thence across England to London, thence to Dover and across the English channel to Calais, thence via France to Marseilles, thence via the Mediterranean sea to Naples, thence across Italy to Brindisi, thence by the Adriatic sea, the strait of Otranto, the Mediterranean sea and on between Greece and Candia, under the Archipelago, through the Dardanelles and the sea of Marmora to Constantinople, thence back by the sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, the Archipelago, and across the Mediterranean to Alexandria, thence along the Delta and across the river Nile to Cairo, thence back to Alexandria, thence by the Mediterranean to Suez, thence by the Suez canal, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, Arabian sea, Indian ocean around Ceylon to the Bay of Bengal, and up it to Calcutta, thence by bay of Bengal, straits of Malacca between Sumatra and Malacca, and up the China sea to Hong Kong, thence by the Pacific ocean, via Sandwich islands to San Francisco, thence overland to Harrisburg.

Here is an opportunity for geographical scholars to figure out the distance the card went. It left Harrisburg about 4 p. m. of the fourth of August, was four months on the journey, and arrived in Harrisburg about 4 p. m. on the fourth of December. Another gentleman further tested the experiment by directing a similar card around in the opposite direction two days after the first one had been mailed. The little travelers passed somewhat about Calcutta, going different directions. Owing to the present rough condition of the Atlantic, the other card will not probably reach here for at least ten days yet.

Some time since the British government complained to the United States authorities that some cards of this character had passed its mails, and requested that, as they occasioned great inconvenience, the forwarding of them in future should be forbidden, whereupon the postmaster general at Washington issued an order in compliance with this request.

The card is quite a curiosity, and has a further journey to make of two months before arriving at its final destination, (Australia.) It will be enclosed and forwarded in a few days to Melbourne. It is at present in the window of C. A. Boas' jewelry store, where the curious may take a glance at the little traveler.

Our Postal Service.

Postmaster General Maynard has just issued the report of his Department for the past fiscal year. Among many items mentioned, it is stated that the money order system continues to grow in popular favor, its operations having been increased from a little over \$1,000,000 in 1865, to more than \$10,000,000 in the past year. At the present rate of charges the fees have covered the expenses with a slight margin of profit. Fully one half of the orders issued are for sums less than \$5. The report suggests the reduction of the fee for money orders not exceeding \$5 to 5 cents, and the extension of the maximum limit of an order from \$50 to \$100, so that the increased commissions received for large orders may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders.

The establishment of a postal savings system is recommended, and the post office control of the telegraph system. Mr. Maynard renews the recommendation of Postmaster General Key that newspapers containing lottery advertisements be deprived of the privileges of the mails.

The privilege of registration, previously restricted to letters, was extended in 1878 to all other mail matter, and the registry system has been greatly improved by the introduction of through registered pouch exchanges and other means to secure the safety of registered matter, so that the loss for the past year was only one out of every 6,258 pieces handled.

June 30 last was 6,996,513, of which, in round numbers, 5,250,000 were domestic letters, 450,000 domestic parcels of third and fourth class matter, 250,000 letters to foreign countries, and upward of 1,000,000 letters and parcels of official matter forwarded for the Government, and by law exempt from payment of registry fees. The amount of fees collected was \$95,794, which is an increase of nearly 30 per cent. over the preceding year. The increase in the number of letters and parcels registered was 1,567,491. A newly authorized registration of third and fourth class matter, (merchandise, &c.,) is reported to be still attended with extraordinary success, 153,253 parcels being registered during the fiscal year at the New York City Post Office.

Only a Short Look Ahead.

From the Washington Post.

"This third stage in the history of the American Capital is already started. Competition will give it rapid development. It will carry the city to a population of 250,000 by 1890, and to 1,000,000 within a generation thereafter. It will bring in its train splendor in public and private buildings, magnificence in living, wealth, vice, corruption, but a concentration of political power at the heart of the Republic which will efface the memory of that sometime popular heresy—State rights—and Nationalize popular sentiment in every State."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Not an improbable forecast. The Capital City of the country has already entered on its third stage, with more than half the population credited to it in 1890. Ten years may double the present census, and the concentration of political power and political corruption is likely to more than double. The bent of the Republican party is in this direction, and there is no leader in its councils able to check it if he would.

Allowing to President Garfield a virtue further above suspicion than hers of Rome and a greater than Spartan courage—all that is pure of purpose and resolute of will—he will be no more than a puppet in the hands of a showman against the tide of centralization that is setting in upon the Federal metropolis, freighted with its splendid travesties upon constitutional liberty.

The memory of "that sometime popular heresy—State rights," will indeed be effaced, but wherein are the people to be gainers by the exchange? What is to compensate them for the surrender of self-government to the government of a monied oligarchy, upon whose skirts they will be condemned to hang like beggarly dependents? What is to be accomplished in behalf of human freedom, of human virtue, of human happiness, by a "Nationalization" of sentiment that is to convert Washington into a Babylon, the people into servitude and their boasted sovereignty into a farce?

There will be vice and corruption in high places—profligacy and venality on every hand—but all these things will be more than counterbalanced by "a concentration of political power." In this will be found a remedy for the ills of its own creation—the common sense of our National hope—a something to be embraced as an idol of unchaste worship by men who once esteemed it a distinction above all price to be free American citizens. It is not a vista to which the patriot looks forward with pride or pleasure, but it is prefigured by the oracles of the Republican party, it is a condition that the Republican party appears to covet, it is a destiny that cannot be averted if the Republican party remains permanently in power.

The Worst in the World.

COLONEL GORDON'S OPINION OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The excitement over the Irish question is increasing. Colonel Gordon, who has been on a tour of the whole west of Ireland, writes that the condition of the people is worse than that of any other in the world. A gulf of antipathy exists between them and the landlords. Citing as a precedent the measures taken to abolish slavery in the West Indies he proposes that the government should buy out all the landlords west of the Shannon at a cost of £20,000,000, of which a great part will be repaid by tenants, and the cancer will be cured. He also proposes that the lands thus acquired be administered by a land commission, Lord Cranbrook (Conservative), speaking at Beach Hampstead last night, declared as the government had failed to suspend the habeas corpus act, if further outrages were committed the blood would be on their heads. Lord Justice James writes to the *Times* that the rent of Irish holdings should be fixed at twenty-five per cent. over Griffith's valuation, and that any landlord dissatisfied with this should be entitled to call on the government to purchase the land at a fair price.

A Dublin dispatch says that the affidavits of Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, J. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon, on which to base an application for postponement of the trial of the traversers, on the ground that the date already fixed will interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets, were filed in the Crown offices at 8 o'clock last evening. The traversers will apply for a postponement of the trial until the 25th of January.

The government has ordered the prosecution of the *Sligo Champion* for publishing a notice calling on a tenant to relinquish his farm.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Plymouth Dispatch says that her Majesty's ship *Valorous* starts for the south of Ireland on Monday with small arm ammunition, buckshot and stean pinnaces, armed with seven-pounders, for river transit.

of disturbance, requiring additional police. Upwards of £3,000 had already been subscribed for the defense of the traversers. The rumor that several magistrates intend to resign is confirmed. Mr. Parnell will attend a land meeting at Waterford on Sunday. Mr. Boycott's farm is a complete wreck.

GENERAL NEWS.

There has never been a legal hanging in Pike county.

The new silk factory at Hawley, Wayne county, is manufacturing the finest quality of ribbon.

The *Pittsburg Chronicle* says that the rush of freight over the Pennsylvania railroad is unprecedented.

General Joseph Johnson is rapidly recovering from the illness occasioned by a fall from his door steps in Washington.

Senator Lamar's health is improving, and it is believed that during the coming session it will be dangerous to call him a "sick Hamlet."

Diphtheria has carried off an entire family in Wilson, Grayson county, Va., and six deaths in a family have repeatedly occurred during the epidemic.

James Thompson died at Birmingham, Huntington county, on the 26th ultimo, in his 93d year. He was a justice of the peace for forty consecutive years.

Gov. McClellan, of New Jersey, has been presented with an elegant silver-mounted flint-lock pistol of English make, which was carried by Lieutenant General Winfield Scott during the Mexican war.

Mrs. E. L. Drake, wife of the discoverer of petroleum, has written to Mr. H. C. Bloss, of the *Titusville Herald*, stating that any monument erected to the memory of her husband should be located at that city.

A queer-looking buck was killed near Graefenberg Springs, on the South mountain, the other day. He was a noble fellow, but one of his horns stood upright, while the other grew straight down. The hunters of the neighborhood say that buck must have had a furious encounter with one of his fellows years ago.

A number of farmers of East Nantmeal, Chester county, have concluded to enter into a competition next year for the purpose of ascertaining who can raise the largest amount of corn on two acres of ground, each farmer to use such fertilizing material as he may deem best, and keep a careful account of the quantity used.

In North Beaver, Lawrence county, is a school district that, a few years ago, was one of the most populous in the county. For the past eight years not a child has been born within its limits. At the present time there are but fourteen children in the district, and this and the next winter's operations will close up the school for want of pupils.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamship *City of Berlin*, was presented with a silver tea service in New York on Wednesday of last week as a testimonial of his skill in bringing his ship through "the stormiest passage which she ever experienced." He has crossed the Atlantic four hundred and fifty-six times, but his last voyage was much more severe than any of the preceding ones.

Daniel Smith, colored, who attempted to outrage a young white girl in Giles county, Tenn., some time ago, has been sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary for assault with intent to commit murder. As soon as this verdict was found a mob marched into the court room, overpowered the sheriff and posse, dragged Smith through the streets and hanged him to a bridge.

Moses Kane, the brakeman who was arrested for opening a switch on the Philadelphia and Erie road, causing a collision and the loss of one life, near Corry, was tried in the Erie court recently and found guilty. On account of the good character of the prisoner and the fact that the accident was caused from carelessness and not intent, sentence was suspended and the young man set free.

Gen. John A. McDowell has brought suit at Chicago for \$20,000 damages against Wm. H. Smith, collector of customs, and Wm. J. Kuhns, for conspiracy to injure McDowell's reputation. The suit is founded on a charge that defendants encouraged and pecuniarily supported a suit against McDowell by Miss Annie Coe for seduction, which was abandoned. Miss Coe confessing that the charge was a fabrication.

The grain receipts at St. Louis for the present year will probably aggregate 60,000,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over last year. These figures do not include the flour receipts of St. Louis which would add about 10,000,000 bushels to the grain aggregate if reduced to grain, making the aggregate for the year 1880 close on to 70,000,000 bushels. The St. Louis papers are naturally jubilant over this handsome exhibit.

Charles H. Germeyer, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, residing in Harrisburg, one day last week while running over the top of his train near Columbia was seized with a violent attack of vertigo, which completely blinded him, and, making a misstep he went down between the bumpers. His cries were heard by the conductor, who stopped the train, and going back, found the poor unfortunate in a horrible condition. The left leg was literally ground up and the right leg and left arm nearly cut off. He was put on the caboose and taken to Columbia, where he expired in a short time.

The annual report of the director of the mint shows the grand total of the coin in circulation and bullion available for coinage on the 1st of November of \$612,203,603, \$453,882,692 of which is gold and \$158,320,911 silver, as amount of United States gold coin in the country on November 1. \$62,167,141 was in the treasury, \$112,777,602 held by banks and \$200,379,138 in private hands. Of silver coin 47,084,459 standard dollars and \$24,629,489 in fractional silver was held by the treasury. The National banks' report was \$5,330,357 as amount of silver held by them, leaving \$75,238,239 in other banks and in general circulation.