THE HERALD.

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Of All Descriptions.
METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

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With many thanks for past patronage, I invite all to call and examine my
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AND
A No. 1 Hearse,
On Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.
A HACK
Will Run to the Steamboat Landing, Depot, and all parts of the City, when Desired.
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Of Plattsmouth, Nebraska,
SUCCESSOR TO
Tootle, Hanna & Clark.
JOHN FITZGERALD.....President.
E. G. DOVEY.....Vice-President.
A. W. MCLAUGHLIN.....Cashier.
JOHN O'ROURKE.....Assistant Cashier.
This Bank is now open for business at their new room, corner Main and Sixth streets, and are prepared to transact a general
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Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government and Local Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Time Certificates.
DRAFTS DRAWN,
Available in any part of the United States and in all the Principal Towns and Cities of Europe.
AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED
INMAN LINE and ALLAN LINE
OF STEAMERS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can
PURCHASE TICKETS FROM US
Through to Plattsmouth.

Excelsior Barber Shop.
J. C. BOONE,
Main Street, opposite Saunders House.
HAIR-CUTTING,
Shaving and Shampooing.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Cutting Children's and Ladies' Hair.
Call and See Boone, Gents,
And get a boon in a
CLEAN SHAVE.
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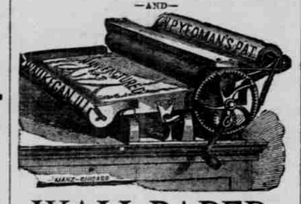
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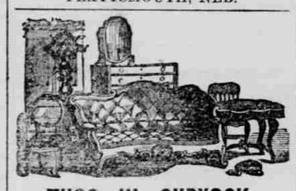
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DEALER IN
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Main St., bet. 5th and 6th,
PLATTSMOUTH, - NEB.
—ALSO—
UNDERTAKER,
And has on hand a large stock of
Metallic Burial Cases,
Wooden Coffins, Etc.,
Of all sizes, cheap for cash.
Funerals Attended on Short Notice
H. A. WATERMAN & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Shingles,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.,
On Main St., cor. Fifth,
PLATTSMOUTH, - - - NEB.
FOR YOUR GROCERIES
—GO TO—
J. V. WECKBACH
Cor. Third and Main Sts., Plattsmouth.
(Guthmann's old stand.)
He keeps on hand a large and well-selected stock of
Fancy Groceries,
COFFEES, TEAS,
Sugar, Sirup,
ETC., ETC.,
Also a Large Stock of
DRY GOODS
Boots and Shoes,
CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
In connection with the Grocery is a
BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.
A full stock at all times, and will not be undersold.
Take notice of the Sign:
"EMPIRE BAKERY AND GROCERY."
n1y1

WILLIAM STADELMANN
Has on hand one of the largest stocks of
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
I invite everybody in want of anything in my line to call at my store,
South Side Main, bet. 5th & 6th Sts.,
And convince themselves of the fact. I have as a specialty in my Retail Departments a stock of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys, to which we invite those who want goods.
I also keep on hand a large and well-selected stock of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.
jan1y1

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS,
PLATTSMOUTH.....NEBRASKA.
CONRAD HEISEL, Proprietor.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED.
Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices.
The Highest Prices paid for Wheat and Corn.
Particular attention given to custom work.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

EX-SENATOR SCHURZ arrived at New York on the 14th from Europe.

HON. HENRY T. BLOW, of St. Louis, died suddenly in Saratoga, N. Y., on the 12th.

THE daughter of Prince Bismarck has been betrothed to the Prussian Count Wendlzuenlarberge.

ELEVEN persons were recently killed by gas at the Dowdington Wood colliery in Shropshire, England.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) pedestrian named Mike Scully recently completed the task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

THE charge for messages between America and Europe by the new Direct Ocean cable is twenty-five cents currency per word.

A MONTREAL (Canada) dispatch says that in the Church of L'Evectree on the 12th, the Bishop of that city cursed the grave of Guibord.

THE Nebraska Republicans have nominated George B. Lake, T. F. Gantt and Samuel Maxwell for Judges of the Supreme Court.

THE bank of F. B. Hancock, at Greenville, Ky., was robbed, a few nights ago, of nearly $35,000 in United States bonds, currency and gold coin.

COMMODORE PERRY's flag-ship, the Lawrence, sunk in Erie Harbor sixty-two years ago, has been recently raised and the bottom found to be in a good state of preservation. She is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

THE Legislature of California is composed as follows: Senate—Democrats, 19; Independent Democrats, 5; Independents, 9; Republicans, 7. House—Democrats, 60; Independent Democrat, 1; Independents, 7; Republicans, 11.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD has begun suit against the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Drs. J. Littell and J. Gordon Maxwell, Ald. John Urcan and others who were concerned in his incarceration in Kirkbride's Asylum.

A FREIGHT train on the Grand Trunk Railroad was thrown from the track on the morning of the 14th and totally wrecked, and several of the employes on the train were killed. The ruins took fire and a large number of cattle were roasted to death.

THE Wisconsin State Temperance ticket recently nominated at Janesville is as follows: For Governor, H. C. Tilton; Lieutenant-Governor, D. W. Gilfillan; Secretary of State, H. W. Brown; State Treasurer, D. W. Ball; Attorney-General, William Monroe.

WHILE Mrs. Uda's patent aerial ladder was being experimented with in New York city on the 14th, and after eight or ten men had mounted the structure, which was elevated to the height of nearly 100 feet, it suddenly snapped in two and the occupants were precipitated to the ground, three of them being instantly killed and as many more dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

THE Rev. W. E. McLaren, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, receiving thirty-nine out of sixty clerical, and fifty-five out of fifty-eight lay votes on the second ballot. His election was then made unanimous. The Episcopal Council of the Fond du Lac Diocese have chosen as Bishop the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y.

JAKE HICKS (colored) was tried at Augusta, Ga., on the 9th, for being connected with the late alleged attempted insurrection. After the testimony was submitted the Judge charged the jury that there was not sufficient evidence to convict. A verdict of not guilty was returned and all the prisoners discharged, and the court adjourned. This ended the prosecution, except against the two leaders, who, it was thought, had left the city.

A CONFIDENCE man has been arrested in Muscatine, Iowa. He had inserted an advertisement in the Chicago *Tribune* for a Congressman's clerk, offering $2,000 and expenses, and instructing applicants to address him at that place. His plan was to reply to each one seeking the position that, as agent for the Congressman, he had inquired into the applicants qualifications, etc., and would forward the appointment on receipt of five dollars to defray expenses of advertising, telegraphing, etc. He had received a large number of letters in answer to the advertisement.

IN a letter to Gov. Ames, of Mississippi published on the 16th, Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont quotes from a dispatch he had received from President Grant, in which the latter says: "The whole public are tired out with these annual outbreaks in the South, and a great many are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation; but if they are not, the proclamation must be issued; but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no childish play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as will deter the evil-doers." The President then suggests that Gov. Ames be urged to exhaust his own resources to restore order before receiving Government aid, which can be given him when necessary by the troops now in his State.

A GENTLEMAN named Hill, living in Lower Gold Hill, has a little black-and-tan dog that accidentally fell into a hole about twenty feet deep, near his house, a few days ago. He shortly began barking, and his master, being attracted to the spot, thought he would by an experiment see how much the dog knew. He procured a rope, tied a knot on the end, and lowered it to the dog, who shortly seized it with his teeth and hung on until drawn out of the hole.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

SOMEBODY is writing for the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* a series of articles on the "early music of Buffalo." As the early music of that place was principally furnished by the frogs it is well if these primitive artists are at last receiving the recognition so long withheld from them through the machinations of the brass band.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A DISPATCH from London on the 11th says the Privy Council had been asked for an executive order to prevent the holding of fairs or markets throughout Warwickshire on account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease. During the preceding week 3,000 cases had been recorded in Norfolk. Sheep and pigs were affected as well as cattle.

THE entire Spanish Ministry resigned their positions on the 11th and on the 12th Gen. Jovellar formed a new Cabinet.

A. H. THOMPSON'S division of Maj. Powell's exploring party arrived at Gunnison, Utah, on the 11th, *en route* for home, having concluded their explorations of the season.

A DISTILLER at St. Joseph, Mo., under prosecution for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, pleaded guilty on the 11th.

THE widow of the late President Lincoln reached Springfield, Ill., on the 11th in charge of her son Robert. It is said she is not regarded as being any better, mentally, than when she first went to Batavia.

A BELGRADE dispatch of the 13th says that on account of the recent concentration of Turkish troops on the frontier the Servian Government had ordered the formation of six frontier brigades aggregating 24,000 men. A Constantinople telegram of the same date says that serious fighting had occurred during the week, in which the Turks had been defeated, and that, in consequence, the siege of Trebigne had been renewed.

A WATER-SPOUT destroyed fifty houses at St. Chinian, France, on the 12th. Nine dead bodies had been recovered on the morning of the 13th, and sixty persons were still missing.

THE election in Maine on the 13th resulted in favor of Gen. Conner (Rep.) for Governor by about 5,000 majority. Legislature Republican.

IN his trial on the 13th Westervelt testified in his own behalf and swore that he never saw Charlie Ross, and in answer to a question whether he had any knowledge of his whereabouts he replied emphatically that he had not, but wished he had.

JUDGE GILBERT, of the New York Supreme Court, rendered a decision in a civil-rights case, wherein Wm. F. Johnson (colored), of Brooklyn, sought to compel the Principal of a public school to admit his son, instead of sending him to the school provided for colored children. The court holds that the common schools are a public charity; that the benefits conferred by them are a free gift from the State, and, like every other donor, the State may prescribe in what manner the gift may be enjoyed. In conclusion, Judge Gilbert says that the statute, by guaranteeing equal privileges, does not confer the right to enjoy them in common with any class of persons, or in any particular school, and that nothing has been shown from which it can be inferred that the relator has been deprived of the equality of privilege to which he is entitled. The motion for a mandamus was denied.

THE recent severe storm on Lake Michigan did much damage to shipping and caused great loss of life. Among the more serious casualties was the sinking of two propellers—the Equinox and the Mendota—and the loss of nearly all on board the two vessels. The former was loaded with salt, and had in tow the schooner Emma A. Mayes, and when within about ten miles off Point Sauble, and during the severe gale, she suddenly sank. There were twenty persons on the vessel at the time of the accident, including the crew and Capt. Scott's daughter and niece, all but one of whom are supposed to have perished. The survivor—Charles Burns, wheelsman—was picked up by a schooner after being on the wheel-house in the lake for thirty-six hours. The Mendota, loaded with coal and having in tow two coal-barges, foundered with one of the barges, and of the twenty persons on board twelve were lost.

ACCORDING to a Vienna dispatch of the 14th Montenegro has definitely informed the insurgent leader that she cannot make war against the Porte.

THE first fast mail train over the Pennsylvania route from New York city for the West reached Chicago on time on the morning of the 14th, making the distance in twenty-six hours. This being a preliminary trip, made in advance of the time fixed upon for the beginning of the fast train *via* the New York Central, no mails were carried. Several Pennsylvania Central officials and Eastern newspaper men accompanied the train on the trial trip.

A DELEGATION representing the Republican voters of Mississippi called upon the Attorney-General in Washington on the 15th, to explain the condition of affairs in that State. They asserted that, owing to the White League organizations, which were very general throughout Mississippi, Republican voters were not able at all times to exercise their political rights. They claimed that there was always danger of serious difficulties unless their State Government, which was utterly unable to give them protection, should have assistance from the general Government. Upon the advice of the Attorney-General the delegation would return to Mississippi and confer further with the Governor and ascertain what they could do in their own support.

IN a statement read before the Red Cloud Investigating Commission in Washington, on the 15th, Indian Commissioner Smith emphatically denies the charges made against him by Prof. Marsh.*

THE Rev. H. W. Beecher having consented to a proposition made by the District-Attorney of Brooklyn to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the libel suit of the former against Frank D. Moulton, Mr. M. emphatically demands a trial under the indictment pending against him.

THE ninth reunion of the society of the Grand Army of the Cumberland was held at Utica, N. Y., on the 15th. Senator Conkling made the welcoming speech. Gen. Sherman and Col. George J. Waterman delivered lengthy and eloquent orations. President Grant, Gens. Hooker and Slocum and ex-Gov. Seymour were present and made brief speeches. Gen. P. H. Sheridan was chosen President of the society for the ensuing year; Gen. H. M. Cist, Corresponding Secretary; Col. John W. Steele, Recording Secretary, and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Treasurer. The next meeting is to be held at Philadelphia July 6 and 7, 1876.

A DISPATCH from Madrid on the 16th announces the capture of the Carlist town of Oyarzun, together with the Governor and his subordinate officers.

BELGRADE papers of the 16th say that Turkey had again violated Servian territory. Her armament was continuing.

THE latest returns received on the 16th indicated that Gen. Plaisted, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth Maine District to succeed the late Samuel F. Hersey, would have about 1,000 majority.

THE MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1875.

NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.50@13.25. Hogs—Live, $8.00@8.25. Sheep—$4.50@6.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.00@6.40; white wheat extra, $6.40@7.50. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.21@1.28; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.28@1.29; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.30@1.31. Rye—Western and State, 90@92½. Barley—$1.22@1.25. Corn—Mixed Western, 76@78c. Oats—Mixed Western, 48@57c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $21.00@21.25. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¼@13½c. Cheese—4@10c.

WOOL.—Domestic fleece, 43@65c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.75@6.25; good, $5.00@5.60; medium, $4.25@5.00; butchers' stock, $3.00@4.00; stock cattle, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Live, $7.60@8.50. Sheep—Good to choice $4.25@4.50.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 26@30c. Eggs—Fresh, 14½@15c. Pork—Mess, $21.80@21.90. Lard—$13.00@13.20.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter Extra, $5.75@7.75; spring extra, $5.25@6.25. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.13@1.13¼. Corn—No. 2, 51@51½c. Oats—No. 2, 37½@38c. Rye—No. 2, 76@76½c. Barley—No. 2, $1.11@1.12.

LUMBER—First Clear, $44.00@45.00; Second Clear, $43.00@45.00; Common Boards, $10.00@11.00; Fencing, $10.00@11.00; "A" Shingles, $2.50@2.90; Lath, $1.75@2.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6.75@7.00; medium, $5.75@6.25. Hogs—Yorkers, $7.90@8.15; Philadelphia, $9.50@9.75. Sheep—Best, $5.25@5.50; medium, $4.25@4.50.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE State census, just completed, gives Charleston, S. C., 54,000 inhabitants.

IN the 225 churches in Brooklyn, N. Y. $170,850 is paid annually for music.

PORTLAND, Ore., has a white population of 11,500, with about 2,000 Chinamen.

IT is estimated that during the last six months over 97,103 persons in this country have been killed by violence.

VICTOR HUGO, it is said, has made $700,000 by his pen. Of this amount his plays alone netted $150,000.

THE Board of Health of Washington are about to declare the decayed wood pavements in that city a nuisance as a source of disease, and will order their removal.

EVEN if the Indian is a fellow-man, he is an expensive luxury to his more favored white brethren and tax-payers. Last year it cost $8,032,752.73 to have him a ward.

THE exports of butter from France in 1874 amounted to 83,000,000 pounds, worth $18,000,000. This is calculated to represent the product of 400,000 cows, each yielding about 200 pounds of butter yearly.

DURING the last quarter of a century the number of volumes in the British Museum has increased from 435,000 to 1,100,000; in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, from 824,000 to 2,000,000, and in the public libraries in the United States, from 980,000 to nearly 20,000,000.

THE medal that was voted by Congress, June 20, 1874, to John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, has, one side, a *bas relief* profile of Mr. Horn, and upon the other an inscription setting forth that Mr. Horn has saved 121 men, women and children from drowning in the Detroit River.

THE English Earl of Dunroven has bought a large piece of land in Estes Park, Col., and desires to preserve the game there for sporting purposes. The neighboring settlers do not approve of this, and his Lordship will probably have to keep a large force of gamekeepers.

A PHILADELPHIA man has invented a velocipede to be propelled in water. The machine consists of three zinc floats of the shape of a cigar, placed at equal distances from the center, at which point the operator sits upon a chair three feet above the water. In front of, and partly under the chair, rests a paddle-wheel, turned by the feet with cranks.

THE report of the Deputy Master of the English Mint for the year 1874 has recently been presented to both houses of Parliament. It appears that during the year the total coins struck numbered 27,467,142, of the value of £2,371,739. The gold coinage, including both sovereigns and half-sovereigns, amounted in value to £1,462,929, or considerably less than in preceding years, but to this must be added nearly two millions sterling of gold coin age imported from Australia.

THE following from a Georgia exchange shows that the growth of that State is truly wonderful. The figures given are authentic, and are as follows: "In 1865 the taxable property of Georgia was $126,635,87; now it is $273,085,000—more than doubling since the war. There are thirty-five railways in the State, with an aggregate length of 2,000 miles. The State debt is $8,105,000, and this is partially offset by property owned by the State worth $6,000,000, leaving the net indebtedness $2,105,000. It has $3,602,000 invested in cotton and woolen mills, $735,190 in iron founderies, and $6,000,000 in tonnage.

"THE TRAMP" is attracting considerble attention in New York at present. A reporter of the *Tribune* has been visiting the haunts of the homeless, and in a recent issue gives an interesting account of the number and habits of those unfortunates. Sleeping in Union Square, in doorways and under wagons, he found, at three o'clock Sunday morning, 258 men of all ages and conditions, from the most debased beggar to the well-dressed debauchee, sleeping off the effects of a night's carousal. The average number of lodgers in the square is about 175. The police have given up the task of compelling them to "move on," finding it easier to keep the evil-disposed ones under surveilance in troops than separately. At Central Park, which the police try to keep clear of tramps at night, forty were found sleeping, while in the ruins of the hotel projected by William M. Tweed, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, fifty-four were found snoozing the weary hours away. The other public squares and parks throughout the city are more or less frequented by these vagabonds, the majority of whom subsist by petty thieving and sometimes burglaries. After a night spent in the sky-roofed lodging-house the tramp bethinks himself that he must have his morning dram. Looking over the way he sees a pile of beer kegs which have been emptied at the saloon, and with an oyster-can or piece of tin formed into a rude vessel he catches the dregs from the casks and drinks. Passing up the streets he comes to the market and watches his opportunity to catch a bone or piece of old meat, or, going to the railroad depots or vegetable and fruit stands, he looks about to find a discarded cabbage or other vegetable, or perchance a few apples or peaches which have not been sold the previous day.

LAKE MICHIGAN DISASTERS.

The Sinking of the Propellers Equinox and Mendota---Survivors' Stories.

The Chicago morning papers of the 14th contain detailed accounts of the loss of the propellers Equinox and Mendota, as given by rescued parties. The only known survivor of the crew of the former vessel reached Chicago on the 13th, having been picked up by the schooner Havana. His name is given by one of the papers as Charles Burns, and his story is condensed as follows:

Burns, who was a wheelsman, remained in the wheelhouse until five minutes of the time the Equinox went down. When the line by which the Mayes was towed was cut the propeller had nearly eight feet of water in her hold. Her gangway had been stove in by the heavy seas and the salt between decks was washing overboard. She had only two boats. One had been launched, containing Capt. Dwight Scott, the mate, two firemen, six deck hands and another man, unknown. There were twenty on board in all, including two ladies. The propeller went down by the stern, and just before the sinking Burns and Capt. Woodruff had been working to get the second boat launched. The tackling caught, however, and neither having a knife with which to cut the guys it became too late, and Burns and Capt. Woodruff took to fenders, of which the former secured two. The upper works of the propeller floated off, and Burns seeing the deck of the pilot-house within a short distance of him, struck out for it and succeeded in getting upon it, thus losing sight of Woodruff. The Equinox went down about ten miles off Point Sauble, at about two o'clock Friday morning, or a little after, and Burns feels quite certain that all, except those in the boat, perished, as also Capt. Woodruff, as the latter could not possibly live in that sea on the fenders. The young ladies, the daughter and niece of Capt. Scott, were so overcome by fright that they were easy victims. Besides these ladies there were left on board five persons. A blanket and sheet, from the berth below the pilot-house, were secured by Burns, and he lashed himself to the uprights in which the wheel was rigged, and so floated. He went through a terrible ordeal, and became so chilled and exhausted that had it not been for his precaution in lashing himself he must have been washed off and perished. An hour or two after the sinking of the propeller the second cook came drifting in the vicinity of Burns, who says he unlashed himself, swam to the man and got him aboard the pilot-house deck, but he soon afterward died and washed off. Later, the boat containing those mentioned above came along. Capt. Scott asked Burns to enter it, but he preferred not, and the boat and raft soon afterward separated, the boat going Burns does not know where. The gale was at its height, and Burns does not think Capt. Scott's party weathered it. At least, if the boat had outridden the storm or been picked up, she ought to be heard from by this time. Burns took to the fenders at about two a. m. Friday and was taken off his raft about sixty miles off the Manitous, the middle of the lake at nine p. m. Saturday, the raft going to pieces soon after.

Eight of the survivors of the Mendota also reached Chicago on the 13th. One of their number, a seaman, tells the following story:

There were twenty persons on board the propeller, including two ladies, the Captain's wife and the Steward's wife. They had a prosperous voyage until they reached Glen Harbor, on Lake Michigan, about four o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the wind began to blow a gale from the northwest. A few hours later the wind changed to the north, and a fearful sea was making. They passed Point Betsey at a quarter past twelve Friday morning, and the propeller, though laboring, went along all right. At about two o'clock one of the barges, the Morning Star, broke adrift. By this time the arches of the propeller broke away and she began to make water. They then let go the other barge. This was about eight miles east of Point Sauble. When it was observed that she was sinking one of the boats was lowered. The Captain was the first to enter the boat and the mate the second. Everybody that could crowded into it. The crew were told not to get in it by the Captain, but to launch the second boat, though he knew there was not time enough to do it. Ten persons crowded in the boat, and when the Captain saw his wife was not in it he tried to have her saved, and in the effort to do so he fell out of the boat, and was jammed between the arch and boom. The Captain got back into the boat again, and more tried to get in, but they were driven back by the mate. The Captain's father fell out, and was killed by being jammed between the bulwarks and the hawser-box. In the effort to save the Captain's wife, who was seen clinging to the hawser-box, the owner's son, Billy Crosthwaite, and the second engineer were thrown out of the boat. No effort was made to save them, and Mr. Crosthwaite climbed up on the pilot-house, on top of which he was last seen. This left but eight persons in the boat. They pulled for a quarter of an hour toward the sinking boat, trying to save the Captain's wife. At about three o'clock the vessel went down stern first. Nothing could be heard from those left on board of the wreck, except that the Steward's wife cried: "Oh, my God!" The wind was terrible, and the waves were filling the small boat in which they were, but by bailing they managed to keep it afloat. They were on the boat twenty-nine hours, and were once passed by a vessel which he is confident was the schooner Emma A. Mayes, and, though they made signs of distress no notice was taken of them, and the schooner passed on. When they neared land they saw a small schooner coming toward them, which proved to be the Addie, of Manitowoc. They were taken on board and kindly treated by the Captain and crew and taken into Manitowoc.

Fall Dresses.

THE first importations of fall dresses show very little change from the fashions of the summer. Basques, over-skirts and sacques prevail, as they have done all summer; it is said an effort to restore the polonaise will be made later in the season.

The cuirass basque fitting the figure smoothly will be retained. It will have broad forms behind, whether with or without side bodies. Short backs will also remain in favor. Freshness will be given the cuirass by new ways of trimming. The front may be plainly buttoned, or else only fastened across the chest over a vest, and there are also some new basques that button diagonally. The double Byron collar is one of the novelties that will appear on fall costumes. This consists of a large Byron collar made of the silk that forms part of the costume, upon which is a separate smaller collar of the same shape, made of the woolen goods of which the suit mainly consists. Silk sleeves with wool basques will be worn again, giving the popular effect of sleeveless jackets. Basques of plaid and striped costumes will be cut bias; to make these effective there should be very few seams to interrupt or break the lines, hence the broad French backs are preferred for these, and the lines are made to meet in the seams. Long bows made of doubled silk are set about on basques and sacques, sometimes in most useless places, as at the end of the front or back seams, while others are on the chest, at the throat, just back of the neck, and on the wrists. Silk pipings finish the edges of basques. Sleeves are simply trimmed, and of close coat-shape. A band of narrowly-folded silk pleats around the wrists, with a pleated frill falling on the hand, makes a stylish cuff for silk or for wool sleeves. Pleating and braid are the trimmings most used.

There are new ways of draping overskirts by pleating them to the lower skirt, and putting heavy box-pleating down the front. The present effect of long tabliers with short backs is also retained. The long round overskirt that was among the first introduced, and has existed despite all novelties, is now slightly changed, and is called the long square overskirt. This change is in the back, where it is left open from top to bottom, has square corners below, and is trimmed with a pleated frill up each side of the opening to the belt; the deep front is close and clinging like that now worn, and its back is arranged so that its trimmings will meet and stay together instead of falling widely open. This is prettily illustrated on a fall suit of black and white shepherd's check of very heavy twill. The long square overskirt has a pleated frill of black velvet, and is worn over a lower skirt of black velvet. The basque has a black velvet vest and velvet sleeves. Double Byron collar, one of velvet, the other of wool. The long overskirts of handsome black silk costumes are stylishly finished by having their entire edges cut into squares neatly piped, and the bottom of each square trimmed with fringe or with lace. For trimming wool suits there are heavy wool fringes more elaborate than any fringes before shown. There are fringes deeply netted, fern fringes, fly fringes, with small tufts of wool tied on a string, bell fringes, and newly-arranged tassel fringes.

Buyers just returned from Paris confirm Mme. Raymond's assertion that stripes are preferred there to plaids; but they fear stripes will not prevail here, because they have not gone out of use for several seasons past, and purchasers are asking for something more novel. However, some of the most stylish imported suits are of striped Algerienne, soft, flexible wool—fine, yet of coarse, wiry appearance. In Paris it is worn in brown, blue and gray grounds, with stripes of gilt and tinsel, and is trimmed with gold or silver galloon. To be stylish the stripes must be broken and irregular, just as plaids now are, instead of the even, bold stripes once considered stylish. Among striped Algerienne suits for early fall wear are those of black grounds striped with white lines in clusters of three or four lines separated by wide black spaces. These are made up with black gros grain, and trimmed with black agate buttons. The side pleatings of these striped suits are always cut bias. One model that has been duplicated for several houses is of black and white striped Algerienne, with a deep bias side-pleated flounce around the bottom. The tablier has a broad box-pleating of black gros grain down the middle, ornamented by two rows of agate buttons, and holding the Algerienne apron, which is attached to the front breadths of the lower skirt; pointed back breadths edged with netted fringe form drapery behind. The striped basque is cut bias and piped with silk; two silk scarfs begin at the waist behind, and are tied in a long bow on the edge of the basque. Double Byron collar and silk sleeves complete the suit. The Lous XV. jacket of striped stuffs, showing a plain basque like a vest underneath, is also frequently seen with such suits; the sleeves are also plain to match the vest. Lead-colored stripes on black grounds are considered stylish combinations.

Plaid woolen suits will be made in the fashions just described for stripes. New plaid flounces are straight and gathered, and are edged top and bottom with knife-pleatings of solid color. Plaid trimmings on suits of solid color are largely imported. Dark navy blue woolen suits are trimmed with white and blue plaid.

Costumes of heavy Knickerbocker cloth with irregular knotted threads will be among the handsomest woolen suits. The best models are in solid colors, although striped and plaid Knickerbocker woolens are very largely imported. Dark seal-brown Knickerbocker, with the raised threads of lighter brown or of white, makes very tasteful suits when trimmed with brown silk, velvet or braid. Some such suits have diagonal rows of wide Titan braid across the tablier, vest and sleeves. There are also handsome suits of heavy brown de bege, warm enough for midwinter, trimmed with brown silk and a brown braid in which are threads of gilt and silver.

Another very heavy fabric, similar to Knickerbocker stuffs, is called Snows of Spitzbergen. It has a dark cloud-gray ground of thick wool irregularly dotted with white fleecy spots like snow-flakes. This will be used for over-dresses only, as it is too heavy for the whole costume.

Porcupine cloths are also new this season. These have dark, smooth grounds, thickly set with shaggy hairs that are more soft and pliable than those of the "red porcupine." This will be used for outside wraps, sacques and jackets. Finely twilled serges and cashmeres in invisible plaids, also in dark Highland plaids and other dark mixtures of colors, are commended by merchants of experience. Quaint combinations of colors are shown in striped serges; thus plum-color is striped with blue, gray with cardinal red and navy blue with green.

Damask-figured goods of fine wool are combined with gros grains in street costumes. These are shown at houses whose fastidious customers require the latest novelties. The figures are in matelases designs, and resemble the moyen-age brocade silks already described. A brown suit of woolen damask has the basque of damask, with silk sleeves. The back is quite short, has two small pockets trimmed with bows, and the waist is defined by buttons of shaded tortoise-shell. The over-skirt is edged with wool fringe, has long bows down the front and is made short and bouffant behind. The silk skirt has a shirred puff, with alternate ruffles of silk and wool. Foreign correspondents describe costumes of damask wool associated with velvet of the same shade and trimmed with silk braid in which are threads or checks of gold and silver.

Black cashmere suits promise to remain the popular attire for autumn and winter. They are no longer trimmed with showy jet and lace, but with substantial braids, fringe and made trimmings of gros grain. A very neat model has a long cuirass basque and long square overskirt. The basque has silk sleeves, Byron collar, a knife-pleating of silk on the edge, a cluster of silk pleats down the back seam, and long bows down the front. The over-skirt has two rows of knife-pleating on the edge and up the back; a row of bows is down the front, and a "reticule" pocket of silk is on the left side. The lower skirt is of silk, trimmed with three narrow side-pleatings. Correspondents who have asked for hints about early fall suits are advised to use this model. It is very stylish for traveling costumes when made up in seal brown or slate-colored cashmere and silk. Those who are making black alpaca suits can also take this for a guide. The pleatings should be of alpaca, and buttons may be used instead of bows. The buttons used on new suits are saucer-shaped, an inch in diameter, and have eyes in the middle. There are also very neat plain buttons of twilled silk put smoothly over a wooden mold.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A VERY small boy is more modest than a larger one. While the latter directly asks the peddler for a peach, the former will stand by and bashfully explain several hundred times: "I like them, I do—peaches is what I likes, peaches is." And if the peddler is confident he cannot kick the child's head off without being seen, he gives him a peach.—*Danbury News.*

*THE MINER'S BETROTHAL.**

BY JOHN JAMES PIATT.

THE miner kissed his maiden bride. "Upon
St. Lucia's Day,
Their blessing on our lives, fast-bound, the
priestly palms shall lay;
Then we will build our lucky nest in summer
trees together,
Where Peace and Love, like singing birds,
shall keep their sunny weather."

Yesterday came the Sabbath-day; oh, brightly everywhere
The earth was wreathed divinely with the heavenly halo-air;
And in the village chapel, for the second time proclaimed,
The holy bans were spoken, and the happy morrow named.

"Good-morning," at her window now he greets her, going by,
Down to the midnight mine all day—her smile's her bright reply:
"Good-morning," in his heart it sings, and merrily and fast
From her sweet sight he vanished—far away into the past!

Glad-hearted plays her needle, and her work is made of song;
Fancies at loving work for Love lighten slow Time along.
Slowly the morning dies and slow the evening hours depart,
And in her cheek the roses climb—their fragrance fills her heart.

...Fifty long years of happy Junes and dreary, dark Decembers!
Fifty long years of smiles and tears—bright firesides, dying embers!
Fifty long years—on what strange shores have crawled their broken waves!—
How far away their echoes dead drop down in memory's caves!

Old crowns from dust gleam, buried, and old scepters lie forgot;
Old prisons, earthquake-shaken low, have opened doors for Thought;
Gray, giant slumberers have waked with blindness in their eyes;
The West has rounded toward the East more manly destinies.

Some miners toil within a mine one morning bright and fair,
In olden excavations deep below that morning air;
When lo! a dreamer lying there, asleep in youth benign!
And with his dream about him, fresh, they bring him from the mine.

No one remembers seeing him. None know him. Who is he?—
Lying a dreamer all alone, a man of mystery?
Full of the love-dream long ago, he seems a dreamer now:
Yesterday's kiss is in his heart, this morning's on his brow!

They are all gone, they are all gone, the close-familiar faces;
Old footsteps falter far away, old echoes lose their places;
No father, no mother, no brother, steals among