NEAR Mifflin, Pa., a freight train, consisting of more than 100 cars, became disconnected at the center while descending a heavy grade. The rear section followed the front part with constantly increasing speed and finally plunged into it, wrecking thirty cars. Two tramps on the train were ki led instantly and a third was seriously injured.

THE Vermont State committee of the National Greenback-Labor party have issued a call for a State convention at Waterbury on August 15. A convention of workingmen to the number of 150 delegates, held in Pittsburg, nominat. d a full State and county ticket and candidates for Congress.

A right in the freight yards of the Erie railroad at Jersey City N. J., resulted in one man-an Italian laborer-being driven off the pler into the water and drowned, while several other men were severely injured.

Many deaths and a large number of cases of prostration were caused in New York by the

excessive heat. THREE men were killed and nine injuredseveral fatal'y-by the premature discharge of a blast on the West Shore railroad, near Milton, N. Y.

By the falling of the roof of a mine slope near Pottsville, Pa., three men lost their lives. BISHOP LEVI Scorr, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, died the other day at his home, near Odessa, Del., aged eighty

Lawis H. Reprieto, the oldest printer and journalist in New York State, died at Syracuse.

aged eighty-nine years. Tunge fires, which broke out in New York at about the same time the other night, destroyed a storehouse near the Battery, a building in Pearl street and a factory near Canal streetcausing an aggregate loss of \$500,000,

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, Central America, arrived in New York the other day. He has come to visit his family, and secure the good offices of the United States government in settling the boundary line between Guatemala and Mexico.

### South and West.

Sevien county, Ark., was the scene of a tragedy recently which resulted in the death of a guest at the hands of George and West McCravin, they killing the man for his money. In arresting the murderers Constable Hetherly was accidentally killed by one of the arresting party and George McCravin was shot dead by

a deputy. REPARATIONS are nearly completed at Denver. Col., for opening the National Mining and

Industrial Exhibition. A SMALL boat capsized on Lake Michigan off Muskegon, and two sailors from the steam barge Hilton and three other men wer-

drowned. F. E. POND, one of the editors of Turf, Field and Farm, was drowned while on a fishing

trip in Northern Wisconsin, Thomas Egan was hanged at Yankton, Dakota, for murdering his wife in 1880.

Two farmers named Jackson and Ichor had a difficulty at the house of the latter in Whitesborough, Texas. Jackson was shot and killed and Ichor fatalty cut. A farm boy who interfered was also badly cut.

Fine destroyed the entire business portion of Dayton, W. T.; four buildings in Fayette, Mo.; eleven buildings and stores in Owen Sound Ont.; and the Catholic church at Dunville, Ill The loss aggregates about \$500,000.

Disparents from a large number of points in the Sout 1 and West show that the wheat, coro, hay and cotton crops will be bountiful, and in many places will far exceed any previous harvesting. Farmers are nowgathering the great est careal crop ever raised in the West.

# From Washington

THE secretary of the treasury has issued bond-call for \$16,000,000 of the 6 per cen bonds continued at 33% per cent from July 1881. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury department on Septem ber 13, and the interest will cease on that day The following is a description of the bond-\$50, Nos. 851 to 900, both inclusive; \$100, Nos 5,501 to 6,500, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 3,60) to 4,150, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 19,001 to 21,000, both inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 6,401 to 6,900, both inclusive; \$10,000, Nos. 12,501 to 14,650, both inclusive.

OFFICIAL returns to the agricultural department show that the yield of all the cereals except corn will be above the average.

In the star route trials a witness testified that on one Arizona route the empty pouches were the only mail matter generally carried,

Ir will be remembered that on the day be fore Guiteau's execution a large bouquet was sent to him and subsequently removed by the jail officials on the suspicion that the flowers contained poison. It was reported that th bouquet was sent by the prisoner's sister. Mr. Scoville. A Washington paper save that Dr Alexander McWilliams, the assistant physician of the jail, took charge of the flowers and handea rose from the center of the bouquet and another flower to Dr. W. C. Tilden for analysis. Dr Tilden, at the laboratory of the Army Medica Museum, made an examination and found tha there were plain traces of arsenic in the rosesufficient quantity to have killed several mer

THE Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Turkey; Henry C. Hall, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Central America: J. P. Wiekersham, of Pennsylvania, minister resident and consul-general to Denmark; M. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, minister resident and consul-general to Switzerland; John A. Haldeman, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consul-general to Siam; S. B. Axtell, of Ohio, to be chief justice of the supreme court of New Mexico,

MARTIN BUELL, formerly one of the publishers of the National Eva. and for fifty years a journalist in Washington, died a few days

ago, aged seventy-six. THE military department of West Pointha, been discontinued. General Howard has been ordered to the department of the Platte to relieve General Crook, who has been ordered to Arizona. Colonel Wesley Merritt, of the Fifth calvary, has been appointed superintendent of West Point Academy.

# Foreign News.

By way of San Fraucisco come reports of a terrible hurricane which visited the Friendly islands on April 25. At Vanyan the bark Don Guillermo, Captain Johnston, went down at her anchors. The captain, officers and six seamen were lost with her. Five boys were saved. The hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave fifteen feet high, which swept over the island and did terrible damage. All the natives' houses and many of the Europeans' houses were carried away, and cocoanut trees were enapped off like pipestems. The island presents a scene of widespread desolation. At Tongatea all the churches were destroyed and 2,000 houses were leveled, and the copra houses with their contents and everything near were swept away. A schooner was carried inland and the German bark Cassilis,

mez. The two leaders and seven other banditti were killed and the rest of the band seat-

Duning a fire in Paris an explosion of gas resulted in the destruction of twelve buildings, the death of twenty persons and injuries o forty more.

In the British house of lords the royal ascent was given to the Irish repression bill. THIRTEEN counties of Ireland are to be pro

aimed under the repression set. A TRAIN with 217 persons on board ran off he rails between Tcherny and Bastijeur, Russia; 178 persons were killed, and those who were saved were more or less injured.

# FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,

Bennts A bill was passed authorizing the trans-er of the property of the National Soldiers' and allors' Orphan home to the Garfield Memorial espital... A joint resolution was introduced roposing a constitutional amendment prohibing the abridgment of rights of citizens of the ed States on account of sex. Referred.... a bill was introduced for the appointment of commission to inquire into the condition of he ship-building and ship-owning interests, and to suggest methods to restore the force

rrying trade of the United States. Referred. The tax bill was considered and laid over ....The House joint resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 to enable the United

States to take part in the International Fist exhibition to be held in London.

Mr. Logan, from the commutee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation, the state of the point and laid over both, and it was ordered printed and laid over or future action ... The committee on appro-oriations recommended the adoption of several mendments, the most important of which are those prohibility the payment of double pensions, and directing the secretary of the inverier totransmit annually to Congress a list of persons borne on the pension rolls, together with the amount paid to each . . Mr. Hall, of Colorado, from the committee on patonices and past roads, reported tack the ball to punish postnossers for making falso certificates of the seriest and decreases of the seriest and decreases of the arrival and departure of mails,

Hones Several amenoments were reported to the

Several an engineers were reported to the Hoose bill reducing internal revenue taxation... The House bill was passed authorizing a public building in Brooklyn, N. Y., at a cost of \$800.00... The river and harbor bill was urther discussed, without final action.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were non-concurred in.... The sundry civil service appropriation bill was pa-sed, an amendment being adopted appropriating \$15,000 caused the President to promote civil service retorm.

priating \$15,000 to enable the President to pro-incte civil service relowm.

Several Senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill were non-con-curred in beliefing the one relating to the payment of expenses caused by the idness and death of President Garfield... A bill was passed directing the payment to Mrs. Garfield of \$50,000 less any sum paid to General Garfield on account of his satary as Preside.

### England and the Egyptians.

War between England and Egypt began by the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet under command of Adadral Seymour. The ultimatum sent to Arabi Bey, the Egyp-tian leader, was the surrender of the forts at he mouth of the harbor within twenty-four tours, or the bombardment of the city at the expiration of that there. The Equation Leaving xpiration of that time. The Eryptians having starsed to surrender the forts the British fleet opened fire at sourise. From dispatches sent o England we glean the following particulars the manner in which hostilities began:

of the manner in which heatilities began:
"Early this morning the remaining British subjects emberked and, save a few Italians and Greeks, the European portion of the population of Alexandria deserted the town. Those who remain are principally shopk-epers, who prefer may risk rather than abandon their property to be mercy of the mob. They have barricaded

noved from their berths and steamed out of he harbor. The merchant steamers presented to regular order, but the war ships of the rations nations steamed out in squadrons, sa-uting as they passed the simiral's flaz. Bands dayed national airs. Scarce a breath of wind ras blowing. The various ensigns drooped gainst the masts, The bright Eastern sky verthead, the deep blue sea, the white clothed rews clustering on the rigging and the knowlage of the change which would soon take lace rendered the stately procession of wat hips extremely impressive. The merchant teamers were all crowded with refugees, those he had held on to the last in hones that may rs would not come to an extremity. By dps, two Russian vessels, one Austrian and

chips, two Russian vessels, one Austrian and one German alone remained.

"At 1 o'clock a steem launch towing a large boat full of Egyptian officials was seen approaching the English flagship. It contained flagshib Pacha and the other members of the past and present ministry. They were received by the admiral and the Hon. Mr. crived by the admiral and the Hon. Mr. Lamban, flag lleutenant, and a guard of marines, the band playing and a general salute being fired, as they came as a deputation from the rulers of Egypt. They had not received the admiral's demand to surrender the forts, and had come off to inquire the reason for the heatile preparations. The interview was conducted with great courtesy parts with a the test of the preparation of the conducted with great courtesy parts. on both sides, but the Egyptian efficials looked blank indeed upon the admiral informing them that he had sent in a demand that the forts commanding the harbor be immediately dismantied. The members of the deputation talked somewhat excitedly among thomselves in Turkish discussion assessment. themselves in Turkish, discussing apparently what Arabi would say to the demand. They soon after returned to shore, and at 7 A. M. the

first gun was fired.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press with the British ficet telegraphed the following detailed account of the engagement:

"A British naval officer has furnished me the following account of the day's operations: The bombardment commenced at 7:45 this morning. The ironclads Superb, Sultan and Alex-andra engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the lighthouse batteries, which are at the entrance to the new port, and were in-tended to dominate the approach to the inner harbor. The dagahip Invincible, the Monarch and the Penelope took up commanding posi-tions outside the reefs, and, assisted from the outside by the Temeraire, attacked with de-structive effect the strong position of Fort Mox, with the lighthouse and shore batteries. The Inflexible was sta-tioned so as to command the lighthouse hatteries. Fort Players and Fort Mor, at the batteries, Fort Pharos and Fort Mex at the same time, and was thus in a position to co-operate both with the division outside and that incide the reefs. The gun vessels Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decoy and Cyanet attacked the Marabout batteries at the entrance of the harbor, and, taking a close and destructive range, soon silenced them; after which they ran in and shelled Fort Mex, on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage or outer the property of the property of the second of the secon side of the cut an e to the anchorage or outer harbor. The Invincible, under cover of her own guns and those of the Bittern, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns. The bombardment practically ceased at noon, though some heavy guns are at this hour still shelling Fort Napoleon, a large work, situated at the southern angle of the inner harbor and dominating the town. The fort does not reply. On the whole the Egyptians fought their batteries with more determination than had been expected. Several of the erithworks, behind which guns were mounted, were found to be mere heaps of sand. One shot went clear through the Inflexible."

shot went clear through the Inflexible,"

The London Standard's correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs: "The forts board the Invincible telegraphs: "The forts and batteries on the sea face are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly directed against the Penelope and Inflexible, and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The Invincible was seldom hit. The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effects of their fire. The party of marines which landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Mex saw several dead lying inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which fact accounts for the small number of casualties on the British vessels."

Another correspondent telegraphed as follows: "At half-past 10 the khedive's palace, called the Has el Tin, or the Harem palace, and batteries on the sea face are a heap of

Several Russian officers holding high positions have been arrested in St. Petersburg on the charge of being Nihilists.

In a duel between two Mexican officers at Matamoras both were killed.

Mexican troops had a fight in Jalisco with a band or robbers un ter Manuel and Jose Gomez. The two leaders and seven other banditi were killed and the rest of the band seatted.

Iying behind the forts, took fire, and at the time it write is still burning. The fight was nearly over all along the line by 12 o'clock, although the ships all continued to fire in order to complete the dismantlement of the forts. Several small magazines in the course of the afternoon were blown up by our shell, a large one in Fort Ada being destroyed by a lucky shot from the Infectible. At 1 o'clock volunteers were talled for on board the Invinctive of the ships had failed to dismount. The work was dangerous, for troops mount. The work was dangerous, for troops might have been lying behind the fort. However there were plenty of volunteers, and twelve men were chosen for the adventure, Lieutenant Beadford being in command and Major Fullech being ileutenant. Lieutenant Lambton accommanded him. This duty was skillfully and Bradford being in command and Major Tullech-being lleuteaunt. Lieutensnt Lambton accom-panied him. This duty was skillfully and rapidly performed. To effect a landing the mon had to swim through the surf, but no opposition was met as they landed. The guns were burst with charges of gun cotton, and the party returned on board ship without a single casualty.

of the ships engaged with Fort Mex the "Of the ships engaged with Fort Mex the Penelope was struck five times, and had eight men wounded and one gun disabled. The Invincible was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated her. The foreyard was struck and the royal brace cut away. We had six wounded. The Monarch was not hit once, probably owing to her ability to shift ground, while, on the other hand, she was in movement and practice of her game, in. ground, while, on the other hand, she was, in movement and practice of her guns, interior to the invincible. Up till 5 o'clock the ironclads kept an occasional fire, but the forts did not reply during the latter part of the afternoon. One wing of the palace is in ruins. This was inevitable. Since the palace lies behind Forts Pharos and Ada, those portions of the town in the line of fire must also have suffered. The Egyptian gunners fought their guns exceedingly well, sticking to them until the forts were crumbling ruins. The party who landed to destroy the guns of Fort Mex saw several dead lying inside, and the total loss of the enemy must have been heavy." The casualties on the English ships the first day was five killed and twenty-even wounded. five killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The United States minister at Constantino-ple was asked by the sultan of Turkey to act as mediator between England and Egypt; but, under instructions from this government, de-

On the second day of the attack on Alexandria the bombardment was renewed by the British gumbats Infexible and Temeraire, which opened fire on the Monreiffs fort that had been repaired in the night. The firing of the gunboats met with no response. A flag of truce was heisted at noon on the arsenal, where the minister of war and the official divan where the minister of war and the official divan are. The signal to cease firing was then given. Tooliba Pacha tried to communicate with Admiral Seymour. When told that as a preliminary condition to negotiation the forts must be surrendered, he refused to accept the terms. It is thought that the flag was displayed simply to escape the fire. It was reported that the Egyptian troops had evacuated the town, which was reported to be almost empty. Many buildings in the city were in flames. It was thought the losses of the Egyptians would approach 2,000 in killed and wounded. The Landon Dully News' dispatch from off Alexan Iria says: "Before the bombardment recommenced Admiral Seymour sent the Bittern under a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the loris for the purpose of the bittern unter a nag of trace to demand the surrender of the forts for the purpose of avoiding further bembardment, but without result. All reports confirm previous statements as to the manner in which the Egyptians worked their guns until they were fairly blown from the batteries by the explosion of shells. The Monarch fired 200 heavy shalls and 6000 nevals of shelf from the manner. son of shells. The Monarch fired 200 hoavy shells and 5,000 pounts of shot from the ma-chine guns. There was some splendid scien-tific firing, and the official reports of this first practical trial of modern fighting ships will be records of the utmost value. Some houses in Fort Mex, apparently of concrete, with-stand the fire of the heaviest guns of the Mon-arch."

Alexandria Given Up to Slaughter and Pilinge.
Alexandria dispatches give the following ac-

count of the terrible scenes of elaughter which took place on the third day of the siege: "The weather was too rough to admit of a renewal of the bombardment this morning. even had the continuance of active operations been decided upon. At daylight those on the "Early this morning the remaining British subjects embarked and, save a few Italians and Greeks, the European portion of the population of Alexandria deserted the town. Those who remain are principally shopk-sepers, who prefer say risk rather than abandon their property to he mercy of the mob. They have barricaded heir houses and will resist to the last any attempt on the part of the mob to break in when the bombardment begins.
"At 11 o'clock the Invincible, Monarch and Penelope moved out and anchored outside the fundamental parts. The scene new was impressive in a sigh degree. Slowly all the foreign steamers moved from their berths and steamed out of the state of truce and moving slowly. Admiral Seymour had given notice to the Egyptians that their next flag of truce must mean times that their next flag of truce must mean absolute and unconditional surrender of the forts and the Helicon was sent to see if the term had been accepted. She returned at 8:40 with the information that nobody could be found either at the arsenal or on board the Mahroussa and that she had failed to open communication with the enemy. The admiral then ordered First-Lieutenant Foreyth to go on shore with the steam pinnace, and find out the actual cou-dition of things. Accompanying the lieutenan was Mr. Ross, purveyor to the fleet, who is well acquainted in Alexandria. He Isnded and proceeded inland for some distance, but met not a single soul. But for the crackling met not a single soil. But for the crackling of the flames in the European quarter and the sound of failing walls and beams the city woo d have been as quiet as the grave. He found that many houses would have been as quots as the grave. He found that many houses in the Arab quarter had been badly injured and partly burned by the bombardment. An incendiary fire in the center and European quarter covered the area of a mile square, and a large part of the population had fied toward the canal. A wing of the palace was badly damaged by shells, and the buildings in the damaged by shells, and the beatings, it the Arab quarters were badly injured but not entirely burned down. It was found that the fire of the Invincible had been very effective against the Rassel-Tin fort. Upon reporting this state of affairs to the admiral it was determined to land a body of marines and sailors and make a general reconnoissance,
"It was evident that Arabi Pasha had used

the flags of truce to delay the operations of the fleet, and even the retreat of his men. Before leaving the city he had released the prisoners from the lath and given over the city to the from the jail, and given over the city to them and the Bedouins to plunder and burn. The released convicts set the city on fire, and committed the mest horrible atrecities on the Christians and Europeans who fell into their hands. It was a night of terror and horrors such as has not been witnessed even in the East for many a long day. A body of about 100 Euro-peans managed to fight their way through the fittless mob during the night, and this morning ritiless mob during the night, and this morning speared on the beach signaling to the fleei for assistance. Armed boats were sent to receive them, and they were taken on board the telegraph ship Chiltern, where they now are They tell frightful tales of the horrible scenes of yesterday and last night. It appears that Arabi, so far from trying to save them from the thieves and murderers which he had let loose upon the city, allowed his soldiers to aid in the outrages which were heaped upon them. According to the refugees, the Europeans, several hundred in number, barricaded themselves in their houses, and in the banks, consulates and other baildings around the Grand equare. The other buildings around the Grand equare. The mob attacked the houses, battering in the doors and setting fire to the buildings. Men, women and children who fell into their hands women and children who fell into their hands were killed, after being mutilated and treated in the most barbarous manner. The hands and feet of the unfortunates were in many instances tied, so that they were power-less to make an effort to save themselves, and then they were cast into the burning buildings to be roasted alive. Women were thrown to the ground and stamped upon until life was fairly ground out of them, and the inhuman fiends kept up this carnage until daylight. The hundred who escaped had sought refuge in the Ottoman bank, the strongest building in the square, in which they barricaded themselves and fought back the mob all night long. They report that the entire Grand square is destroyed and the streets of the Zuropean quarter leading from it are ablaze on propean quarter leading from it are ablaze on i sides. The fire rages over an area a mile all sides. The fire rages over an area a fine square, and all that portion of the city is doomed to destruction. The English church, which was one of the prominent buildings on the square, is said to have been destroyed by a chance shell during the first day's bombardment. Several shells have been fired within the last two hours into that portion of the city where the conflagration bytes out in hones

een running about with torches completing

seen running about with torches completing the work of destruction. Two miles of houses were set on fire at one time, and explosions occasionally occurred in the city. The French and English consulates are burned, and it is reported that six persons were massacred at the French consulate. The houses from the Great square to the custom house have been plundered. In the square itself and other wealthy European quarters there is hardly a building not ruined or burning. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases and similar debris, but very few dead bodies have been found. Two-thirds of the trops deserted during the bombardment. The number of persons massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000. Twenty-eight Frenchmen who were in the city during the massacre escaped. mated at 2,000. Teenty-eight Frenchmen who were in the city during the massacre escaped, a whole battalion of Arabs was blown up in one fort during the bombardment. Twonty armed Europeaus, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a pasha, whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptian killed numbered 600.

At 5 this evening a detachment of 200 marines marched through the town. Some of the planderers, caught in the act, were summarily shot. The marines subsequently emarines

marily shot. The marines subsequently embarked in the Bittern. A strong force from the British fleet, a sisted by men from neutral men of war, remain to keep order in the town to-night. The marine attellery have occupied Fort Napoleon, commanding the town. Fort Marabout to-day hoisted the Egyptian colors, but lowered them again on the British squadron assembling round it. The fleet has been ordered to do no further damage unless it is provoked. The American squadron has returned to the inner barbon.

provoked. The American squadron has returned to the inner harbor.

During the bombardment, after the khedive's palace had been surrounded, a party of soldiors entered his apartment and declared that they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long paricy their loyally was bought by promises of mency. They then excerted the khedive to the British at Bassel In. His superly was not allosed by enter the palace there guard was not allowed to enter the palace there with him. All the ministers, except Arabi Pasha, presented themselves at the Bas-el-Tin palace. Ecryish Pasha says that but for the opportune appearance on Wednesday—the day after the bombardment—of one of her majesty's ships off the Pharos fort the khedire would have been my derel.

have been murdered.

The khedive, with Dervish Pasha and some of the ministers and the khedive's harem, arrived aboard a vessel in the harbor to-day. About 599 loyal troops follow the khedive. A proclamation in Arabic is preparing in the khedive's name, calling on the people to main-tain order and on the troops to disband.

Stuart's Last Fight. J. Esten Cooke, an ex-Confederate officer, tells how General Stuart met his death from Sheridan's men at the battle of Yellow Taveru. Mr. Cooke says: The battle had evidently reached the turning point, and Scuart saw the deperate character of his situation. It was difficult to use his artillery in such a malee of friend and foe, and his left wing was soon in otter disorder. The Federal attack had at last succeeded in breaking it to pieces; the men were scattering in every direction, and see ing Major Breathed near him, Stuart shouted:

"Breathed! take command of all the mounted men in the road, and hold it against whatever comes. If this road is lost we are gone !"

Such an order was precisely suited to the tastes of a man like Breathed. I was intimately acquainted with him, and n ver knew a human being who took such sincere delight in desperate fighting. At S-uart's order Breathed saluted, and shouting to the men to folw him charged the Federal column, pparently careless whether he was followed or not. He was immediately surrounded, and a hot saber fight took place between himself and his swarm of enemies. A saber blow nearly cut him out of the suddle, and he received a pistol shot in his side, but he cut down one Federal officer, killed another with his revolver, and made his way out, his face streaming with blood. At this moment the artiflery opened, but a determined charge was made on the guns, and all the pieces were captured but one. The driver of this piece off toward the Chickahominy, fellowed by the cannoneers, cursing and shout-"For God's sake, boys, let's go back; they've got as far as Breathed! It would have been better for the gui to have been captured. As it was whirling along at wild speed it broke through the cavalry, throwing them into disorder, and before the line was reformed the enemy struck it and the battle was ended. Both the Southern ings were driven, and there was no hope of continuing the contest. Stuart was nearly in despair, and was seen galloping about, shouting and waving his saber in a desperate attempt to rally his n.en, but it was impossible. field was a scene of the wildest disorder. Federals and Confederates were darting in every direction, and one of the former as he darted by Stuart fired at him and shot him through the body

The bullet entered his side, and passing through the stomach inflicted a mortal wound. In its passage it just grazed a small Bible which he always carried, the gift of his mother. He reeled in the saddle and was caught by Captain Dorsey, of the First Virginia, and as he had closed his eyes seemed about to expire on the field. His immense vitality, however, sustained him, and endeavoring to rise erect again in bis saddle he . xelaimed to those around him: "Go back and do your duty as 1

The Elmira A wertiser relates this incident of a recent examination of railroad employes for deafness: "Now, Blank," said the examiner, "take the cotton out of your ears and listen! Can you hear this watch tick where I now hold it?" Blank "cocked his ear professional," and did not hesitate a moment in answering the official that he could hear that watch tick as easy as the blows of a trip - hammer. "Look here, Blank," said the official, assuming a more serious air; "do you know that you are an awful liar? I wasn't examining your capacity to tell the truth, but your hearing; or it might go hard with you. This watch is broken, and hasn't ticked for ten years!"

"Threw Away Her Sapporter."
Dr. Pirace: A neighbor of ours was suffering from "female weskness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Proscription."
After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before, James Miller.

4246 Jacob street, Wheeling, W. Va.

DURING the last fiscal year 13,000,009 acres of United States public lands were sold. The various railroads and Texas sold about 7,000,-

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Ad-dress Wonld's Dispensany Medical Associa-TION, Buffalo, N. Y.

An Oregon Chinaman substituted rats for mutton on several occasions without any of the family suspecting the deception.

Woman and Her Discuses
is the title of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr.
R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment. self-treatment.

One hundred and fifty thousand acres of Mississippi and Louisiana are devoted to sugar

THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Ch. pter from the Life of a Prominent Boston an.

(Boston Gioba)

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in vesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much compact did to consider on the street and in scale commended with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee, as found by the proventors of the comment of the c rabes was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned, said: "Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but

private office, and on being questioned, said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. A little over a year ago I was taken sick. My trouble weapor severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times, slithough I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strangt pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next, and my head pained me much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing and that a sediment, seum and a strange accumulation appeared in it. Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious and I allowed the illness to run along until on the 25th day of Occober I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street. I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse. My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloates! I suffered sovere pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bownitch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept grawing were, and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of the heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctors gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours, and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's dis-It told how some severe cases of Bright's dis bly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it prescribed. So

I sent my man too the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sieep; I had the short breathand could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and naicful. motion of my heart was irregular and painful The next morning I was able to breathe freely; the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderfut, almost miracolous power of Warner's Safe Kid-ney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since, and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and salem, as it in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remakable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I reel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the showsands in all parts of the land who are suf-

such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr. Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he vas, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney from Chicago for that very purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is sim-ply wonderful."
"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say' why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr. Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 29 Worcester street. He was absent when I called, and so I stepped into the absent when I called, and so I stepped into the Commonwealth hote, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messre. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said. Why for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle.' "I then called on Lr. Johnson, who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks and never called to see him during that time but he was prepared for it. The doctor said the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidusy and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumon or any kidney to the head doctainly solving them. troubles he should certainly advise them to use this remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people

think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.
"Well, I then came down and called on Dr.H.
Ingersoll Bowbitch on Boylston street. The
old doctor was inclined to be reticent, but fully confirmed all I had proviously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, and supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterward restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver

Cure.
"I next went to see Dr. Molville E. Webb, at have done mine, and our country will the Hotel Chur, for you see I was determined to be safe!"

The Trained Ear.

The Trained Ear.

"I have went to see Dr. account to the Hotel Chur, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I tound Dr. Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having the said of the said."

thoroughly investigated it as a medical direc-tor of a life in-surance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. He had albumen and casts in the urins, and a terribly diseased liver and solven. Inleed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and, with his head upon a basseck struggled for breath. It was on the night when he was so bad, and when all his modical advisor had long given him up, that he began using Warner's Sale Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible, after his recovery, and "I can't find out about him." His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that, from what I have seen, I would unhestitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the staronenia shows

The conclusions from the statements above as the general public, must be two-fold. First that a modern miracle of healing has been per-formed in our midst, and that, too, by the formed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are different with different persons, no two people usually having the same. This fact was manifest in the case of Mr. Larrabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so outspoken in tone, conclu-sively prove the value of the remedy and itsuperior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles which are so disastrous unless

FLORIDA butterfly hunters get an average of five cents apiece for their captures. Some rare specimens bring much more, and one kind that is very scarce brings \$40 a pair.

The new circular of the Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., is a handsome book of 40 pages, full of information. Maj. W. A. Flint is Principal, Henry Morgan Esq., President. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, medical work for every man—young, middle aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

"All Ought to Know."
Thrusville, Pa., March 12, 1881.
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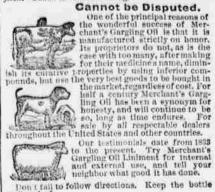


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mal flowh. Try a bottle.

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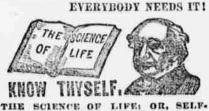
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