

INTERESTING CURRENT TOPICS.

Terese Williams, who was recently baptized and admitted to a church in Hartford, proves to be a thoroughly-trained thief from New York. She says, "I whooped in on religion as a matter of biz."

Ireland sends 103 members to the House of Commons, 64 of whom represent 33 counties, 2 Dublin University, and 37 representing 31 towns. These last 31 towns, which return more than one-third of the Irish members, have only 33,353 electors, among a population of 882,146.

London is, on the whole, the healthiest capital in the world, its average annual mortality not exceeding twenty-four per 1,000, but in some districts the mortality varies from forty to sixty per 1,000, the increase being the result of fifth, fourth and crowding. The population increase at the rate of 40,000 a year.

A cure for bashfulness has been found, according to the Boston Journal of Chemistry: "Whatever may be said about the effects of cocoa in the human system; this much is certain, that it causes timid people, who are usually ill at ease in society, and particularly so before strangers, to appear to good advantage."

During the storm last Friday one of Burlington's best young men was struck by lightning, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The bolt struck one of the points of his standing collar, but long before it could get down to the young man's neck the electric fluid gave it up and curled up exhausted, about half way down the collar, used up.

The keeper of a candy and ice cream store in San Francisco discharged a waiter for fondling the keeper's cat in business hours, and paid him at the rate of \$30 a month, instead of \$40, as previously agreed. The waiter carried his case into a justice's court, pleading that he was not particularly fond of cats, but that he consoled the one in question because the employer had just chopped off the heads of two of her progeny. He recovered his rightful wages, but the justice decided that he was lawfully discharged.

A lady in the suite of the Princess of Wales, when that lady and her husband visited Constantinople, speaks of a dinner with the Sultan as being very good, and in the European style, but as a very dull affair. It was the first time that the Sultan had ever sat at dinner with ladies, or that any of his Ministers, except the Grand Vizier, had sat in his presence. There were twenty-four at table, twelve of whom were Turks, who looked frightened and astonished, and dared not speak.

Andrew Jackson Davis declares, in the Banner of Light, that he recently, in a trance, saw five weddings in the Summer land. All these were couples who had been husband and wife on earth. He says: "How long those two men (angel youths now) waited for the coming of their mates! How loyal patient those three angel maidens (once wives and mothers on earth) waited for their darling husbands to come to them through death's triumph arch! These ten persons were truly mated and happily married, four in St. Louis and six in London."

The Anadolus called attention to a curious instance of climate influence on race. In 1816 several hundred Wurtemberg families emigrated to Trans-Caucasia, and took up their abode in the neighborhood of Tiflis. They were remarkable for a broad, square build, fair or red hair, and blue eyes. The next generation changed somewhat, and brown hair and black eyes were seen. In the third generation the type of the original colonists was hardly recognizable. Black eyes and hair were the rule, the round face lengthened, the form gained slenderness and elegance. Inasmuch as they never intermarried with another race, it is contended that climate alone must have effected the change.

One of the writers who tell romantic stories glorifying actresses and singers has taken Bertha von Hillera, the pettiest in hand. He says that when off duty she spends her time in painting in oil. His description of her person is as follows: "She is about five feet three inches in height, is straight as an arrow, has a fine head, broad shoulders, and a good-sized waist. Her feet are perfect and quite small, requiring a two-and-a-half dress shoe, although her walking shoes are considerably larger. Her stockings for her long walks are carefully selected, and without seams, and in putting them on great care is exercised to avoid folds and wrinkles. They are supported by elastic straps attached to suspenders over the shoulders."

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has passed resolutions against "an intemperate, unlimited, irresponsible and secret practice of eating, drinking, and smoking, and riding around in carriages, commonly called the junketing system." This is directed against the Aldermen and Councilmen of Boston, who are accused of spending in this way twenty or thirty thousand dollars. The details of their expenditures are not published, and the City Auditor refuses to show the records to citizens. The resolutions add: "In a manner harmonizing with this system the Mayor of Boston has expended large sums of money, at his discretion, to entertain Presidents, India rubber merchants, and other strangers, and defends and practices the furnishing of wines and other intoxicating drinks at the expense of the city in such entertainments."

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Accidents.

An enormous land steal involving over 300,000 acres of public lands, recently come to light in Texas. Eighteen lodges of hostile Indians, supposed to belong to Joseph's band seeking to escape, having appeared in the neighborhood of Missouri, Montana Territory, the people were at last accounts moving into stock-ades.

A telegraph received at the treasury department from the special agent at Fort Townsend confirms the reports of apprehended hostile demonstrations by the Indians at Sitka on account of the removal of the troops from that point.

A fight occurred on the 17th between Joseph's band and some regulars and volunteers under McConville at Canas Prairie, in which, it is said the regulars ran away and were followed shortly after by the volunteers, leaving the Indians in complete possession of the battle-field.

Personal and Political. Mary Rountz, a German woman 79 years old hung herself in St. Louis on the 19th. She was married, but her husband can assign no cause for the act.

Gen. Robert Toombs recently introduced in the Georgia Legislature a resolution to repeal the prohibition against duelling, but it was voted down—119 to 83.

Gen. Sharpe, surveyor of the port of New York, was badly beaten on the 20th, in Broadway by Wm. H. Grace, the dismissed custom house inspector.

President Hayes' order prohibiting government officers participating in political campaigns, conventions, etc., has been promulgated in the New York custom house.

Alba W. Bennett, in jail in Milwaukee on a charge of murdering his own infant child, has had his examination and been held for trial. His bail was fixed at \$3,000.

President Hayes has formally accepted the invitation of the Mayor and President of the Louisiana Industrial Exposition to visit that city on the 17th of September.

President Hayes will not go to White Sulphur Springs as early as he had expected. After the close of the extra session of congress it is his purpose to make an extended tour through the south.

At the cabinet meeting on the 24th, lasting upward of two hours, little was done outside of considering the state of the country, especially the condition of affairs where the present trouble occurs.

The Montgomery county, Ohio, Republicans elected delegates to the State convention on the 19th. They adopted resolutions endorsing the pacification policy of President Hayes, and in favor of the silver dollar.

Henry M. Hoyt, chairman of the Republican State committee, has issued an order postponing the Republican State convention called to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., August 29th, until September 5th.

Wm. M. Tweed has addressed a letter to the counsel of the corporation allowing judgment to be taken for the amount sought in all suits brought against him, or in preference to his defenses having been disclosed to the attorney general.

A number of public men arrived in Washington, among them being George William Curtis, Ex-Gov. Noys, A. B. Cornell of New York, Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, and Hiram Price, of Iowa. Politicians are on the qui vive to know what all this means.

At the cabinet meeting on the 20th, the secretary of war submitted reports from Gen. Ord to the effect that there are no new developments of the Rio Grande troubles, and giving a lengthy description of the nature of the country on both sides, the difficulties encountered in pursuing marauding parties, etc.

The president will leave Washington on the evening of the 25th for Fort Monroe, and after a sojourn in that place, will accompany the secretary of the navy and one or two other members of the cabinet. They will return to Washington about the latter part of the week.

The investigation now going on in the Indian Bureau having resulted in the conviction of one subordinate of taking little presents, and so on in proceeding again with aid and abetment, but with what result is not made known to the public. A number of irregularities are being inquired into and the results when made known will no doubt vindicate the secretary in ordering the investigation. There are likely to be several changes in the result.

Miscellaneous. Three thousand Turners were in procession in the grand parade of the Turner band at Milwaukee on the 19th.

Sen. Zerkle declares that he and his friends were engaged in a conspiracy against the French government or that any arms were found in their possession.

The run on the St. Louis banks on the 14th is treated quite lightly by the local papers and is not regarded as in any sense serious or likely to result in disaster.

The syndicate subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan are \$700,000, of which \$100,000 is from London. The total subscriptions amount to \$78,182,500.

The treasury is advised that \$10,000,000 of the four per cent. bonds have been subscribed for in London, making the total amount taken nearly \$80,000,000.

The Indian war in Idaho seems to have very nearly closed, as chief Joseph is still on the retreat and it is said his band is gradually breaking up, with Gen. Howard in pursuit.

A special from Pesth, says: A number of deputies of the Hungarian parliament, without distinction of party, are preparing for a great national meeting in favor of the 7th of March.

The first rail on the Colorado Central extension at Cheyenne was laid on the 21st. This road will be completed in October and will connect the Colorado Central railroad at Longmont, Colorado, with the Union Pacific.

A package containing \$17,000 in individual securities, including bonds of Bloomington and Empire, Ill., Leavenworth city, St. John's church, Canandaigua & Erie and Pittsburg railroads, was stolen from the First National bank of Canandaigua N. Y., on the 19th.

The board of brokers of Philadelphia decided that no quotations shall be made public on the 23rd. The board adjourned but subsequently some excited operators assembled in the street and some stocks exchanged hands at a decline of five per cent. from Saturday.

Woods, Weeks & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore sugar refinery, have made an assignment to the effect that \$750,000, of which \$430,000 is secured by mortgages on private property. The assets are estimated by the creditors at \$364,000; by Woods, Weeks & Co. at \$600,000.

The Austrian papers demand with ever increasing vehemence that Austria should take active steps. Meantime there has been an entire change of thought in Hungarian public opinion, which loudly calls for an intervention in favor of Turkey, and demands steps to be taken to protect the interest of Austria-Hungary.

The Mark Lane Express, in its usual weekly review of the British grain trade, says the weather has been broken and showery,

And the night decidedly cold. Agricultural reports are consequently less favorable.

Wheat appears to be a fair crop, but nothing more, and even with the speedy return of summer weather the harvest will be ten days or a fortnight distant.

One hundred and fifty Chinamen arrived at Walla Walla on the 21st from the upper Columbia river, where they have been engaged in mining. They state that the Indians entered their camp and robbed them of all their money, provisions, blankets, and some clothing. After taking all they possessed, the Indians told them to leave, which the Chinamen lost no time in doing.

At a recent special meeting of the Royal Canadian Insurance company, at Montreal, the capital stock of \$600,000 paid up capital was reduced to \$300,000. It was also resolved that the special assessment of \$300,000 due in August, be carried as a reserve. The action of the directors in providing for the losses at St. John, was endorsed. All outstanding claims will be settled at once.

The Turkish troops have crossed the Montenegrin frontiers with the object of preventing Prince Nicholas from besieging Nicos. Much satisfaction is expressed in political circles at the action of the Austro-Hungarian government which very shortly will follow the example of England.

Jabez W. Abbott, employing mason, of Passaic, N. J., has received orders from R. W. & Sons, builders, of Manchester, Eng. land, to send between 300 and 500 skilled carpenters and joiners to Liverpool. Every man must have a complete kit of tools. Stead work is to be guaranteed to good men. Wages are at the rate of 8 1/2 pence an hour. Fifty-one hours a week is the working time. At 100 men a week he sent hence last year only six have returned to the country.

Unusual activity being noticeable at the counters of several of the Chicago Savings Banks, also a considerable run upon the State Savings Bank, on the 19th inst., by agreement of the several banks, notices were posted to the effect that the thirty day's rule would be strictly enforced. This course, it is thought, will remove all possibility of a panic and all excitement to subside in a few days at least.

The Indians attacked a government surveying party and Lieut. Lemley's company near the mouth of the Redwater in the Black Hills, on the 12th, capturing the wagons, surveyors' guns, ammunition and instruments and killing two teamsters and the blacksmith and five mules. The fight lasted two hours and at the close the party was still surrounded and needed the assistance of Cavalry had been ordered to their relief and a company was also being organized at Deadwood for the same purpose.

On the last day of the session of the National Cotton Exchange at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs a resolution was adopted setting forth the vital importance of the early completion of the Texas Pacific railroad from Shreveport, La., to San Diego, Cal., declaring the maintenance of the aid asked by Col. Thos. A. Scott, when proposed to Congress and requesting Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts to secure the passage at the next session of Congress of the bill introduced granting aid to the said Pacific road.

RUSSIA'S WAR WITH TURKEY. It is officially announced from Constantinople that Abdul Kerim has been dismissed and Mehmet Ali appointed to succeed him. The dismissal of Redif Pasha is reported probable, but not yet confirmed officially. Mehmet Ali is a Prussian, whose real name is Schultze. He has shown himself capable as a division commander in Montenegro. Sultan Pasha has been appointed governor of the army in Roumelia. Aslan Pasha, now minister of justice, has been appointed governor of Adrianople. Mukhtar Pasha telegrams from Kars under date of the 7th that the re-organizing and organization of the Kars garrison is now complete.

Osman Pasha telegraphs the Porte from Plevna, July 19: At noon today we had a desperate engagement, lasting until evening. We made considerable loss on the enemy and forced him to abandon the greater portion of his position. A second dispatch from Osman Pasha, dated the 20th, says: Today three strong Russian corps attacked our lines, but were routed with innumerable killed, and also the loss of three ammunition wagons, one train of artillery and an immense quantity of arms and equipments. A dispatch from Widia says: On the 7th inst., Gen. Gurko, after an engagement in which he lost 200 killed and wounded, occupied Kazanlik and the village of Schipka. Edigian has ordered several regiments of troops to foreign service and Italy is about to do the same. Families are preparing to leave Bulgaria in fear of the vanquished hordes of irregulars retreating before the Russian army.

Reports current assert that Raouf Pasha has surrounded the Russian force at Eski Saghira, but he has been defeated with a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Russian reconnaissance upon Plevna discovered between 20,000 to 40,000 Turks who intended to threaten the Russian communication. Grand Duke Nicholas hastily concentrated a superior force and routed them. It is confirmed that the Russians have defeated near Kalafat, consequently mens minds are becoming calmer at Philippopolis. It is telegraphed from Cravara near Bialitz that the Turks are massacring the Greeks without mercy. A dispatch to the Greek ambassador at Constantinople asks for prompt assistance, as otherwise not a man will be left.

A dispatch of the 23rd, from Biola, says that on the 19th inst. the Russians sustained a severe check and an actual defeat, at Plevna. Gen. Schidbin, with a portion of the Ninth corps, consisting of an infantry brigade, with cavalry and artillery, was sent against the place, and seems to have approached it in a stormy manner. The Turks took the offensive and repulsed the Russians with heavy loss. The bombardment of Rastchuk from Gurgievo was recommenced. When the bombardment from the Bulgarian side will begin, it is difficult to say. A large train is on its way, but it crosses at Simlitz. Sultan Pasha is at Karabuna, near which the Russian force is also assembled. A great battle is expected. A telegram from Simlitz states the Russians were defeated in an assault on Silistria on the 23d.

Latest Markets. MILWAUKEE. FLOUR—Quiet and dull. GRAIN—Wheat No. 2, \$1.10 1/2; seller August; \$1.10 1/2; seller September. CORN—No. 2, 47 1/2 c. No. 3, 46 c. CHICAGO. FLOUR—Common to fancy, \$3.75; do. Minnesota \$7.75; do. Minnesota patent \$9.00; \$11.00; fair to choice, \$9.50; do. No. 1, \$11.00. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.40 cash; \$1.37 1/2 seller July; \$1.45 1/2 seller August; \$1.50 1/2 seller September.

Correspondence.

Ohio & Mississippi Railroad men have announced their intention to strike on Monday the 21st inst., and it is more than probable that the strike will become general through the West.

The excitement which had begun in Pittsburg for the past two or three days culminated in fearful scenes of bloodshed, fire and pillage, on the night of the 21st, and up to a late hour of the 22d, during which interval the entire city was at the mercy of a mob estimated to number 50,000 men. The outbreak grew out of the evening of the 21st, when the mob attacked them and forced them into the round house for shelter, after killing Sheriff Fife and badly wounding Gen. Brenton, commanding the militia. That night and next day, over 2,000 cars laden with merchandise and railroad buildings covering twenty blocks were destroyed. The soldiers being driven from the round house which was burned over their heads, sought safety by flight. Late on the afternoon of the 21st, the citizens formed vigilance committees and guarded the town all night and restored comparative order. In the evening strong guards of military and police patrolled the city and preserved order.

Getting into Line.

The Democracy of Ohio had a very large State Convention at Columbus on the 25th. After six ballots R. M. Bishop, of Hamilton county, was nominated for Governor. Gen. Jabez W. Fitch of Cuyahoga county, was nominated for lieutenant governor, error; Judge J. W. O'Key of Franklin, was nominated for supreme judge; R. L. Janning of Cuyahoga, for clerk of the supreme court; Judge J. Hilliard of Warren, for attorney general; A. J. Howells of Stark, for State treasurer; A. J. Burns of Belmont, Hon. Martin Scheller of Rose, for school commissioners. The committee on resolutions then submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and constitution, with the amendments. It declares, as essential to the preservation of free government, faithful adherence to the following principles: strict constitution, home rule, supremacy of civil over military power, separation of church and state, equality before the law, the right of every individual to free speech, free press, free assembly, absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of majority, opposition to all subsidies, preservation of public lands to the use of actual settlers, maintenance of perfecting of common school system. Pertinent to the issues now before the people, first, resolved, That we look upon the inauguration of R. B. Hayes to the high office of the President of the United States in spite of a majority of electoral and popular votes given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country. A repetition of the fraud will not be tolerated. The destruction of the industry of the country and the suppression of the inevitable fruits of the vicious tariff imposed by the Republican party. Third, that as a means for relieving the distressed portions of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act. Fourth, that we denounce as an outrage upon the rights and property of the people the Republican measure denominated the "currency and the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power. Fifth, that we favor the retention of greenback currency as the best paper money we have ever had and declare against any further contraction. Sixth, we congratulate the committee on the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self government in the states South, so long advocated by the Democratic party and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union. Seventh, that the registry law framed by the last legislature be burdensome and expensive and discontinue the same. Eighth, we favor the immediate repeal of the tariff on raw cotton and the immediate repeal of the tariff on raw wool. Ninth, we favor the issue by the general government of all circulating medium whether paper or metallic, to be always legal tender and convertible. Tenth, that we condemn the act of the federal administration in using regular troops of the United States to suppress elections and other political affairs of States as unconstitutional, unlawful and an unjustifiable destruction of the rights of the people and States. Eleventh, we recommend the ticket this day framed by the convention to the favorable consideration and support of all the citizens of the State.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The railroad strike which first manifested itself at Martinsburgh West Va., has now spread to other states and other railroads. No violence has yet taken place but the strikers are numerous and evidently determined to persist in their movement. At Martinsburgh, the blockade has been broken with the aid of the federal troops but in the other portions of the country the strikers are still in the place of its inception. The strike and consequent cessation of business now extends from Martinsburgh to Parkersburg, Benwood, Columbus, Newark and Chicago, and strengthens as it extends westward. A call has been made upon the Governor of Ohio for troops. At Newark and Columbus freight trains only are allowed to pass and are accompanied by a military escort. At Newark, on the 19th, the freight men on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad stopped work, and at night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at which was expressed a determination to continue the strike. The fight was intense and the city was in a state of alarm and also upon the doubling of wages June 1st and also upon the doubling of wages June 1st and also upon the doubling of wages June 1st.

The Railroad employees' strike which was inaugurated a few days ago at Martinsburgh on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has grown until it now (June 20th) extends to the three leading trunk lines to the east and from present indications, seems likely to include many more of the principal roads of the country. The situation has become serious and alarming and troops have been ordered to arrive at Newark and Columbus to suppress the strike. Commencing at Martinsburgh the strike extended westward to Wheeling, Newark, Columbus and Chicago, at each of which places an almost entire blockade of the railroads has been established. In Philadelphia, this was in a measure raised by the success upon the scene of U. S. troops sent there by order of the President, but only to be re-established at Newark and Columbus. In this emergency Gen. Young has been appealed to and has ordered to Newark four military companies to suppress the rioters. At Newark, however, nothing had been accomplished in this direction and the strikers were still masters of the situation. The next point on this road to be affected was Cumberland, Md., where all freight trains were stopped and the crews taken from them by the strikers. Thereupon Gov. Carroll ordered the famous Fifth Regiment, of Baltimore, to proceed forthwith to the scene of the disturbance. As the troops were marching through the streets of Baltimore, they were met by a vast mob gathered and commenced pelting the soldiers with stones, when the latter were fired upon and eleven were killed and several more wounded. On the Pennsylvania Road the strike was inaugurated at Pittsburg, and as in the case of the B. & O. Road, comprised only freight train men. Very soon a complete blockade was established which remained unbroken to this date. The military were promptly called out and forwarded to the city, but as they were outnumbered, three to one nothing could be accomplished. As yet no collision has taken place between the rioters and the military, though the city is absolutely in the hands of the former. On the Erie Road the strike began at Hornellsville and spread promptly to Buffalo and other points. On this road the strikers are much more quiet than on the other two roads, but here too, the calling out of the military has failed to be productive of any real good, as the strikers have so far maintained the blockade and announced their determination to continue it at all hazards.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

Attention is called to the fact that the railroad employees' strike continues to spread, and the situation daily becomes more perilous. The blockade of freight trains previously established here and elsewhere, is in Baltimore, Pittsburg and other places passenger travel is almost entirely interrupted. In Baltimore the situation is comparatively quiet, though great excitement is still manifested. Since the collision of the night of the 20th, between the mob and the military in which nine persons were killed outright and twenty more seriously wounded, no very serious skirmish has occurred, though two distinct efforts were made on the night of the 21st to get possession of Camden street depot, both of which failed, the police and military succeeding in dispersing the mob in both cases without serious results.

In compliance with the call of Governor Carroll upon the President for troops, those at Fort McHenry have been placed at the disposal of the local military, and that of the local military, the re-organization has been in a measure reestablished. The President has also issued his proclamation warning all persons engaged in violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse on or before noon of the 22nd, and in view of the serious nature of the situation, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock has been ordered to Baltimore to assume command of the troops there. Martial law is threatened and the saloons have been closed. At Cumberland and Westward to Granton the strikers are in supreme control, the mob at former place, having broken open large number of freight cars, and carried off provisions and other things. At Newark strike continues and troops, last it, are our urgent duty to be sparing with it. On the 21st, the night of the 21st, at Ladoumpe, there was a terrible flux of wounded, and we had our hands full.

A chasseur of the guard is brought into the operating room, with his hand badly shattered. It is found necessary to take off the bone to which the little finger is attached. A man comes in on foot, still holding fast his gun, which he carries slung over his back. "Well my good friend, we shall have to have a bit of an operation." "I know it, Major, that's what I'm here for." "Would you like to be made insensible?" "Oh yes, yes! I've suffered so much all night, that I don't think I could stand it." "Are you very particular about it?" "Why, it is very serious now—that stuff that puts you to sleep!" "What has scarcely any left." The chasseur reflected a moment in silence, then suddenly: "Well, keep it for those who have lost legs or arms; but be quick." He put his poor, blue cravat, still bloody, in his mouth, way down and held his hand.

The operation was over. "Did it hurt much?" "Yes; but what can you do? We poor fellows must help one another." "Yes; that is it. Let us help one another. Look out for number one, 'cries selfishness. 'Love one another,' says God.—Anon.

Special Cable Dispatch to the Graphic. The Car had been in St. Petersburg imploring, pulling his moustache and taking pills long enough. Suddenly he got up in the middle of the night and cried: "What, ho! Guards! Saddle me a horse! Saddle two! I would away—away to the Danube! to Pötkuck, to the Bosphorus, to Constantinople! I will bury you those lazy generals of mine. Saddle me a horse!" "But your Majesty," observed Ruff-skuffshuk, the master of the Imperial Boats, "the railway will!" "True! true!" said the Car. "saddle me a locomotive! I will travel by train! I will travel by two trains. Two should carry me twice as fast, should they not?" he remarked to Count Countenoff.

"Yes-yes," hesitatingly remarked the Count; "only, your Imperial Highness, figured won't lie, nor will the maximum of railway speed be doubled ever for a Car." The Car swore an oath which lifted off the roof of the Imperial palace. He traveled by express. He reached the banks of the Danube. He rushed to the camp. He blew up his generals right and left.

"I mean hi," he cried. "Forward—march! throw some planks over that river!" They were thrown. "Boy, point that 10-pounder at Constantinople!" It was pointed. "Now shoot it off!" It was shot. Bang! Now hurry up and pile over the Danube," said the Car. Then the Russians piled. So the Danube was crossed. It takes a Car to take Turkey.

Danger Ahead. "Have dirt cotton!" called old St. to a man at the Georgia depot. "If you have dirt cotton back in de' nigger hut, you'll see me 'int in de' nigger hut, a clystone struck a nigger home!" replied the cotton-roller.

"Have! have! have! dirt cotton! Tur yo! Tur yo! Tur yo!" said St. "The nigger started for the old man, but St. raised his hand and said: "Stash! stash! stash! starch! starch, or I'll divide yer up wid de saw mill the kurrer-er! I'll tink dat he bin cawed upon ter set on de drappin's ob a nigger's caw-er!" There the fight ended.

AG enus Deed.

A French surgeon in the late war between France and Germany tells of a soldier who did not believe in lookings out for number one.

On the 8th of October, the chloroform began to get scarce. A few local druggists had tried to make it, but the product was not fit for use, and the real article was scarce. At the temporary hospital of the redoubt where I was on duty, we had very little left. As we did not know how long the siege might yet last, it was our urgent duty to be sparing with it. On the 21st, the night of the 21st, at Ladoumpe, there was a terrible flux of wounded, and we had our hands full.

A chasseur of the guard is brought into the operating room, with his hand badly shattered. It is found necessary to take off the bone to which the little finger is attached. A man comes in on foot, still holding fast his gun, which he carries slung over his back. "Well my good friend, we shall have to have a bit of an operation." "I know it, Major, that's what I'm here for." "Would you like to be made insensible?" "Oh yes, yes! I've suffered so much all night, that I don't think I could stand it." "Are you very particular about it?" "Why, it is very serious now—that stuff that puts you to sleep!" "What has scarcely any left." The chasseur reflected a moment in silence, then suddenly: "Well, keep it for those who have lost legs or arms; but be quick." He put his poor, blue cravat, still bloody, in his mouth, way down and held his hand.

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"Have! have! have! dirt cotton! Tur yo! Tur yo! Tur yo!" said St. "The nigger started for the old man, but St. raised his hand and said: "Stash! stash! stash! starch! starch, or I'll divide yer up wid de saw mill the kurrer-er! I'll tink dat he bin cawed upon ter set on de drappin's ob a nigger's caw-er!" There the fight ended.

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

Attention is called to the fact that the railroad employees' strike continues to spread, and the situation daily becomes more perilous. The blockade of freight trains previously established here and elsewhere, is in Baltimore, Pittsburg and other places passenger travel is almost entirely interrupted. In Baltimore the situation is comparatively quiet, though great excitement is still manifested. Since the collision of the night of the 20th, between the mob and the military in which nine persons were killed outright and twenty more seriously wounded, no very serious skirmish has occurred, though two distinct efforts were made on the night of the 21st to get possession of Camden street depot, both of which failed, the police and military succeeding in dispersing the mob in both cases without serious results.

In compliance with the call of Governor Carroll upon the President for troops, those at Fort McHenry have been placed at the disposal of the local military, and that of the local military, the re-organization has been in a measure reestablished. The President has also issued his proclamation warning all persons engaged in violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse on or before noon of the 22nd, and in view of the serious nature of the situation, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock has been ordered to Baltimore to assume command of the troops there. Martial law is threatened and the saloons have been closed. At Cumberland and Westward to Granton the strikers are in supreme control, the mob at former place, having broken open large number of freight cars, and carried off provisions and other things. At Newark strike continues and troops, last it, are our urgent duty to be sparing with it. On the 21st, the night of the 21st, at Ladoumpe, there was a terrible flux of wounded, and we had our hands full.

A chasseur of the guard is brought into the operating room, with his hand badly shattered. It is found necessary to take off the bone to which the little finger is attached. A man comes in on foot, still holding fast his gun, which he carries slung over his back. "Well my good friend, we shall have to have a bit of an operation." "I know it, Major, that's what I'm here for." "Would you like to be made insensible?" "Oh yes, yes! I've suffered so much all night, that I don't think I could stand it." "Are you very particular about it?" "Why, it is very serious now—that stuff that puts you to sleep!" "What has scarcely any left." The chasseur reflected a moment in silence, then suddenly: "Well, keep it for those who have lost legs or arms; but be quick." He put his poor, blue cravat, still bloody, in his mouth, way down and held his hand.

The operation was over. "Did it hurt much?" "Yes; but what can you do? We poor fellows must help one another." "Yes; that is it. Let us help one another. Look out for number one, 'cries selfishness. 'Love one another,' says God.—Anon.

Special Cable Dispatch to the Graphic. The Car had been in St. Petersburg imploring, pulling his moustache and taking pills long enough. Suddenly he got up in the middle of the night and cried: "What, ho! Guards! Saddle me a horse! Saddle two! I would away—away to the Danube! to Pötkuck, to the Bosphorus, to Constantinople! I will bury you those lazy generals of mine. Saddle me a horse!" "But your Majesty," observed Ruff-skuffshuk, the master of the Imperial Boats, "the railway will!" "True! true!" said the Car. "saddle me a locomotive! I will travel by train! I will travel by two trains. Two should carry me twice as fast, should they not?" he remarked to Count Countenoff.

"Yes-yes," hesitatingly remarked the Count; "only, your Imperial Highness, figured won't lie, nor will the maximum of railway speed be doubled ever for a Car." The Car swore an oath which lifted off the roof of the Imperial palace. He traveled by express. He reached the banks of the Danube. He rushed to the camp. He blew up his generals right and left.

"I mean hi," he cried. "Forward—march! throw some planks over that river!" They were thrown. "Boy, point that 10-pounder at Constantinople!" It was pointed. "Now shoot it off!" It was shot. Bang! Now hurry up and pile over the Danube," said the Car. Then the Russians piled. So the Danube was crossed. It takes a Car to take Turkey.

Danger Ahead. "Have dirt cotton!" called old St. to a man at the Georgia depot. "If you have dirt cotton back in de' nigger hut, you'll see me 'int in de' nigger hut

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

County Auditor's Office, Crow Wing County, Minn., Brainerd, July 16, 1877.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of County Commissioners met.

Present: E. W. Weed, J. M. Martin, and W. H. Leland, Commissioners, and F. X. Goulet, County Auditor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The board having made the estimate of the amount necessary to pay the expenses of the county for the ensuing year, as required by law, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following rates of taxes be, and the same are hereby levied on every dollar of taxable property in the County of Crow Wing for the year 1877, as hereinafter specified, to wit:

For general county purposes, - ten (10) mills. For poor purposes, - five (5) "

For interest on bonds, - one (1) "

For road and bridge purposes, - one (1) "

For general school purposes, - one (1) "

Table with columns for names, amounts, and dates. Includes entries for Wm Skelton, A G Peake, Joseph Retzlaff, etc.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and dates. Includes entries for J N Howard, J N Pehling, James A Dalrymple, etc.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and dates. Includes entries for H P Robinson, J N Pehling, J N Pehling, etc.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and dates. Includes entries for L M Hurst, A A McLaughlin, A H Spencer, etc.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and dates. Includes entries for James Matteson, J C Crossett, C D Lougee, etc.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

County Auditor's Office, Crow Wing County, Minn., Brainerd, July 16, 1877.

Pursuant to law, the County Board of Equalization met for the equalization of assessments.

Present: E. W. Weed, J. M. Martin, and W. H. Leland, Commissioners, and F. X. Goulet, County Auditor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The board having taken an oath to fairly and impartially equalize the value of property in the County of Crow Wing, and having proceeded to review the assessment of said property in the several townships, on motion, the board took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

On motion, the board adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, July 18, 1877.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, the tax law prescribing the manner of assessing property in this State has not in the opinion of this board, been properly observed by property owners in the several townships, and great violations are noticeable in the returns of 1877, and

Whereas, it is the opinion of this board that it is expedient for the State to be permitted, leaving the weight of taxation upon the tax payers of the county that this Board of Equalization will be in session at the County Auditor's office on Thursday, July 20th, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the further consideration of such list.

The board thereupon adjourned until Thursday, July 20th, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present: E. W. Weed and J. M. Martin, Commissioners, and F. X. Goulet, County Auditor.

CENTRAL R.R. OF IOWA. THE CUSTER ROUTE. BLACK HILLS. THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS FROM ST. PAUL TO BISMARCK DAILY.

Connects at Ottumwa. BURLINGTON, MAISON, KEOKUK, SEDALIA, QUINCY, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, MOBELE, WATCHISON.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth. NEW AND FINELY UPOLSTERED Recjning Chair Cars.

P. A. GATCHELL, LAWYER. Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn. Collections promptly attended to.

FOR SALE - 160 Acres of Prairie Land. 2 miles south from Wadena Station.

FOR STOCK FARM - 600 Acres in Wadena County, Minnesota.

FOR SALE - 1,242 Acres of Land near the Half-Way House on State Road from Wadena to Park Rapids.

Domestic Sewing Machine. Domestic Paper Fashions. Domestic Underbraider.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING 'DOMESTIC' Sewing Machine. THE 'DOMESTIC' Sewing Machine Co., NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE GALENIC INSTITUT. Established 1861 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and genito-urinary systems.

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A list of lands and town lots in the county of Brainerd, and State of Minnesota, upon which a tax is delinquent for the year 1876, and unpaid on this first day of June, 1877.

Table with columns: Name of Owners, Section or Lot, Amount of Taxes Delinquent, and various lot descriptions. The table lists numerous property owners and their corresponding land parcels across various townships and ranges.