The Rolla Express.

WALLBRIDGE J. POWELL, Editor and Publisher. "RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM." TERMS: $1.50 per Annum.

VOLUME XIV. ROLLA, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873. NUMBER 6.

Business Directory.

PHELPS COUNTY OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Representative—T. C. Harrison.
Circuit Judge—Elijah Perry,
Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. C. Kelly.
Sheriff—James L. Smith.
Collector—Chas. V. Sanford
Assessor—Samuel Ledgerwood.
Circuit Clerk—H. M. Clark.
County Justices—J. G. Hutcheson, John A Sally, J R. Bowman.
County Clerk—J. S. French.
Probate Judge—J. G. Hutcheson.
Probate Clerk—W. W. Southgate.
Superintendent Public Schools—W. S. Perkins.
County Treasurer—. ouis Auerbach.
County Surveyor—T. D. Smith,
Coroner—G. G. Woody.
Public Administrator—Wm. Dawson.

ATTORNEYS & R. E. AGENTS

W. G. POMEROY. ARTHUR CORSE,
POMEROY AND CORSE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rolla, Mo., will practice in the Supreme and U. S. Disirict Courts at Jefferson City, and in the Circuit Courts of Phelps, Maries, Texas, Pulaski, Dent and Crawford counties. Office in O'Brien's building, up stairs, rooms No, 1 and 2. 13 36.

ED. A. SEAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Will practice in all the counties of the 18th Judicial Circuit. Also, in Crawford and Maries counties, and will give the strictest attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in O'Brien's block. 13.49.

WILLIAM JONES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office a Court House, Rolla, Missouri. Also United States Commissioner, Western District Missouri. 13.49.

SAM. G. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROLLA MO., Practices in the counties of the 18th Judicial Circuit. Office over the National Bank. 13.49.

WM. W. SOUTHGATE, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor, Rolla, Mo. Office in Court House, Probate Court room.

H. E. BAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-Law Rolla, Mo. Office with E. A. Seay. 13.49

HOTELS.

GRANT HOTEL, ROLLA, MISSOURI. The undersigned takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has leased the above HOTEL for a term of years and has put it in complete order as a first-class house, and that the Table will be furnished with the best that the market affords.
☞ There will be no pains spared to make the guests friends of the Hotel. H. M. Shaw.

CLARENDON HOTEL, CORNER SEVENTH AND Pop'lar Streets, directly opposite P. R. R. Depot St. Louis, Mo.
This House is convenient to all business portions of the city, and especially to parties from the line of the Pacific or South Pacific Railroads, or to parties coming west.
The tables will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Good beds, clean bedding rooms airy and pleasant.
☞ TERMS $2 00 PER DAY ☜
THOS. RANDLE & Co., Proprietors

PENNSYLVANIA RESTAURANT, Eight-st, 9 doors from depot, Rolla, Mo. Meals at all hours, table always supplied with the best the market affords. Oysters prepared in any style. Charges moderate.
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WM. TURNER, Proprietor. Travellers will find at this Hotel good accommodations and the best Fare the Market affords, at reasonable prices. The house is open for all night trains Good stabling for horses

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Cuba, Mo.
R. M. STROTHER, PROPRIETOR. Having Leased the old Crawford House and thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished the same, I now offer to the Traveling Public the Best Accommodations the Country Affords.

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On the European Plan
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All Meals 25cts.
Extra Bill of Fare to Order.
Rooms, $1. per day.
Rooms for two $1.50.
vol. 14·1

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Dr. STORTS, Office—Sixth St, Near Pine; Rolla, Mo.

Dr. L. PRIGMORE, Physician, Oculist & Accoucheur. Office Corner of Fourth & Rolla Sts; Rolla, Mo.

DR. T. H. NEWLAND,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Late of St. Louis, Informs the public that he will permanently locate in Rolla, for the practice of Medicine and Surgery and all connected with the science of medicine.
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DR. C. E. CAUFFMAN
DENTIST—
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LIVERY.—THE GRANT HOTEL, LIVERY Feed, and Sale Stables, Rolla, Mo. L. H Thompson, Proprietor. 9-2-1y

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Deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, in current Funds, Mutilated Currency, Gold and Silver Coin, Bonds of the United States, State and County, City and County Warrants.
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Watches carefull repaired and warranted One Year. Satisfaction guaranted or the money will be refunded.
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☞ WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.
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LUMBER. SHINGLES, Lath, sash, Doors and Blinds,
LIME & CEMENT,
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I will do all kinds of work in the painting line, on short notice and reasonable rates. Sign Writing, Paper Hanging and Graining, a speciality. Call and see HANK before letting your work elsewhere.
Shop over Strobachs Celebrated Wagon Factory Rolla, Mo. all work warranted.
Respectfully yours.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
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Let no young man intending to go to school fail to send for circulars, as We offer unrivalled inducements this season.
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The Gate City Telegraph Institute, the only school in the West taught by operators in actual service, is conduted at Keokuk by Dolbear & Unwin,
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OVER $20,000.
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Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains and Whips. The best manufactured in the State, and sold cheaper (wholesale and retail) than at any other establishment.
Having the largest manufactory of Saddlery and Harness goods in Missouri we would respectfully solicit an examination of our stock and prices, feeling satisfied that we can sell, a better article at a lower price than can be bought anywhere else in the State. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind collic regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arrises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of Curtis & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers, 14.4 1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK from no other cause than having worms in the stamach.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
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THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, and FAMILY LINIMENT
is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever, For Internal and External use.
Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.
The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.
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THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Faculty.—G. W. Bayless, M. D., professor of principles and practice of surgery.
J M. Bodine, M. C., professor of anatomy and dean of the faculty.
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E. R. Palmer, M. D., professor of physiology and histology.
T. S. Bell, M. D, professor of science and practice of medicine and Public Hygiene.
John E. Crowe, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
J. W Holland, M. D., professor of medical chemistry and toxicology.
D. W. Yandell, M. D., professor of clinical surgery.
R. O. Cowling, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.
Professors' Tickets, in full, $50 00; Demonstrators' Ticket, $10 00; Matriculation Fee, $5 00; Graduation Fee, $30 00; Hospital Ticket (required by the city), $5 00.
The regular session will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March. A preliminary course of lectures, free to all students, will commence on the Second Monday in September, and continue till the opening of the regular term.
J. M. BODINE, M. D.
Dean of Faculty.
For the Annual Circular, containing full particulars, address
E. R. PALMER, M. D.,
14. 1 y. Secretary of Faculty.

The Control of Storms.

THE latter part of June we were bitterly complaining, in this section, of the want of rain; and in the Southwest equally forcible grumblings were in vogue on account of an excess of rain. "No rain for thirty days!" they muttered on the North River. "No rain for six weeks!" they echoed on the Connecticut. And, at the same moment, the people of Arkansas and Western Tennessee were declaring it had rained every day for forty-eight days. Science really ought to discover some means of establishing an equilibrium in this matter of rainfall. Large conflagrations or heavy and continued discharges of cannon will produce rain, it is said. The first device would be rather costly; it would scarcely do to repeat the Chicago or Boston drama for the sake of watering our cabbages; but the discharges of cannon might be employed. Science, however, has no device that we are aware of for closing up the floodgates of the skies. Clouds may be induced to visit us, but there yet remains to be discovered an invention whereby their stay may be terminated at will. They are churlish guests, certainly—holding aloof vexatiously at one time, and wearing out their welcome at another. He would deserve our best honors who devised a plan to adjust their goings and comings.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Miscellaneous Selections.

PARSON CALDWELL, OF SPRINGFIELD, N. J.

BY BRET HARTE.

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall—
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
Nothing more, did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word
Down at Springfield? What, No? Come—that's bad; why, he had
All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!
He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day,
Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!
Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him, as you stand
By the old church to-day; think of him and that band
Of militant plowboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view—
And what could you—what should you, what would *you* do?
Why, just what *he* did! They were left in the church
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and shots,
Rang his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—Boys, give 'em Watts!"
And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Reading Newspapers.

MR. HAMMERTON, in his "Intellectual Life," addresses an interesting letter to a highly cultivated gentleman who congratulated himself on having abandoned the habit of reading the newspapers. There are fastidious people, affecting a culture and refinement they do not posess, who toss the newspaper aside with impatience, and speak of it with contempt as a coarse and plebeian thing made for the vulgar multitude. They want a literature of old or noble authors, and have nothing but disdain for the nobodies who write for the press and the nothings they perpetrate. This class is small, and growing smaller. But a great many people have come to look on the newspaper as cheap and of little account except in some period of intense excitement, when the whole community waits with breathless anxiety for the newest information. The great number of papers printed and their cheapness, create a surfeit which blinds the eyes of most people to their real merit and their immense value as a form of literary life and a means of education. It does not follow because a paper can be bought for little that it is worth but little. Some of the ablest minds and most of the brightest, strongest, sharpest, and most entertaining writers of the age are connected with journalism; and the wisest and best things in the works that aspire to permanency, the cream of the richest contemporary literature, are given to the public in the papers of the day. In reading a good newspaper, one takes a bird's-eye view of the whole world, and, if his attention is sometimes called to objects he prefers not to see, there are a plenty of views full of interest and fascination.

Mr. Hammerton congratulates his fastidious friend on saving some five hundred hours a year from newspaper reading for intellectual pursuits, and ironically suggests some of the fine things he may do. But it does not occur to him to inquire what he pays for these fifty working days. It is worth the while to think what one who never reads the newspaper loses by his small economy. He loses the living record of the time he lives in—the history his generation is making. He loses all the fresh information, the important knowledge, the accounts of persons and events, the story of discovery and adventure, of calamity and crime, of generosity and heroism, with which its columns teem. He loses the wit with which it sparkles, and the wisdom with which it is weighted, and the electric thoughts with which it is charged. He loses, what is more than any or all of these, the sympathetic life of the age of which he is a part, and without which he is a leaf broken from the stem and dying, even though apparently alive.

For really the modern newspaper is the organ of communication between the world and the individual, and only the newspaper reader gets its message, feels its pulse, and receives its inspiration. Emerson suggests that the newspaper should be dropped for standard authors. But as well say abandon all talk with your children and neighbors for Johnson's plays and Plato's dialogues. The literature of the Elizabethan age may be fine and grand in its way, and richly worth the study; but to drop the newspaper for the old authors, which cannot be read without explanation, is like going from a clover-field or conservatory to a herbarium. Mr. Emerson himself is one of the closest readers of the newspaper, his quick eye detecting at a glance the things of special interest and service to him. He goes to the daily journal as the bee to the meadows, sure to find honey somewhere, if not everywhere. It is a suggestive fact that some of the best works of contemporary literature were first published in the journals of the day. The essays of Hayward and Hutton in England, and the lectures of Agassiz, Beecher, and other eminent men in this country, were first first given to the public in the newspaper. The most characteristic and vigorous writing of our time is found in the newspaper. And, by reading the newspaper wisely and well, one learns what is most worth the knowing, and gets the taste for reading and the power of appreciating standard works. It does not follow that everybody should read everything that happens to get printed in a newspaper, any more than that he should eat everything that is set on the breakfast table. If he has no taste for murders, let him take to the marriages. If he does not care for the editorials, he may find something of interest in the news, and some very serious and weighty jokes. Even the advertisements are entertaining and suggestive, and oftentimes a whole argument or history is given in an illustration. The modern newspaper is a miniature library, and whoever reads it with intelligence and discrimination will find it a source of knowledge, entertainment, and culture; and a man may as well try to keep in working condition by feeding on fossils, as to keep abreast of the time without reading a good newspaper.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Training the Cucumber.

WHEREVER we go we see the cucumber in the open air suffered to run on the ground. This is no doubt a relic of English culture. There it is necessary. The climate is not hot enough, and the plants have to be started, if not grown altogether, in low, flat glass frames. But where the cucumber grows wild, it spreads over bushes and trees, and the growth and product are enormous. All plants with tendrils prefer to ramble in this way. The grapevine, as it is well known, seems fairly to rejoice when it can find a large mass of twiggy brush to ramble over as it wills, and so does the cucumber. No one who has not tried can have any idea of the luxurious growth of a cucumber when trained to a stake which has a set of stubby side branches left along its length. A great advantage in this style of culture is that they occupy far less ground than when permitted to spread over the surface in the usual way. This is a great gain to small gardens—and to large ones, for that matter; for if we have land enough and to spare, few of us have time to waste in preparing more of it than is necessary for the perfection of a crop.—*Gardner's Monthly.*

A White Comanche.

THE Mayor of St. Louis, Mo., recently granted a railroad pass to a youth fifteen years old, named Merritt Castell, who, in explanation of his extraordinary appearance and application for transportation, gave the following account of his preceding adventures: In January last he left Newport, Ky., with his uncle, who for more than twenty years has been a cattle buyer on the Mexican frontier. When they reached Fort Sill, Merritt and another boy went to water some horses at the stream. While doing so they heard sounds of the call of wild turkeys in the woods. Being armed with a rifle, Merritt left the horses in charge of his companion and started in cursuit of the turkeys, which moved further into the woods as he approached. After proceeding some distance an Indian suddenly sprang up in front of him, and the boy leveled his rifle and fired, the bullet grazing the neck of the savage. Another Indian came behind him and knocked him down with a blow from his tomahawk. He was stunned for a moment, and on recovering found his gun taken possession of and his hands pinioned behind his back. He was then rapidly and silently conveyed to the village of the Indians, and given to understand that he was a prisoner. He was well treated, however, and soon became attached to his captors. They frequently took him on their hunting excursions, taught him to ride the untamed mustang, to chase the buffalo, and to circumvent the beaver. The wild life of the savages and their rude customs proved congenial to his adventurous spirit, and he was fast losing all desire to return to the haunts of civilization, and becoming a proficient in the savage arts of the red man. But the mercenary savages had no idea of adopting him into their tribe and making him a "big medicine" or bloodthirsty chief. They had captured him "on speculation," and designed to sell him as a slave to whosoever might be disposed to purchase such a chattel. They had other white boys in captivity for the same purpose, and had sold many to other tribes and to the Mexicans. They did not care to steal men, because they were too troublesome to watch, and generally made their escape, and brought the vengeance of the "Long Knives" upon the poor Indian. Boys soon became naturalized in the tribe, and in a few months made "good Indians." The savages sent word to General Davidson, at Fort Sill, that they had a white boy for sale, and the General, thinking it was better to buy the lad than to attempt to take him by force, opened negotiations, and purchased Merritt Castell for two barrels of flour. He sent the boy to Fort Gibson under escort, and thence he was forwarded to St. Louis by rail as a dead-head. Mayor Overstolz listened with deep interest to the story of the lad, and questioned him closely, receiving candid and straightforward answers. The boy stated that he liked the Indians much better than the whites; there was something in the free air of the plains and the wild life of the red man that accorded with his views of personal liberty, and he declared that he intended to return to them and take up his permanent residence among them. He delighted in the exciting sport of the buffalo chase, and felt able to tackle the biggest black black bear in the forest, and had made some progress in the art and mystery of throwing the lasso. The spotted mustang suited his taste better than the gentlest thoroughbred of Kentucky, and the howl of the coyote was more musical to his ear than the sweetest notes of the piano. The soft turf of the prairie furnished a better pillow than the downy cushion, and the blue sky was roof enough for him. He was "bound to be a Comanche," and if he carries out his purpose he will, no doubt, rise to distinction in the tribe, and learn to take a scalp as gracefully as Spotted Tail or Big Thunder.

Wheat and Physical Vigor.

NOTHING is more sure in the chemistry of life than that the great bread-eaters are the great thinkers, or that the phosphorus which wheat contains, in the outer kernel, immediately beneath the husk, is the feeder of brains, and the material substance which provokes to thought, study, reason, and all the forms of nervous energy. There are physiologists who attribute the remarkable success of States like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to the bounty and perfection of the wheat crop, and the intellectual stimulus, or rather food, which it affords the brain. Certainly no commonwealth in the world has evinced a higher sense of law and order, or more rapidly developed a social system which has hardly an equal in the world. The constitution of Indiana, for instance, the very center of the wheat zone, is beyond comparison the best in the Union, and produces the highest results in our civilization.

There is a Southern wheat belt, which includes Australia in part, South Africa, New Zealand, and a part of South America, where a civilization equal to that of the central north of the United States is growing up.

But the full value of wheat as a civilizer will never be fully realized until wheat-meal takes the place of bolted flour, and the people learn to make bread without yeast or risings. Good bread is emphatically the "staff of life;" but the commercial article is the way of dyspepsia and premature death.—*Science of Health.*

A Sardine Story.

IN one of the cities of New Hampshire, some years since, a man named H——y was elected Mayor, and very important he thought his position. During his term of office a fire company sent word that they should visit the city and remain several days. The Mayor called a meeting of the City Council to see what should be done toward entertaining the firemen. He wanted to show the hospitality of the city in its most munificent form, and proposed that a collation should be given to the strangers.

"And what," asked one of the Aldermen, "do you propose to put on the table for the collation?"

"We will give them," said His Honor, in reply, "hot coffee and sardines."

One of the Council thought that sardines and hot coffee were hardly up to the mark for the hungry firemen.

"I know better," said the Mayor in an angry tone. "Sardines are hearty, and will be just what the men need."

"Perhaps," said an Alderman, "His Honor does not know what sardines are."

The Mayor sprang to his feet, angry all over.

"I know," he shouted, "what sardines are as well as you do, or any other member of the board. I've eaten enough of them in my life—they are easily prepared. Just take two pieces of bread, and put a ham between them, and then your sardine is made."

His Honor sat down amid a roar of laughter. He'd got things, such as sardines and sandwiches, kinder mixed up in his mind.

General News Summary.

Personal and Political.

The rowing match between Ward and Biglin, for $500 a side, came off at Springfield, Mass., on July 15. The latter won the race, Ward having been seized with vertigo when the race was half concluded.

Robert McDonald, a young Scotchman, committed suicide at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 15, by taking arsenic.

Ex-Senator E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Trust Company, was drowned on the morning of July 15, while bathing off Coney Island.

Michael Swavel, while quarreling with his son-in-law, at Philadelphia, on July 15, fell to the floor, and when picked up was dead.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, the distinguished publicist and diplomat, late of the Geneva Tribunal, on July 16, entered suit against a neighbor in Washington who kept a dog that disturbed his slumbers by barking o' nights. He estimates his damages at $1,000.

The counsel for Carl Vogt, the Belgian murderer, has received a telegram from the Department at Washington declining to issue a warrant for his extradition.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee met at Cincinnati on July 16, and adopted a resolution that the Liberal Republicans attend en masse a meeting to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on July 30, and enter into any new political movement promising reform.

Judge Blatchford, of New York, has denied the application for a warrant for the removal of Chas. A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, to Washington, for trial upon the charge of libel.

The Republican Convention of the State of Minnesota met at St. Paul, Minn., on July 16, and nominated Cushman K. Davis, of St. Paul, for Governor. Resolutions were adopted favoring cheap transportation; a restriction of the powers of railroads and corporations; applauding the measures of Congress in exposing corruptions; demanding pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public servants, and condemning, without reserve, the salary and back-pay steals, and demanding the repeal of the law authorizing them.

The inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames shows the value of the real estate to be $235,500, and the personal estate $5,468,751.

A Republican convention at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on July 15, nominated Hon. S. B. Elkins as a delegate to Congress.

Ann Eliza Webb Young, the twelfth wife of Brigham Young, has abandoned his hospitable roof and taken with her his furniture and a portion of his personal effects. A suit for divorce and alimony is about to be instituted in her behalf against the prophet. Interesting revelations concerning the minor domestic life of Brigham are expected. Polygamous Mormons are a good deal disturbed.

Hon. R. F. Turner, Mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, has been presented with a $11,000 soltaire diamond by his grateful constituents, as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a public officer and citizen.

Dr. Thomas Dudley, first assistant of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide on the afternoon of July 18, by taking thirty grains of morphine.

Crimes and Casualties.

A horrible murder was perpetrated in Penn township, Chester County, Pa., on the 30th of June, the particulars of which have just come to light. An agent for a Baltimore house was killed and quartered by a policeman named Udderzook. The man was known to have had considerable money upon his person.

At Keokuk, Iowa, on July 12, a man named Dennis Hayes got into a quarrel with his wife, when the latter, assisted by her son, who is about sixteen years old, assaulted and beat him with a potato masher, fracturing his skull in a frightful manner. Both were arrested.

During a heavy hail storm on the morning of July 14, a passenger train from Hornellsville, on the Erie Railroad, ran into a gravel train near Buffalo, N. Y., fatally injuring four laborers, and cutting and bruising several others.

William O. Stores, United States Commissioner, at Rochester, New York, committed suicide on the morning of July 14.

Policeman Demassellier was stabbed seventeen times and killed by Nelson Severain, at New Orleans, on July 14.

At Cambridge, Ohio, on July 14, a nine year old son of Wm. Dade, colored, accidentally shot and killed his two year old brother.

John Ridgely and Isaac Cole were arrested, at Eaton, Ohio, on July 14, on the charge of counterfeiting.

On the morning of July 15, a fire broke out in the South wing of the Navy Department building, at Washington, rendering it untenable. Few records of value were burned.

There were four fires in Louisville, Ky., on the night of July 15, causing a loss of $100,000. They were in the vicinity of the Public Library, and the Louisville Hotel.

Mrs. Octavia Beatty, a colored woman, was murdered at Indianapolis on the morning of July 16, by George Keen, also colored. He beat her fearfully with flatirons. He has been arrested.

A fire consumed three brick buildings fronting on the levee, at Jefferson, Texas, on the night of July 15. Loss $165,000.

Mrs. Jacob Scherfins, wife of a hardware dealer in Winona, Minn., was burned to death, on the morning of July 6, by the explosion of kerosene oil, with which she was lighting a fire.

Samuel O. Davison, an old citizen of Davison County, Tenn., was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed, at Nashville, on July 17.

F. A. Shower, jr., son of F. A. Shower, Appraiser in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office at Philadelphia, has been arrested on the charge of forging his father's name on checks to the amount of $4,000.

A building in the process of demolition at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 17, fell and buried under the ruins over a dozen workmen. George Scott was fatally injured. The rest were more or less hurt.

Mrs. McArthur, of Los Angelos, Cal., took strychnine, on July 17, because her husband found fault with the quality of his breakfast.

Stephen Hood, colored, was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 18, for the murder of his step son the day before.

A German family of seven persons, at Louisville, Ky., on the night of July 18, supped on smoked herrings, and soon after exhibited symptoms of poisoning.

The Riviere Planing Mill, at Montreal, together with the entire block adjoining, was burned on the afternoon of July 19. Eighteen families were rendered homeless. Loss $150,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Jackson, Tenn., on the morning of July 20. Thirteen business houses were burned, including the office of the *Whig and Tribune*, and the post-office. Aggregate loss about $100,000.

Domestic Intelligence.

Gold closed, in New York, on July 19, at 115⅜@116.

The State Department is informed by cable telegram from Gen. Sickles that the Spanish government has issued a decree repealing all embargoes, and ordering the immediate restoration of all property heretofore seized for political offenses in Cuba.

Two cases of cholera were reported at Cleveland, Ohio, and two at Peoria, Ill., on July 14.

Another severe storm has visited Ohio. Great damage has been done to crops, and several persons have been killed by lightning. The Southern & Ashtabula and Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroads have suffered greatly in the washing away of tracks and embankments, and trains on these roads have ceased running.

A unification mass meeting was held in New Orleans, on the night of July 15; at which the Beauregard resolutions were adopted.

The war department has issued an order that supplies or property of any kind procured out of the army appropriations shall not be transferred to Indians under any circumstances except under authority obtained from the Secretary of War.

The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold in New York, on July 16, at thirty-six cents per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron county, Texas.

Six new cases of cholera appeared in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on July 16.

Intelligence has been received that the last of the Modocs belonging to Capt. Jack's band have been captured.

The United States Engineer Department has decided to use so much of the appropriation of $100,000 made by the last Congress for the improvement of the Illinois River as shall be necessary to build the foundation of Copperas Creek lock. This will save one year in time and $80,000 in expense to the State of Illinois.

The two-mile foot-race for the Bennett Challenge Cup came off at Springfield, Mass., on July 17, and was won by Bourie, of McGill University, Canada, in 11 minutes 18⅛ seconds. In the College Regatta, Yale won the Freshman race and also the University race, the Wesleyans in the latter coming in second. Amherst was second in the former.

The repairs to the bridge at St. Joseph, Mo., are completed, and trains will pass over it on July 19.

The announcement is made that the New York customs officers in a recent investigation, discovered such evidence of fraud on the part of a well-known importing house as will compel the payment of about $500,000 penalty to the Government and cause the imprisonment of at least one member of the firm.

There were seven deaths from cholera, in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary, on July 17.

The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the steamship City of Washington has been rendered. Capt. Phillips is suspended for one year.

Pension agents in all large cities have been instructed to forward their quarterly returns to the Treasury Department by express instead of mail. Postage on these returns, from Chicago or St. Louis, would amount to $200 while the express charge would be but $3.

The Memphis Board of Health officially announce the total disappearance of the cholera in that city.

The recent attacks of Lieutenant Babcock on the Tonto Apaches have produced a good effect. Two hundred have surrendered at the reservation.

The cholera at Mount Vernon, Ind., on July 20, was reported to be very bad, and business was almost entirely suspended. More than one-half the inhabitants had left town.

News from Abroad.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning swept over Yorkshire, England, on July 14. The crops were greatly damaged and several persons were killed.

Twelve thousand rifles for the Carlists have been landed near Requieto, Spain. It is said that Don Carlos will soon re-enter Spain and take personal command of his forces in the field.

The rinderpest is so general and destructive among the herds of Russia that the German authorities have deemed it necessary to prohibit all importations of cattle from Russian ports.

A disastrous accident occurred on the Caledonian Railroad, England, on July 15, by which two persons were killed outright and thirty injured, some of them fatally.

Preliminaries of a treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy are said to be concluded and signed.

It is reported that the Carlists have shot forty Republican volunteers at Ciranqui, Spain, after they had surrendered.

A Bayonne dispatch, of July 16, says that 2,000 Carlists have entered Valencia. Don Carlos has entered Spain. He issued a proclamation invoking the help of the God of armies, declaring that, listening to the voice of suffering Spain, he comes to fight for God and his country; concluding with an exhortation, "Volunteers forward, and save dying Spain!" There was great enthusiasm among his followers when Don Carlos joined Valdespino and Lizzarno on Spanish soil.

Don Carlos has issued an order that the fighting Cure of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel. The Republican forces in Spain have received orders to shoot all priests taken with arms in their hands.

The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay 2,000,000 roubles indemnity to Russia within ten years, in virtue of which he is to be confirmed in his right to the Khivan throne.

Friends of Edward Mill, founder and editor of the *Non Conformist* gave him a reception at the Crystal Palace, London, on the evening of July 18, and presented him with a purse of $50,000.

The Carlists say that Gen. Cabrinety, the leader of the Spanish Republican forces, during the recent engagement, was killed by his own men. Advices from the same source say that the Cure of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical duties and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

A wonderful gold mine has been discovered in the Argentine Republic said to be the richest in the world. One-half of it has been sold for $100,000,000.

The coronation of Oscar and Sophia, King and Queen of Norway, took place, on July 18, at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian kings.

Lord Westbury, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died on July 20, aged seventy-three.

There are conflicting reports concerning the fate of a severe battle fought at Ignalada, Spain, on July 18. The place was attacked by the Carlists under Prince Alphonso, and there was desperate fighting for eighteen hours. One part of the population assisted in the defense, and the other part sympathized with the Carlists.

Private advices from Vienna, dated July 17, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which were fatal. In a single hotel, where forty-two persons were attacked with symptoms of cholera, six died. The hotel was closed.

The new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows: N. Salmeron, President; Fernando Gonzalez, Minister of State and Finance; Berges, Minister of Justice; Maisonava, Minister of the Interior; Gonzalez, Minister of War; Oviede, Minister of Marine; Palanca, Minister of Colon