THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 24, 1874.

THE President on Wednesday last vetoed the Senate bill increasing the greenback and national bank note currency to the extent of $100,000,000. He did right.

DR. NEBINGER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee in in Philadelphia, on Monday, May 4th, to change the time for holding the State Convention. Good for Nebinger.

THE long protracted struggle in the Massachusetts Legislature to elect a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Charles Sumner, was terminated last Friday by the election of Wm. B. Washburne, the present Governor of the State. The Democrats, from the first to the last ballot, stood firmly together and voted for their nominee, Judge Curtis.

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN, the able Democratic Senator from Ohio, addressed a letter to the anti-inflationist meeting held in Cincinnati last week, in which, among other excellent things, he said:

"I took my position after long and careful study, and from a perfect conviction of its correctness. I knew full well how easy it would be to acquire temporary popularity by joining the inflationists, but I never have done, and I never will do, what I know to be wrong in order to acquire unmerited praise. Besides I cannot disregard the teachings of that party to which I have ever honestly belonged, and which inculcated, from the very first day of its existence, the doctrine that irredeemable paper money is one of the worst evils with which any country can be cursed."

THE radical members of the House at Harrisburg held one of their usual caucus meetings a few days ago, and among other resolutions modestly adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Republican members of the House stand prepared to decide all questions that come before them on their merits alone, and will not, therefore, take caucus action on non-partisan bills which will come before them for an unbiased consideration.

We suppose that a legislative apportionment bill, the legitimate object of which ought to be to give each political party in the State its proper representation in the Legislature, is one of the "questions" that ought to be decided on its "merits alone." Do the radicals in the House who passed the foregoing brazenly impudent resolution propose to act up to their profession? Not at all; but they are determined to pass a bill which in all its provisions, both in the aggregate and in the detail, is unfair, unjust and atrocious, and which will disfranchise at least *one hundred thousand* Democratic voters in the State. They propose to make a desert waste of the Democratic party and then ask that party to call it *peace*.

THE funeral of Dr. Livingstone, the great American explorer, whose remains were brought to England from the south-eastern coast of Africa about the beginning of last week, took place on Saturday last in London His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey—a distinguished honor and only conferred upon Britain's most illustrous statesmen, generals, philosophers, and poets. Livingstone was a Scotchman by birth, and had spent at least one-third of his life in Southern Africa in the attempt to discover the true sources of the river Nile. His life has been a perfect romance of its kind. He died many months ago in the swamps of the country which he loved to visit, and his body would seem to have been preserved by some peculiar process by the natives, who honored and loved him because he was always their kind and generous friend. He achieved greatness and earthly immortality in his peculiar sphere of action and his honored name will pass into history as the most daring, enthusiastic and successful explorer who ever undertook to solve the vexed question about the source of the Nile. All honor to his memory. *His* is one of the few immortal names that was not born to die.

ARKANSAS is a happy State, in as much as she is *blessed* or *cursed*, as the case may be, with *two* Governors. At the election in November, 1872, Elisha Baxter, Republican, was declared to be elected and was inaugurated. His opponent, Joseph Brooks whose politics are unknown to us, claimed that *he* and *not* Baxter had been been elected. Brooks appealed to the Courts for redress, and the controversy has been fiercely waged between the contending factions or ighteen months. About ten days ago Brooks, by some peculiar arrangement, procured a writ of *ouster* from the Supreme Court against Baxter, and forcibly took possession of the executive office in the State House. Baxter took up his headquarters in another building. Both of these *patriots* have appealed to the President for military aid, but Grant has wisely declined to interfere in the disgraceful quarrel, merely directing Col. Rose, commanding the United States troops at Little Rock, to preserve the peace between the contending parties and their adherents. We have no doubt that this will be done, and then both Baxter and Brooks will discover how supremely ridiculous, if not infamous, they have made themselves.

P. S. A collision between the forces of Baxter and Brooks took place in the streets of Little Rock on Tuesday. Two or three were wounded, but it is still thought the difficulty will be amicably adjusted.

The Rejection of the New Judges.

On last Friday, the nominations recently made by Governor Hartranft of additional Law Judges in several of the new districts *created* by the judiciary appointment bill came before the Senate for confirmation. The new constitution provides that all nominations made by the Governor shall be confirmed by a vote of *two-thirds* of all the Senators elected. Even counting McClure, the radicals only number 21 Senators, which is *one* less than the required two-thirds.

In view of the settled and openly avowed determination of the radical Senators and members of the House to pass the present infamous, unjust and partisan legislative apportionment bill, the Democratic Senators resolved to abstain from voting for the confirmation of Hartranft's judicial appointees, *unless* the Republican majority in the Legislature would *first* consent to modify their apportionment bill and treat the Democracy of the State as if they had rights which the majority on every principle of honesty and fair dealing ought to respect.—To this fair and reasonable proposition the radicals refused to accede, and on Friday last, when the nominations were before the Senate, the Democratic members *refused to vote*, and the nominations were therefore *not* confirmed.

The Democratic party is perfectly willing to give the opposition a fair working majority in the Legislature. What more ought to be demanded? Senator Wallace, when the bill was before the Senate on its final passage, offered a substitute for it which would have secured this result, but his amendment was promptly voted down by the Republicans. That the apportionment bill is unparalleled in its provisions does not admit of a doubt, although Senator Rutan, its author, thinks differently. As the Pittsburgh *Post* says, "Legislative districts are made in the shape of semi-circles, double triangles, and in every other conceivable shape, for the purpose of disfranchising Democratic voters." The whole bill is a palpable and shameless violation of the new constitution.

We trust the Democratic Senators will not recede from the bold and manly stand they have assumed, but that they will fight it out on the line they have adopted if it takes them all the balance of the session. These apportionment outrages by radical Legislatures in this State, which have been consummated every *seven* years since the radicals came into power, and which is now attempted to be repeated, must be arrested. If the judicial business in some of the counties is obstructed, it is plainly the fault of the Republican majority in the Legislature and upon them let the responsibility rest

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, who during the war held a command under Grant when the latter was attempting to capture Richmond, and whose military operations and utter failures prompted Grant to say in one of his official reports that, at a certain point on the James river, Butler was "*corked up in a bottle*" by the Confederate General, is an Ishmaelite in the radical party. He is the confidential friend and adviser of Grant, who ridiculed his military capacity, and is regarded as the leader of the radical party in the House. In speaking of Butler's career in Congress and of its damaging effect upon his party and the country, the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a Grant paper, recently unburthened itself in this wise:

It is time for the Republican party to unload; and the first man to be thrown overboard is Benjamin F. Butler. He is too much for any political organization to carry with safety; and unless the party gets rid of him and his crew of dependents, the country will be very apt to set the seal of its reprobation upon the party. When the Republicans won their last great national victory they had upon record a distinct and solemn promise of two excellent and necessary reforms. They were pledged to labor earnestly for the redemption of the currency and too reorganize the civil service in such a manner that the business of the nation should be conducted by men chosen because of their special fitness for the work, and not by political hacks selected upon a system of favoritism. *Both of those pledges have been violated*, and the most brazen and indecent of the advocates of such violation is Butler. There may be a few infatuated beings who believe that the Republican party is strong enough to sustain itself even when it shall have been proved utterly faithless to its trust and to its promises; but no sensible man entertains such an opinion.

THE publishers of school books are making a vigorous effort to prevent the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, which provides for a uniform system in their selection. The present abuse is so flagrant and has met with such unanimous opposition at the hands of the people, that a change, such as the proposed law contemplates, is imperatively demanded. In referring to this important question the Philadelphia *Public Record* says:

The frequent changes of text books in the schools, on frivolous pretexts, has become so notorious an abuse that it is very desirable the legislature should devise some method for checking it. Taxpayers have been subjected to a large unnecessary expense, and pupils have often been retarded rather than advanced in their studies by changes in text books which are difficult to explain on any other theory than the supposition that private understandings are established between some publishers and some school authorities for their mutual profit. And if the possibility of such compacts can be destroyed without any new evil being sanctioned, the legislature will perform an important public service.

WE have head recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a course towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

The Counties of Pennsylvania.

The following statement gives the names and date of the erection of the several counties of this commonwealth, and the territory from which formed. The three first counties which were formed, to wit: Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, were established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, and formed the only original counties of all that territory now comprised of sixty-six counties, as follows:

1. Adams, January 22, 1800, formed of a part of York.
2. Allegheny, September 24, 1788, formed of a part of Westmoreland and Washington.
3. Armstrong, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny, Westmoreland and Lycoming.
4. Beaver, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington.
5. Bedford, March 9, 1771, formed of a part of Cumberland.
6. Berks, March 11, 1752, formed of a part of Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster.
7. Blair, February 26, 1846, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Bedford.
8. Bradford, February 21, 1810, formed of a part of Luzerne and Lycoming.*
9. Bucks, one of the three original counties of the Province.†
10. Butler, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
11. Cambria, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Huntingdon and Somerset.
12. Cameron, March 29, 1860, formed of a part of Clinton, Elk, M'Kean and Potter.
13. Carbon, March 13, 1843, formed of a part of Northampton and Monroe.
14. Centre, February 13, 1800, formed of a part of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon.
15. Chester, one of the original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
16. Clarion, March 11, 1839, formed of a part of Venango and Armstrong.
17. Clearfield, March 26, 1804, formed of a part of Lycoming.
18. Clinton, June 21, 1839, formed of a part of Lycoming and Centre.
19. Columbia, March 23, 1813, formed of a part of Northumberland.
20. Crawford, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
21. Cumberland, January 27, 1750, formed of a part of Lancaster.
22. Dauphin, March 4, 1785, formed of a part of Lancaster.
23. Delaware, September 26, 1789, formed of a part of Chester.
24. Elk, April 18, 1843, formed of a part of Jefferson, Clearfield and M'Kean.
25. Erie, March 12, 1800, formed of a part of Allegheny.
26. Fayette, September 26, 1783, formed of a part Westmoreland.
27. Forest, April 11, 1848, formed from a part of Jefferson.
28. Franklin, September 9, 1784, formed from a part of Cumberland.
29. Fulton, April 16, 1850, formed from a part of Bedford.
30. Greene, February 9, 1796, formed from a part of Washington.
31. Huntingdon, September 20, 1787, formed from a part of Bedford.
32. Indiana, March 30, 1803, formed from a part of Westmoreland and Lycoming.
33. Jefferson, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
34. Juniata, March 2, 1831, formed from a part of Mifflin.
35. Lancaster, May 10, 1729, formed from a part of Chester.
36. Lawrence, March 25, 1850, formed from a part of Beaver and Mercer.
37. Lebanon, February 16, 1813, formed from a part of Dauphin and Lancaster.
38. Lehigh, March 6, 1812, formed from a part of Northampton.
39. Luzerne, September 25, 1786, formed from a part of Northumberland.
40. Lycoming, April 13, 1796, formed from a part of Northumberland.
41. M'Kean, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
42. Mercer, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny.
43. Mifflin, September 19, 1789, formed from a part of Cumberland and Northumberland.
44. Monroe, April 1, 1836, formed from a part of Northampton and Pike.
45. Montgomery, September 10, 1784, formed from a part of Philadelphia.
46. Montour, May 3, 1850, formed from a part of Columbia.
47. Northampton, March 11, 1752, formed from a part of Bucks.
48. Northumberland, March 17, 1772, formed from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford and Northampton.
49. Perry, March 22, 1820, formed from part of Cumberland.
50. Philadelphia, one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province.
51. Pike, March 26, 1814, formed from a part of Wayne.
52. Potter, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
53. Schuylkill, March 1, 1811, formed from a part of Berks and Northampton.
54. Snyder, March 2, 1855, formed from a part of Union.
55. Somerset, April 17, 1795, formed from a part of Bedford.
56. Sullivan, March 15, 1847, formed from a part of Lycoming.
57. Susquehanna, February 21, 1810, formed from a part of Luzerne.
58. Tioga, March 26, 1804, formed from a part of Lycoming.
59. Union, March 22, 1813, formed from a part of Northumberland.
60. Venango, March 13, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
61. Warren, March 12, 1800, formed from a part of Allegheny and Lycoming.
62. Wayne, March 21, 1796, formed from a part of Northampton.
63. Washington, March 28, 1781, formed from a part of Westmoreland.
64. Westmoreland, February 26, 1773, formed from a part of Bedford, and in 1785 part of the purchase of 1784 was added thereto.
65. Wyoming, April 4, 1842, formed from a part of Northumberland and Luzerne.
66. York, August 19, 1749, formed from a part of Lancaster.

*Previous to March 24, 1812, this county was called Ontario, but its name was changed to Bradford on that day.

†Bucks county was one of the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, the other two being Philadelphia and Chester. See Votes of the Assembly, Vol. I.

GRANT'S LUCK.—The New York *Tribune* speaking of fortune's freaks in relation to Grant, says:

From the time he come out of the tan-yard at Galena, he has never been able to meet a piece of bad luck. He frequently trifled with his good fortune during the war, but never knew how to estrange it. After cessation of hostilities, he continued to suffer the same immunity from the consequences of faults. He could "whitewash" the South and not lose favor with Republicans. He could quarrel with Johnson and support the impeachment, and not cease to be an object of desire to the Democrats. Without the first qualification for high civil position, he had his choice of the nomination to the Presidency. After four years of consistent demonstration of his unfitness he was unanimously renominated by his party and reelected. Nothing he could do had any effect upon the devotion of his adherents. He sustained the harpies who plucked and plundered the commerce of New York, and our merchants and bankers subscribed money enough to buy two or three States for him. He quarreled with Mr. Sumner, grossly injured Mr. Motley, affronted the whole State of Massachusetts by appointing a Collector whom both Senators and most of the Representatives protested against, and yet Massachusetts dares not elect a Senator except by his permission. He treats both Houses of Congress as his supporters in them deserve, and they never object. He has made the series of appointments in the Civil Service that the country remembers, and yet Mr. Eaton and Mr. Shellabarger do fervently believe that he is laboring with them, even unto weariness and perspiration, for the reform of a service which he has degraded past reformation.

—The Pope's physician, Dr. Viale, lately died, at the age of eighty-five years—The Pontiff is said to feel his loss acutely.

The Bloody Benders.

THE KANSAS ASSASSIN IN CHARGE OF THE MORMON POLICE.

The whole civilized world was shocked at the first announcement of the barbarous murders that were committed upon the plains of Kansas about ten months ago by the Bender family; indeed, it was with difficulty that the story of those wholesale assassinations could be believed. Still the bodies of the murdered were found, and the fiends had fled without leaving a trace of the path that they had pursued to escape the penalty of the law, and have hitherto been only too successful in evading the officers of justice.

I have telegraphed the incarceration of the old man Bender in the city jail here, says a Salt Lake correspondent, but there are detailed circumstances about his arrest and his personal life and appearance that ought to be given to the public, in the hope that the evidence may accumulate against the murderers, and that fact may be added to the fact in bringing home the certainty of guilt to them all.

A glance at the prisoner here to day would satisfy any reader of human character that he was capable of doing his full share of the Bender work in the way that the Bender family did it. He is not a demoralized being—he never had a conception of morality—he knows nature's wants, and has thought of nothing higher—hence to human brutes of that order the Kansas series of murders was a possible and likely thing. In these particulars, then, the prisoner answers, physically, mentally, and morally to the Bender of Kansas.

The presence of such a person in a thinly occupied country where he was apprehended, was at once against him. He could not tell where he came from, and when informed that he was apprehended on the charge of murder, and that he was supposed to be the notorious Bender, he threw up his hands and drew attention to the fact that the little finger of his right hand was entirely gone, and half of the little finger of the left hand was also gone, and added that he could not have committed so many murders; that he was physically incapable of much bad work. Here the French axiom was clear: "He that excuses accuses himself," and to that he is said to have remarked, "Bender had not lost his fingers."

Shortly after his arrest in Sevier county, he was taken to San Pete County, where there was a jail. While he was held there a young man, a stranger, asked to see the prisoner, and the jailor admitted him, and the visitor and old Bender had a familiar talk, and gave evidence of a personal acquaintance and interest in each other. In old settled counties this might seem a great freedom to be permitted, but in the western wilds there is no rule beyond the whim or disposition of the moment. The stranger left, and has since been tracked and arrested as young Bender, and in three days more will be in the same calaboose with his father.

I questioned the old man to-day, and with the aid of a Mr. W. L. Crane, who was in the office of the County Clerk, in Pike County, Illinois, in 1866–7, I am satisfied that he answers to the Bender of Kansas. The prisoner admitted that he had a brother-in-law by the name of Schmidt, who died in Pike county at that time, and that he had been appointed the administrator of his small estate, where and when Mr. Crane had occasion to see him, and immediately recognized him in jail to-day.

Bender admitted to me that he was farming in Kansas after that, and Mr. E. F. Milhoan, who had been in the employ of the government and supplied the Indians on the Osage reservation, assured me that he had almost daily seen the prisoner at Bender's ranche for months, and knew him to be Bender. Mr. Milhoan was engaged in constructing a road past Bender's place to the reservation, and saw no difference in the Bender there and the Bender here other than fatigue and restlessness. But the two women are still at large. Late in the fall a woman came out of the mountains into the outskirts of Provo, forty miles south of this. She was almost naked, and seemed at times mentally deranged.—She told contradictory stories of her past life, but gave out that she had been disappointed in love, and had wandered from Colorado into the mountains of Utah. Pity for a woman in distress induced a Mormon sister to give her a home and clothes, and after a little stay the strange woman left again for the mountains. There seems a probability that the whole Bender family has been in the Watsatch range of mountains all winter. They must have had great difficulty in finding the means of prolonging life; but the Indians may have aided them, and what with the berries and roots to be found before winter in the mountains they may have provided for themselves.—At all events, they never came from Colorado to Utah in the winter time. They must have come before the snow fell, and the fact that they have been found on the west side of the mountains within the last two weeks shows conclusively that they have been concealed as above stated.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN NEBRASKA.—It was at one time supposed that flax would only thrive on the seashore; and hence Holland had what may be regarded as a great monopoly in the growth of flax, and the manufacture of linens. But the plant flourishes in Nebraska, and the soil is too rich for even this exhausting crop easily to affect it. The cultivation of the crop is therefore yearly increasing—at present with a view to the oil expressed from the seed, though (as there is now no linen manufacture worthy of the name in the State,) it may be ultimately to provide fibre for the mills. Certainly the people of Nebraska may look to this conclusion; and settlers in the State ought not to forget that flax may be made a profitable crop.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Association, of Lancaster county, held at Lincoln (the county seat and capital of the State), a discussion took place on the probabilities of a flax crop for this year, and it was stated that some eastern gentlemen had offered to build an oil mill if the farmers would guarantee a sufficient quantity of the raw material. The correspondent who sends this item of information in the interests of farmers moving west, says that in Ohio, the flax crop used to be a most profitable one. Half a bushel of seed to the acre would produce from 10 to 20 bushels, worth $1 50 per bushel.—Taking the yield at 10 bushels, the seed was worth $15 per acre; and allowing $8 per acre for expenses (which includes the delivery of the seed to the mill), the profit to the farmer was $7 per acre. The straw also was worth $6 per ton; and the yield was half a ton to the acre. Nebraska is more suitable for flax cultivation than Ohio, and farmers who migrate to this promising State, where the land is virgin, rich and cheap, may wisely keep this subject in view.

—A New York journal says that a very wealthy gentleman of that city has added a codicil to his will, ordering that after his death his body shall be injected with petroleum, placed in a metallic coffin, and then be deposited in one of the retorts of the Manhattan Gas Company's works. If afterwards no one wishes to inter his ashes, they are to be delivered to the Central Park Commissioners, to be used as fertilizing material on one of the flower beds near the music stand.

Dr. Pierce's 'World's Dispensary.'

It is unnecessary for us to call attention to the new advertisement of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, proprietor of the celebrated "World's Dispensary," which appears in this issue, for it certainly cannot fail to be noticed by every reader of the paper. But we would commend it to all, as containing facts of general interest and worthy of careful perusal. The business of Dr. PIERCE, from a small beginning, has grown and flourished steadily until it has attained its present colossal proportions. The popularity of his medicines is unbounded, and the demand for them in this and other countries increases daily.

The establishment is located in the Courier Block on Erie Street, and the five-story building, with a front of 75 feet on Erie Street by 80 on the Terrace, is occupied from basement to roof. Over seventy hands, men, boys and girls, are employed, and this large force is kept busy every working-day of the year. Orders for the medicines are received from every State and Territory in the Union, and the foreign trade forms no small part of the business. Large shipments have been made to Chili, the Island of St. Thomas, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, England, Germany, and many other foreign countries. The Doctor's books and pamphlets have been issued in German and Spanish, and he is now preparing to send agents to South America, the trade in that part of the world having become so large as to demand this step. As evidence of the magnitude of the business, we would state that the sum expended for postage alone for the quarter ending March 31st, 1874, foots up $2,084.70.

The establishment is complete in every part, and the most perfect system prevails in each department. A walk through it would fairly astonish almost any one. In the dispensary department three thoroughly-educated physicians of large experience assist the Doctor, who himself has received degrees from at least two of the first Medical Colleges of the land. The diplomas are to be seen hanging in his private office. A large number of cases are constantly under treatment. In this department are also employed several dispensing and other clerks to fill prescriptions, make records of cases treated, &c.

The newspaper advertising is under the charge of Mr. F. W. SCOTT, who has a number of assistants, and everything in this line is conducted very systematically. A special feature of the establishment is the printing department, which includes three cylinder and three Gordon presses. This, as well as all other machinery used, is furnished with power from a large engine on the first floor. Four folding-machines are in constant operation, besides other mechanical apparatus used to facilitate the work.

The manufacturing and putting-up departments are very extensive, and the same system and order already noticed prevails. The entire building has been adapted to its present use, and the latest improvements, tending to lessen the amount of manual labor, have been introduced by the enterprising proprietor. The utmost care is exercised in the preparation of medicines, pills, &c., and extreme caution is taken to prevent any deviation from established rules. Each department is in charge of a competent person, while the Doctor himself pers sually controls and supervises all the branches.

The counting-room, together with the shipping department, &c., is on the first floor, and goods are shippid on the Terrace-side of the building. Dr. PIERCE'S private offices and reception rooms are on the second floor. The building throughout is heated with steam from the boiler, located in the basement, and one of those very necessary articles, a steam elevator, connects the different stories. The extent of the business requires the most vigorous action on the part of the employees, and steam power and machinery are utilized in every possible way.

For statements in regard to Dr. PIERCE'S treatment of cases, his medicines, including the famous "Catarrh Remedy," "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription," &c., we refer our readers to the advertisement, which contains full and satisfactory information on those points. The popularity of these remedies is well understood, and, as stated above, they are extensively sold throughout America and in many foreign countries. Dr. PIERCE'S establishment well merits its appellation "The World's Dispensary," as it is, without doubt, one of the largest and most complete of its kind that can be found anywhere. The Doctor's energy and enterprise have been rewarded with a wonderful, almost unlimited, degree of success.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

THE DOOMED SHIPS.—The unfriendly fate which pursues the French translantic line of steamers compels us to record the loss of another of the fine vessels belonging to the company. The new steamer Amerique, which left New York on the 4th inst., touched at Brest on the 14th, and on the same day, when half way to Havre, struck upon the island of Ouessant and sank. Fortunately all on board were saved, with the single exception of M. Garay, the second officer.

This makes the third of these magnificent ships that has perished at sea within four months. It is hardly possible that the company can bear such a series of calamities, or that public confidence can be restored in the seamanship of its officers and the safety of its vessels; for, whatever may be said in defence of those who are directly responsible for the loss of these ships, the fact that such calamities have succeeded each other with such rapidity cannot fail to have its full weight, and people who have occasion to cross the ocean will be likely in future to prefer the vessels of other lines.

In this unprecedental series of calamities the reputation of French seamanship suffers even more severely than the treasury of the Atlantic company. It is disaster, complete, thorough-going, without anything to relieve its intensity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT SCRANTON.—On Friday morning the men working at the blast furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, Scranton, were horrified by one of the most shocking cases of self destruction that has ever occurred. The victim of the suicide was a strange young man named Theodore Marone, who while the workmen at the furnace were enjoying a short respite from their labors took advantage of their temporary absence and plunged into the seething furnace, which at the time was at a white heat. His cries attracted the attention of one of the workmen named Duffey, who, together with his companions, ran to see the unfortunate Marone gyrating amid the liquid fire and waving his hands and feet in the most intense agony. A long handled shovel was lowered to him, but he was unconscious of its presence. One of the men ran immediately and stopped the blast, but human aid was of no avail to save the unfortunate man in the furnace, and he was dragged up as quickly as possible by means of a large hook, a charred, disfigured and unrecognizable mass. He could not have been in the furnace above a few minutes, as his first shrill cry was heard by the workmen who hastened to his assistance, but the intense heat of the place was sufficient to destroy life if he had not been there more than a second.

News and Political Items.

—The Pennsylvania and Baltimore an Ohio roads have buried the hatchet. Old rates will be resumed.

—Miss Virgie Wells, of Wapello, Iowa, has passed examination as school teacher. She is twelve years old.

—Forty-three buildings were destroyed by fire in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on Sunday morning. Loss $150,000.

—San Bernardino county, Cal., boasts of a mushroom four feet in circumference, fourteen inches high, and weighing twenty pounds.

—The Scranton *Republican* says that a colony of one hundred Catholic families are making preparations to move westward from that vicinity.

—Why is Governor Baxter like David fighting the Philistines? Because he proposes to take a Little Rock from the Brooks. —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

—The whole country from Monroe to the mouth of the Red river is under water, and ten thousand people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation.

—It turns out to be true that the French steamship L'Amerique, after her abandonment by her officers and crew, was picked up and safely towed to port by the Spray.

—An Iowa Granger thinks that there is too much lawyer in our politics, and that as a nation we have gradually given up to the lawyer nearly every place of honor and trust.

—James Snyder, aged eighty-four, and Mary Heslop, aged sixty-seven, were recently married in Turner, Ohio. The wedding was at the residence of the bride's grandson.

—People who purchased oil well shares ten years ago will now look up their papers. An Indiana man, who had abandoned his claim, has found that he is entitled to a dividend of $4,000.

—The champion young mother, eleven years of age, of Otego, has lost her baby, seven weeks and one day old. It departed this life, after a brief but severe illness, of congestion of the lungs.

—A systematic gentleman of Holyoke, Mass., was united in wedlock on Sunday last to a young lady whom he had been training for the position of his wife ever since she was two years old.

—The statement is published that the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn is on the verge of bankruptcy.—The liabilities are over $170,000, with no perceptible means of payment.

—Two sons of Henry D. Langworthy, living in Stonington, Ct., were attacked in their house on Sunday while the parents were at church. One was killed and the other probably fatally wounded.

—A cat at New Bedford, Mass., which had doubtless been reading the report of the autopsy of the Siamese Twins at Philadelphia, brought forth four kittens the other day, all joined together with hyphens.

—The Gubernatorial contest in Arkansas still continues, but the difficulty is to be settled by the Courts. The rival parties have about equal strength, as regards troops, but Brooks holds a well fortified position.

—Hon. Alex P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny city, died on Saturday morning last. He was an old printer, and for a number of years was also pressman in the *Commercial* office, Pittsburgh. He was aged forty-two years.

—A Kennebunk (Me.) man who assaulted his wife with intent to kill was fined $10. And yet if he had failed to marry her after having promised to do so, she would probably have collected several thousand dollars damages.

—An old lady hearing some one reading about a Congressman at large, rushed in the kitchen door, shouting: "Sarah Jane, Sarah Jane! don't leave the clothes out all night, mind I tell you, for there's a Congressman at large."

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has ruled that a demand for payment of a note must be made at a reasonable time of day; if at a private residence, not at an hour when it may be presumed that the family is in bed; and if at a place of business, within business hours.

—A destructive fire occurred in Ishpening, Michigan, on Sunday night, destroying an entire block. Thirty families are rendered homeless, and twenty-five business places burned. The loss will not fall short of $150,000; insurance $80,000.

—While Dr. J. P. Barnum, a chemist of Louisville, was making ether on Monday afternoon, the retort exploded, utterly demolishing the building. Barnum was standing in the doorway and was badly burned by the fire which immediately ensued.

—The only vote for inflation in the Senate of the United States north of the Potomac and east of Indiana, was cast by Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. The only member of the House in the New England delegation who voted for the bill was Gen. B. F. Butler.

—The volcanic disturbances in North Carolina are reported to yet prevail, though no accounts reach us of accessions to the daily prayer-offerings which are said to have characterized the earlier stages of the eruption. They have got used to that sort of thing, you know.

—A clam with a gold finger ring on its snout, the said ring having several initials engraved on it, was dug up at New Bedford, Mass., the other day, in a locality where it is customary to baptize converts. The ring probably slipped from the finger of some immersed sister.

—An alarming disease is prevailing in some parts of Jefferson Co., New York, among the dairy cows. In appearance it resembles what is known as the lung plague. The Jefferson County Farmers' Club has appointed a committee of five to investigate the disease and report. The animals die within three or four days after the attack.

—In Corry, the other day, a Mrs. Cowden was found dead in a miserable hovel, with her young children nearly naked and almost starved, huddled around her. An investigation showed that she had starved to death. Her husband, a worthless fellow, was fully able to provide for his family, but he spent all his earnings for liquor.

—A school teacher in DeWitt county, Illinois, has introduced a new method of punishment into his school. When one of the girls misses a word, the lad who spells it has permission to kiss her. The Clinton Public says: "The result is that the girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with wonderful rapidity."

—A modest young husband in New York sent the following message over the wires to friends in the city the other day: "See ninth chapter of Isaiah, sixth verse." The dusty old Bible was hauled down in an instant, and the above chapter and verse were hunted out and found to explain all. The verse reads: "Lo, unto us a child is born—unto us a boy is given."

—Probably the fastest train in the world is the express train on the Great Western Railroad, which leaves London (Paddington Station) at 11.45 A. M. and arrives at Swindon Junction, seventy-eight miles, at 1:12 P. M., at an average rate of fifty-three and a half miles per hour. Few of our American "lightning-express" trains keep up a speed of thirty miles an hour.

—At a recent reception given by the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, among the delicacies of the season, some ice cream in a rather liquid condition was passed around, upon tasting which one of the newly elected State Senators, to whom ice cream was as great a rarity as his political office was a novelty, exclaimed, "Golly, chile, dis am the coldest soup I ever ate!"

—Texarkana, Texas, claims the distinction of being the "Enchanted Village of the Lone Star State." It is about seven days old, and was built in the middle of a dense forest. It now numbers over a thousand inhabitants, and there are two hundred buildings going up. It contains a general ticket office, two railroad offices, two express companies, two telegraph lines and forty saloons.

—The heirs of Monroe Snyder, a citizen of Bethlehem, Pa., have commenced suit in Philadelphia against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for $10,000. Mr. Snyder had policies in various offices to the amount of $50,000, and the above is to be a test suit—the heirs claiming that he was murdered, and the insurance companies alleging that he committed suicide.

—On Saturday the remains of Dr. Livingstone were interred in Westminster Abbey with due solemnity. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages. In the dispatch, as a mark of respect, it would have thought that some of the family might have found time to attend in person; but even as it was, the tribute to the dead traveler's memory will be highly esteemed in Great Britain.

—A negro named Ed. Shields was convicted in Spencer county, Ky., a few days since, of rape on a white woman, and sentenced to twenty years in the State prison. While the Sheriff and posse were bringing the prisoner to Louisville, Thursday night, a band of about fifty took Shields out of their hands and hung him to the cross beam of a bridge near where the body was discovered next morning.

—A little child in Georgia recently saved its foolish father from suicide. Disgusted with his poverty, the man seems to have had good health, and Meredith of Cusseta loaded a double barreled shot-gun and put the muzzle to his head. His child ran up as he was about to knocked to weapon to one side. The woman's life was saved, and he is now at work, if only for the sake of his child.

—On Friday three men in a boat from the ship Zimi, outside of the Golden Gate, at West Pass, at the mouth of the Sacramento river, started for the telegraph station. A sudden squall came on and they were blown to the westward. The first officer of the Zimi, seeing their helpless condition, immediately dispatched the captain of the ship with six men to rescue them. But they were blown to sea and have not been heard from since.

—Recent advices show that the Mississippi freshet in Louisiana is a terrible affliction. At New Orleans, part of the city is almost wholly submerged, and the damage to property is enormous. The disaster on by this calamity will have the effect of sinking political differences out of sight for some time to come, and thereby materially, perhaps, put a damper if not a stroke on the move for a new State through the State.

—Near Merrillan, Wis., is a curiosity known as the Stiles Mound. It covers about 300 acres, and consists principally of hard quartz rock, being circular in form, about 200 feet high, and having a diameter of about 60 feet in the centre. There is evidence of ancient mining about the mound. At the top shafts were sunk from 20 feet, and a drift runs from the bottom of one of them perhaps 30 feet. Hieroglyphics are carved in a sandstone rock.

—The Brooklyn *Union* announces that the rest of two men, Timothy Sullivan and Carmody, believed to have participated in the murder of Prof. Panorm, in that city two years ago. Both belonged to a band of the most desperate high waymen and throats who have ever infested that city, and who from the start have been considered responsible for Panorm's death. It is rumored that Carmody has made a full confession, implicating Finnin as the murderer.

—The final saving of the Pacific steamship "Amerique" furnishes the basis for severe criticism on the seamanship and fidelity of the French officers and crew. There was but one compartment in a seaworthy condition,—the others being defective. The vessel was discovered by the Spray rolling in the trough of the sea,—was taken in tow and brought safely to port. Those who thus abandon a vessel that is not in a critically imperiled, deserve severe punishment.

—Miss Nelly Walworth, sister of Mrs. Walworth, is travelling abroad for her health with her uncle, Rev. Father Chauncey Walworth, and the letters she writes her mother are published in the Albany *Evening Press*. Considering that the young lady is only about fourteen years old, her composition is admirable, and it possesses a peculiar interest from the melancholy history of the family, of which the culminating tragedy is too recent to require more than mere mention.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "In the office of the deputy secretary of the Commonwealth are a number of documents, etc., whose age is not far from two years. The first law passed in the province of Pennsylvania, as recorded on page 1, in 1682, the date of its enactment, is one of the curiosities. Two of the flags captured by the continental troops at Princeton and a powder horn used in the revolutionary war are also preserved in the office. That memorable period when Penn threw off the yoke of British tyranny is one of the most wonderful in the world is the uniformity of atrocious accidents. Thus in Great Britain where statistics are much better preserved than in this country, the total number of deaths by human violence in 1870 was 16,963; in 1865 it was 16,988; in 1868; 16,800; in 1866; 17,374 in 1865, and 17,[illegible]. Not only that, but the same number tends to the manner in which the victims meet their deaths. How are we to account for this uniformity, except upon the principle that in the daring conceit of man there is no such thing as an accident, no exception to ordinary laws by which the whole universe is governed?

A COUNTER CRUSADE.—There is a temperance crusade—a men's movement—in Ionia county, and it is rumored that a similar one is under discussion in Lansing, called the "calico movement." It is designed as a companion piece to the Ionia affair, a reciprocal pledge signed by men form praying clubs and pledging them to abstain from the use of tobacco, as a beverage, or extravagance in dress. They have drawn up a pledge as binding as strong and double, and is to be signed by couples, one part by men and the other part by women. The men's pledge binds them to abstain from the use of tobacco, drinking liquors as a beverage. The women's pledge is to wear their own hair, to discard all counterfeits or substitutes for that appendage to the head, except in case of baldness; to dress in plain and cheaply, discarding jewelry, paniers, bustles, corsets, stays, hoops, switches, cushions, etc. The obligation is mutual, and every violation by one releases the other of each couple signing the pledge.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

"HORSE-MEN," and others who want to know, say that the following dose had better be observed in using Dr. Tate's *Cavalry Condition Powders*: Three or a tablespoonful every night for a week, the same every other night for a month, the same for a month every third nights; the same for a month once in twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.