

BUTLER CITIZEN

JOHN H. & W. C. WEGLEY PROPRIETORS. Entered at the Postoffice at Butler as second-class matter.

The question of having an extra session of Congress is being discussed. The Senate of the United States was organized last week by the Republicans.

Another supplement to this long winter came in here on Monday morning last.

A change has been made in the post office at New Castle, Pa., Mr. Tidball, the present incumbent, being removed and Mr. Agnew appointed.

The Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., Commercial, an excellent and ably conducted Republican paper, has passed into the hands of Mr. L. A. Smith, the former owners transferring all the stock in the paper to him.

The absence of Dr. Bell from his seat in the Legislature is explained by the fact that he has been attending a sick brother at Bradford, which circumstance was not known to us at the time reference was made to said absence.

The English Lutherans of Natrona, below Freeport, have just completed a new church edifice, which speaks well for their good taste and determined zeal in the cause. Rev. Waters of this place will assist at the ceremonial services at the same, which are to take place next Sunday.

STATE SENATOR EMMY has introduced a bill at Harrisburg providing for the regulation of Pipe Line Companies. It is very stringent in its provisions, requiring full monthly reports of oil on hand, the number and value of each certificate issued and prohibits assessments for oil destroyed by fire on the "general average" system.

The sale of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad, made from New Castle to Stoneboro, Mercer county, will take place in New Castle on April 13th, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The sale is made by order of Court, lately held at New Castle by Judge McKinnon, and in accordance with a petition signed by a majority of the stockholders of the road.

"TESTIMONY OF THE AGES," is the title of a new work which is said to be the ablest corroboration of the historical events narrated in the old testament Bible. The author, Bishop Morris, has gone far into the investigation of ancient ruins, coins, etc., for the purpose of confirming the truth of prophecies concerning the same. The work can be had of the Rev. Cronenwett, of this place, who has been requested to act as agent for its introduction in this country.

A BILL has been offered in the State Senate for another commission, composed mostly of members of the Legislature, to revise the revenue laws of this State. Two or three committees of this kind have been gotten up in late years without ever perfecting anything, or even reporting anything in the way of bettering the taxing system of the State. They have simply been an expense. If the tax laws are ever properly revised it will have to be done by competent men appointed for that purpose.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has decided convictions upon the temperance question. He says: 'I have been, in my way, and in accordance with my own convictions, an earnest advocate of temperance, not in so narrow a sense as some, but in very definite and practical sense. These convictions are deep and will be maintained. Whether I shall be able to meet the views of all the people in regard to all the phases of that question remains to be seen. But I shall do what I can to abate the great evils of intemperance.'

The first official act Secretary of State Blaine was called upon to do, was to bring to the notice of the British Government the contents of a communication made to it by the British Consul at Philadelphia, to the effect that the "hog cholera" existed to a great extent in this country, and that our pork shipped abroad was or might be diseased. This is an important interest in our present home and foreign trade, and Secretary Blaine is alive to the necessity of defending our swine from such attacks, until at least they can be proven true.

ABOUT the smallest piece of business we have noticed at Harrisburg this winter, was the expulsion from the floor of the House, last week, of the reporter for the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. The cause for this rough treatment was some criticism in the reporter made in the Commercial Gazette relative to the action of Speaker Hewitt on the Allegheny county relief bill, but be that what it may the Speaker adopted a very just remedy in asking for the expulsion of a reporter. A Speaker has ample way for otherwise vindicating himself.

REV. LLOYD MORGAN, confined in jail at Kittanning, tried to escape on Saturday night week last. He built a small platform in one of the cells, so as to raise himself to the window, and then threw out all his clothing and papers. He next tried to force himself through the window, but the platform gave way and he was compelled to abandon the project. By several papers and letters of introduction found in his coat, which he had thrown out, it is learned that his real name is John Steel. It is alleged that he is a relative of Rev. Jones, formerly of this place, but more properly of the penitentiary.

Gov. HORT, it seems, has removed Mr. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of our common schools, and appointed Mr. Higbee, of Franklin county, in his stead. This change was unexpected and from what we learn will be very generally regretted, as Dr. Wickersham had obtained a high reputation as an educator, and was regarded as a most efficient and able Superintendent.

Both as a man and an officer he was very popular throughout the State with all who were in anywise connected with our common school system. Dr. Higbee, his successor, was President of the Mercersburg (Pa.) College, and is said to also be a fine scholar, but it will be difficult for any one to make a better Superintendent than was Dr. Wickersham.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD rises at 7 in the morning—before any of the family except his venerable mother, whose hour is 6. He reads the papers; at 8 he breakfasts, then he goes to his office and dictates personal letters to his stenographer. Then after a little chat with his family he is ready to receive the waiting crowd of callers. At half past 2 he lunches, then divers members of the Cabinet appear, and at 6 he dines. There are no Sunday night singing classes at the White House.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial says: 'The President is a great lover of children. He enjoys their company and loves to romp with them. His oldest daughter is of that age when her lessons and her educational advancement require much attention. Her father takes a deep personal interest in her welfare.'

TWELVE YEARS This week's CITIZEN will complete, by numbers, twelve years since we purchased the paper, having done so at Vol. 6, No. 18, and this issue being Vol. 18, No. 18. Our subscribers are very generally good paying, many paying in advance, and many not letting a year expire until they have paid. But we regret to say there are some who are two, three, four and even more years back in their subscription accounts. If they paid yearly they would find it not so hard, nor miss the amount so much as they do by letting it run so long. We have to request that those who so far in arrears will give immediate attention to this matter. The numerous Courts now being held will give all not coming to town an opportunity of sending in by some of their neighbors.

RAILROAD NEWS. Anything in the way of railroad news is always interesting to our people. We want more outlets, and the newly found mines of coal in this country we believe will soon give them to us. The latest agreeable news is, that there is some hope of soon having a connection between the narrow gauge road now ending here and the Harmony one. The object is to have a competing road from Pittsburg to the upper oil fields, and it is said the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have determined to secure that by combining the present narrow gauges and filling up the wanted link from Butler to a point at or near Evansburg in this county. This done, and the short link from Parker to Foxburg made, then the entire road is complete to Bradford. We only hope that late news we hear may all be true. The Baltimore and Ohio Company is struggling for further trade connections and its efforts may be of much advantage to the people of our county.

If an air line railroad from New York to Omaha, Neb., is ever made it will pass a few miles north of Butler. Mr. Perry Smith, of Centre township, met some eastern gentlemen at Brady's Bend last week, who were out looking at the formation of the country along the Allegheny river, near where this road would pass over the same, and he is fully impressed with the belief that the time is not far distant when the line project from New York will be commenced.

Mr. Billingsley has introduced the following act in the House relating to the boarding-house keepers, and authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding. SECTION 1. That of and after the passage of this act, proprietors of hotels, inns, boarding-houses and lodging houses in this Commonwealth, in addition to the remedies now provided by law, shall have the right to attach and sell the wages of such persons who shall be indebted to them for boarding not exceeding the amount of four weeks, and any sum so due may be attached and shall not be paid to the defendant until the judgment so had for such amount may be satisfied, and justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of attachment in cases for such purpose.

SECTION 2. It shall be lawful for any person having a claim due him for boarding, to commence proceedings for the recovery of the same against his debtor by making affidavit before a justice of the peace of the debt due and the amount thereof, whereupon the justice of the peace shall issue a summons against the said debtor with clause of attachment to any person or corporation owing him wages for labor, to attach all money, property, rights and credits, whether due for wages or otherwise, and make the same returnable as all such property, wages, rights or credit attached, shall be held to satisfy the payment of such amount as may be recovered in suit, and if such is found to be due the plaintiff, judgment may be entered against the defendant and the same may be recovered by execution thereon as in other cases.

SECTION 3. The act entitled 'An Act to exempt property to the amount of three hundred dollars from sale and execution,' approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall not apply to wages under the provisions of this act.

Coronation of the Czar. ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—As at present arranged the coronation of the Czar will take place at Moscow on expiration of the period of mourning for the Imperial party remaining in Moscow until the end of the year.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

An Interesting Talk with ex-United States Minister Boker. George H. Boker, who was United States Minister to Russia during the second term of President Grant's administration, yesterday talked about the effect of the change of monarchs on the country. Mr. Boker was a warm admirer of the late Emperor, and has always spoken in terms of praise of his courtesy and his kind, simple and unaffected disposition toward all with whom he came in contact. He thinks the accession of the new Czar to the throne will bring about a great change in the foreign policy of the government. 'I don't think,' said Mr. Boker, 'that Alexander's successor has the ability or the amiability of his father. When I was in Russia the son was looked upon as very strongly anti-German, and that endeared him to a large body of the Russians. The Germans are particularly unpopular with the Russian masses, especially in St. Petersburg, where they do most all the business. There are a great many Germans there. Russian shop-keepers say they take the bread out of their children's mouths. Germany in a general way does a great deal of business with Russia, and manufactures goods and sells locomotives and machinery there. This makes the Russian capitalists jealous and the complaint is universal that German competition hurts them. It is with this business class that the anti-German sentiments of the new Emperor are so popular. You must remember, they are the present Emperor's enemies. He married the Princess Schleswig-Holstein, the daughter of the Germans very unpopular in Denmark—the Germans robbed the Danes of pretty nearly all their possessions. The hatred of the Danes against the Germans is undying. The Princess Dagmar, the wife of the Emperor, who is a sister of the Princess of Wales, is of a great beauty of person and of most charming manners, and she said to exercise a great influence over her husband. That influence naturally is not exercised in favor of the Germans.'

Being asked what he expected to be the result of the accession of the new Emperor to the throne Mr. Boker replied: 'Oh, there will be great change over here toward the Germans. I believe this firmly. Of course a man on coming to the throne always becomes more conservative, and the indications do not appear at present. The change will not be in domestic matters, but in Russia's foreign policy. It is very probable that she will become an ally of France. That would strengthen the hands of Germany's enemy immensely, and would change the aggressive position of that country toward France to a defensive position. There is a prospect of this; if the present Emperor should persevere in the policy that has always been announced as his there is no question about it. As to the immediate effect of the Czar's death in his own country, the excitement will not be such as would arise in other countries—France for instance—under similar circumstances. The government has not much at stake in the matter. This attack on the Emperor was not meant as a personal attack; it is an attack upon the system of government, and it will suppose the people will continue until some day this system will be overthrown.'

THE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY. 'I don't know,' he continued, 'why they call these men Nihilists. It is a misapplication of terms. The Nihilists were a set of philosophers who had nothing to do with politics. The men who did the assassinating were members of the Russian Revolutionary Society. I saw how the revolutionaries felt in St. Petersburg. They used to come to me and talk in a manner that led me to suspect them. They thought as a matter of course that I was a communist because I came from America. When I would tell them I had no sympathy with their movement they wouldn't believe it; they thought I was talking diplomatically. Of course they were all wrong in their thinking about their place, but I could see by their coming here that they were up to some devilry.' As to the composition of the Revolutionary Society, Mr. Boker says it is chiefly made up of the nobility. 'They have always headed popular movements; the nobility have been converted in their revolutionary scheme that was inaugurated there. It is no wonder, for they have nothing to lose. The position of a Russian nobleman amounts to nothing so far as voice in the government is concerned. He has no control, no voice in the country's politics. The Emperor is supreme in everything.' It is a sickening thing, this assassination, I suppose they will keep it up on his successor, waiting of course, to see what his policy is before they try it. There never can be any liberality until they change the present form of government. One must look at what Russia is. Here is an old Oriental despotism, with all the knowledge and advancement of the nineteenth century beating at its walls from outside. Sooner or later it has got to go down. Just when that will happen no one can tell. Men of this age are not contented to live under a despotic system. When the change comes it will necessitate the whole reorganization of the government. We used to think Alexander a liberal Well, so he was, compared with his father, Nicholas. It may be that it was that killed him. It does not do for a man holding one-man power to be liberal. It might have been better for Alexander himself if he had been more severe. He can't act one thing and be another. A liberal tendency is opposed to his form of government. If a Russian Emperor desires to be liberal he should shake off the old form of despotism, of which he is the head. I don't see how the present Emperor can do any thing more than his father did. The doing away of the old system of government will involve the destruction of that despotism which the previous monarchs have straggled so to maintain. Self-preservation will make the present Emperor oppose any change. The French kings were never content to do away with despotic power, and the result was the French revolution, just as, some day, there will be a Russian revolution.'

CLEARFIELD TWP. March 17, '81. EDITOR CITIZEN.—The following report of Brady School, No. 2, fourth month, ending February 16: Number enrolled, 62; average attendance, 47; percent of attendance, 77. Fra K Dipper, Sammie Fennell, Mollie Denay, Mollie Sipe, Bell Fennell, did not miss one day during the month. Johnnie Denay, Andrew McMillin, Willie Lamson, Andy McDevitt, Johnnie McDevitt and Sadie McDevitt, missed but one day. Out of five hundred words spelled, John, Willie, Jennie and Emma Dipper and Emma Fennell, missed none. Sadie McDevitt and Melba Dipper, one. Katie and Mollie Fennell, 2. The average attendance is small this month on account of sickness. At present writing the measles have full sway, and have almost broken up our school. We will close up with an exhibition on Wednesday evening, March 30th.

COYSVILLE ITEMS. The singings are done and so is the preaching in the Big Bottom. Now where will the boys go for fun? We think a few went to preaching for fun. Ayl we are sure of it! But now we come to think, they will carry the place through, and they will find the place to have their fun no doubt, if they have to go to Me's for more Florida water. Coysville is moving along in the even tenor of its way; nothing new, except some new goods Me. received the other day. The crowd is holding their places well. We are hoping soft weather will come soon. Then they can engage positions, get farther away from stoves, it will be easier on their apparel. We farmers around here do not have to buy any sacks this winter. The boys have plenty to give away. You can guess where the boys get their money. They get their boys given away as well as the sacks. The girls must take the boys for small potatoes, or else they think the boys have something that better filling up; they have, too; it is the bottles in their pockets, and their pocket books too, we expect.

THE PEASANT PRESIDENT GARFIELD Kissed. When a President is inaugurated he kisses the open pages of a Bible as he takes the oath, and somebody is always on hand to note the passage touched by his lips. Garfield kissed the first six verses of the 21st chapter of Proverbs, which are as follows: 'The words of the Lord are in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; he turneth it whithersoever he will. Every way of a man is right in his eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice. An high look and a proud heart, and a high lifted up eye, is sin. The thoughts of the diligent tend only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death. How Officials W. re Once Paid.

It is not a generally known historical fact that from 1777 to 1784 the territory now known as Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina, and that in 1787 the Tennesseans, becoming dissatisfied with their government, organized a State government under the name of 'Franklin,' which was maintained for several years. The organization was disbanded, and the Territory Tennessee was again annexed to North Carolina. The following is an outline of the history of the Legislature of the State of Franklin. We copy as found in a speech by Daniel Webster on the currency in 1838: 'Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from the first day of January, 1779, the salary of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows, to-wit: 'His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins; 'His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 deer skins; or 500 racoon skins; 'The Treasurer of the State, 450 racoon skins; 'Each County Clerk, 300 beaver skins; 'Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 racoon skins; 'Members of Assembly, per diem' three racoon skins; 'Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin; 'To the Constable, for serving a warrant, one muskrat skin. 'Entered into a law the 18th day of October, 1779, under the great seal of the State.'

Communicated.

WHITE OAK SPRING, March 14, '81. EDITORS CITIZEN.—The change from Hayes to Garfield was made in a quiet and orderly manner by the citizens of Connoquessing township. All agree that we have a good man for President. Our people are showing considerable interest in the temperance movement. Mr. Henry Brunman has secured twenty signers to petitions placed in his hands by the Butler County Temperance Union. Our people are also making a strong effort in behalf of the select school which is to be opened in this place on the 4th of next April, notice of which appears in your valuable paper. There are hundreds of acres lying east and north-east of the first well, that never has been tested, and it is hoped that if there are any more wells put down in that vicinity that the location may be more favorable than the one just being finished.

REPORT for the month ending February 25. Number enrolled, 58; average attendance, 53; percentage averaged, 92. The following names of pupils have missed no days during the month: Willie C. Beighlie, Albert Beighlie, Howard Beighlie, Wilbert Martin, Warren Cooper, Willie Cooper, Sidney Beighlie, Olando Martin, Willie Martin, Robbie Martin, George Garwig, Eddie Graham, Charley Garwig, Robbie Graham, Howard Graham, Sammie Graham, Bonie Heckart, Clarence Heckart, Frank Clark, James Robinson, Abie Boyde, Callie Garwig, Mary Beighlie, Nannie Beighlie, Minnie Carner, Lullie Clark, Zelle Clark, Maggie Shearer, Willie Shearer, Billie Martin, Cora Cooper, Lizzie Gray, Ira Cooper, Alice Hillman, Nora Bolton. Since the close of this month we have been called to mourn the death of Bertie White, one of our number who was loved by all.

SCHOOL REPORT. CLEARFIELD TWP. March 17, '81. EDITOR CITIZEN.—The following report of Brady School, No. 2, fourth month, ending February 16: Number enrolled, 62; average attendance, 47; percent of attendance, 77. Fra K Dipper, Sammie Fennell, Mollie Denay, Mollie Sipe, Bell Fennell, did not miss one day during the month. Johnnie Denay, Andrew McMillin, Willie Lamson, Andy McDevitt, Johnnie McDevitt and Sadie McDevitt, missed but one day. Out of five hundred words spelled, John, Willie, Jennie and Emma Dipper and Emma Fennell, missed none. Sadie McDevitt and Melba Dipper, one. Katie and Mollie Fennell, 2. The average attendance is small this month on account of sickness. At present writing the measles have full sway, and have almost broken up our school. We will close up with an exhibition on Wednesday evening, March 30th.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD published on Tuesday, by authority, the following concerning ex-President Hayes' salary and savings: 'The whole truth concerning the alleged savings of ex-President Hayes from his salary can be told in a few words. The aggregate of that salary for the four years was \$200,000. The expense of the position during that time was \$134,000. Had Congress refunded the \$40,000 he paid for the expenses of his "official" statement, his savings would have been about \$70,000. As it is, he went out of office with \$66,000 to be carried from his account as president to the benefit of his account as a private citizen. When he became president he was burdened with debts to the amount of \$90,000, mostly on account of his being the largest number of his class. Of this amount he has paid \$60,000 out of his savings from the presidential salary, so that the net available result in cash of his presidential term is \$6,000.'

WEARING A CROWN.

1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted. 1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an exile in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria. 1851—May 27.—Sofolago, a workman shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm. 1852—September 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was gravely wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libenz. 1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber. 1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III as he was entering the Opera Comique. 1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen. 1858—April 28.—Napoleon III was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Planeri. 1859—April 2.—Raymond Fuentas was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain. 1860—December 8.—Agostino Milano a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples with his bayonet. 1857—August 7.—Napoleon III again, Barelliotti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him. 1858—January 14.—Napoleon III, for the fifth time, Orsini and his associates threw flaming bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera. 1861—July 14.—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice, but hit, missed him. 1862—December 18.—A student named Dosses fired a pistol at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg) at Athens. 1863—December 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III, were arrested at Paris. 1865—April 11.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. 1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavaouroff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was enabled for the deed. 1867.—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. 1867—June 19.—Maximillian shot. 1868.—June 19.—Prince Michael of Serbia was killed by the brothers Radawrowitz. 1871.—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted. 1872—August.—Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Balta of the Republic of Peru. 1873—January 1.—President Morales of Bolivia was assassinated. 1875—August.—President Garcia Moreno of Ecuador was assassinated. 1877—June.—President Gil of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas. 1878—May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emil Henri Max Hoeselt, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. 1878—June 2.—Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobiling while out riding in the park and save.

1879—April 11.—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Soboljow. He was executed May 9. 1879—December 1.—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow. 1879—December 30.—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen. 1880—February 17.—Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881—March 11.—The Czar killed by a bomb.

THE POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS Thirty Years Record of Blood. 1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted. 1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an exile in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria. 1851—May 27.—Sofolago, a workman shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm. 1852—September 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was gravely wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libenz. 1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber. 1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III as he was entering the Opera Comique. 1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen. 1858—April 28.—Napoleon III was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Planeri. 1859—April 2.—Raymond Fuentas was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain. 1860—December 8.—Agostino Milano a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples with his bayonet. 1857—August 7.—Napoleon III again, Barelliotti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him. 1858—January 14.—Napoleon III, for the fifth time, Orsini and his associates threw flaming bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera. 1861—July 14.—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice, but hit, missed him. 1862—December 18.—A student named Dosses fired a pistol at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg) at Athens. 1863—December 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III, were arrested at Paris. 1865—April 11.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. 1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavaouroff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was enabled for the deed. 1867.—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. 1867—June 19.—Maximillian shot. 1868.—June 19.—Prince Michael of Serbia was killed by the brothers Radawrowitz. 1871.—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted. 1872—August.—Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Balta of the Republic of Peru. 1873—January 1.—President Morales of Bolivia was assassinated. 1875—August.—President Garcia Moreno of Ecuador was assassinated. 1877—June.—President Gil of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas. 1878—May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emil Henri Max Hoeselt, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. 1878—June 2.—Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobiling while out riding in the park and save.

1879—April 11.—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Soboljow. He was executed May 9. 1879—December 1.—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow. 1879—December 30.—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen. 1880—February 17.—Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881—March 11.—The Czar killed by a bomb.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD published on Tuesday, by authority, the following concerning ex-President Hayes' salary and savings: 'The whole truth concerning the alleged savings of ex-President Hayes from his salary can be told in a few words. The aggregate of that salary for the four years was \$200,000. The expense of the position during that time was \$134,000. Had Congress refunded the \$40,000 he paid for the expenses of his "official" statement, his savings would have been about \$70,000. As it is, he went out of office with \$66,000 to be carried from his account as president to the benefit of his account as a private citizen. When he became president he was burdened with debts to the amount of \$90,000, mostly on account of his being the largest number of his class. Of this amount he has paid \$60,000 out of his savings from the presidential salary, so that the net available result in cash of his presidential term is \$6,000.'

When a President is inaugurated he kisses the open pages of a Bible as he takes the oath, and somebody is always on hand to note the passage touched by his lips. Garfield kissed the first six verses of the 21st chapter of Proverbs, which are as follows: 'The words of the Lord are in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; he turneth it whithersoever he will. Every way of a man is right in his eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice. An high look and a proud heart, and a high lifted up eye, is sin. The thoughts of the diligent tend only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death. How Officials W. re Once Paid.

It is not a generally known historical fact that from 1777 to 1784 the territory now known as Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina, and that in 1787 the Tennesseans, becoming dissatisfied with their government, organized a State government under the name of 'Franklin,' which was maintained for several years. The organization was disbanded, and the Territory Tennessee was again annexed to North Carolina. The following is an outline of the history of the Legislature of the State of Franklin. We copy as found in a speech by Daniel Webster on the currency in 1838: 'Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from the first day of January, 1779, the salary of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows, to-wit: 'His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins; 'His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 deer skins; or 500 racoon skins; 'The Treasurer of the State, 450 racoon skins; 'Each County Clerk, 300 beaver skins; 'Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 racoon skins; 'Members of Assembly, per diem' three racoon skins; 'Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin; 'To the Constable, for serving a warrant, one muskrat skin. 'Entered into a law the 18th day of October, 1779, under the great seal of the State.'

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Minister Noves cables that the French Government has agreed that all pork loaded upon ships before the passage of the French decree concerning pork imported into France subject only to inspection, and with a little delay as such examination permits. Worthless Stuff. Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy blooming men, women and children that have been raised from legs of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say 'Glorious and invaluable remedy.' See other columns.—Philadelphia Press.

WEARING A CROWN.

1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted. 1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an exile in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria. 1851—May 27.—Sofolago, a workman shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm. 1852—September 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 1853—February 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was gravely wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libenz. 1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber. 1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III as he was entering the Opera Comique. 1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III, Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen. 1858—April 28.—Napoleon III was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Planeri. 1859—April 2.—Raymond Fuentas was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain. 1860—December 8.—Agostino Milano a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III, of Naples with his bayonet. 1857—August 7.—Napoleon III again, Barelliotti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him. 1858—January 14.—Napoleon III, for the fifth time, Orsini and his associates threw flaming bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera. 1861—July 14.—King William of Prussia was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice, but hit, missed him. 1862—December 18.—A student named Dosses fired a pistol at Queen Amelia of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg) at Athens. 1863—December 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III, were arrested at Paris. 1865—April 11.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth. 1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavaouroff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was foiled by a peasant, who was enabled for the deed. 1867.—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris. 1867—June 19.—Maximillian shot. 1868.—June 19.—Prince Michael of Serbia was killed by the brothers Radawrowitz. 1871.—The life of Amadeus, then newly King of Spain, was attempted. 1872—August.—Colonel Gutierrez assassinated President Balta of the Republic of Peru. 1873—January 1.—President Morales of Bolivia was assassinated. 1875—August.—President Garcia Moreno of Ecuador was assassinated. 1877—June.—President Gil of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas. 1878—May 11.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emil Henri Max Hoeselt, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him. 1878—June 2.—Emperor William shot at by Dr. Nobiling while out riding in the park and save.

1879—April 11.—Attempted assassination of the Czar at St. Petersburg by one Soboljow. He was executed May 9. 1879—December 1.—The assassination of the Czar attempted by a mine under a train near Moscow. 1879—December 30.—The King of Spain was shot at while driving with the Queen. 1880—February 17.—Attempt to kill the royal family of Russia by blowing up the Winter Palace. Eight soldiers were killed and forty-five wounded. 1881—March 11.—The Czar killed by a bomb.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD published on Tuesday, by authority, the following concerning ex-President Hayes' salary and savings: 'The whole truth concerning the alleged savings of ex-President Hayes from his salary can be told in a few words. The aggregate of that salary for the four years was \$200,000. The expense of the position during that time was \$134,000. Had Congress refunded the \$40,000 he paid for the expenses of his "official" statement, his savings would have been about \$70,000. As it is, he went out of office with \$66,000 to be carried from his account as president to the benefit of his account as a private citizen. When he became president he was burdened with debts to the amount of \$90,000, mostly on account of his being the largest number of his class. Of this amount he has paid \$60,000 out of his savings from the presidential salary, so that the net available result in cash of his presidential term is \$6,000.'

When a President is inaugurated he kisses the open pages of a Bible as he takes the oath, and somebody is always on hand to note the passage touched by his lips. Garfield kissed the first six verses of the 21st chapter of Proverbs, which are as follows: 'The words of the Lord are in the hands of the Lord, as the rivers of water; he turneth it whithersoever he will. Every way of a man is right in his eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice. An high look and a proud heart, and a high lifted up eye, is sin. The thoughts of the diligent tend only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death. How Officials W. re Once Paid.

It is not a generally known historical fact that from 1777 to 1784 the territory now known as Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina, and that in 1787 the Tennesseans, becoming dissatisfied with their government, organized a State government under the name of 'Franklin,' which was maintained for several years. The organization was disbanded, and the Territory Tennessee was again annexed to North Carolina. The following is an outline of the history of the Legislature of the State of Franklin. We copy as found in a speech by Daniel Webster on the currency in 1838: 'Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from the first day of January, 1779, the salary of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows, to-wit: 'His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1,000 deer skins; 'His Honor the Chief Justice, 500 deer skins; or 500 racoon skins; 'The Treasurer of the State, 450 racoon skins; 'Each County Clerk, 300 beaver skins; 'Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 racoon skins; 'Members of Assembly, per diem' three racoon skins; 'Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat skin; 'To the Constable, for serving a warrant, one muskrat skin. 'Entered into a law the 18th day of October, 1779, under the great seal of the State.'

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Minister Noves cables that the French Government has agreed that all pork loaded upon ships before the passage of the French decree concerning pork imported into France subject only to inspection, and with a little delay as such examination permits. Worthless Stuff. Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy blooming men, women and children that have been raised from legs of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say 'Glorious and invaluable remedy.' See other columns.—Philadelphia Press.

WEARING A CROWN.

1848—November 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted. 1849—June 21.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden. 1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an exile in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria. 1851—May 27.—Sofolago, a workman shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm. 1852—September 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles, with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III. 185