

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died unexpectedly of apoplexy in New York on the 23d. He attended church on the 21st, and appeared to be in unusually good health up to the time of the attack at 11 p. m., when he ended in a small stroke next morning. Mr. Orton was born in Cuba, N. Y., June 14, 1826, graduated at the State Normal School in Albany, and was at various times a printer, school teacher and bookkeeper. In 1862 he was appointed internal revenue inspector for the sixth New York district, and in 1865 he was made internal revenue commissioner at Washington. Soon after he retired from the government service to become president of the United States Telegraph Company, which was merged in the Western Union line in 1866. In the following year Mr. Orton was elected president of the Western Union Company and held that position at the time of his death. He was considered an unusually efficient officer. He leaves a wife and eight children.

The Erie railroad was sold at public auction in New York and was bought for \$6,000,000 by E. D. Morgan and two others, acting as trustees for the reconstruction committee of bondholders.

Another savings bank crash in New York. The Tenthon Savings Bank has been reorganized from doing further business, a deficit of \$148,404.63 having been discovered. The loss is due to poor investments.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Sherman and Schurz, and others were entertained in Philadelphia by the Union League club.

The recent suspensions of the Sixpenny and Tenthon Savings Banks in New York have led to a heavy run on two other institutions on the east side of the city.

President Hayes, accompanied by prominent Washington officials, visited some of the leading industrial establishments of Philadelphia, and in the evening held a public reception at Independence Hall.

Western and Southern States.

While a party of men were engaged in cutting the slack of a levee near the town of Lake Doliver, in Bolivar county, Miss., to let off the heavy body of water caused by unprecedented rains, the whole party were caught in the sluice, and with the exception of Captain Briscoe all were drowned in the vortex. Captain Briscoe was rescued after being more than an hour in the water and quicksand. The lost are Captain Fortley, a planter, two brothers named Moran, and a laborer.

Galesburg, Ill., and surrounding country, has been visited by an unusually heavy storm of wind and hail which did great damage to property of all kinds. One of the heaviest hail stones said to have been eight inches in circumference.

The daily rush into the state of bankruptcy by Chicago business men is great. Many voluntary petitions were filed every day, some of the embarrassed petitioners having heavy liabilities and small assets.

O. C. Zeller, cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin, Ohio, absconded with \$45,500 of the institution's funds. He was treasurer of the city's school funds, and had appropriated with the money in his hands, losing \$12,000. The bank suspended temporarily.

Parker & Hanaway, real estate dealers at Indianapolis, Ind., have failed for \$318,000; assets about one-half.

Indian raids from Mexico into Texas have taken place recently, and a great quantity of stock has been carried off and several persons killed. In Duval and Falls counties Indian and Mexican raiders broke up all the ranches, killing four men and carrying off a great quantity of stock.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says that Judge McLain, secretary of state under Governor Stearns and ex-officio president of the returning board, and L. G. Dennis, a prominent politician of the State, have made confessions disclosing the means and methods by which Florida was carried over to the Confederates.

Reports from the Mexican border indicate that twenty persons were killed by the recent Indian raiders from Mexico.

Portions of the Western and Southern States have recently been visited by terrific tornadoes, causing some loss of life and immense destruction of buildings and other property. Near Rome, Ga., houses, churches, barns and whole forests were laid low by the fierce storms. Ten dwellings and many outhouses having been destroyed. At Wartrace, Tenn., two churches were demolished, while in other portions of the State the damage done to houses and farms is incalculable. In Berea, Ohio, a manufactory was struck by the heavy squall, and two workmen were killed and several seriously injured by the destruction of the building.

A large loss of life by the heavy storm in the West is reported from Iowa. At Carroll a child was torn from his mother's arms by the hurricane, and he was found dead half a mile apart. William Hollister, while trying to drive cattle from his barn, was borne up by the air with his cattle and barn and killed. At Sice City, William Beach and two sons were killed, while a like fate befell six persons near Ida City. Heavy loss of life and property is also reported from a Swedish settlement in Crawford county.

C. E. Parker, a New York druggist, was killed and five men were wounded by a collision between a passenger and a freight train on the Richmond and Danville railroad, near Piney Creek, Va.

Thirteen business houses were totally destroyed by fire at River Falls, Wis., causing a loss on buildings of \$25,000.

From Washington.

A recent official statement of liabilities and assets of the late Senator Cass shows the liabilities to be \$141,758,686; the estate, the treasury's general account and balance, including bullion fund, \$63,879,907; and in currency, \$78,848,756, including fund for the redemption of certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872, \$23,395,000, and \$10,000,000 reserved fund for the redemption of fractional currency. The assets are stated at \$141,758,686, in coin; gold bars, \$3,367,713; standard silver dollars, \$810,561; silver coin and bullion, \$10,012,015; gold certificates, \$7,479,390; and deposits held by national bank depositors, \$43,035,027; and in currency, \$78,848,756, including deposits held by national bank depositors, \$9,221,683; United States notes, \$47,327,341; and United States notes for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000.

Simon Wolf, for a long time recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, has been requested by the President to resign. He was offered a consul-generalship in Germany, but declined.

The statement of Samuel B. McClain, late a member of the Florida board of State canvassers, in regard to alleged fraud in counting the presidential vote of 1876, has reached Washington. McClain specifies that about 393 votes were manufactured and added to the returns, and his statement closes with an attack upon President Hayes.

The bill repealing the bankrupt law, as passed in the House, is as follows: "That the bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, Title No. 61 of the Statutes at Large, and all acts and titles supplementary thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, provided that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the date when this act shall take effect; but, as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings thereon, and all penal actions and criminal proceedings arising thereunder, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed."

The House committee on education and labor agreed to report favorably the resolution authorizing a conference between the United States, Great Britain and China on the question of Chinese immigration.

Foreign News.

It has been visited by a hurricane which destroyed much property and killed about 120

The Bulgarians have attacked eight Turkish villages and committed great outrages.

It is stated that all the Powers except England have accepted semi-official invitations to attend the congress to examine the existing treaties with a view to considering the changes required.

A Turkish corvette has been lost off Kilina on the Black Sea and ninety men drowned.

A large meeting has been held in Moscow to raise subscriptions to fit out cruisers against English merchantmen.

General Ignacio de Vainemilla has been elected president of the republic of Ecuador.

Three firemen were instantly killed and one was fatally injured by a falling wall during a fire in the Windsor Hotel, at Coburg, Ont.

O'Leary, the American pedestrian, completed a walk of 220 miles in sixty hours in Dublin.

The great strike among the cotton operatives in England is spreading.

Many German, Dutch and Belgium merchants have refused to consign their goods on ships flying the British flag, in cases where a long voyage is anticipated.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted an amendment to the substitute for the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, reported by Mr. Ferry, from the committee on Finance on Wednesday last, striking out Oct. 1, 1878.

At the time when United States notes shall be payable in specie, the specie resumption act should be struck out "Oct. 1, 1878," as the time after which the volume of United States notes in existence shall not be canceled nor hoarded, and insert in lieu thereof "the passage of the act." Another amendment, reported by Mr. Ferry, and adopted by the committee on Finance, is that when the specie resumption act is authorized the payment of 50 per cent. of the United States notes, issued on Oct. 1, 1878. Ordered that the proposed amendments be printed. Mr. Blaine submitted a resolution declaring any change in the tariff laws, or the duties on imports, so that the tariff revenue should be maintained so as to afford adequate protection to American labor, to which an amendment was offered by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, providing for a commission on the subject of the tariff to report at the close of the next session.

An amendment to the House bill removing legal disabilities from women, providing that no person shall be excluded from practicing law in any United States court on account of sex was referred.

The House bill increasing General Shields's pension from \$50 to \$100 a month was referred to the committee on pensions. The bill prohibiting the coinage of 20-cent pieces was passed. The House bill appropriating \$200,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing and binding was passed.

A bill providing for ocean mail service to Brazil was introduced. The bill authorizing the employment of temporary clerks in the treasury department came back from the conference committee and was agreed to. The appropriation for the deficiency for public printing and binding was passed. The bill annulling the act of the New Mexico Legislature incorporating a society of Jesuits was passed.

The bill providing that district courts in the Territories shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in error proceedings was also passed.

The river and harbor appropriation bill was referred by the Senate to the committee on commerce. The bill authorizing the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory was referred. The report of the conference committee on the deficiency bill was submitted, discussed at great length, and agreed to by 35 to 19.

The Maryland resolutions in regard to the federal court and reopening of the President's pardon were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, called up the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the issue of fractional currency and treasury notes of the denomination of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$5. The bill was defeated by 120 yeas, 124 nays.

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DOWN TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Exciting Details of a Trip to the Royal Gorge of the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas in Colorado.

Leaving the hotel immediately following an early breakfast, a drive of twelve miles brings us to the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. Disappointment is bitter, and feelings of resentment almost beyond control, as nowhere can the eye discover the canyon. In the immediate foreground the pinon growth is rank and dense; just beyond, great bleak ridges of bare, cold rock contrast strongly with the profusion of foliage hiding everything beneath from sight, while away in the dim distance the snow-crowned peaks of the continental divide are outlined sharp and clear against the solid blue of the morning sky.

Though grand beyond anything we have seen in our life, the mind is so wrapped up in the anticipation of full realization of the gloom, and vastness and solemn grandeur of the Grand Canyon as to resent almost angrily the apparent absence. A half-dozen steps from the clump of pinon trees where the horses have been fastened, and all thoughts of resentment, of disappointment and chagrin vanish, and a very cry of absolute terror escapes us. At our very feet is the canyon—another step would hurl us into eternity. Shuddering, we peer down the awful slopes; fascinated, we steal a little nearer to circumvent a very mountain that has rolled into the chasm, and at last the eye reaches down the sharp incline 2,000 feet to the bed of the river, the impetuous Arkansas, forty to sixty feet in width, yet to us a mere ribbon of molten silver.

Though surging madly against its rocky sides, leaping wildly over gigantic masses of rock, and hoarsely murmuring against its prison bars, we see not, nor do we hear, aught of its fury. The solemn stillness of death pervades the scene; the waters as we see them are as if polished, and as stationary as the mighty walls that look down on them from such fearful heights. Fairly awed into a bravado as reckless as it is strange to us, we crawl upon upon tottering ledges to peer into sheer depths of untold ruggedness; we grasp with death-like clutch some overhanging limb, and swing out upon a promontory, beside which the apex of the highest cathedral spire in the world would be as a sapling in height. We crawl where at home we would hardly dare look with telescope, and in the mad excitement of the hour tread with perfect abandon brinks the bare thought of which, in subsequent sober senses makes us faint of heart and dizzy of head.

Eager now for still greater horrors of depth, blind to everything but an intolerable desire to behold the most savage of nature's upheavals, the short ride to the Royal Gorge is made with lily-concealed impatience. If our first experience upon the brink of the Grand Canyon was startling, this is absolutely terrifying, and the bravest at the same point became most abject of coward in comparison at the other. At the first point of observation the walls, though frightfully steep, are nevertheless sloping to a more or less extent; here at the Royal Gorge they are sheer precipices, as perpendicular as the tallest house, as straight as if built by line. So narrow is the gorge that one would think the throwing of a stone from side to side the easiest of accomplishments, yet no living man has ever done it, or succeeded in throwing any object so that it would fall into the water below. Many tourists are content with the appalling view from the main walls, but others more venturesome work their way 600 to 1,000 feet down the ragged edges of a mountain that has parted and actually slid into the chasm; and as we have to come to see it all, the clamber down must be accomplished.

For some distance we scramble over and between monstrous boulders, and then reach the narrow and almost absolutely perpendicular crevice of a gigantic mass of rock, down which we must let ourselves 100 feet or more. As we reach the shelf or ledge of rock upon which the great rock has fallen and been sundered, we glance back, but only for a second—the thought of our daring making us sick and dizzy. But a step or two more and the descent just made sinks into utter insignificance, compared to what is before us. Then we had the huge walls of the parted rock as the rails of a staircase; now we have naught but the smooth, rounded surface of the storm-washed boulders to cling to, and on either side of our narrow way depths at the bottom of which a man's body could never be discovered with human eye. Behind us the precipitous rocks over and through which we came; ahead of us the slender barrier of rock overhanging the appalling chasm, and all there exists between us and it. Cowards at heart, pale of face, and with painful breath, we slowly crawl on hands and knees to the ledge, and as the fated murderer feels the knotted noose fall down over his head, so feel we as our eyes extend beyond the rocks to catch one awful glimpse of the eternity of space. Few dare look more than once, and one glance suffices for a comprehension of the meaning of the word depth never before even dreamed of, and never afterward forgotten. The gorge is 2,008 feet sheer depth, and most precipitous of any chasm on the continent. The opposite wall towers hundreds of feet above us, and if possible to imagine anything more terrifying than the position on this side, that upon the other would be, were its brink safe to approach. Overhanging crags, black and blasted at their summits, or bristling with stark and gnarled pines, reach up into profoundly dizzy heights, while lower down monstrous rocks threaten to topple and carry to destruction any foolhardy climber who would venture upon them. Among all the thousands who have visited the Grand Canyon and the Royal Gorge, hard as befallen none, for despite the seeming horror of the situation, the appalling depths and rugged paths, the fascination of the danger appears to give birth to greatest caution. The canyon, except in the dead of winter, is approachable only from the top, the walls below being so precipitous and the river such a torrent as to defy all access. When frozen, as the waters are for brief periods during the coldest months, the way up the canyon may be accomplished, but only at the risk of personal comfort and not a little danger.

There are seventy-two postmistresses in the United States.

Ancient Postal Connections.

In our modern speed of railroad travel and the consequent facilities in the transmission of mail matter all over the whole civilized world, it is well enough to look back to the time when letter writing was a luxury indulged in only by a few, and communication between friends at a distance well-nigh an impossibility. In its first application the word post was applied to a courier or carrier of messages. The use of posts, some writers say, originated with the Persians. Their kings, in order to have intelligence of what was passing through all the provinces of their vast dominions, placed sentinels on eminences at convenient distances, where towers were built. These sentinels gave notice of public occurrences from one to another with a very loud and shrill voice, by which news was transmitted from one extremity of the kingdom to another with great expedition. But as this could not be practiced except in the case of general news, which it was expedient that the whole nation should be acquainted with, Cyrus appointed couriers, and places for post horses and houses on all the high-roads, for the reception of the couriers, where they were to deliver their packets to the next, and so on. This they did night and day, stopped by no inclemency of weather, and they are represented to have moved with astonishing speed. Xerxes, in his famous expedition against Greece, planted posts from the Aegean Sea to Sushan, or Susa, to send notice thither of what might happen to his army; he placed also messengers from station to station, to convey his packets, at such distances from each other as a horse might easily travel. The regularity and swiftness of the Roman posts were likewise admirable. Gibbon observes: "The advantage of receiving the earliest intelligence, and of conveying their orders with celerity, induced the emperors to establish throughout their extensive dominions the regular institution of posts. Houses were every where erected at the distance only of five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with forty horses; and by the help of these relays it was easy to travel a hundred miles a day along the Roman roads."

In the time of Theodosius, Cæsaria, a magistrate of high rank, went by post from Antioch to Constantinople. He began his journey at night, was in Cappadocia (one hundred and sixty-five miles from Antioch) the ensuing evening, and arrived at Constantinople the sixth day about noon. The whole distance was seven hundred and twenty-five Roman, or six hundred and sixty-five English, miles. This service seems to have been very lately performed till the time of Trajan, previous to whose reign the Roman messengers were in the habit of seizing for the public service any horses that came in their way. Some regularity was observed from this time forward, as in the Theodosian code mention is made of post-houses, and orders given for their regulation. Throughout all this period posts were only used on special occasions. Letters from private persons were conveyed by private hands, and were confined for the most part to business of sufficient urgency. Yet to judge the correspondence of ancient times from the immense number of Egyptian, Babylonian, and Persian seals still in existence, it must have been considerable. Posts disappeared from Europe with the breaking up of the Roman Empire. The modern postal establishment is said to have originated with King Louis XI., of France, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

A woman caught the high French heels of her shoes in a railroad track in Meriden, Minn., and was held fast while a train cut off her legs.

The prime-evil bone of contention—the jaw-bone.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!! Don't fail to procure the new and improved Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, restores the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

A Pen Picture.

A few months, or even weeks, since, her father contained was the very type of rural health—the delight of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcome wherever duty or pleasure led her. Diligent, punctual, and exemplary, in the class room obedient and loving at home, she won the hearts of all. Her bright, glowing cheeks and lips are now blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble husky and broken by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and gently take her bloodless hand in our own. Do not shudder because of its feeble passionless grasp. The hand once so warm and plump shows its bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon its surface. The pulse that bounded with rapture, imparting beauty, vivacity, health, and strength, to the system, is delicate to the touch. The sun-bathed heart feebly propels the thin scanty blood. Must we lose her while yet so young and so fair? No. There is relief. But something more is required than the observance of hygienic rules, for enfeebled nature calls for aid, and she must have it. Administer this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart braced with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm life giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this pleasant medicine, it is invigorating. It allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through her whole being. The blood is enriched, nervous power increased, and the heart braced with a new impulse. Her face brightens—the blood is returning, her voice is clearer, and her requests are no longer delivered in that peevish, fretful tone so deadening to sympathy. Her step is still faltering, but strength is rapidly returning. Let us take her out in the warm life giving sunshine. In a few weeks she will go without our aid and be able to join her companions in their pleasant pastimes and feel her whole being "warmed and expanded into perfect life." The change is so great that we think she is sweeter and nobler than ever before. And the medicine which has wrought this pleasant medicine, it is invigorating. 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