

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa., Friday, May 30, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The members of the Democratic Executive Committee are requested to meet at the Grand Hotel in Ebensburg, on Monday, June 24, 1873, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Convention and transacting other business for the best interests of the party.

The funeral of the late General Canby took place at Indianapolis last Friday, to which place his remains had been brought from Portland, Oregon. General Sherman, Sheridan, and several other prominent army officers were present, and the crowd in attendance is represented to have been the largest that ever assembled in that city.

The Constitutional Convention last week adopted the following amendments in reference to the fees of all county officers:

Sec. 4. All county officers who receive compensation for their services shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law, and all fees attached to any county office shall be received by the proper officer for and on account of the State or county, as may be directed by law; provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

The argument in the quo warranto case against Judge Potts, of the District Court, Johnstown, which was to have taken place before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg last Monday, has been postponed and will not be heard before that Court until at its session in Pittsburgh next October. If there ever was a man in the pursuit of a President's judgeship under difficulties, that man is his Honor, James Potts. It is a case that can only be paralleled by that of Japhet in search of his father.

Governor Dix last week vetoed the Local Option law passed by the New York Legislature. An effort was made in the House by the friends of the bill to pass it over the veto, but the requisite two-thirds vote could not be procured. The veto produced intense gratification and rejoicing among the Teutonic population of New York city, and on the day after it was sent to the Legislature all the German saloons were thrown open to the public, when free lager was dispensed with a willing and unspurring hand.

REV. FATHER DE SMET, the well known Catholic Indian missionary, died at St. Louis, on the 29th instant, aged 72 years. He was the most successful missionary that ever visited the Indians of the Northwest, and enjoyed their entire confidence, whether they were peaceable or otherwise. The greater portion of his life had been spent among the Indians in an earnest and self-sacrificing effort to instill into their minds the truths of Christianity. He was a true hero in the best acceptation of that term, and will be long remembered by the red man from the Missouri to the Pacific ocean. Father De Smet was a native of Belgium. He came to America in 1821 and to St. Louis in 1823.

ONE day last week the Constitution of Convention, with a coolness and deliberation worthy of the last Congress, fixed the compensation of its members at \$2,500 and mileage at ten cent per mile circular for two sessions. This is a grab which the people will not ought to repudiate. The Act of Assembly for calling the Convention fixed the salary of the members at \$1,600. Of course each member, when he was elected last October, knew that that sum was to be the amount of his compensation. A majority of the Convention (the vote was 60 yeas to 44 nays) has now doubled it and gone \$900 better. Gentlemen of the Convention, we tell you plainly that this robbery won't do, and that in this plundering the treasury to the extent of more than two hundred thousand dollars you have forfeited the respect and confidence of the people of the entire Commonwealth. Have the days of honesty like those of chivalry, passed away forever?

AMONG the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Radical State Convention, which met at Columbus last week, was the following in regard to the salary grab:

We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

No former Congress ever did an act which met with such a universal outburst of popular indignation as has been manifested with regard to the extra pay swindle. It was a most shameless example of legislative larceny. Unless all the political signs in the Western States are at fault, there will be a terrible shaking of dry bones among the members of Congress from that section who voted for the fraud, when they again present themselves before the people for re-election. This same convention, however, while denouncing Grant for his integrity, thus showing, in the estimation of the Radicals of Ohio, that however much Congress ought to be denounced for the net, the President is entirely blameless and "can do no wrong." And yet it is a notorious fact that Grant exerted all his personal influence in its favor. One single word from him would have defeated the whole scheme, but it was never uttered. Grant's agency in commencing the inquiry into the salary grab was more potent than that of all the members combined who voted for it. As Gen. Grant truly said in his letter to his constituents, "my vote will not make it lawful, but his (Grant's) might."

Decorating Graves.

The Executive Committee of that of fictions among the Grand Army of the Republic, met in solemn convocation last week in Washington and issued the following high-sounding manifesto:

Whereas, A notice has been published inviting donations of flowers for the purpose of decorating the graves of rebel soldiers;

Whereas, Such contemplated proceeding is calculated to create disorder and lead to a breach of the peace; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic do hereby give notice that, May 29 being set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic as a memorial day, and the grounds at Arlington being opened on that special day by order of the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose of allowing flowers upon and decorating the graves of the deceased Union soldiers, any attempt by friends of the rebel dead to strew flowers on their graves will be regarded as an interference with the programme of the day, and will not be tolerated.

This is the very embodiment of hate, and is calculated, if not purposely intended, to fan into a fresh flame the smoldering and expiring embers of the late civil war.

It is a perfect insult to the Grand Army of the Republic, and the agency through which that desirable result will be accomplished. The plea that the decoration of the graves of rebel soldiers would lead to disorder and a breach of the peace, is far-fetched and untrue. Who would certainly not the dead rebels, who are powerless for any such demonstrations, but more likely the members of the Grand Army of the Republic themselves, who attempted something of the same kind at the cemetery on Arlington Heights, on a similar occasion, one year ago. But aside from all this, who constituted this Executive Committee a judge in Israel on this question? The authority which it sets up is self-assumed and without warrant—a mere naked and insolent usurpation. The national cemeteries are under the special control and supervision of the Quartermaster General, and that officer states that they have not been placed under the sole charge of the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration day, but that all organized processions or parties desiring to take part in the ceremonies will be admitted. This is a very mild way of intimating to the aforesaid Executive Committee that its interference in the matter is unequalled for and without authority. If the right of the friends of dead soldiers, whether they were the blue or the gray, to strew flowers over their graves on Decoration day is to be interfered with at the arbitrary dictation of the Grand Army of the Republic, then that praise-worthy and commendable custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, and ought to be discontinued.

What a marked contrast there is between the uncharitable and bigoted conduct of this Executive Committee and the forgiving and Christian sentiments of the late Chief Justice Chase, who, when holding the Circuit Court in Charleston, on Decoration day in 1863, and being invited to be present, sent the following manly and patriotic reply:

My duties in the Circuit Court will prevent me from being present, as I should like, on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead, but I avail myself of the opportunity to express the hope that the time is not far distant when the North and the South, having forever laid aside the animosity of a civil war, will decorate alike the graves of both Federal and Confederate dead.

The following remarks of the New York Tribune on the action of the Executive Committee of the G. A. R. will commend themselves to the approval of every right thinking man who sincerely desires that peace and good will shall prevail throughout the land:

Of course we discover in this demonstration of indignation at the proposed "swindle" the evidence of profound patriotism and earnest loyalty. We should, perhaps, be thankful in such times as these for the nice sense of honor, the exquisitely sensitive loyalty, the reverent patriotism, the constancy of devotion to the Union, and the undying fidelity to its dead and buried enemies, of which we have here such tokens. For it must be confessed that very things of late have made us skeptical of any such feignings of sincerity. For really, when we sell our seats in the Senate, and our Senators themselves are bought and sold, when our judges hunt the bodies of Congress to influence legislation, when our clerics are carried off and framed on the pretenses of fraud and protected by Executive pardon, when we peddle out our honor and trade upon our dignity in the face of all the world, when we are scandalized in all departments by venality, corruption and incompetency, we should perhaps, welcome anything that seems an honest burst of indignation for whatever cause that has in it something akin to pride of land or race.

We shall exercise a sound philosophy as well as Christian charity if we gather only one fruit from the perpetrators of fraud and all-tender, kindly memories not alone of those we loved but equally of those with whom we differed, who were of our race and our blood, and whatever their faults or sins, we shall be doing no man's memory an injustice, nor any good cause harm, if on the same day, and even by the same hands, the graves of the Union and Confederate dead lying side by side in all the South are made fragrant and beautiful with the blossoms of a tender and affectionate remembrance.

The Johnstown Tribune says that two more little angels have been added to the number who surround the great Thrope. They were daughters of W. Morgan of Shady Side, and while at play, one of them tumbled a lighted match to a can filled with carbon oil. An explosion followed, they were enveloped in flames and burned to a crisp. Will parents never take heed to such terrible warnings. Keep the matches out of the hands of the children or you too may someday have occasion to wish that you had.

Terrific Tornadoes.

MEAN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN KILLED—CHURCHES AND HOUSES DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—A despatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that the severest thunder storm in that region for years occurred yesterday. Nine houses were blown down or moved from their bases by the wind. The Methodist church was blown down. An unknown man, stopping at a farm house, was killed in his bed by lightning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 29.—A terrific tornado or whirlwind, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over this county about six miles north of Washington, today, Monday. Its path was about half a mile in width, and it tore into fragments everything in its course. Houses, barns, fences, trees, cattle, and human beings were caught up and whirled through the air like mere toys, and dashed to the ground with such violence as to produce instant destruction. Houses and barns were torn into fragments and scattered in all directions, and for miles around the fields are dotted with large timbers driven into the ground at an angle of ninety degrees. The cattle were actually driven and hurled into the ground. One can scarcely conceive the devastation, or realize the force of the tornado. Already we have heard of thirteen farm houses and many barns that were literally torn to pieces, and well-nigh all damaged. One school was in session at an school house six miles north of here, and the tornado tore the building to pieces and carried the fourteen years' old daughter of Henry Rohlfel about a quarter of a mile from the school. When found she was mangled and nearly dead. The teacher, Mrs. M. M. Baker, and six or eight scholars were injured, some of them severely. The wife of Henry Walters was killed. A Miss Gardner and the son of Abe Gibson lie at the point of death. Jacob Baker was seriously hurt. A. M. Baker was hurt in the back. The family of John Baker, near Keota, were injured. Mrs. Metcalf was seriously hurt.

A gentleman who was near the tornado reports that it was ballion shaped, with the small end to the ground, and moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It began its fearful career near Keota, Iowa, and passed several houses, and next near it about six miles northwest, where it destroyed two or three houses, and as it passed on northeast, scattered to the four winds the blue residences and barns of Alex. Gibson, J. A. Talbot, and J. C. Callaghan. It is believed to have ground the dwellings of D. Green, F. and H. Walters, Mr. Caringer, and Mr. Kerr. The lives of many persons were saved by their hastily getting into the cellars of their houses. Sad havoc was made with all kinds of property.

From the description of an eye witness it seems almost a miracle that anything in the track escaped alive. He says he could see large pieces of timber hurled from the clouds as though shot from a cannon. The school at Keota, Iowa, was blown to pieces. Some were brought to this city, and four hours after they were picked up they were still as large as hens' eggs. The roaring of the tornado was fearful, and could easily have been heard for ten miles. At this place—six miles away—it is reported by a person passing in the morning, that he saw a man in the air for anything ever heard, except war and the din of a terrific battle.

A telegram from Keota last evening says that five persons were killed about three miles from that place. The child of a school teacher was reported to be killed. This far from only a few points about the line of the terrible destroyer, and the amount of damage cannot be estimated, but it must be many thousands of dollars. More lives were probably lost than those reported, and no estimate can be made of the property destroyed. The destruction and violence has ever befallen this section of the country heretofore, and it is considered a miracle that so few lives were lost.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

KEOTA, May 29.—The most terrific storm ever known in this part of the State passed over here yesterday about 2 o'clock P. M. It started, as far as heard from, ten miles southwest of here on Elkank Bottom, and travelled to within two and a half miles of this city, sweeping everything before it. Up to the present time four persons have been reported killed, and many others injured. The loss of property is incalculable. Even spools of yarn, saw mill, and several granaries destroyed. Between 200 and 300 head of cattle were killed. Building material, agricultural implements, including threshing machines, reapers, &c., were strewn the entire length of the storm.

The storm did not exceed in width from one to four hundred yards. It is reported that the town of Lancaster, fifteen miles southwest of here, in this county, is in ruins.

KEOTA, May 29.—The great tornado of Washington County yesterday swept itself twelve miles southwest of this city. There were high winds and lightning here, one house being struck. No persons were injured.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, May 29.—Additional particulars of the tornado which did the damage a great deal more than heretofore reported. Six more persons have died since the despatch of this morning was sent, making eight in all.

The number of the victims not before reported are Leden Husel, Mr. Davison, Mr. Baker, a daughter of Jacob Seek, and two children of Henry Walters. There were many others who were very low, and will hereafter be reported.

There are all reported to be within six or eight miles on the line of the storm. To what extent the storm raged in other parts of the country has not yet been learned. An enormous amount of property has been destroyed. The most valuable loss is the loss of life. The scene after the storm had passed. It resembled a broad tract of country that had been suddenly overflooded and everything carried away, and as if the water had suddenly fallen and left everything in ruin.

The force of the storm was such that nothing could resist it. Heavy objects were carried over a quarter of a mile, and thrown to the ground with such violence as to half bury them in the earth. Wagons and farm implements of all kinds were strewn all over the country. Broken out wagon wheels were scattered everywhere.

A hog was found pierced through and pinned to the ground by a spike of timber two by four inches. Over one thousand persons from this place visited the scene today, and rendered the assistance in their power to the sufferers. A telegram from Sigourney says that at Lancaster every house but one was entirely destroyed, but no one is reported killed, though many are seriously hurt.

THE TORNADO SCREAMS DESTRUCTION FROM KEOTA TO HILLSBURG.

FRANKLIN CITY, May 29.—A fearful tornado passed a mile and a half north of this place yesterday, about 5:40 P. M. The extent of which is not yet known here, though it has been heard of from 10 to 15 miles east and west. The storm travelled eastward, and carried nearly everything before it for half a mile in width, blowing down houses, barns, out-houses, fences, telegraph poles, and killing and injuring several persons. A number of horses and cows were also killed and injured. The following are a few of the casualties: Vanderhook's house was destroyed, and a boy fourteen years old killed. Joel Nic-

A Humane Act.

On the 3d of March, 1873, President Grant approved an act passed by congress to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. This law provides "that no railroad company within the United States whose road carries any part of a line of road over which cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals shall be conveyed from one state to another, or the owners or masters of steam, rail, or other vessels carrying or transporting cattle, sheep, swine or other animals from one state to another, shall confine the same in pens, boats or vessels of any description for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading the same first, water and feeding for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented from so unloading by storm or other accidental causes. In estimating such confinement the time during which the animals have been confined without such rest on connecting roads from which they are conveyed shall be included, it being the intent of this act to prohibit their continuous confinement beyond the period of twenty-eight hours, except upon contingencies hereinafter stated. Animals so unloaded shall be properly fed and watered during such rest by the owner or person having the custody thereof, or in case of his default in so doing then by the railroad company or owners or masters of boats or vessels transporting the same at the expense of said owner or person in custody thereof; and said company, owners or masters shall in such cases have a liability for the cost of such food, care and custody furnished, and shall not be liable for any detention of such animals authorized by this act. Any company, owner or custodian of such animals who shall knowingly and wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall, in each and every such failure, to comply with the provisions of this act, be liable for and forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars. Provided, however, that when animals shall be carried in cars, boats or other vessels in which they can and do leave proper food, water, space, and opportunity for rest, the foregoing provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

That the penalty created by the first section of this act shall be enforced by civil suits in any of the United States, in the circuit or district courts of the United States, holden within the district where the violation of this act may have been committed, or the person or persons residing or carries on his business; and it shall be the duty of all United States marshals, their deputies and assistants, to prosecute all violations of this act which shall come to their notice or knowledge.

That any person or persons entitled to file under the first section of this act may enforce the same by a petition filed in the district court of the United States holden within the district where the food, care and custody shall have been furnished, or the owner or custodian of the property resides; and said court shall have power to issue all suitable process for the enforcement of such law by civil process, and to award costs in aid of all such process, penalties, charges and expenses of proceedings under this act.

That this act shall not go into effect until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

A WILD HYSTERIC.—A Pennsylvania Girl Lost by the Whirlwind.—The Latest of the Whirlwind's Victims.—The Whirlwind's Victim of the 29th inst. tells the following story on the authority of Julia Messenger of Washington, Green County, Pa., for whose veracity it vouches: A man living near Washington, Green County, Pa., named Daniel Lewis, and his wife, and two children, were taken by the storm, and carried a quarter of a mile into the fields. The father escaped unhurt. Pieces of half burnt wood and iron nails were found in his clothes, and some still larger are reported having been found. A flock of 150 sheep huddled together were taken up by the storm, carried half a mile, and when they struck the earth all were broken to fragments and scattered along the route of the tornado. Very little definite information has been received from Keokuk county, but it is known that Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Erdelberger and three children were killed. The loss of property is estimated at \$100,000.

A BUFFALO MEN.—Thomas Newman, better known in Buffalo as the "rich miser," died at the hospital in that city Tuesday night. The writer, while waiting a few weeks since at the Erie railway depot in Buffalo, observed an old man, giving evidence in his clothing and appearance of extreme poverty, come in and stand by the stove. His clothes were entirely ragged, and he had a wretched appearance, evincing the commiseration of strangers, prompting even the bestowal of alms. On being told by a railway employe that this old man was worth a quarter of a million we looked upon him with the admiration that we could suppose to inspire, and were selfish enough to secretly wish that his money bags were transferred to some of his acquaintances who could make better use of them. This singular being has lived for many years in a hovel on Michigan street, denying himself even the comforts of life. There has not been a fire in his house for fourteen years. His bed was a pile of rags and papers, furnished with a ragged quilt, and his abode, which we "interviewed" last week, was most filthy in appearance, almost past conception. He owned valuable blocks on Main street, besides other property scattered through the city. It is not definitely known, as we are aware, how much he is worth, and he died without making a will. He has two brothers living, one of whom lives in Columbus, Ohio. His age was seventy-three, and he has never been married. His case is a striking warning to backsliders.—The Buffalo Courier.

WHAT OF CAPTAIN JACK?—The news of the surrender of fifty-five members of Captain Jack's band of Modocs, fifteen of whom are warriors and the remainder women and children, gives no assurance of the end of the war. Captain Jack is still at large, and his warriors are evidently means to fight to the end, and to overcome two obstacles to his unobscured conduct of the conflict—to wit, the women and children of the tribe, and that male adult element among the Modocs which desired peace with the whites. It has been known from the beginning that the Modocs were divided upon the subject of continuing the war—one party breathing resistance, and the other speaking in favor of abiding by the decision of the Government in the matter of the home to be allotted to them. It was the latter party, however, which the lava had a command to leave, leaving the peace party and the war party agreed to separate, the war party deciding to remain with Captain Jack and the others determining to surrender.—N. Y. World.

It would appear to the common mind, that the Hollidaysburg Standard, that if the government can afford to purchase the press, it can afford to purchase the printer, and that it is not necessary to print it handsomely, and send it all over the country in the form of cards which it sells for one cent each, and also carries these cards in the mail free of charge, that it could as well afford to carry an ordinary letter for what it sells a paper on which to write it and the envelope in which it is inserted. It really does look a good deal as if the Post Office Department did not care to have what it was about, when it resorts to such a singular method of increasing its revenue.

News and Eastern Items.

—Two women were killed on Sunday, 23, on the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Harrisburg, Pa. The women were Mrs. J. J. Jones and Mrs. J. J. Jones. The women were killed by a train of cars. The women were killed by a train of cars. The women were killed by a train of cars.

—John D. Williams, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, Pa., has been elected to the office of mayor of that city. He was elected by a large majority of the voters. He was elected by a large majority of the voters. He was elected by a large majority of the voters.

—The mother of the late General Canby has been notified that her son's remains have been brought to Indianapolis, Ind. She is expected to arrive there on Monday next. She is expected to arrive there on Monday next. She is expected to arrive there on Monday next.

—The Democratic party in this county has been notified that they are to hold a convention on Saturday next. They are to hold a convention on Saturday next. They are to hold a convention on Saturday next.

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