

A WEEK'S NEWS.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 7th a message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the bill making temporary provision for the navy. A long debate sprang up, a portion of it being of a political character, and at its close a motion to adjourn was agreed to. The House joint resolution providing for adjournment was taken up and amended so as to make the time of adjournment in respect to the navy. Mr. Brown asked if the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee had reported on the bill. Mr. Allison replied in the affirmative, stating the amount was \$100,000. The bill was then passed. The Senate adjourned until December. Mr. Allison reported on the bill. Mr. Allison reported in the affirmative, stating the amount was \$100,000. The bill was then passed. The Senate adjourned until December.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Spanish Minister at Washington says that the reports of the proposed sale or transfer of Cuba by the Spanish Government are untruthful and absurd. A tremendous Newfoundland dog, belonging to the Russian Minister, bit a child severely about the face and head at Washington the other day. The dog soon died, but the child is recovering. A careful post-mortem examination failed to discover any evidence of hydrophobia. No explanation could be given of the animal's strange attack and death.

A recent Washington special said: Logan telegraphed to Blaine his letter of acceptance as ready and desired to know when Blaine proposed to issue his, so that he might make his public at the same time. Logan's letter, in addition to a formal acceptance of the nomination, will treat upon the results accomplished by the war, and urge the necessity of maintaining the same accordance with the principle involved in that struggle.

The Comptroller of the Currency has directed that an assessment of one hundred per cent be levied on the shareholders of the Marine National Bank of New York. The American Lacrosse team, which recently returned from England, were again defeated by the Canadians at New York. The score was 6 to 1.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the 9th made an advance payment of \$353,333 to the President of the World's Exposition at New Orleans.

The Comptroller of the Currency has directed the assessment of one hundred per cent on the shareholders of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill.

The President recognized J. C. Bamberger a Consul of the Swiss Confederation at Louisville, Ky.

The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to cause the arrest of Payne and such of his party as enter the Indian Territory. It was reported that the number was fifteen hundred or two thousand now upon the Cherokee outlet lands of the Indian Territory. It was desired to expel all other intruders now upon the outlet, completely raising the same more formidable proportions.

THE EAST.

The failure of A. Dyatt & Co. was announced on the New York Stock Exchange recently. This was the firm with which John C. Eno, President of the Second National Bank, transacted his stock operations.

DAVID JONES, of Petersburg Junction, N. Y., was found dead in bed the other morning. He used Paris green in his potato field, and was supposed to have inhaled the poison.

The racing at Monmouth Park, New York, on the 8th, was sensational because of accidents. In the third race Himalaya threw a jockey, who ruptured a blood vessel in the head, and was carried off the track unconscious. At the close of the race the horse Orator, coming in fourth, dropped dead just as he was being pulled.

PHILIP HAMILTON died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 9th, aged eighty-two. He was the youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, the American patriot, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

The strike of the molders at New Castle, Pa., has ended, Baldwin & Co. withdrawing the notice of a reduction. The same action was taken by Bradley & Co., of Pittsburgh.

In the South Boston iron foundry recent a steam gun had just been cast, when the mould burst, completely raising the casting. The gun if finished would have been worth \$12,000.

Boss, who was called from the Boston Union Base Ball Club, has been engaged by the Providence Club.

DAVID PAVIS, a salesman, was arrested in New York for forging the names of various railroad companies to requests for checks, railroad and steamboat passes. He was arrested by W. B. Hazeltine, Jr., and Cocksain J. J. Miller.

The Collector of Customs of the District of Arizona notified the Treasury Department recently that the Mexican Government had entered into an agreement with a steamship company to give a bonus of thirty dollars for Chinese laborers to be landed at Gasparas, Mexico, under labor contracts.

THE SOUTH.

INFORMATION received from Coleman City, Tex., reports the revival of fence cutting in Callahan County, where a pasture fence was cut a few days ago.

THE Bohemian residents of Baltimore, Md., on the 7th celebrated the 48th anniversary of the death of John Huss, the evangelist.

In Baltimore W. T. McGown was killed the other morning in a fight with Augustus Slater. McGown was a gambler.

At Petersburg, Va., Patterson, Madison & Co., one of the largest wholesale firms in the city, was closed by the United States Marshal. The liabilities were \$282,000 and the assets, \$150,000.

MANUEL LOEPEL while returning from a dance in Kenners County, Tex., was waylaid and shot five times, killing him. It was supposed that it was done by horse thieves who he prevented from stealing stock from ranches.

At Mobile the other day, the assignment of the Bank of Mobile caused a short run on two of the banks. Both stood the strain bravely.

One of the train wreckers who have made several attempts to throw the cars of the Central Railroad from the track near St. Paul, Minn., was arrested by the United States Marshal.

Valley, fifteen miles north of Deadwood, Dakota, the other afternoon. The storm struck was about one mile wide and destroyed everything in its course. The house of a Mrs. Boomer was blown down, burying her in the ruins.

THE Ohio Coal Ex. Co. has decided to import Swedish and Hungarian iron to take the place of three thousand miners now on the look-out in the Hocking Valley; also to start mining machines.

The Union Pacific Railroad has made arrangements to run a fast freight train from Kansas City to Denver. The train will leave Kansas City at 7 o'clock in the evening and arrive in Denver at 1 o'clock p. m. of the day but one after, thus saving six hours by the new schedule.

LEWIS MARKS, a Polish Jew boy, seventeen years old, while riding a horse in the river at Des Moines, was drowned. The horse stepped suddenly into deep water and began plunging, throwing the boy from his back.

CHARLES WALKER, a prominent citizen of Goshen, Ind., died recently from the effect of morphia taken by suicidal intent. His wife was to have made an application for a divorce. He was well known on the Board of Trade at Chicago.

THOMAS J. NAVIN, the absconding Mayor of Adrian, Michigan, has mailed from a Cuban town a letter opening negotiations for a compromise with the estate of E. S. Clark, which he robbed of \$99,000.

In the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, the owner of two houses in the Twelfth Ward has applied for an injunction to restrain the tongue of a neighbor named Louise Troegel, whose scolding kept the adjoining residences vacant.

The City Council of Rockford, Ill., unanimously sustained Mayor Targart in his recent action in removing School Inspectors Ferry and Bronson. The order delivered by the Mayor was to remove the two.

At Toledo recently a fire was discovered in the lumber yard of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company. The flames communicated with the lumber yard of Nelson, Holland & Co., and thence to that of J. B. Kelly's. In four hours twelve acres containing 20,000,000 feet of lumber burned.

The losses were as follows: Mitchell & Rowland, \$200,000; Nelson, Holland & Co.'s loss was \$70,000, fully insured; Kelly, \$15,000, fully insured.

At Baraboo, Wis., recently a disastrous fire broke out in Bender's large brewery near the headquarters of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The brewery and its contents were destroyed, along with three dwelling houses belonging to J. H. Halstead and one owned by William Holly.

LILLIE J., a trotting mare with a record of 2:25 1/2 and valued at \$7,000, was burned at Columbus, O., in her stall at the fair grounds the other night. She was owned by C. Stewart of Chillicothe. The loss on the steed was over \$2,000. The fire was not interfered with the State fair.

A RABID canine attacked a number of swine at Rockford, Ill., recently, and a large number died. A hog bitten by the mad dog would exhibit the same symptoms as the dog itself.

By the explosion of a boiler in Wolf's saw mill, four miles west of Nelsonville, O., thirty-four men were killed, and twenty-two were injured. The fire was not interfered with the State fair.

A DISPATCH from the steamer Faraday, laying the Bennett-Mackay cables, states that she has picked up on the Irish coast one end which was two hundred miles out and the other had laid two hundred and fifty miles.

THE Pope had one or two fainting fits recently, caused by excessive heat. These caused a dissemination of rumors that he was dangerously ill.

A DORCHESTER, N. B., dispatch says the recent rain culminated in a freshet which caused great damage.

At Vienna twenty-six workmen from Bohemia were arrested for holding secret meetings and having seditious letters and prints from America.

At Brookville, Ont., the first Old Fellows International demonstration ever held in Canada opened on the 9th under the most favorable auspices.

An explosion in a powder factory at Coates Bay, recently, killed six persons. A number were injured.

THE interior of the Royal Army at Madrid, Spain, was burned recently. Most of the contents were destroyed.

THE French cabinet has decided to limit immediate demonstrations against China to a great naval demonstration. There will be no military movement until the close of the hot season. Transports were collected at Brest.

THE deaths from cholera occurred at Toulon on the 10th and twenty-five at Marseilles. The panic at Marseilles was increasing. The exodus is now twenty thousand persons. Many persons were knocked down and trampled upon by the great crowds seeking tickets at the railroad stations.

THE failures in the United States for week ended July 10 were 184, and in Canada seventeen.

ITALIAN troops were blockading the roads leading into Italy from France to prevent the introduction of the cholera. All travelers, including those from Switzerland, were quarantined.

THE LATEST.

A CALDERA dispatch recently received at Galveston, says: The steamer Majoon, belonging to the South American Company, struck a rock off Caldera light house in a dense fog. The steamer being in a slight condition was run ashore. The passengers and nearly all the cargo were saved.

FOUR men were severely injured and one, Charles Cruta, killed by the upsetting of a car of a gravel train on the Lackawanna Railroad, at Bonton, N. J., recently.

THE firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, of New York, filed an assignment recently for the benefit of their creditors, to Lewis May, of the same city, \$418,000. The announcement was received with much surprise among business men. The liabilities were said to foot \$2,000,000.

CORNER MURKOP has ended the investigation upon the dead bodies of the persons killed in the late riots at Cincinnati. He enumerated those that he finds guilty. He is believed in protection of the American industry. He is an upholder of National integrity; he is a champion of equal rights and of honest money.

No wonder his opponents are afraid of him. No wonder that weak-kneed Republicans shrink from the path that he trends so boldly. He is the ablest statesman in America, and the bravest. He never held a principle that he was afraid of; and he never shrank from its logical consequences.

If course, he has been maligned as few men have. He possesses a power that makes him dangerous to his enemies. He is a man of great energy, and he has been the shining mark that scandalous slanders has been poured upon him in torrents, but to no purpose. His integrity has made him proof against attacks. The people know him to be honest—his integrity to be great, his integrity as in his other magnificent qualities, and they have never lost confidence in him.

IS it the slur of a partizan press that can injure such a man as this? Is it the anonymous whispering of acclamations that have never been proved that can shake the people's confidence in him? Wait a short moment, and the American Nation will vindicate at the polls the justice of their choice and the character of their favorite leader. They will force the malicious slanders to swallow their own lies, as the slanders of Washington, of Lincoln, of Garfield, have been forced to swallow their own lies. The slanders of Blaine's life, the slanders of his career, will be unavailing. The people will have one more proof that Blaine is not only every

POLITICAL BEVITIES.

In Blaine this great big America of ours will have a big American President.

Mr. Blaine's nomination was demanded by the people.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Now that the "independents" are counted, the campaign might as well proceed.

There is another bolt in New York. Upon hearing of Mr. Blaine's nomination Tilden has bolted. He knew better than to run against the Man from Maine.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We would suggest to the Schurz-Goldkin-Times combination of sublimated kickers that they go to England for a candidate. There doesn't appear to be anybody good enough for them in this country.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.*

That tired feeling you have, do you know what causes it? asks a patent-medicine advertisement. We do indeed. It comes from listening to this fair-tale about Mr. Blaine not being able to carry Massachusetts.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Press.*

The Memphis Appeal, since Tilden's declination, says success depends on the Democrats nominating the "right man." The Republican Convention at Chicago nominated the "right man," and his name is Blaine.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

From Maine to California, from Erie to the Gulf of Mexico comes the same refrain this morning. And the refrain is, in effect:

Which I wish to remark, And my language is Blaine.

What the effect of the Chicago nominations has been upon the Democratic party in Ohio is evidenced by the report for the Ohio Democratic convention—"the smallest convention held in the State for years." The talk of Ohio being a doubtful State is the tale of an idiot. "Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

There is no greater evidence of inherent sanity, in our opinion, than the repeated attempts of the Democratic party to pose as the soldier's friend. History has made the question, and the constant attempt to unmake it, to reverse deeds by words, simply calls attention to what, in self-defence, the Democratic party should be glad to pass silently by.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) News.*

History repeats itself. In 1864 the Democratic party in its platform denounced the war for the Union as a failure. But it was not the Democratic party that was mistaken; that was all. In 1884 the Democratic party is of the opinion that the Republican party "must go." It is mistaken again; that is all. The Republican party will continue business at the old stand.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Every man who ever amounted to anything at all had his enemies. Even George Washington. "The first, the last, the best," as he was called, had his enemies. He had contemporaries to envy and to defy. His enemies are dead, their calumnies are forgotten, but the Father of his Country lives on, immortal and imperishable, enshrined among the great names of the world.

Abraham Lincoln was in his day the target for unmeasured abuse. His nomination was regarded as an outrage and an insult by those who thought that Seward should have been chosen of the Republican convention. At the recent convention which nominated James G. Blaine, there was a handful of so-called independents who thought that Edmunds should have been the nominee, and, failing him, they desired nobody. The Edmunds following in 1884 was by no means as large or as respectable as was the Seward following in 1860, but in James G. Blaine the country has a man from whom it may expect as much in time of doubt or difficulty as ever it received from Lincoln. Seward is gone. Edmunds is buried out of sight beneath a mountain of Republican votes, but in Blaine we have a man in whom the glories of Lincoln will live again. The very spite and venom of the attacks made upon him show how formidable he is in the eyes of his enemies. With such weapons Washington was assailed nearly a century ago; they were turned against Lincoln; they were leveled at Garfield's breast; but asked the country (as it will be asked in November) how much they regard them. No more and no less than Blaine regards them to-day. Party spite will have its fling; no quarry is too noble for the campaign mud-slingers.

But take the majority of the party; take the great consensus of public opinion, and see what it thinks of Blaine. Take the great political papers of the West and read of Blaine. He is no halcyon politician who shirks from his party's ranks in the tents of Independence. He is a Republican of Republicans, and represents all that is noblest in the grand old party. He was in it at its birth, and so fixed in its principles that he will be in it at its death. It dies within his time. He is hated by the enemies of the party more intensely than any other Republican, because he is the most intense Republican living. He is not only in accord with his party, but is in the extreme advance. He hated slavery with a hatred that had no limits, and he hated all of its outgrowths. He is believed in protection of the American industry. He is an upholder of National integrity; he is a champion of equal rights and of honest money.

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The Figures.

The Republican ticket has now been long enough before the country to call out whatever opposition it is likely to meet. The Democrats have no hope of success against it in any State west of Pennsylvania. The feeling in its favor at the West is marvellously strong. Ohio, naturally a Republican State in Presidential contests, was twisted over to Democracy in the State election by promises to the liquor interest and to the wool-growers. The promises to both have not been repeated, but the Democrats have contrived, by means of the Supreme Court decision, to take the only course that could be more unpopular than either the repeal or the enforcement of the law. The party not only refused to restore the wool-tariff, but it refused to repeal, but four-fifths of its members voted for a further reduction. Under almost any circumstances conceivable those things make Ohio certain for the Republican ticket, but the nomination of a friend of President Garfield has aroused a feeling which nothing can resist. The same influence and interest prevail to a great extent in Indiana, and the popularity of General Logan in both States, with public approbation of the many American policy of Mr. Blaine, seem to have settled the matter as far as it can be settled before the votes have been actually cast and counted. It is significant, too, that no Democrat now talks of the possibility of securing the votes of any Pacific States.

Pennsylvania, of course, is beyond doubt. In New England, the Republican ticket has shown less strength. Maine, doubtless, will give a heavy majority for it, and no one doubts the result in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. In estimating the probabilities in Massachusetts, it must be remembered that the Republican majority for President Garfield was 47,898. General Butler gained many votes which no other Democratic candidate can. As against any other, the majority to be overcome is too large to permit the success of the party. The protest of 1,500 voters, half Democrats, does not mean much in a State where a transfer of 20,000 votes would not change the result. Connecticut is exceedingly slow to change, and its majority of 2,600 for Garfield is really more difficult to overcome than the majority of the party in Massachusetts. The States already enumerated cast 263 electoral votes, and would elect Blaine and Logan if no other State should be carried.

But the Republicans have better chances of success than the Democrats in New York and New Jersey, on account of the tariff issue, and because of the remarkable strength of Mr. Blaine's American policy with the people. Other reasons will occur to every well-informed reader. It may be said with strict truth that it is more probable that Mr. Blaine will carry either of these States than that he will lose any one of the electoral votes enumerated as casting 203 electoral votes.

In addition, there is West Virginia, in which the Democratic majority in 1880 was only 2,069 in a total vote of 112,713. Within four years a great number of new mines, furnaces, coke works and other manufactures have been opened, which employ laborers who are directly interested in the protective policy. The number of workmen who are thus employed, and who were not four years ago, is more than 2,000. Besides, the development of industries has given new ideas and aims to thousands of other voters, and particularly to farmers, who find a new market for products. The building of railroads, also, has brought into the State new men and new influences. Those who promised the Electoral votes of West Virginia to Mr. Blaine were not careless or ignorant.

In Virginia, there has been a similar change in the elements of the population. The majority in 1880 was 12,810 in a total vote of 217,615, and is not too large to be overcome. In North Carolina, too, the majority was only 8,334 in a total of 241,298. With a free and honest vote, there is the best reason to believe that Mr. Blaine would carry these States, and the circumstances justify hope that he will do so.

There remain Florida and Louisiana, where new influences threaten the Democrats. New population in Florida might easily overcome the small majority of 4,290 in 1880, and the intense feeling in Louisiana on the sugar question makes a protective policy strong, and the course of the Democratic party during the last session peculiarly unpopular.

But Republicans know that it would not be wise to count upon a single Southern vote, because there can be no certainty that the election will be free or honest. They can count on Northern States, and that is enough. They ought to carry without a doubt, against any candidate that can be named, 263 electoral votes from the North, besides having the best chance in New York and New Jersey. Take away the foreign influences and the possibilities of fraud within ten miles of the New York City Hall, and there would be no question as to the result in every Northern State.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Only National Party.

If the Presidential election could be decided wholly by the votes of genuine Americans, native and adopted, a Republican victory would be certain by tremendous majorities. But there are, especially in the Eastern cities, and, to some extent, scattered all over the country, considerable classes of voters, both native and adopted, who are not, and probably never will be, really Americans. They are the men whose interests all or mainly lie in foreign goods, foreign customs and foreign ideas; whose political ideas are the ideas of Parisian, and always English-American institutions; to whom may be added the Communists, Socialists and others who are so thoroughly saturated with foreign notions that genuine American ideas never penetrate their understandings. There are petty newspapers in nearly all of our cities which are so un-American that they are eternally prating about how much safer and wiser in their party opinions the British Parliamentary system is than our American Congressional and Presidential system; who are as duped in their aping of foreign political ideas as are the imping swells of Boston and New York in aping English costumes and cockney language and manners. These classes, who are ashamed of the United States and of whom the United States are ashamed, contribute a large vote to the Democratic party. Some of their foreign ideas have taken so strong a hold of the Democratic party that a majority of that party in a number of States is a great deal more British than American in its notions about the tariff, and takes the position largely from Cobden and his kind. If these foreign ideas could be un-American elements could be eliminated from the canvass, the Republican would sweep not only every

The Logic of the Kickers.

The theory upon which the kickers against Blaine attempt to justify their course would be laughable if it were not so dishonest and reprehensible. They are not desirous, they say, to injure the Republican party, but to benefit it, and to strengthen it. No party has ever existed, they freely admit, that could be compared with it for soundness of fundamental purpose, and for splendor of service and achievement. They are proud and happy in the consciousness of belonging to a party that has done so much for the country and for mankind, and that its souls yearn with anxiety for its preservation and prolonged usefulness and glory. Therefore, they propose to vote against it and do all they can to defeat it in the coming election, and turn the Government over to the party that has steadily antagonized it at every step of its great and stirring career. That is the argument, stripped and formalized, and stated in plain, candid terms.

We are told by the New York Tribune, for example, that it is no less a Republican paper because it refuses to support the Republican ticket. The party is sick, it says, and oppressed with noxious influences; therefore, the Times will act the part of a physician, and will exert itself industriously to purge and heal the organization of these ailments by denouncing its candidate and persuading the people to deny it any further lease of power. That Mr. Blaine was fairly nominated is not questioned. On the contrary, it is readily admitted that he is the choice of a large majority of the Republican voters of the country—that no candidate has ever been selected who so clearly met the prevailing desire of the party as a party. To the mind of the average citizen, this would seem to be a conclusive reason why he should be supported for the whole term, and on general principles of justice, loyalty and propriety. But, singularly enough, this is the very reason why the Times opposes him and urges that he should be defeated.

A similar position is assumed by the New York Evening Post. It laves the Republican party deeply, and doesn't see how it could get along without such an organization; but the party needs doctoring, and the Evening Post is going to physic it by doing all that is possible to put it out and install in its place the party that the Evening Post has been accustomed to regard as the sum of the sum of all ills, vicious and nasty in our politics. There would have been no room for complaint, we are told, if Mr. Edmunds had been nominated instead of Mr. Blaine. The sickness of the party consists entirely in the fact that the Evening Post did not get the candidate whom it desired. It has been supposed heretofore that the majority was more likely to be right in such matters than the minority; but the moral philosophy of the Evening Post teaches that all wisdom resides with the remnant, and that not abundance, but scarcity of voters, is the true test of a candidate's worth and ability. Hence, the failure of nine-tenths of the convention to accede to the preference of one-tenth justifies the truly earnest and virtuous patriot in turning bolter.

The attitude of Harper's Weekly is substantially the same. It is thoroughly devoted to the interests of the Republican party. It claims to represent itself upon having had a considerable share in the honor of winning Republican victories and promoting Republican principles and Republican methods of administration. But it has to draw the line of moral duty at the point where the views of the great body of Republican voters conflict with its own profound and exalted notions as to the choice of a candidate for President. "The nomination of Mr. Blaine is doubtless agreeable," it says, "to the majority of the party." This does not signify, however, that he ought to have the support of the whole party, according to Harper's Weekly. On the contrary, that paper declares, "it ought to alarm honest Republicans, as showing how dangerously far the Republican standard has fallen," and put them in a humor to give aid and comfort to the Democrats, because "the great objects of the Republican party are not to be expected from Republican success. The party needs medicine; therefore Harper's Weekly will do it with heroic injections of such stuff as shall prevent it from maintaining its supremacy and perpetuating its existence."

It is not necessary to enlarge upon the manifest inconsistency, sophistry and nonsense of such talk, though the papers are using to explain and justify their singular course. Mr. Blaine is the candidate of the party because the best judgment of the party as exemplified in the free and deliberate action of the people's representatives has made him such. It is not logically possible to vote against him and yet retain a sincere and faithful relation to the party for which he stands, and which must gain or lose as he shall succeed or fail.

The theory upon which the decision of the majority of a party convention is held to be binding, and conclusive upon all who belong, and that party is the same in effect as that upon which free government is founded and operated. Government of the people and by the people is practically only by reason of the subordination of individual wishes and opinions to the will of the majority, and the same rule is applicable to parties. The chief purpose of a convention is to determine what the majority thinks it wisest and best to do for the party's interest and welfare; and that determination is absolute. There is no valid system of amending, by which a man can bolt a nomination thus formed, and fairly made, and still vindicate his devotion to the party. The candidate and the party are not to be considered separately. They are one and the same for voting purposes; and no way has been held to be open by which a man can bolt a nomination thus formed, and fairly made, and still vindicate his devotion to the party. The candidate and the party are not to be considered separately. They are one and the same for voting purposes; and no way has been held to be open by which a man can bolt a nomination thus formed, and fairly made, and still vindicate his devotion to the party.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Northern State, but almost if not quite every Northern Congressional District.

The Republican party is rapidly becoming, if it is not already, the only really National party; the only party governed by National ideas, and policies, and purposes; the only party which truly represents the American people; the only party upon which American citizens, native and adopted alike, can rely for protection in their rights and for the promotion of their interests both at home and abroad.

Take out the un-American vote of the city of New York, and that State would be solidly Republican as every body knows. Take out that vote from other cities which are now Democratic, and they would become firmly Republican. Therefore we repeat that if the election could be decided only by the voters who believe in our National system of government, in our National political ideas, and interests, and progress, and hope, and the result would be a Republican victory so sweeping as to astonish the country and the world.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Prover Cleveland, Democratic Nominee.

Prover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President and present Governor of New York, was born at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and Mr. Cleveland has living relatives prominent among the President-elect's ancestry. After receiving such instruction as was procurable from the common school in various places of the parental residence, young Cleveland was sent to the Academy at Fulton, Oneida County, N. Y. Upon leaving this seat of learning, he went to New York City, where he held for some time the position of clerk in an institution of charity. He subsequently started West, but while on his way, an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city, as clerk in the store of his relative. He was sixteen years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow possessed of the earnest desire to become a successful lawyer. His uncle favored this aspiration, and secured him a place as clerk in the office of a prominent New York firm and at the same time induced the country by nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate in the latter's house. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. His first political office was Assistant District Attorney for the County of Erie. He held the position three years, until the death of his superior in term of office, when he was nominated for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket, but defeated. In 1870, five years after this failure, he was elected Sheriff of Erie County, and in November, 1881, was elected Mayor of Buffalo by a decisive majority. In 1882 the Democratic State Convention of New York nominated him for Governor and he defeated the Republican candidate, Mr. Folger, the present Secretary of the Treasury, by nearly two hundred thousand majority. This brought him prominently forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Cleveland is a bachelor.

The Nominee for Vice-President.

Thomas A. Hendricks, the nominee for Vice-President, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 7, 1819. Three years later his father moved with his family to Indiana. Mr. Hendricks graduated at South Hanover College in 1840, and immediately commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1844 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and in 1845 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He represented the Indianapolis district in the Legislature from 1851 to 1855, when he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land-office by President Pierce, which office he held until 1859. In 1860 he ran for Governor of Indiana, but was beaten by Henry S. Lane. He was elected United States Senator in 1863, and served upon several important committees with ability. Mr. Hendricks was recognized as a party leader. In 1868 he again ran for Governor, and was also a prominent candidate for President in the same year and came near receiving the Democratic nomination. He was again before the National Convention in 1872, and defeated only by the fusion incident in the times, but he was chosen Governor of Indiana. In 1876 his friends confidently expected his nomination for the Presidency, but Mr. Tilden, who had been elected in New York, was very popular and succeeded in securing the nomination, with Mr. Hendricks for Vice-President. The events connected with that memorable campaign and the result of the election, however, are still fresh in the minds of the people. Since then Mr. Hendricks has given his attention to the practice of his profession.

Rockford, Ill., July 11.—A rabid canine attacked a number of swine in the northern part of the city, and already a large number are dead. A hog bitten by a mad dog would exhibit the same symptoms as the dog itself. The animals infected would run wildly about, sometimes with their noses to the ground, and at other times pointing their ears, uttering peculiarly plaintive and wailing sounds. They would run about with froth oozing from the mouths, and would jump, some of them, many feet in the air.

Need for Conspiracy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—Assignee Warner, of the Penn Bank, entered suit for conspiracy against President Kiddle, Cashier Reiter and all brokers K. K. McMillen, T. J. Watson and K. M. Kennedy, charging that the funds of the bank had been overdrawn to the amount of \$1,075,000 by the defendants, who had entered into a conspiracy to control and manipulate the market. Bail was fixed at \$20,000 each for Kiddle and Reiter and \$15,000 for each of the others.

Diamond Mining.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—The mine that is attending the efforts to mine for diamonds in Waukesha County has resulted in the filing of articles of association for the Wisconsin Diamond-Mining Company. The incorporators are S. B. Boyer, John M. Stowell, and Phil Wiberg. The capital is \$20,000, divided into two hundred shares of \$100 each, and the objects of the association are mining and prospecting for diamonds and minerals at Eagle.

An Old Tract Sought.

The jury of twelve was adopted because the prophets were twelve, the apostles numbered twelve, there were twelve Jewish Judges, twelve pillars of the temple, twelve patriarchs, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve stones of Jerusalem, breast-plate, twelve gates of Jerusalem, twelve months in the year and twelve signs in the zodiac. When juries were first established, the Judge took the jurors about with him in a cart until they agreed. If they didn't agree, they were fined and imprisoned.

An Office Door in Norwich, Conn., bears a placard reading: "This office is non-partisan; talking politics is not allowed under any circumstances, neither of the occupants has any political preferences and scarcely any religious convictions. Business is what we want; sorehead bores, Windows get no consolation from Water street.—*Hartford Post.*

—There is a place in Philadelphia where ladies