

THE RED CLOUD
REPUBLICAN NEBRASKA

The Democrats of the third district of Illinois have nominated Judge Tree for Congress.

The Greenbackers of the Thirty-third district of New York, have nominated Silas Vinton for Congress.

The Greenbackers, and Democrats in separate conventions, have nominated Charles W. Carter for Congress, in the Fourth district of Connecticut.

The National Greenback Labor party has nominated for Congress Joseph B. Follett, in the Second Missouri district, and W. C. Vandelson in the Third district.

The Greenbackers of the Fourth district of Connecticut have nominated James S. Taylor, for Congress. The Democrats of the Eleventh Pennsylvania district have nominated Hendrick B. Wright for Congress. The Republicans of the Fifth New Jersey district have nominated Charles H. Voorhees for Congress, and in the Second district they have nominated J. Howard Pugh. The Greenbackers of the Fifth Georgia district have nominated Col. Reuben Arnold for Congress.

The Nebraska Democratic Convention nominated the following ticket: For Supreme Judge, John D. Howe; for Congress (short term), Alex. C. Baer; for Congress (long term), J. W. Davis; Governor, J. R. Webster; Lieutenant-Governor, F. J. Mead; Secretary of State, Benjamin Parmorton; Auditor, E. H. Benton; Treasurer, S. H. Cummings; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. Barrett; Attorney-General, S. H. Callahan; Superintendent of Public Lands and Buildings, James McCreary.

The Republican State Convention of New York was held at Saratoga, September 26th, with Roscoe Conkling as chairman and permanent president. George F. Danforth was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform insists that greenbacks, instead of being dishonored and depreciated, shall be made as good as honest coin; demands free and unimpeded elections in the South and as well as in the North, and endorses the Electoral Commission as a wise and honorable mode of settling a dangerous dispute.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State convention of Nebraska, reaffirms faith and devotion to the Union and Constitution, with all its amendments, a strict construction of home rule, supremacy of the civil over the military power, the equality of all citizens before the law, free and untrammelled elections, opposes any and all protective tariffs, subsidies to railroads or other private corporations, all revenue laws which make a discrimination in favor of the rich against the poor, and demands economy in the administration of public affairs; denounces the Republican party for squandering the public lands and for other reasons named. It also arraigns the Republican party for the crime of defrauding the nation of a President justly elected by a majority of a quarter of a million of votes; denounces the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, and pledges the Democratic party to the renewal of a sound financial policy.

The adjourned Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston, September 25th. J. G. Abbott was nominated for Governor. The platform condemns the Republicans of Massachusetts for their failure to condemn the plot to capture the Presidency while it was in process of accomplishment; declares that the tendency of the Republican party has been to centralize the power of the government in Washington; that it has disregarded the admitted rights of the States and the people of the United States; claims that the Democracy of Massachusetts have for years protested against the disregard of the just limitation of the powers of the government; declares that the revival of the great manufacturing interests, commerce and fisheries, now paralyzed by unfriendly legislation, is essential to the future prosperity of Massachusetts; and renews the demand for extending the right of suffrage to all the citizens of the United States resident of Massachusetts, without restriction by constitutional or legal enactments for the pre-payment of poll-tax as a qualification for voting.

Sheep skins form a large item in the commerce of Cape Colony. The shipments there now reach about 1,500,000 skins annually. They are chiefly from the indigenous or half-breed sheep, the merinos being too valuable for their wool to allow them being slain.

A GOOD ACCOUNT.
To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$300 per year, total, \$1,800—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.
—JOHN WASSER, Butler, N. Y.

Iowa

Scott County has 250,000 acres of land, of which 235,000 acres are under cultivation.

Thirty cars loaded with teas and silks, from China, passed over the Rock Island coal a few days ago.

The Editorial Association of the Ninth district will hold a meeting at Ft. Dodge October 17th.

The livery stable of Mr. Olinzer, in Dubuque, burned on the night of September 17th. Loss, \$2,000.

Harry Clark, a hotel cook or baker, in Marshalltown, committed suicide Sept. 24th, by taking laudanum.

The Tremont House, Dubuque, was damaged by fire to the extent of two thousand dollars on the evening of September 16th.

A horse-thief recently arrested in Benton county, 22 years of age, and he had been in the business every since he was 12 years old.

A festival given by the ladies of Des Moines, on the evening of September 17th, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, realized about \$150.

George Eggleston, a farmer living in Iowa county, committed suicide by hanging, September 23d. Financial embarrassment and poor health were the cause.

Associated Press dispatches mention Dr. John Lewis, of Des Moines, Iowa, as a noble volunteer to the medical force at Holly Springs, in the treatment of yellow fever patients.

Several men broke into the Bank of Caldwell & Sons, at Woodbine, a few evenings ago, bound and gagged the young man who was sleeping there, and succeeded in getting \$700.

The office of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, at Keokuk, was entered in broad daylight, September 25th, and robbed of \$478. It was done while the employees were at dinner.

Work is now in progress on the Chariton and Indianola railroad, and it is confidently expected that before the close of the year 1878 the cars will be running from Chariton to Indianola.

Further particulars in relation to the body of the man Severance, found dead in Blackhawk creek, Grundy county, Iowa, point to George Clevering and Charles Holognost as the murderers.

Linus Dokter, who committed suicide in Lincoln Park, Chicago, had lived at Vinton, Iowa, about fifteen months, doing business for his uncle, S. Bochschild, of Chicago. A couple of months ago they had a misunderstanding and separated. Dokter then opened a clothing store on his own account, and seemed to be doing well. He left for Chicago a day or two before his death, with thirteen hundred dollars to pay his bills.

The wife of C. C. Oliver, at Conville, Webster county, eloped a few days ago with Silas B. Wright. Oliver, the injured man, has a good reputation as to sobriety and integrity, while Wright drinks, gambles, and leads a life of shame. He is a married man, but his wife separated from him sometime ago in Illinois. He is about 26 years of age, and Mrs. Oliver about 25, good looking, and is spoken of as intelligent, but her course would seem to refute this last assertion.

Judge Shane has made an important decision in the case of Marshall county against N. Baum, for over forty thousand dollars, money claimed as belonging to the county—Baum being a partner of Treasurer Gerhart, who was a defaulter to that amount, and which money, it was claimed, Baum invested in property. The court dismissed the suit and attachment, holding that when Gerhart, as treasurer, used the money for his private business, he converted it to his own use, and the county could not follow it, but must look to his bondsmen alone.

Graceful Women.

A London medical journal of high authority says that efforts are making by a number of women of prominence to form a "School of Beauty" in England, the members pledging themselves to do everything in their power to render themselves comely by natural means. Prizes are to be given to those who can move with ease and grace, and so furnish evidence of good health and physical unconstraint. Something of this kind is needed here. Although American women have, to a great extent, won the folly and the ugliness of lacing and going thinly clad in cold weather, there are still many who think an absurdly thin waist attractive, and any number that so pinch their feet that they cannot walk comfortably or becomingly. They do these ridiculous things generally because they imagine that men admire them. If men have done so, they do so no longer. They prefer healthy and graceful women to invalid and awkward ones, as all women must be who cramp their waists, wear shoes too small, or dress in any way to interfere with their freedom and satisfaction. Nature and beauty are one. No woman can be beautiful who fetters or hinders Nature. The more nearly she approaches the natural of the closer she comes to loveliness. Women have heard this a thousand times and yet accept it mentally. Yet, in their blind worship of false gods, they sacrifice themselves to infirmity and deformity. It is entirely incomprehensible to men that so many women will endure pain and incur disease from a mistaken notion of beauty.

Railroads carry three million passengers safely where they kill one.

A doctor, while escorting a lady home one evening, offered her a troche to relieve her cough. He told her to allow it to dissolve gradually in her mouth. No relief was experienced, and the doctor felt quite chagrined the next day when the lady sent him a pantalon button with a note, saying he must have given her the wrong kind of troche, and might need this one.

Scene—a school-room in a village in the north of Scotland, where water is scarce. Master (to boy with dirty face): "What do you mean by coming day after day in this filthy state? Why don't you take an example from James, there?" pointing to "good boy." "He is always clean." Dirty boy. "He may be clean. He bides (lives) beside a pump!"

LATE NEWS.

General.

A fire in the Merchants' Bank, Boston, Sept. 17th, caused a loss of \$100,000.

Col. Thomas B. Sharp, a well-known writer and speaker, died in New York, Sept. 20th, aged 63 years.

One man was killed and two probably fatally injured by the fall of a scaffold in New York, Sept. 27th.

The smelting works of the Richmond Mining Company, San Francisco, burned Sept. 27th. Loss, \$125,000.

Hon. Elias Spear has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents, to take effect October 31st.

An explosion in the foundry of the State prison in Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 28th, injured six men, more or less.

The Nevada Bank has sold the government one million ounces of silver at the equivalent of London rates.

Five hundred and ninety-nine Mormons arrived at New York, Sept. 25th. They are mostly Danes, and destined for Utah.

Col. Almond Hodges, President of the Washington National Bank, Boston, died suddenly, Sept. 27th, at Portsmouth, R. I.

Elaborate preparations are now being made for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Indianapolis, Ind., October 30th and 31st.

The Eighth Annual Kansas City Exposition opened Sept. 17th. It promises to be the most successful in the history of the association.

A carriage crossing the track of the Long Island Railroad, September 25th, was struck by a locomotive. The driver and a lady were killed.

A Still in the Queens County Oil Works, at Flushing, Long Island, exploded Sept. 20th. Three men were terribly and perhaps fatally burned.

The steamboat Adelphi, plying between New York and South Norwalk, burst her boiler, September 28th, killing 11 persons, and scalding 30 more.

At the soldier's reunion held at Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 30th, Emmer Green, of Kirkwood battery, lost both hands by the premature discharge of a cannon.

The Ohio & Mississippi round house and the Missouri car and foundry works in East St. Louis, burned on the night of Sept. 26th. Loss over \$100,000.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Wm. S. O'Brien, of San Francisco, have filed their report. The estate is valued at over \$9,000,000, exclusive of mining stocks.

Lafin & Rand's powder mill and dry house at Plateville, Wis., blew up, Sept. 10th, badly wrecking the mill. A workman was seriously injured, but no lives were lost.

The State Fair of Ohio was formally opened at Toledo, Sept. 17th, by Gov. Bishop, Governors Williams, of Indiana, and Crosswell, of Michigan, were also present. The attendance was large.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury on the 27th of September, received an anonymous communication from Boston, enclosing \$1,500 to be placed to the credit of the "Conscience Fund."

The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan has decided not to call a special convention for the election of a Bishop to succeed Met. Leskey. This leaves the matter open till June.

A freight train on the Little Schuylkill railroad, ran off the track near Port Clinton, September 28th, wrecking the locomotive and a number of cars loaded with grain. A fire broke out destroying several cars.

Hon. Addison Laflin, ex-member of Congress and naval officer of the port of New York during Grant's administration, committed suicide in Finchburg, Mass., Sept. 14th, by hanging himself in the garret of his house. He had been in bad health for some time.

Shennan City, a small village in Isabella county, Mich., was annihilated by a tornado, Sept. 19th. Every stone, dwelling house and shed in the village was swept away, except one frame dwelling, which was partially destroyed. The air was thick with timber, boards, brick and stone. The inhabitants took refuge in cellars. Mr. Troy, his wife and little baby were badly injured.

Col. Miles reports to Gen. Sheridan from Ft. Keogh, Montana, that six Sioux have arrived from the British Possession over the line by Sitting Bull, to ascertain upon what terms his people would be permitted to surrender to the United States military authorities. They represented that the Sioux who had taken refuge in Canada were very desirous of returning to the States. Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed to Col. Miles that he is not particularly anxious about the Indians who went north to Canada, but if they do come, it must be on terms of unconditional surrender.

Crime.

Lama Franklin was shot and killed in Cincinnati on the night of Sept. 16, by her paramour, named Anderson. Both colored.

At Chardon, Ohio, Sept. 17th, Mrs. Charles Morse, during an insane fit, killed her little daughter, and then cut her own throat.

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, has commuted the sentence of Ralph Wentgill, sentenced to be hanged in Columbus, October 5th, to imprisonment for life.

On the night of September 25, while Walter M. Green and family, at Providence, Rhode Island, were at the opera, his home was robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at \$12,000.

In Bradford, Penna., September 27, Harrison Edgar threw an apple core at the window of a Chinese laundry, and one of the Chinamen fatally stabbed him. The murderer was arrested.

The large bridge over Big Indian Creek, across which the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville road runs, near Jacksonville, Ill., was burned by incendiaries on the morning of September 30th.

Joseph Russell, (colored) for an attempt to commit rape, was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the morning of September 26th, and hanged by a mob. There was some doubt of his guilt.

Mrs. Anna Mitchell (colored) was brutally murdered near Troy, Ohio, September 25th. The body was horribly mutilated, some twenty cuts being inflicted. Her husband is the supposed murderer. Jealousy was the cause.

On the afternoon of September 25th, Frederick Street shot and instantly killed Laura E. Hunt, of Lowell, Mass., and then killed himself. He had for some time endeavored to pay his addresses to the girl, who repelled his advances.

Theodore Allen, a notorious gambler of New York, shot and killed a private detective named Edward Mallory, at Allen's gambling house in that city, Sept. 17th. Allen claimed it was accidental, and was first to inform the authorities of the affair.

A dispatch from Richmond to the Louisville "Courier-Journal" says: Robert Richardson killed Martin Harlan near Kingston, in that county, September 23d, with a pitchfork, while at work threshing. Richardson was arrested. Both were regarded as peaceable men.

The mail from McKinney, Wyoming, was jammed on the afternoon of September 26th by twelve moped men. They succeeded in surprising the soldiers who were acting as escort, getting the drop on them before they had an opportunity to draw their weapons. The horses and arms of the cavalrymen were taken, and the mail thoroughly ransacked.

The treasure coach of the Black Hills stage line which left Deadwood, on the morning of September 27th, was stopped by five armed men at Canon Springs, forty-five miles north of Deadwood, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Two messengers, Captain Smith and Gate Hill, were seriously wounded, and one passenger, H. O. Campbell, a telegraph operator, killed. The treasure taken amounted to between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Hill and one negro who were wounded, will probably die. Captain Smith was hurt by a ball grazing the top of his head, rendering him insensible. Two of the robbers were badly wounded. The safe contained \$25,000 in gold bullion, some gold jewelry, and a small amount of currency, all of which were secured by the robbers. Ten armed men started from Deadwood in pursuit of them.

Foreign.
THE ORIENT.
The Austrians have occupied Znojnik. This is virtually completing the pacification of Bosnia.
Redoubts are being erected overlooking the rivers Save and Drava to strengthen the citadel of Belgrade.
It is reported that the ambassadors of the two Powers have informed the Porte that it is possible another Congress might be proposed, to expeditious the execution of the treaty of Berlin. The Porte, in consequence of Russian pressure, is intercepting arms for the Ropoly insurgents.
A Peru correspondent says the Porte has received advice from Albania, that the popular excitement has almost entirely subsided. The pacification of Herzegovina is completed. A Constantinople dispatch says it is understood that the Vizier, Safer Pasha, is willing to cede eventually several islands of the Archipelago to Greece, but nothing on the mainland.
The Porte received a telegram from the Prince of Montenegro, insisting upon the prompt surrender of the territory ceded to that country by the treaty of Berlin. Bands are organizing in Dobruja to resist the Roumanians, and it is reported they have plenty of arms and ammunition. The Servian government at the request of the Mohammedan Chief will receive the women and children fleeing from the besieged towns of Northern Bosnia. Many thousands of Mohammedan families have already arrived in Servia. A force of Albanians is marching from Novi Bazar to join the insurgents in Bosnia. It is officially announced that the Austrians have occupied Ragaglia without opposition. The insurgents, after the battle at Sankorie, fled, panic-stricken.
A special dispatch from Constantinople, under date of Thursday, September 26th, says: The Russians continue to retreat on Kirk, Kilosa and Adirpolo, where they expect to arrive about October 3d. Yesterday General Skobelev, with the Fourth corps, was at Tebalidja and was about to move to Telen, where he will be joined by the Ninth corps, which lately occupied the country between Rodosta and the northern shores of the Gulf of Salonica, and a large part of which was concentrated before the Bulgar lines. It has been ordered that the Turkish infantry shall advance, keeping at a distance of twenty-five kilometers, the intervening space to be occupied in great part by small bodies of cavalry, in the hope of preventing disorders. General Skobelev has issued a public notice that a court-martial will be formed, and all persons convicted of certain specified crimes will be punished by death.

Foreign.

MEXICO.
The Congress of Mexico opened on the 16th of September. President Diaz sent in a message which reviews the American question. He claims that the Mexican government performed its duties toward the United States, in good faith, and to the extent of its powers; and further, that Mexico desires to cultivate peace with all nations, especially with the United States, but it is determined, at the same time to maintain its independence and honor.
ENGLAND.
There is an uneasy feeling that Lord Beaconsfield's Indian policy will result in war with Afghanistan, and the reopening of the whole Eastern question. It is generally believed that the Russians will evacuate as stipulated, or that Greece will peacefully submit to Turkey's non-compliance with its demands.
A London dispatch says there are strong indications that the government is not in a hurry to take action on the Afghanistan question. Their desire is to leave the responsibility and conduct of the question almost entirely to Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India. It is desired to make the question an Indian rather than an Imperial one.
It is reported that an order has been issued for the dispatch of ten thousand waterproof sheets and five thousand blankets to the Indian army. Field stores are also being prepared for immediate issue. The London Post says: "We believe intimations of more or less value have a ready been made to England of Russia's intent to immediately recall her mission from Kabul." A correspondent at

Berlin states that Russia will permit her merchants and manufacturers to sell arms and ammunition to both the English and the Afghans in the impending war.

SAN DOMINGO.
Advices from San Domingo announce the success of the revolutionists, and a capitulation of President Gonzalez, and his departure from the country for Curacao. The revolutionists entered San Domingo the same day the President departed, when a provisional government was organized.
ITALY.
A Calcutta dispatch states that orders have been issued to concentrate a troops toward the frontier, with a view to early operations, if necessary.
GERMANY.
After strict investigation into the Hooded and Nubling cases no traces of conspiracy could be found.
The parliamentary committee has adopted an amendment to the anti-socialist bill authorizing the police authorities of the provincial districts to forbid the sale of the printed matter circulated in the interior.
The Parliamentary Committee on the Anti-Socialist bill have adopted several more very liberal amendments, such as the following: A state of siege shall only be declared in the presence of immediate danger; prohibition of meeting shall not include electoral meetings; persons cannot be ordered to quit a place where they reside, and the bill shall only remain in force until the 31st of March, 1881.

A Berlin dispatch of September 27th says: The Parliamentary committee has completed its first reading of the socialist bill, and adopted the clause providing that the final court of appeal for cases arising under the bill shall consist of four members of the federal council, selected by their colleagues, and five judges from the supreme courts of the Empire or individual States. The Emperor to appoint the president and vice-president of the court. The Emperor William, in the course of a written reply thanking the Reichstag for its address of sympathy, says: "The gravity of the situation is clear to all. We must, each according to his power, strive to avert the dangers threatening the safety of the State. The bill submitted to the Reichstag is intended to serve this end. My firm trust accompanies the labor of the Reichstag." The government is opposed to the method of constructing the Court of Appeals adopted in the amendment to the Socialist bill by Parliamentary committee.

The first day's debate in the Reichstag on the anti-socialist bill was somewhat of a disappointment to eager audiences. The proceedings were for most part desultory and evasive. Bismarck pointed out the fact that the socialist newspapers celebrated the death of the Russian general M. retzow as an act of justice. He said victory was thus warned against the assassin's dagger and Uchabing's gun. It was intolerable to live under the tyranny of such a gang of bandits. He appealed to the Reichstag to support the Government in protecting the Emperor and his subjects. The debate continued on strict party lines. The Socialists and Poles opposing the bill. Herr Bebel fruitlessly demanded that Bismarck be called to order for speaking of Socialists as bandits, and charging Fritzson with falsehood. He made a personal explanation, insisting on the correctness of the statements he made yesterday concerning Bismarck's relations with the Socialists. The House ultimately resolved, by a large majority, to refer the bill to a committee of twenty-one members.

AUSTRIA.
Great and increasing irritation exists in Hungary, over the situation of affairs in Bosnia. It is said that the credit of sixty million florins will not last until the reassembling of the delegations, which will take place about the middle of October, and that twenty-five millions florins more will be needed before that time, and an additional seventy millions florins will be needed before the end of the year.
FRANCE.
The International Peace Congress recently in session at Paris, passed resolutions recommending the settlement of disputes by arbitration and declaring war to be brigandage.

THE PATRIE, of Paris, says it learns that the difficulties between France, England and the United States, relative to the Newfoundland fisheries, have been arranged. The three cabinets are drawing up a convention which will obviate all future disagreements.

ROME.
Several German bishops are expected in Rome in October. Some expelled bishops have been summoned to the Vatican for consultation concerning their future position. These steps are connected with the pending negotiations of the Vatican and Germany.

BURMAH.
It is reported that the King of Burmah is dead.

AFGHANISTAN.
The force under Gen. Roberts has been dispatched to Koooram valley. A column, numbering 6,000 men, have been ordered to Moshol, and 1000 to go to Gacla. Active preparations are being made at Rowal Pind.

HUNGARY.
The Hungarian Radicals have held a mass meeting of protest against the occupation of Bosnia. Resolutions were submitted declaring that the occupation of Bosnia will be fatal to the Hungarian nation. They protest against the sacrifice of Hungarian blood and money against their wishes; demand the withdrawal of troops from Bosnia, and declare the intention to organize a movement to petition the Hungarian Diet for the impeachment of the Tizez Cabinet. The agitation is regarded as a party movement of a small, but turbulent minority. The recent elections gave the government a large majority.

A calf at six weeks old, if properly fed, produces the best veal.

John B. Davis had 100 acres of tomatoes on his farm near Richmond, Va., the biggest field of the kind in the United States.

A Chicago clergyman was aroused at midnight to go and pray by the bedside of a dying man. On ascertaining that the unfortunate being was a director in a gas company, he said to the messenger: "Well, I don't know that there is any use in my going; it'll just be a waste of good praying; still, I suppose, it's my duty," and reluctantly accompanied him.

THE TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

Reports from the Infected Districts.

Relief for the Sufferers.

SEPT. 26.—In New Orleans, 129 new cases are reported, 44 deaths. Memphis, 43 deaths. The fever has broken out in the neighborhood of Louisville, and 250 cases are reported in the neighborhood of the Louisville and Nashville depot. Some streets in the vicinity are reported as deserted by the fleeing populace. The locality is largely populated by refugees from the fever districts further south, but the disease is not confined to them alone. Another dispatch from Louisville says the above is sound, and without foundation. At Vicksburg there were 2 deaths to-day. The Howard Association medical corps of Memphis reports 104 new cases, and 41 deaths. In New Orleans 126 new cases, and 20 deaths are reported. The grand total of cases in that city to date is 8,065. Donations are still being made all over the country. San Francisco has contributed \$50,000. Chicago, \$26,032. Philadelphia sends \$5,000 additional, the proceeds of a dramatic entertainment.

SEPT. 27.—In Memphis for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock, the Board of Health officially reports 28 deaths, of which 10 were colored. A general feeling prevails that the worst is past. Twenty-one physicians report 117 new cases. The deaths in New Orleans were 51, and new cases reported 122. The total number of deaths in that city were 370, and total cases, 8,462. The deaths today include 22 children under 7 years of age. At Holly Springs three days ago 30 new cases and 12 deaths are reported, the following day, 45 new cases and 10 deaths, and yesterday, 35 new cases and 11 deaths. Today the new cases were 18 and deaths 5. The fever is getting at Vicksburg—14 deaths to-day. It is on the increase at Baton Rouge again. Many were taken down last night, and this morning a number of dangerous cases are reported. The Louisville Board of Health has issued an address, emphatically denying all rumors as to fever in epidemic form in that city. At Hickman, 7 new cases and 3 deaths. The fever has disappeared at Gallipolis, Ohio, in the heart of the city. Three genuine cases were reported yesterday; one died last night. Aid for the afflicted is still going forward from all parts of the country.

SEPT. 28.—Forty deaths are reported at Memphis at New Orleans, fifty-five deaths, and 129 new cases. The death list includes thirty-two children under seven years of age. Natchez, twenty-one new cases and one death. Vicksburg, eleven deaths. The fever still continues in many small towns. Aid for the afflicted is still going forward from all parts of the country.

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher, who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of family and children, writes as follows: "I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that scholars of both sexes and all ages, who have access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have not, are: 1. Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain practical knowledge of geography in about half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of important places, of nations, their government and doings on the globe. 4. They are better grammarians for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common-placed advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and constantly analyze its construction with accuracy. 5. Those young men who have for years been readers of newspapers are always taking the lead in debating societies, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge, a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness.

An Iowa Inn-Keeper in Jerusalem. The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette has received and details an intelligent story of profitable religious enthusiasm. Some 10 years ago, it says, Mr. Jonathan Brinton, of Washington, Iowa, became possessed of the idea that he was commissioned by the Saviour to open an inn near Jerusalem, and so became a pioneer in the work of rebuilding and Christianizing the Holy City, for it was made known to him in a vision that the ancient glory of Jerusalem was about to return unto her. He was worth about \$20,000; he gave \$10,000 to his wife and son, who preferred to remain on the farm, hoping that the husband would be relieved of his insane notions by rough experience. So the husband went away alone, arrived at Jerusalem in safety, bought several acres of land in the most desirable location he could find two miles east of the city, built his inn, and opened it for the accommodation of tourists to the Holy Land. Two years have elapsed, and whether he has been cured of insanity or not is not known, but it is very certain he struck a good thing when he built that hotel. His letters home have been of the most cheering character; his health has been good; he sees good times all the while. His pictures of prosperity, his longing for his wife's companionship, have caused Mrs. Brinton to decide to go to her husband. She has sold her property in Washington County, and this week leaves, with her son, to join her husband at his inn on the slopes of Judea.

An antiquarian has unearthed the fact that yellow fever prevailed in New London, Ct., in September and October, 1789, there being 351 cases and eighty-one deaths.

An orator, who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; but when I haven't I yell and saw the air."

Said a railroad engineer to an Irishman, whose cow had been killed: "But she didn't get out of the way when I rang the bell." "Faith, thin," said Pat, "ye didn't stop when she rang her bell, naythur."