



GENERAL LOGAN made the landing on Tuesday last.

An "offensive partisan" is the fellow who holds an office a Democrat wants.

The Democratic Convention is called to meet at Harrisburg, on the 6th day of August.

The Legislature will adjourn finally on the 12th day of June, at which date the supplies will be exhausted.

With Democratic reform comes the seventeen-year locusts. The country will have both to endure this summer.

Blaine telegraphed to Logan: "Cordial congratulations. The contest is unprecedented. Your victory is memorable."

Morrison was laid out horizontally by the Illinois Legislature. Now, watch the swing of Cleveland's broad-axe in the Illinois section of the political vineyard.

While the Republicans are having lots of fun over two cents, they are none the less amused at the glum looks of the Democrats, who cannot crack a smile over the result.

First Assistant Postmaster General HAY, who has not yet returned on his official duties on account of ill health, is said to be convalescing. He is a subject of prayer cure by anxious exponents.

Oleomargarine can no longer be either manufactured or sold in this State, the Governor signed the bill prohibiting it on Friday last. The question now to be tested is, will prohibition prohibit?

The Governor has signed the bill (and it is now the law) permitting criminals to testify in their own behalf. This is simply giving murderers and thieves a chance to add perjury to their other crimes.

Berkton and Cunningham, the two men who were indicted for attempting to blow up the House of Commons and the Tower of London, were convicted last week and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Served the murderous villains right.

In the Administration would drop its hypocritical cant about civil service reform, and turn out Republicans because they are Republicans, and put in Democrats because they are Democrats, it would cut a better figure in the estimation of honest men.

Samuel J. Randall has pronounced in favor of Cleveland for a second term. Samuel understands that "the early bird catches the worm." In return for his early second-term declaration, he is permitted to distribute the patronage in this State among his followers.

A contemporary given to mathematics, has figured that "a postmaster is appointed at Washington every four minutes of daylight." It is thought when it is reduced to seconds the faithful will begin to experience happiness. "Four minutes" make a long time between drinks.

In there was one more than any other who had made himself hated as an "offensive partisan," to the loyal men of Kentucky, that man was James Blackburn. And yet the President selected him from among his multitude of followers in that State, for Collector of Internal Revenue.

At last a Congressional Apportionment bill has been passed by the Legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor, with a grave suspicion that he may veto it. The bill as finally agreed upon, leaves this district undisturbed, except as to its number; it is now made the nineteenth.

At a meeting of the Democratic Congressmen from the western part of this State, held in Washington last week, a formal division of the spoils was agreed upon, and in a few days a clean sweep of the remaining Federal offices will take place. This is a Democratic specimen of "civil service reform."

It must be very soothing to the feelings of the "civil service reformers" who voted for Mr. Cleveland, to note the scores of removals of mained soldiers and competent officials, on the convenient pretext of "offensive partisanship," while their places are being filled with Democratic rounders and heelers, and Southern Brigadiers.

The President is said to mourn that he cannot depend upon any one to give him trustworthy information about men who he is asked to appoint to office. Therefore his major mistakes he has made. Why don't he follow Vile's example and have Democratic Congressmen appoint "smelling committees," who can hunt up offensive charges?

"It is a poor rule that will not work both ways," thinks Commodore Truxton, who has charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and he has accordingly notified the foremen of the yard to disprove the charge that they were workers in the late Democratic convention in that city, or else to resign. Since for the Republican goose must be snared for the Democratic gander, says the gallant Commodore.

AGAIN it looks like war. Russia is crowding England to the wall by demanding more than she is willing to concede. England is keeping her army in Egypt; her iron-clads are ordered to sea. The Afghan are marching hurriedly to Herat, and all Europe is again in a quiver of excitement. The signal for hostilities may come at any moment.

The following chart, illustrating the comparative expense of intoxicating liquors and other items of expense in this country, is being circulated throughout the State.

Table with columns for various items and their expenses in different locations like London, Paris, etc.

The President has had another of his happy inspirations. He has dug up poor old Robert M. T. Hunter, who was expelled from the U. S. Senate for his disloyalty, and was one of the earliest advocates and promoters of the Rebellion, and has given him a \$4,000 office. Hunter is old and poor, but age and poverty are scarcely good reasons for discriminating in favor of such original, fire-eating secessionists, who were driven out of Federal office for their disloyalty.

The Buffalo Courier—President Cleveland's home organ—thus harrows up the feeling of the mugwumps who have the impudence to cavil at the President's practice in the matter of civil service reform:

We regret to see that our esteemed contemporaries have lost temper over certain recent Federal appointments in New England. They should not get so skittish, as we remarked on a former occasion; it is now time for them to stand without hitching, like the rest of us. Really, if the Independents feel so bad at seeing an old-fashioned Democrat appointed to office, they should have voted for Blaine.

By the re-election of General Logan to the Senate, Republican control of that body is virtually assured during the term of this administration. With a majority of eight to start on, there is not much fear that when new Senators are elected, after the end of the present Congress, the Democrats can gain enough to offset this supremacy.

But apart from this, the return of General Logan to the Senate is a subject of congratulation to Republicans throughout the country. He is a bold, manly and able partisan, without cant or hypocrisy, and by his course and his speeches during the last campaign, grew largely in public estimation. No taint of dishonesty has ever smirched his public or private life, and his purity or his honesty have never been impeached by his bitterest political foes.

He accepted his defeat for the Vice Presidency with the manliness and dignity of an American gentleman, and he now has his reward in the unanimous vote of the representatives of his party in the Legislature of the State he has long, and so well represented, both on the battle-field and in the councils of the Nation.

By the death of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen the State of New Jersey has lost one of her ablest sons, and the Nation one of her purest and most accomplished statesmen. Mr. Frelinghuysen was Attorney General of the State of New Jersey during the war of the rebellion, and from 1866 to 1869 and from 1871 to 1877 represented that State in the Senate of the United States. In December 1861 he succeeded James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, serving throughout President Arthur's Administration with distinguished success and great acceptability to the business interests of the country. He was the third one of the name that represented New Jersey in the United States Senate. The first Senator won his reputation as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and entered the Senate in 1793. His son, Theodore, who was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1844, commanded a company in the war of 1817, and was chosen to the United States Senate in 1829. The late Secretary was his nephew and adopted son. The family has always been distinguished for patriotism and high personal character, and three generations has been honored in its native State.

General Logan deserves great credit for the way in which he bore himself in the Presidential campaign. He displayed still greater credit for the way in which he has borne himself in this Senatorial struggle. Those who have watched him closely are free to confess that he has made few mistakes, and it is certain that he never erred in the Senate. He has been a man of few words, but his words were as true as steel, and his conduct was as noble as his words. He has been a man of few words, but his words were as true as steel, and his conduct was as noble as his words.

Independent of its relations to General Logan, the result is most important to the Republican party. It puts a tried and strong man in the Senate instead of a free-trader like Morrison, or a demagogue like Harrison, as at one time seemed possible. It continues in public life a man very near to the soldier elite of the party, East and West, and it puts the Republicans of Illinois in good condition for whatever contest may come.—Editor Ocean.

General Grant's Condition. New York, May 23.—Dr. Douglas said this evening that General Grant was feeling better than in the morning, and that he appeared no worse than on Friday, and that the chances of the weather undoubtedly produces changes in the patient's condition. The ladies of the family accompanied the General in a drive of about half an hour.

Colonel Grant said this evening that the General did not feel at all well after his drive, and that he was suffering from his throat. He applied cocaine himself, which gave him some relief, but he had to discontinue all work on his book. If possible, the General will leave for Macgregor about the middle of next month.

Costiveness is the primary cause of most diseases, Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale by C. N. Boyd.

threatened to turn upon and read the power that stood between them and the offices they demanded; the danger was imminent, and necessity, the mother of invention, brought forth "offensive partisanship" as the needed cloak to cover the surrender of Mr. Cleveland's highly vaunted Roman virtue, to the demands of beggarly spoilsmen.

There is nothing in the "tenure of office law" nor in the "civil service rules" that authorizes the removal of officers for being "offensively partisan." The term is an invention first launched into the political arena in Mr. Cleveland's inaugural. It is simply a convenient pretext. Partisanship will, and must, of necessity, exist whenever and wherever men divide upon public policy.

The country is divided as to the differing policies of the Republican and Democratic parties, and what is held essential and advocated by the one, obviously becomes "offensively partisan" to the other. There are no political eunuchs in this country—unless indeed, the mugwumps might not improperly be classed as such—and therefore, "offensive partisanship," in the sense in which this administration uses it, is inevitable. And if this offensive partisanship is to be a bar to official position under the party in power, what does it result in, but a distribution of official patronage among the adherents of the successful party?

In fact and in truth, it is anything else than a new wording of the old Democratic doctrine: "To the victors belong the spoils!" The result of the three months' experience we have had under this Administration, proves clearly that Mr. Cleveland does not, nor does he intend to obey the civil service law, but on the contrary, he is treading the well-beaten path of his party, in distributing the spoils of office among his partisans. We anticipated nothing else, and we have no complaint to make; our object is to strip him of the flimsy garb of a civil service reformer, which he so clumsily wears that it does not, in the slightest degree, disguise the bitter partisan, democratic demagogues.

Logan's Triumph. The long and stubbornly contested Senatorial Struggle has ended at last, and no one doubts that the result is in accordance with the judgment and wishes of an overwhelming majority of the Republicans in Illinois and the country at large.

The contest has been a remarkable one in many ways, but in no particular is it more remarkable than in the crystallization of sturdy party sentiment about the caucus nominees for Senator. Entering the contest with differences of opinion among his own supporters, and opposed by many Republicans who honestly preferred another candidate, General Logan has, with the patronage and influence of a Democratic administration against him, won the fight. He has won it in such a way as to have an honorable party behind him, and to have rivals and party leaders more than willing to acquiesce in the result.

Several things have helped General Logan in this contest for the Senatorship. Earnest Republicans realized that more than ever before the party needed a fighter in the Senate, and it was remembered that Logan was always at his best in a fight. It was understood from the first that if Logan won at all he must win on his record. There were no office-seekers in the contest, and had no money to spend in the canvass.

As the contest proceeded Logan came to stand for Republicanism as opposed to Democratic intrigues and maneuvers. Public sympathy went to him, and Republican members of the Legislature who preferred other men for Senator came willingly to his support.

Logan gained in the respect and confidence of the Republicans from the first. He made what military men would call a standing fight, holding his own in a line to repulse charge after charge of the enemy. There was no exhilaration of momentum in such a fight. It was simply organized, disciplined resistance to an unscrupulous, active, and intriguing enemy. There was no resort to chicanery, or to the tactics of "cutting down the enemy's camp. It was a stubborn, sullen, almost hopeless, fight for Republicanism, and the country had come to regard it.

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OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

A Confidential Circular Expires How the Rule is to be Interpreted.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Postmaster General Vilas has issued a private circular letter to a number of Democratic members of Congress, in which he requested the removal and appointment of postmasters. The letter is as follows:

[Confidential.] Post-office Department, Office of Postmaster General, Washington, April 29, 1885.—Dear Sir: The continued illness of Mr. Hay will delay his coming for some time yet to the Department, and I think it desirable that some action should be taken in the way of removal, and an impatient to assist our people in securing the relief to which they are justly entitled, from partisan postmasters. I have had a conference with the Virginia delegation, and they will soon bring in their cases, and I shall endeavor to make the removals in that state. As soon as they shall be ready, and I hope within a week, I desire to appoint from three to ten in a county in Virginia, amounting to several hundred altogether. I had intended to invite yourself and the Democratic delegation from Ohio to meet me this week and consider the plan upon which we should proceed in making removals in Ohio. But I understand it will be inconvenient for some to travel hither now, and it has occurred to me that perhaps the same end might be attained by writing to you, I shall beg you, therefore, to consider the suggestions I make as to the methods of procedure, and if you can adopt them and get some cases ready within the next two or three weeks I think within the month of May I can give satisfaction to the Virginia delegation. I think that from 15 to 25 per cent. of the fourth-class postmasters in Ohio might be removed within the next two months, and great good accomplished thereby, if our people adhere to a proposed plan.

This is, in short, to pick out the most obnoxious and offensive partisans in each county, to the number of six to a quarter of all, and choose first-class men to take their places. I will require no more proof of partisanship in the removal of the office than the knowledge on the part of a representative or senator that the postmaster has been an active editor or proprietor of a Republican newspaper, printing offensive articles, easily shown by slips; or a stump speaker, or a member of a political committee, or officer of a campaign club, or organizer of political meetings, or that his office has been made the headquarters of political work, and that his clerks have been put into the performance of political duties. Possibly other acts of equal force may be noted in some cases. If the representative or senator is not satisfied with the list, he should be established by some affidavit of some person whom he can affirm to be of unquestioned credibility, or by some documentary evidence.

In recommending for appointment to the office of postmaster, I will state the age, and what kind of business experience, and a description of the business character of the applicant, and also of his habits and standing in the community. It would be well to file evidence showing that the applicant is a member of the community, and when there are arduous candidates, I shall be obliged by any explanation which the representative can give. This necessarily imposes a little trouble, and yet not very great, but it seems to me reasonable to require it. If very few appointments can be made, it should be taken to represent surely the facts. The earliest removals and appointments of this kind will challenge the keenest scrutiny. The former must be justifiable and the latter beyond criticism. Some mistakes will perhaps be made, but they will be corrected. I have no objection to your being as keenly interested to make the most of every fact, because they have perceived a strong current of general approval of the purposes of the Administration.

In rendering this justice to our people, which consists of the removal of enemies and the appointment of our friends, I feel that it is very desirable to proceed with extreme care, and that I am correctly representing the President's wishes and purposes in earnestly soliciting that every step may be taken accordingly.

It may be said that the removal of an infinitely beyond the welfare of any one person, however great his place, so appointments, to further a mere personal end, should be absolutely forbidden, and recommendations upon that basis may well expect disfavor. I shall very readily acquiesce in any restriction of the removal of any one, whenever they are ready, and I shall be glad if the Representative could attend and go over them. Papers should be sent in as soon as possible, and will then be carefully briefed in the department, and with so adequately, appointments can be made with great rapidity. Should you think it desirable to have a conference before this is begun, I shall be very glad to meet the delegation. But as I have felt it desirable to relieve them of unnecessary journeying, I have not written you a similar letter to each representative from Ohio, and respectfully solicited responsive action in accordance with the spirit of it.

Very truly yours, WM. F. VILAS, Postmaster General.

Cure for Piles. Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, or getting worse in some instances. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles laid off once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address: The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by C. N. BOYD, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., dec-1, 85.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. HARRISBURG, May 21.—The State Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at this time has passed a resolution to urge the Legislature to pass a bill to repeal the laws to the lodges throughout the State to appear in full regalia on Memorial and Independence days. Harrisburg was selected as the place for the meeting of the next session. Adjourned sine die.

LOGAN AGAIN SENATOR.

The Memorable Struggle in Illinois Ended at Last.—A Scene of Wild Excitement and Riotous Disorder at the Final Ball Call.

CHICAGO, May 19.—General John A. Logan represents Illinois in the United States Senate for the term of six years after the 4th of March next. The memorable struggle which began early in February, ended this afternoon with intense excitement on both sides, in the disclosure of the Democrats and amidst the joyful shouts of the Republicans. Logan's vote was 103, the number necessary to elect.

The Republicans rose to a man and yelled, and it was several minutes before order could be restored. Kimbrough wanted the House absentees called, but objections were made. It was then agreed to call the absentees, when every Democrat voted for Tree. McNally and Baker then changed their votes from Tree to Farwell, and Barry caused a counter sensation by changing from Tree to Logan. The confusion which ensued was indescribable. Every Republican was on his feet yelling with all his might. The Logan men were in a fever of enthusiasm. During the uproar several Democrats walked up to the clerk's desk and tried quipped to change their votes to Logan, in the vain hope of defeating Logan. Vigorous protests followed this action. Barry changed his vote back to Tree, stating, however, that he did so in the interests of peace and harmony and would again support Logan rather than see any other Republican elected. On the other hand, a number of the House Crafts said it was the unanimous desire of the Democratic side to have their votes recorded for Lambert Tree. This was met with loud cries of "No, No." By request the list of Democratic members was called to give them another opportunity to change their votes. This they did with great unanimity. Streeter, however, stuck to John C. Black. In reality Farwell received 93 Democratic votes which were afterward changed to Tree. Haines announced the vote after further delay: Logan, 103; Tree, 99; Black, 2. Haines and Morrison, who had declared Logan elected amid wild demonstrations on the Republican side.

ENTHUSIASM IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, May 19.—Many portions of the city tonight were filled with the old-time enthusiasm for General Logan over his election to-day. Mass-meetings were held in different cities, addressed by enthusiastic speakers, while bonfires and music made the event particularly joyous for the Republicans.

IOWA'S COMPLIMENTS TO CLEVELAND. DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—The news was received here with great rejoicing. Flags were displayed, bands paraded the streets. A ratification meeting, attended by several hundred citizens, was held in the Court-house square this evening. When Logan's election was announced the following telegram signed by a number of Republicans of the city was sent to President Cleveland:

"The Republicans of Iowa send compliments to you for the success which has attended your election to the Senate, and congratulate you on the beneficial results of your despatch to Illinois—send anyone but Logan! Thank God the Republicans of our sister State delight to honor the man who will beat you in 1888."

Prof. Odium Leap From Brooklyn Bridge into East River. NEW YORK, May 19.—Professor Odium, formerly director of the natatorium at Washington and lately engaged at Old Point Comfort, leaped from the Brooklyn bridge into East river this afternoon and died soon after being taken from the water.

The professor, having eluded the police, quickly divested himself of his clothing and appeared clad in a red shirt and trunk. He quickly made his way to the top of the bridge, and, posing himself for a moment, he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river. The police were on the bridge in that vicinity sent a cry of horror when they saw Professor Odium pre-emptively to plunge off the bridge into the river, 135 feet beneath his feet. He leaped from the railing into the air without a moment's hesitation. He held out one hand as he fell, as if a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below at that moment was clear of shipping. A schooner and tug floated in the stream, several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with reporters and the schooner with a crowd of boys who stood near the prow anxiously watching the bridge. In a moment Odium's body was seen to leave the railing. Henry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop watch which he held in his hand in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred feet the professor came down all right, feet foremost, with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible. When within 30 feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing the danger, Odium brought down his hand with a wave-like motion to his head, and, as he fell, he made a desperate attempt to save himself, however, made too late. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change its course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up the water on all sides as if torn with a steel, Odium's body fell into the water on one side and sank out of sight. When he appeared on the surface blood mingled with froth came from his mouth. He was with difficulty dragged into a boat and transferred to a tug, where restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing his eyes open and sought the face of Captain Boynton. "What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First class, my boy, responded the captain; "you'll be all right in a little while." He became insensible again and the tug started for the old slip. Just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the professor, and then, after breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating and death came to his relief. The body was taken to an undertaker's.

Locusts by Counties Thousands. MARSHALL, ILL., May 22.—The locust plagues will probably visit this section. In plowing several gardens the little ravagers were turned out of the ground by countless thousands, and in an almost mature stage.

In Henry & Johnson's Amia and Oil Liniment is combined the curative properties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Amia. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaranteed. For Sale by C. N. Boyd.

IS LIVES LOST AT A FIRE.

The Victims Female With One Exception. CINCINNATI, May 21.—At a fire this afternoon in Sullivan's printing establishment, No. 19 Sixth street, five girls and a woman jumped from the fifth story to the sidewalk.

Who were the victims? It is believed that the firemen could enter the building it was found that ten bodies lay in heaps on the fifth floor and one lay on the fourth. There were six who jumped from the window and were killed; and one man, after saving the lives of two women by letting down a rope from the roof, was himself killed by the burning in two of the same rope before he reached the ground; this was Mr. Sullivan, a cousin of the proprietor of the printing works. The fire originated by the explosion of a gasoline stove on the second floor. The flames entered the elevator chute which was next to the stairway, and all chance of escape was then cut off. The killed are mostly employees of the dye works which occupied a portion of the building.

The mass of telegraph and telephone wires presented the firemen from putting up ladders promptly for the relief of the inmates. The building was occupied by Sullivan & Co.'s printing works, Orth, Wisell & Co.'s dye-house, the Ledger Postal News Company, Parison Dyeing and Scouring Company and J. R. Kingsley's gold, silver and nickel plating works.

The alarm sounded brought the engines almost instantly. It was not fifteen minutes until the fire was so much under control that Chief Engineer Wisley was able to reach the fifth or top floor. But he was too late to rescue the girls employed there, and his horror he found dead bodies lying with hands to their faces, their features blackened and distorted in death.

It has now been fairly ascertained that the fire started from a can of benzine on the second floor near the elevator shaft. A boy on that floor had been repairing the shaft when the fire broke out. The shaft was encircled by a wooden stairway, which was the only means of access to those floors. The elevator shaft was incased with a thin wooden lattice work, which rendered it additionally combustible.

There were about fifty occupants of the building, of whom twenty or twenty-five were girls in the fifth story. The boys were on the second and third floor, and the girls were on the fourth floor. All agreed that the spread of the flames was almost instantaneous.

A Statesman's Death. NEWARK, N. J., May 20.—Ex-Secretary of State Frelinghuysen died at his residence here at 5:30 this afternoon. He passed away quietly without awaking from the deep slumber into which he had fallen late in the evening of the 19th of this month. He had been ill for several days, and he expired, his two sons, Frederick and George, his daughter, Mrs. Mercey, and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen watched patiently at his bedside. At no time, however, did he recognize any of them, and he lay as if dead.

It was felt by all to-day that the end was a matter of a few hours only, and telegrams were sent for Theodore, the youngest son, who is in Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Davis, who is in Washington. Late in the afternoon Mr. Frelinghuysen began to sink rapidly. His breathing was irregular and his pulse scarcely perceptible. At 5:20 the physicians announced that he was dead, though those around his bedside could not notice any change in his countenance.

The shock of his death had a disastrous effect on Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who has been ill for some time, and fears are entertained that her death will also shortly occur.

Upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Secretary Bayard telegraphed Mrs. Frelinghuysen as follows: "The President and his cabinet have just heard with deep sensibility of the death of your honored husband. Accept from each and all of us expressions of sincere sympathy and condolence."

The Death of Victor Hugo. PARIS, May 22.—Victor Hugo died a half past one. PARIS, May 22.—Victor Hugo's condition was so manifestly worse this morning that it was necessary to regard as certain to take place within a few hours. When this fact became known Cardinal Guibert, the Archbishop of Paris, sent specially to Hugo's residence, offering to visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic church. M. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death bed, replied for Hugo, declining, and saying for the dying man: "Victor Hugo is expecting death, but he does not desire the services of a priest."

PARIS, May 22.—It is reported that M. Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France, and that he left it to the Republic to select a burial place for his remains and to decide as to the form of funeral.

PARIS, May 22.—An agreement proposes a civil funeral for Victor Hugo at the expense of the State.

A Heartrending Scene. MADISON, Wis., May 21.—Two sisters, Mrs. Rebecca Murrat and Mrs. Margaret McCauley yesterday pleaded guilty of perjury in having sworn falsely to establish an alibi for their sister's husband, a noted crookman. They were sentenced to two years each in State prison. When asked each how long she had an infant in her arms and, kneeling at the feet of the judge, they pleaded piteously for mercy for their "babies' sakes." They said they swore at the bidding of the man of whom they lived in mortal terror. They wept as they pleaded with the judge, with tears in his eyes, told them the law was inexorable, and the miserable women were taken away sobbing to the penitentiary. Both are respectable women. They took their babies with them. An effort will be made to secure their pardon.

Dr. Bosanko. This name is so familiar with the people throughout the United States that it is hardly necessary to state that it is the name of the great Dr. Bosanko Cough and Loos Syrup the favorite remedy wherever known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold by C. N. Boyd.

LOCUST PLAGUE.

Terrific Devastation in the Fertile Valley of California.—Grain Fields and Orchards Blasted. People Driven From Their Invaded Homes. SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A large portion of the foothill region of California is being devastated by such swarms of grasshoppers that they amount to nothing short of a plague. Grasshoppers have appeared in lone valleys in such numbers as to amount to a scourge. The grain crop, which only promised about half a yield before, is now likely to be utterly ruined. The Sacramento Bee gives the following from a correspondent at Folsom: "The grasshoppers are numerous and are destroying everything within reach. The National Company has a force of about fifty men continually fighting them, and 800 pounds were captured yesterday which they offer for sale at 5 cents a sack, being the cost of the sack. At Zeinwald's place they are brushing them into the ditch, and they are so thick that you cannot see the water. J. E. Blanchard says that they visited his place and did over \$2,000 damage in one day."

J. H. Miller, of Latrobe tells the editor of a Sacramento paper that he had a fine field of 2,000 acres of barley, and in less than twenty-four hours after the hoppers reached it, there was not the slightest vestige of the crop left, even to the roots, and the ground the next day looked as if it had just been plowed and harrowed. He says in the neighborhood of Latrobe and White Rock the stench arising from the dead bodies of the hoppers that

is more offensive than the worst aggregation of slaughter houses. The country for miles around, usually at this time of the year covered with long grass and bedecked with wild flowers, presents a most desolate appearance, and looks as though it had been swept by fire. The large farmers in that neighborhood have, like Mr. Miller lost their entire crop and the food on their rocky states that the California Raisin Company's vineyard, near that place has been entirely denuded by the grasshoppers. Captain Westcott, the manager of the company's property, says that while the raisin product of the vineyard was last year every thousand dollars, the fruit of the entire 160 acres of bearing vines will not this year be over \$500. The destruction is almost complete. A Sacramento paper states that a 10,000 acre stock ranch in the southern part of El Dorado county has been entirely denuded of every thing green, pine and willow trees stripped of their foliage, and in nearly every instance the trees, vines and shrubs have been entirely killed. The springs, wells, reservoirs, ditches, watering-troughs and streams are filled with dead bodies of myriads of insects in a putrid state. The water has become poisoned, stock refuse to drink it, and the stench arising therefrom is nauseating in the extreme.

In Grass Valley the insects are eating the peaches down to the pits. In attacking a vineyard they commence with the young green, pine and willow trees, and then proceed to the old wood proceed to the next, and so on. The orchards around Red Bluff are said to have been entirely devastated. The fruit trees and grapevines around Folsom are being stripped, and it is no exaggeration to say that the insects in the northern portion of the State have been eaten up and left entirely bare. They have reached the young vineyards of Deer creek and the middle Sacramento, and have played such havoc with the tender vineyards that this year's crop is a nullity.

"The California and Oregon freight train of thirty-five cars got stalled about a mile from Roseville, when coming to the city, Wednesday night, in consequence of the number of grasshoppers that had collected on the track. It was four or five days to cut the train in two, take part to Roseville, and then go back after the remainder. They are so thick all along the line of the railroad that the officials are planning out a kind of plow or scraper to clear them from the rails.

Killed By Lightning. NEW CASTLE, May 23.—During the fearful thunder storm which passed over this section this evening, Mrs. Albert Guy, who resides at Wagoner, this county, was instantly killed by being struck by lightning. Mrs. Guy was sitting in the front room, conversing with her husband, and in order to see the storm, went to the door, which was only partially opened, when the lightning struck the corner of the house, tearing off one corner and striking the unfortunate woman, killed her instantly. She never uttered a word, but died in a moment. Her husband ran quickly to her side, but only in time to see her breath her last. Mrs. Guy was a young woman, about 30 years of age, and leaves a husband and four small children.

Another Fatal Epidemic. PITTSBURGH, May 21.—A strange disease, affecting the skill of the physicians, broke out at Paris Road on the Pan Handle, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, a few days ago. In one family alone there have been five deaths, and the mother is insane. Eight persons have died and eight more are sick. The local physicians refused to treat and striking the unfortunate woman, killed her instantly. She never uttered a word, but died in a moment. Her husband ran quickly to her side, but only in time to see her breath her last. Mrs. Guy was a young woman, about 30 years of age, and leaves a husband and four small children.

Grant Dedicates His Book. General Grant was comparatively free from pain yesterday, and took a drive in the afternoon. He also wrote the dedication of his book, as follows: "To the officers and soldiers engaged in the War of the Rebellion, and also those engaged in the War of Mexico, these volumes are dedicated."

U. S. GRANT. "A stitch in time" often saves consumption. Down's Elixir used in time saves life. For Sale by C. N. Boyd, the Druggist, Somerset, Pa.

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