THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - March 28, 1873.

THOMAS NAST, the vilest of caricaturists, has gone to Europe. May he never return.

AMONG the new counties projected at Harrisburg, in addition to Minnequa, which has passed the House, is one to be formed of parts of Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington, to be called Redstone, with county seat at Monongahela city; one out of parts of York and Cumberland, with county seat at Mechanicsburg, and still another of Chester, Berks and Montgomery counties, to be called Sur-Prizer.

IN the Constitutional Convention, on last Friday, the following proposition, as an amendment to the constitution on the liquor question, was adopted by a large majority, and will therefore be voted "for" or "against" by the people of the State at the next October election:

"The sale of intoxicating liquors or mixture thereof containing the same, for use as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

"The Legislature shall within one year from the adoption of this constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision."

This question is very much the same as the Local Option law passed by the past Legislature. We regard the proposition as vain and illusory, and that it will not prove to have any beneficial results even if it should be adopted by a popular vote.

HON. WM. A. WALLACE, the member of the State Senate from this district, paid his respects a few days since to what is known at Harrisburg as the corrupt and infamous LOBBY influence, in the following outspoken and manly language. Mr. Wallace, from his long service in the Senate, is fully aware of the base and unholy practices of these vermin, and his denunciation of them is as vigorous as it is well merited and literally true:

"I think I know the influences that surround Senators. I think I can understand the weighty arguments adduced in opposition to the interests of my constituents; and I fully appreciate the weakness of reason and justice when pitted against these convincing proofs. Day by day, when bills of a questionable character are pending, men are seen flitting in and out of these halls, who ought to be banished from the Legislature and the capitol. Plying their infamous traffic, they pass with perfect freedom the barriers that our rules prescribe. Mingling with the representatives of the people, they drag their slimy way throughout these halls, contaminating, corrupting, and degrading all they touch. Unrestrained they traverse the transcribing rooms, and rumor has it that even there the imprint of their foul work may be traced upon the pages of the record. In our committee rooms, in the lobbies, at our desks, in session and out of session, we can see and recognize these birds of evil omen—these skilled and trained corruptors of the avenues of legislation. If the tender mercies of these harpies are to be consulted my constituents have but slight chance of justice. Against the result that they would have I most earnestly protest."

ALEXANDER CALDWELL, one of the members of the Senate of the United States from Kansas, has been under trial before a committee of that body on the charge that he procured his election to the Senate by bribery and corruption. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, was the chairman of the committee to hear and take the testimony, and after a full examination of the case, and after having heard all the evidence, was prepared to offer a resolution to expel Caldwell from the Senate on the proven allegations that he had bought his way corruptly into that body. Caldwell took time by the forelock in view of his certain expulsion, and wrote the following letter of resignation to Henry Wilson, the Vice President of the United States, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 24.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States:

SIR: I do hereby very respectfully notify you and, through you, the Senate of the United States, that I have resigned and do resign my seat in that body as Senator from the State of Kansas, and that I have forwarded by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the chief executive of that State, at Topeka, Ks., a resignation in the following form, to wit;

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, March 24, 1873.

His Excellency the Governor of Kansas. Topeka, Kansas.

SIR: I hereby respectfully tender you my resignation as a Senator of the United States from the State of Kansas, to take effect immediately.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER CALDWELL.

This is a wholesome example, and one which is worthy of all commendation. Men like Caldwell are a burning disgrace to the Senate of the United States. Now let the Senate follow up the business they have commenced in the case of Alexander Caldwell, and also hear the evidence in the case of John J. Patterson, another dishonored son of Pennsylvania, who claims to be a Senator from South Carolina, and expel him from his seat corruptly procured, and which he can never honor. Let justice be done in this case, though the heavens should fall.

Samuel Henry as a Legislator and as the Coming Man for the State Treasuryship.

In a letter published in the Johnstown Tribune, daily, of last Saturday, from its correspondent at Harrisburg, the initial letters of whose name is J. Todd Hutchinson, Esq., the following among other interesting and heretofore unheard of incidents in reference to the present political standing and future political prospects of Samuel Henry, representative from this county, occurs:

SAM'EL HENRY.

Your representative, Mr. Henry, is so well known to all your readers that a biographical sketch of the gentleman would seem superfluous. It may be said of him, however, that he occupies a position not held by any other gentleman in the House—that of representing for the second consecutive term a county which usually throws its majority on the Democratic side to the tune of 800. Mr. H. is about thirty years old, and is probably the youngest member on the floor of the House. Yet notwithstanding the absence of gray hairs in his head, he takes rank in point of executive ability with the ablest members of the House. He is Chairman on Banks—one of the most important of the House committees—and it is the spontaneous testimony of all who know anything about it that that position was never before more acceptably filled. In addition to this, he is a member of several other important committees. He stands high in the estimation of Democrats and Republicans alike, and one and all unite in saying that the people of Cambria county made no mistake when they sent him here in the capacity of lawgiver. Mr. Henry, I notice, is extensively and favorably mentioned in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer. I have conversed with representative men from all sections of the State, and feel convinced from what have heard that his nomination could easily be secured. His election would follow as a matter of course. A banker by profession, he would be no stranger to the duties of the office to which he would be called; but would perform the same with equal alacrity, accuracy, and fidelity. I trust that a united effort will be made to put him in the field as our candidate, and you men up in Cambria ought to take the lead in that direction.

When we read this extravagant eulogium we involuntarily exclaimed, in the language of Cassius in the play of Julius Cæsar:

"Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is grown so great?"

We entertain a very high regard for Mr. Henry as a gentleman and a citizen, but this constant and reiterated adulation in the Tribune of his transcendant abilities as a member of the Legislature, has not only reached its climax, but has become "flat, stale and unprofitable."

The only remarkable feature in the legislative career of Samuel Henry was the strange and unprecedented passage of the Act of April 8th, 1872, changing the mode of collecting taxes in this county, and his blunder in this matter he can readily discover if he will only read the opinion of Judge Dean on the subject, delivered at the recent term of our county court.

But it seems, from the tone of the Tribune's correspondent, that the legislative fame of Samuel Henry is about to culminate in his nomination for and election to the office of State Treasurer for the ensuing term. This may, or from the uncertainty of future political events, may not come to pass. We are free to admit that, as the law now stands, Mr. Henry would prove a very worthy successor of the present State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, just as Mackey has been the counterpart of all former State Treasurers, Democrats as well as Republicans, for the last twenty-five years. In saying this we do not wish to impugn Mr. Henry's personal integrity, but simply mean that the office of State Treasurer, as it now exists, is a huge swindle on the people, and that it is now and has heretofore been so managed as to result in enriching any and every man who has had the good fortune to hold it for even only two years. That Mr. Henry's management of the fiscal affairs of the commonwealth would bear better fruit than has that of any of his recent predecessors, is a consummation most devoutly to be wished, but one which, considering the surroundings, if not the antecedents of that gentleman, it would be little short of madness to hope for.

At the election in October last an amendment to the constitution was adopted making the State Treasurer elective by the people, instead of by the Legislature. This change was eminently right and proper, but it is a fatal delusion to suppose that the election by the people will change the present corrupt management of that office. To effect that overwhelming public demand requires the most stringent legislation, but as long as the people of the State will retain the Radical party in power, the desired reform will never be brought about. In the meantime let us rejoice that Cambria county may, POSSIBLY, be honored by the election to the office of State Treasurer of her present able and distinguished member of Assembly, Samuel Henry.

GEN. T. B. GORDON, the new Senator from Georgia, was temporarily called to the chair on Tuesday last by Vice-President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time, while the Vice-President went out. This is the first time that a Confederate has filled the Vice-President's chair.

Cyrus Elder on Taxation.

Some few weeks ago, Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown, read a paper, or it may be more proper to style it an article, before the "Social Science Association of Philadelphia," on the vital and important subject of the present anamolous and unjust tax system of Pennsylvania. We have not yet found time to peruse Mr. Elder's paper, although furnished with a copy soon after it was read before the Association named, and hence can only form our opinion as to its scope and character from the many complimentary notices of it which we have seen in the leading papers of both parties, and especially in the journals of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Elder is well known to be a gentleman of ability in his profession, as well as a forcible and vigorous writer on literary and scientific subjects generally. Besides this, he is full of research, and did not, we have no doubt, enter upon the task of submitting his views on this question, so important to the people of the State, without first having given the matter his most earnest and serious consideration. Mr. Elder, as is generally understood in this county as well as in many other sections of the State, has always been a strong advocate of a high protective tariff; but, if we rightly understand the scope and tenor of the article he has seen fit to prepare and make public, he has very materially modified his former views on the protective policy. This only affords another illustration of the old saying: "Wise men change their opinions—fools never do."

Several attempts have heretofore been made by the Legislature to improve and simplify the tax laws of the State through the appointment of special commissions for that purpose, but thus far they have ended in utter and disgraceful failures which only resulted in entailing thousands of dollars of expense on the tax-payers. If Mr. Elder's article should be the means of inaugurating the proper legislation on this all-important subject, he will be entitled to the gratitude and enconiums of every tax-payer in the commonwealth. It is a question of great public concern, but one which the Legislature has hitherto seemed incompetent intelligently and practically to solve, so as to subserve the best interests of the people, and therefore of the entire State.

The Vote on Local Option.

On Friday last, a vote was taken in a very large number of the counties and incorporated cities of this State on the question of adopting or rejecting the Local Option law. For the information of our readers, we give below the returns so far as they have reached us:

COUNTIES.	For License.	Against License.
Erie		500
Fayette		2,000
Beaver		700
Montgomery	2,000	
Lebanon	2,800	
Westmoreland		1,000
Venango		200
Chester		1,000
Butler		200
Northampton	2,800	
Bucks	2,500	
CITIES AND TOWNS.		
Pittsburgh	7,861	
Allegheny	2,204	
Lancaster	1,715	
Erie	1,319	
Corry	241	
Greensburg	315	
Franklin	56	
Bethlehem	633	
Meadville	533	
Titusville	300	
Butler	49	
Aarrisburg	68	
Connellsville	95	
West Chester		1,000
New Castle		200
Washington		55
Uniontown		109
Rochester		22
Cannonsburg		29
Latrobe		57
Allentown		840
Easton	800	
Pottstown	140	
Lebanon	198	
Chester	203	

SCATTERING RETURNS.

Union borough, Fayette county, gives 340, New Haven, 26; Connellsville township, 20, and the county is estimated at 2,000 against license.

Beaver borough, Beaver county, gives 115 against license. The majority in Beaver county against license is large.

Bristol, Bucks county, gives 9 majority against license.

Only three districts in Montgomery county voted against license.

In Catasaqua, Northampton county, the anti-license people were defeated by 29 majority.

Majorities against license are reported in Crawford, Lawrence, Dauphin and Delaware counties.

A WASHINGTON correspondent tells of a curious case that has come to some members of the Senate. It seems that a New England politician of means actually held a consultation with a member of Congress of high standing, just before the late Senatorial election in Florida, to ascertain whether the vigorous course which Senator Morton had pursued in the Caldwell investigation was likely to be continued. His reason for asking was that he had been assured from Florida that he could come down there and for a certain large sum of money render his election to the United States Senate certain.—He had hesitated about going until he could learn whether the Senate was likely to look with favor upon Mr. Morton's thoroughness. He was advised by the Congressman whom he consulted not to risk it, whereupon he declined.

Ebensburg—Denison.

A distance of upwards of two thousand miles intervene between the old village on the rock-ribbed, cloud-capped summit of the mighty Alleghenies and the new city of Denison on the plain in the fertile valley of the most remarkable of all streams, Red River; yet, notwithstanding the great distance, it requires but eighty hours to pass from one place to the other.

Early pioneers of the West were forced to travel in wagons drawn by jaded teams, and to camp out at night, suffering untold discomforts and hardships, while now the emigrant can travel in elegant cushioned coaches, with ease and comfort, in fewer days than it formerly required months to reach a destined point.

When we say that eighty hours will suffice to reach Denison from this point, the reader will naturally inquire, "Where is Denison?" In answer to this question, we would say that it is the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, five miles south of Red River, in Grayson county, Texas, where less than seven months ago the first town lot was sold, and where to-day there is a resident population of five thousand inhabitants, and to which point there is now flowing a constant tide of emigration from all the old States and from the Old World. It is a place to which the iron horse is now running with its freight of human thousands, from whence they are penetrating the most beautiful and most rapidly developing portion of our vast domain.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and Texas Central Railroad Companies united in selecting and purchasing two thousand acres of land, and upon that land is located the thriving town of Denison. It is an excellent and charming site for a city, having enough declivity to render it susceptible of any drainage, and having upon it a number of springs gushing forth at various points and a plentiful supply of good water, readily obtainable by sinking wells in any part of the city. It is headquarters for the Texas Division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and here the Company has located the passenger depot and erected warehouses, machine shops, cattle yards, etc., besides a large and commodious hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Texas Central is now completed to that point, making it the northern terminus of the road and likewise the headquarters of that Company's operations.

In the year 1866 a treaty was entered into between the United States Government and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaw Indians, whereby the right of way for one railroad through the Indian Territory was granted to the first railroad that should reach the Territory from the north. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad won the right of way by being the first to reach the northern boundary of the Indian Territory, and pushing its way onward, traversed 250 miles thro' the Indian Nation, crossing Red River on a magnificent bridge and entering Texas at what is now the populous and prosperous town of Denison.

The Company first organized as the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, but subsequently changed its name to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, making a connexion between their land grant line and the great railroad centre at St. Louis, by means of the Sedalia stem, and plunging southward through Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory into Texas, it became a road of wondrous importance to St. Louis, and the only one that will for years to come unite Missouri and the great West and Northwest with Northern and Western Texas—a gigantic road that will richly reward its sagacious and enterprising builders, as it must soon become one of the most important and crowded thoroughfares in the Union. The goal of a great ambition was reached when the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad penetrated Texas at Denison.

The completion to that point of the Texas Central road gives to Denison a direct railroad communication with Houston, Galveston, Austin, and all other important towns in the State of Texas, thus placing it in a position to command the trade of all sections east and west as it now does those north and south of it. Denison is, geographically speaking, most eligibly located, commanding as it does the trade of the entire country surrounding it.

From Ebensburg to Denison there is today, by way of the Pennsylvania Central, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, or the Panhandle route, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Texas Central Railroads, an unbroken chain of rails to the cities of Austin, Houston and Galveston, making the distance to the above named cities, and all other important points in Texas, 600 miles less than by the old route *via* New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Wichita Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing Company and the Texas Immigrant Aid and Supply Company have made Denison their headquarters and have erected warehouses and comfortable quarters for the reception of colonists when they reach that point by either road, and where ample provision is made for their easy and prompt transit to the colony's lands. The attention of emigrants is specially invited to the inducements offered by the Wichita Colonization, Agricultural and Mining Company.

Under the present favorable auspices it is not improbable that Texas will double her population in the next ten years. Emigration is now Southward, instead of Westward as hitherto. Texas, with her immense territory, her fertile soil, her fine climate and rapidly improving railroad facilities, is opening wide her arms and inviting immigration from all lands. The barriers to her progress are being rapidly removed, and every day thousands are trooping to her genial clime and floral prairies, filling up her business channels, and in every way adding to her greatness and serving to complete the manifest destiny that points to Texas among the States as the Colossus of the Southwest.

EXECUTION OF WM. FOSTER, THE CAR-HOOK MURDERER—*The Story of the Crime.*—Avery D. Putnam, a merchant at No. 68 Pearl street, on the night of Wednesday, April 27, 1871, about eleven o'clock, in company with Madame Duval, a dress-maker of No. 762 Broadway, and her daughter, entered a Broadway car. William Foster, an ex-conductor of the road, was upon the front platform of the car. Mr. Putnam saw him peer through the entrance and make grimaces at the ladies, whereupon he (Mr. P.) closed the door. Foster opened it again and continued his insults. Mr. Putnam again closed the door.

When the car reached Thirtieth street, Foster came inside, and remarking that he had paid his fare and was entitled to a seat, and sat down close beside Miss Duval. He then behaved in a brutish manner, and made a noise with his lips which induced the young lady to change her seat. Mr. Putnam then interfered, and said although Foster was entitled to a seat in the car, yet he would not suffer the ladies in his charge to be insulted, and that Foster should be put off.

The latter then said: "I will go as far as you go, and when you get out I will give you ——." Mr. Putnam alighted with the ladies at Forty-sixth street. Foster picked up a car-hook, followed them some distance, and then struck Mr. Putnam a terrible blow on the head, which fractured his skull and caused his death on the following day. Foster was arrested, identified by Mr. Putnam, tried, and convicted, the jury being out twenty-two hours; they, however, recommended Foster to mercy. The court of appeals affirmed the verdict, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 7th of this month, but was respited by Governor Dix, until to-day.

Yesterday the gallows was erected in the jail-yard and so near the cell of the condemned man that he could hear the hammering of the nails and the other noise incident to the terrible work. There have been previously twelve men hanged upon this gallows.

Further efforts to have his sentence commuted having failed, his wife and brother were with him all day yesterday, and took their farewell parting last night. It was a most effecting scene, Mrs. Foster having fainted several times. He has refused to see his children since the arrest.

The unfortunate man was brought from his cell at 9 o'clock this morning, and at sixteen minutes past nine the law was vindicated and the crime expiated.—*Phila. Evening Herald*, 21st.

THE PAGEANT ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Eight thousand sons of Ireland last Monday showed to their fellow citizens their love for the memory of the patron saint of the Old Country, their attachment to their adopted country, and their inclination toward law and order.

To their grand parade the heavens were delightfully auspicious. For years together the 17th of March has been attended with inclement weather. On this occasion the sunlight gilded the speartops, lit up the tricolor and the green, and flashed reflection from the brazen instruments and trappings of a score of bands. With better taste no parade could have been arranged. There were no symbols nor inscriptions calculated to excite disquiet, the stars and stripes were everywhere in the foreground; the modest emerald, with its golden harp and sunburst, was displayed only as a memory of the mother soil.

As a civic procession the affair was imposing. Every detail showed elaborate management and careful foresight. Hundreds of those in line had followed the red, white and blue during the late battles of the rebellion, and a more soldier-like march in a civic procession could not have been desired. In the perfectly unbroken decorum preserved, we saw the effect of the example set by the many and well filled ranks of the temperance societies that in the Catholic churches have so lately sprung up. So numerous are these associations that their effect is becoming very widely spread. Most of the participants in this demonstration had attended divine service in the early morning. Everything conspired to render the occasion enjoyable. The weather was amiable and the paraders were cheerful. There was not an unpleasant occurrence to mar the affair. In no respect—either in numbers, in beauty of banners and decorations, in wealth of flowers and music, or in the multitude that thronged the entire line of the procession—was that parade of the Sons of St. Patrick on Monday last, in this city, ever previously equalled.—*Phila. Sunday Mercury.*

NO STATE CHURCH—OFFICIAL IMPERTINENCE.—The *Catholic World* calls attention to an abuse which ought long since to have been stopped. The documents of the State Department sent to Congress with the President's message show that several of our Ministers in foreign countries, forgetting that they represent a Government which has no State church and ought not to have any sectarian bias, assume in their official capacity a sectarian character, and in their public acts and despatches openly attack one form of Christianity and favor another. Mr. F. F. Low, for instance, Minister in China, advises the State Department to reject an amendment proposed in the treaty with China, for the reason that, in his opinion, this amendment would tend to facilitate the operations of Roman Catholic missionaries. In the same way Mr. G. F. Seward, our Consul-General in China, sends home in a despatch an elaborate argument against the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Thomas H. Nelson writes from Mexico, reporting the spread of Protestantism in that country, as though his official duties included friendship to one class of religious opinions and hostility to every other class.

There is no evidence that these impertinent religionists have ever been rebuked by the Executive; but if the State Department at Washington were conducted by persons understanding the spirit of our system and respecting the Constitution, all men would soon be made to understand that all forms of faith are entitled to equal respect and protection from the officers of our Government, and that in undertaking to favor one at the expense of another they are guilty of an offence against all.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A WONDERFUL MONSTROSITY.—There may be seen at Cooper's Hotel, in Lancaster, a curious freak of nature in the shape of a pig that has two pair of ears (one pair seemingly growing out of the back of the head), ten legs, two distinct bodies, and only one head. The head of the pig is perfect, and the flesh is intact to the shoulders, where it separates, and then branches off into two other bodies, so to speak. The monstrosity is one out of a litter of seven pigs that were born on the farm of John H. Herr, West Lampeter. This whatever-it-may-be was born dead, while the rest of the piggies were born alive, and are thriving as well as can be. The first glance one takes at the monstrosity he would think that it was three pigs grown together, the hindquarters of two growing from the body of a third. A physician who examined the curosity asserted that it had but one throat, one heart, and one set of brains.

—John P. Carmany, of Lehigh county, has a calf two or three weeks old, which, instead of a coat of hair, is covered with wool like a lamb, and has a tail like that innocent animal. It is of the ordinary size, but rather a strange looking "baste."

News and Political Items.

—More than $25,000,000 was paid by residents of the United States for paintings and statuary, last year, most of which came from Europe.

—Mr. Byar, Democrat, was elected Burgess of Pottsville on Friday last, over Isaac Hoyer, Republican, by 103 majority—a Democratic gain over last spring election of 238.

—A new remedy for toothache consists in the employment of injections introduced into the gum near the diseased tooth. Morphia was first used, but chloroform is now used exclusively.

—Even the tobacconists' signs in Chicago have caught the murderous infection. On Thursday last a basswood sachem fell upon the three-year old son of Jacob Cohn, killing the child instantly.

—Amos Halleck and two children, living on the prairie near Pomeroy station, Iowa, were burned to death on Saturday evening by the hay roof of their home taking fire and falling on them while asleep.

—Henry Wright, fireman at the Indian Ridge shaft, near Shenandoah, fell from forty feet above the top of the shaft to the bottom, a distance of three hundred and fifty feet. Of course, he was killed instantly.

—In 1856 Oscar Hewitt, of Knoxville, Ill., agreed not to shave or cut his hair till John C. Fremont was elected President. An interviewer describes him as having more hair than Esau in all his journalistic experience.

—Godfrey Heck, quite a wealthy citizen of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, who, while drunk, some eighteen months ago, murdered a man named Fred Steffens, at Lock No. 17, in that county, has been sentenced to one year in the Ohio Penitentiary.

—An inventor has attached to a pair of barber's shears an elastic hollow ball, which is compressed by the operation of cutting, and a current of air, forced out from the ball, is directed along the edges of the blades, and blows away the fragments of hair as fast as they are cut.

—The bark Jens Lassen, from London for Philadelphia, went ashore at Indian River Inlet March 21, at 6 A. M. The Captain's wife and daughter and first and second mates and two seamen were lost in attempting to land. The vessel is on the northern point of the inlet and is full of water.

—The recruiting officers in the west are now forbidden to enlist drunkards, as "it is not intended that the military service shall be a receptacle for all the worthless characters in the country who can obtain no other employment." It is therefore probable that the army, like Virginia, is no longer to be the "mother of Presidents."

—The recent murder of Mr. Goodrich, a respectable and wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, continues a mystery. The circumstances are so hidden that they rivet the morbid attention of the masses in fully as strong a degree as the Nathan murder, two years ago. Indications point to a probability that Goodrich was killed by a woman.

—Silver and copper have been unearthed on the farm of George W. Noedle, in North Codorous township, York county, on the Northern Central railroad. Mr. N. dug a shaft a few weeks since, and found several pieces of silver the size of a marble, and a few lumps of copper about the size of a walnut. The specimens have been pronounced good.

—When you meet with a sprain, wet the injured part with a flannel dipped in hot water; if the sprain be very painful, wet the flannel with laudanum and cover the whole with a dry cloth. Then, with the arm in a sling, if it be the wrist that is sprained, or the leg in a horizontal position if it be the ankle, wait and see if it be necessary to send for the doctor.

—During the past month 113 fires have occurred in the United States and Canada, involving a loss of $4,713,000. There was one in which the loss exceeded $300,000, four where it exceeded $200,000, seven between $100,000 and $200,000, eighteen between $50,000 and $100,000 and nineteen in which no statement of loss is given. By them 26 persons lost their lives.

—James Bowker, a prominent republican politician and ex-member of the city council from the Twenty-first ward, Philadelphia, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by hanging himself in the basement of his place of business on Main street. Financial difficulties, it is said, prompted the act. The verdict of the jury was rendered in accordance with the facts.

—Uriah Teagarden, who lives on the New Lisbon road, some five miles south of Salem, Ohio, is the owner of a cow which was delivered of a calf, the first of last week, which in its formation presented an unusual and extraordinary appearance. When born the entrails were located on the ridge of the back, in a perfect state of development and grown fast as though natural and perfect in their place.

—Will President Grant allow himself to be outdone in honesty by Gen. Butler? The latter individual has offered to each taxpayer applying for it the three cents plundered from such taxpayer by Butler in voting himself an increase of salary. At Butler's computation President Grant's increase of salary will amount to fifteen cents from each taxpayer. It is a small amount, but it would pay for many a poor citizen's breakfast.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The increase of the salary of its members by the Forty-second Congress was denounced as the most infamous act ever perpetrated by a legislative body—as a crime, a robbery. Precisely such a bill is about to be passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The lower house of that body has actually consummated it, its members, like their Congressional prototypes, having voted themselves an increase of pay, extending over a term now nearly ended."

—A breeding sow, belonging to Geo. W. Teel, of Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, Ohio, was on the 14th day of December, 1872, buried under a straw-stack made on that day, on the occasion of threshing out the grain. The animal was missed at once and supposed to have been covered up, but no effort was made to find her, as no hope was entertained of her under existing circumstances. On the 11th ult. the missing sow resurrected herself from the remaining base of the stack, after being buried a period of 57 days.

—Father Burke when he landed from the steamer City of Paris at Queenstown on the 7th inst., was welcomed with uproarious manifestations of genuine Irish enthusiasm. The Town Commissioners, leading inhabitants, and a large number of Catholic clergymen were present, and the crowd wanted to take the horses from his carriage and draw it themselves, a compliment he declined. An address was presented to the eloquent Dominican, in which his services in vindication of the Irish character in his controversy with Mr. Froude were acknowledged in most grateful words.

—A libel suit has been instituted against the Cleveland *Leader* Printing Company and one of its correspondents, R. W. Sharkland, by Father T. A. Martin, Catholic priest at Euclid, Ohio. The cause of the action is based upon assertions contained in a communication from Sharkland, and published in the *Leader*, that Father Martin told a widow that a deceased husband was in purgatory, but for the sum of ten dollars he would pray him out; that the widow, not having the money, Father Martin said he would wait a reasonable time, provided it was secured by a responsible party. Damages laid at $5,000.

—The "long strike" still [illegible] South Wales. Four thousand [illegible] men employed by Messrs. [illegible] Llymer Works, have, however, [illegible] to work, that firm having succeeded [illegible] Ironmasters' Union by accepting [illegible] lowing conditions proposed [illegible] strike: 1. That the men refer [illegible] upon a reduction of five per cent. [illegible] of ten per cent., as proposed by [illegible] ters. 2. That this continue for [illegible] less two days. 3. That for [illegible] afterward the old rate of wages [illegible] 4. And that from the end of [illegible] July the old rate of wages be paid.

—The jury in the case of [illegible] Anderson, the cashier of Lardner's Bank at Franklin, Pa., who cut his throat [illegible] rities, and then shot himself, have [illegible] a verdict that the act was committed [illegible] Anderson was insane. After a thorough investigation the jury found [illegible] accounts were strictly correct, [illegible] there was no defalcation, and [illegible] accommodations to friends, and [illegible] the expressions indicating such [illegible] facts in his conversations and letters ten previous to his death, out of [illegible] many painful rumors were [illegible] were but the fancies of a disordered [illegible]

—President Grant is reported [illegible] expressed a desire to see Miss [illegible] "Meg Merriles" during that lady's engagement in Washington, and [illegible] sented with a private box at [illegible] House. After the first act Mr. [illegible] two friends made their appearance [illegible] President, although a wait of [illegible] utes had been made. The play [illegible] and between the second and third [illegible] President made his appearance [illegible] orchestra, breaking off in the [illegible] were playing, struck up "[illegible] Chief." Regarding this as an [illegible] interruption of the piece, Mr. [illegible] became indignant and peremptorily [illegible] manded that the play proceed. [illegible] was obeyed, to the great surprise [illegible] President's flatterers.

A FATHER AND SON RECEIVED [illegible] SAME TRAIN TO GET MARRIED.—[illegible] lar incident happened on the [illegible] train, conducted by Captain [illegible] other day. An old gentleman [illegible] hopeful son of about nineteen [illegible] on the cars at Cropper's station [illegible] pany with two blooming lasses. [illegible] pearance and actions excited [illegible] cion, and upon inquiry it was [illegible] that the two gentlemen were [illegible] ers, and the two ladies cousins, [illegible] going to become of one flesh with [illegible] er and son respectively. The [illegible] creet man that he was, had chosen [illegible] of the two maidens, who was also [illegible] and the son had taken the [illegible] blooming miss of eighteen. The [illegible] plished their journey in safety, married in Jeffersonville, and returned [illegible] tain Clohessy's train again. It [illegible] amusing to see them as they [illegible] their success in outwitting the [illegible] rents of the girls—leaning [illegible] to whisper to each other, and [illegible] erect attitude to give an [illegible] squeeze to the fair ones by their [illegible] never before heard of father [illegible] ning off on the same train to get [illegible] but presume it is well to have [illegible] confidence existing in the case [illegible] *Lexington (Ky.) Reporter*, 13th.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE BY A NEGRO.—[illegible] Georgetown, Del., on Monday [illegible] last, about 11 o'clock, the daughter [illegible] Lank, a very respectable gentleman [illegible] ing near Rehoboth station, six [illegible] that town, while returning from [illegible] where she had been on an errand [illegible] costed by a negro named Joseph [illegible] Burton, who tore the clothes off her [illegible] violated her person. After his base [illegible] the villain fled, and the girl, who is [illegible] teen years of age, managed to reach [illegible] father's residence and made known [illegible] facts. The male population of the [illegible] borhood are searching for the brute.

LATER.—The negro, Joseph Burton, [illegible] surrounded in the woods and [illegible] about two miles from the place where [illegible] committed his crime, at noon, and [illegible] to Georgetown by an officer at [illegible] lodged in jail to await his trial. [illegible] He is a hardened wretch, and [illegible] of his crime.

THE BIGGEST SHIP A[illegible]

PERSONS going to Europe, or [illegible] for their friends to the Old Country ought to buy their tickets from M. P. McGOWAN, Agent for the celebrated National Line of Steamers to and from Europe [illegible] is remarkable for comfort, speed [illegible] Drafts for £1 and upwards at [illegible] current rates. For further [illegible] McGOWAN'S BOOK STORE, 136 Main [illegible] Johnstown, Pa. [June 7, 1872.]

VALUABLE FARM F[illegible]—The undersigned offers [illegible] her FARM in Summerhill township [illegible] miles north of Wilmore, [illegible] 100 Acres and allowance, about [illegible] cleared, under good fence and [illegible] and having thereon a log house [illegible] ble. There is also a small orchard [illegible] fruit on the premises. The land [illegible] is covered with hemlock, cherry [illegible] and mills for cutting the same [illegible] ent points. Title indisputable. [illegible] particulars, terms, etc., call on or [illegible] MRS. MAY.

March 14, 1873.-tf.

Executor's No[illegible]

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY [illegible] of S. WHARTON, late of [illegible] ship, Cambria county, deceased, [illegible] granted by the Register of said [illegible] undersigned, all persons indebted [illegible] are requested to make immediate [illegible] those having claims against the same [illegible] sent them properly authenticated [illegible] ment. JOHN H. DOUGLASS, [illegible] ALICE WHARTON, [illegible]

Clearfield Twp., March 14, 1873.-6.

Estate Notic[illegible]

LETTERS of Administration on the [illegible] Daniel M. Little, late of Ebensburg [illegible] ough, Cambria county, deceased, [illegible] granted to the subscriber, by the [illegible] said county, all persons indebted [illegible] are requested to make immediate [illegible] and those having claims will present [illegible] perly authenticated for settlement. [illegible] D. C. LITTLE, Administrator.

Chest Springs, Feb. 28, 1873.-6t.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore [illegible] between us in the profession of [illegible] by limitation on February 27th, 1873, [illegible] to either of us after that date will be [illegible] the firm for any charge previously [illegible] GEO. W. OATMAN, [illegible] J. GALLITZIN LAKE, [illegible]

Late Oatman & Lake, Attorneys [illegible]

Ebensburg, Feb. 22, 1873.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber [illegible] now prepared to furnish, in large [illegible] quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE [illegible] BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest [illegible] Coal delivered promptly and free of [illegible] hauling at any point in Ebensburg [illegible] Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will [illegible] attention. DANIEL [illegible]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, EBENSBURG [illegible] Gold, Silver, Government [illegible] other Securities, bought and sold. [illegible] lowed on Time Deposits. Collections [illegible] all accessible points in the United States [illegible] general Banking business transacted. [illegible]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,

Attorney-at-La[illegible]

Ebensburg, Cambria Co.

OATMAN & BUCK,

Physicians and Surgeons, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Calls may be made either at the [illegible] Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.