THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - May 1, 1874.

THE President's message vetoing the inflation bill was taken up in the United States Senate on Tuesday last, but the Senate refused to pass the bill over the executive veto.

THE New York *Times* and Republican newspapers generally now admit that Brooks was legally elected Governor of Arkansas, in the fall of 1872, and that Baxter was illegally counted into office. If that is so then Horace Greeley was cheated out of the vote of that State. Both Brooks and Baxter are Republicans, but Brooks led the Liberal and Democratic State ticket and supported Greeley, while Baxter was the Grant candidate. There seems to be neither shore nor bottom to the sea of corruption which has been sweeping over certain southern States ever since reconstruction began.

AN act was passed on the 14th inst., and has since been approved by the Governor, requiring applicants for warrants to survey vacant lands, to file a description with affidavit of a disinterested witness, specifying that it is not improved in whole or in part, unless abandoned. Every applicant for a warrant, after filing his application and depositing his money, must give at least thirdays notice of the same with a full description in one or more newspapers published in the county where the land is located, before a warrant can be issued. If any caveat is entered, such a warrant will not be issued until directed by the board of property.

HON. J. E. ALLEN, a radical member of the present Legislature from Dauphin county, made the statement in the House, one day last week, that if he would vote for a certain bill then under consideration, which was entitled a bill in reference to the limitation of actions in the courts, he would be paid *five hundred dollars* in the shape of stock. Mr. Webb, another radical member from Bradford county, declared that Allen's statement of attempted bribery ought to defeat the bill, and yet, after all this was openly alleged by Allen and Webb, the bill, which was an admitted fraud, was passed. Here was a plain case against a positive provision of the new constitution, and yet no man in the House, Republican or Democrat, seemed to think Mr. Allen's charge worthy of notice. We were perfectly surprised that Sam Josephs, who is admitted to be a *pure* and *virtuous* legislator, did not rise in his seat and demand an investigation into the charge made by Mr. Allen. But Josephs made no sign, nor did any other member of that body feel disposed to take any notice of it. This little incident shows the kind of men in the House who are legislating for the State.

ON yesterday week, the Democratic members of the State Senate again refused to vote on Governor Hartranft's nominations for additional Law and President Judges in the districts provided for in the judiciary apportionment bill, and of course all the nominations, not having received a two-thirds vote, were defeated, as they had been on the week previous. The Governor immediately sent a message to the Senate in which he *renominated* the same gentlemen. The Democratic Senators will not repudiate their *first* and *second* vote on these nominations when they come up for action the *third* time. The Democracy of the State demand, and they have a political as well as a constitutional *right* to demand, the passage of a fair and an honest legislative apportionment bill. It is simply an outrage that a radical majority in the Legislature should claim "right divine of kings" to do as they please, without any regard whatever for the rights of the minority. The question between the passage of an infamous apportionment bill by an unscrupulous radical majority and the confirmation by the aid of Democratic votes in the Senate, in order to gratify Hartranft and his friends in his judicial appointments will be found to be a double-edged sword which will cut both ways.—We say that in the matter of the legislative apportionment bill let justice be done to the Democratic party "though the heavens should fall."

MR. WAINWRIGHT, who is a Republican member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, and who is also Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported a bill from his committee last Friday to *repeal* the local option law of March 27th, 1872. The same gentleman, some days previous, had reported from the same committee a bill construing the local option law to mean that brewers and distillers are entitled to a license from the courts to sell malt, brewed, vinous and spiritous liquors. This bill was considered and discussed at length in the House on Wednesday of last week, and passed first reading by a vote of 55 yeas to 37 nays. Mr. Henry, the member from this county, voted with the majority and *against* local option, and was therefore consistent with his previous legislative record. What will eventually be the fate of *this* bill we do not even conjecture. It seems to us to be very unwise and inexpedient legislation. In reference to Mr. Wainwright's *second* report we have only to say, that if a majority of the members of the present Legislature are *honestly* in favor of the local option law, they ought to have the nerve and courage to say so by their votes; but if, on the other hand, it ought to be repealed, they should wipe it out of the statute book without fear or favor. This is not the time for "trimmers" in our Legislature. The people are sick and disgusted with the continual agitation of this question at Harrisburg. Therefore let it be settled in one or the other shape before the present immortal Legislature adjourns

Judge Junkin on Local Option.

Hon. B. F. Junkin, of Bloomfield, Perry county, is the Republican President Judge of the Juniata, Perry and Cumberland district. He held court in Carlisle last week. A number of ladies of that ancient and historical place, commanded by a strong-minded sister by the name of Hillman, believing or supposing that they had a right to believe, that Judge Junkin had not enforced the local option law in Cumberland county, one of the counties in which the people endorsed it, marched into the court house when court was in session and through the aforesaid Mrs. Hillman read an address to Judge Junkin on the subject to which we have referred. The judge received Mrs. Hillman, and the ladies with her, in the most courteous manner, and to their memorial made the following reply, which we think will prove interesting to all who read it:

LADIES: We have anticipated your coming, and yet we do not conceal our surprise. It is probable that since the organization of courts of justice, the like has not occurred. There must be some cause inducing you to leave your domestic cares, and present yourself in the character of petitioners; and being here, it will not be our fault if you go away empty handed. You will now hear what you have not hitherto had the means of knowing.

Your petition implies much more than your innocent hearts have dreamed or intended; it means one or two things, if not both, viz—either that this court has failed in its duty in the past, or intends to do so in the future. We are satisfied that you have arrived at this conclusion honestly in the usual womanly way. Some one told you, and your hearts have gone out in a good cause, and your zeal has made your present action a duty.

Has any of you ever taken the pains to examine the records of this court to see how many men and women have been punished within the last one hundred and fifty days for selling liquor without license? For your information the clerk will read the record. Clerk read record as follows:

It shows that twenty persons have been convicted and sentenced, all for the first offense, and the fines exceed $900, and with costs quite $1,000—in all $2,000.

You thus perceive that the fines and costs inflicted within six months exceed $2,000.—The number convicted is twenty and the number acquitted one only. Now, ladies, what think you of this? Does it occur to you that the court has been idle or indifferent? Had you heard of this before? You will remember that these are unimpeachable records. They impart absolute verity.—They will remain and speak long after all now present are dust. Have you heard any person speak of this evidence or have your advisors been so unjust as to conceal it all this? If they have failed to inform you of these facts they have borne false witness against us—for concealment of truth is the equivalent of falsehood. You will be just—let others do as they will. You are far too pure in heart to intentionally wrong, by word or deed, a tribunal which its own self respect compels to silence, and which is not expected to enter the field in self defence; and we recognize our obligation to you for the opportunity and occasion your presence gives for pointing to the records of the court as its shield against assault. The duties of the court are often delicate and intricate to weigh out the precise measure of punishment.

The local option principle is, as you are aware, an experiment, and its abrupt enforcement is attended with great difficulties. You will remember that it cut up large interests by the roots, and from this has sprung bitter and determined opposition, such as never before has manifested itself against any law of this commonwealth, and there is no question but it encounters the hostility of a majority of the voters of the state. But you answer the law is strong. Yes, when public sentiment backs it up—then it has great majesty. You will remember that it has no armed forces at its command ordinarily—it executes its purpose in silence—depending on its own inherent justice for respect. You will readily see some of the difficulties in the way of the perfect enforcement of this particular law.

We say to you, that there have been as many punished for violating this law in Cumberland as in any other county of equal population in the Commonwealth. In Juniata county there have been four—in Perry not one.

But you have been told, and this you cannot deny, that the sentences have been light, the court too lenient. The punishment for the first is a fine from $50 to $200, for second and subsequent offense a fine of not less than $100, and in the discretion of the court imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

Now, there have been no convictions save for the first offense, so that imprisonment could not hitherto be added to the fine. You understand the legislature fixes the punishment, not the court—the discretion between the minimum and maximum is left to the discretion of the court.

Your ready intelligence will teach you that this discretion is lodged with the court for wise purposes—it could not safely be lodged in a town meeting. You know that the winds must be tempered to the shorn lamb, and it marks the progress of the Great Master's cause, that with the advance of His Kingdom the prison doors are opened, cruel and degrading punishments are abolished, and the criminal law administered in a spirit of reform, not of revenge.

Allow me to remind you of the punishments inflicted in England within two centuries last past. Then had a poor, starving beggar stolen but one of your jewels now flashing before me, even though expended for bread—nay but a feather from your hat—death would have been his portion, and thousands died upon the scaffold for no greater crime than that.

Many a fair girl's face, as soft and bright, with eyes as mild and loving as any now before me, for stealing but an article of personal adornment, a ring, or a precious stone, has blackened in the sunlight, and her supple form stiffened in the winds. Were such cruel punishment inflicted in our days we would hear an earnest protest from your warm hearts, but no such spectacle will ever cross your vision, thanks to that feature of human nature which even the trail of the serpent could not obliterate. In passing sentence it is wise to consider all the circumstances, and there cannot justly be an inflexible measure of punishment.

TREADING ON A SNAKE'S TAIL.—The latest snake story comes from Connecticut. Some workmen building a mill among the rocks on Westfield river killed a rattlesnake, and after severing the head from the trunk and cutting the rattles off the tail for a keepsake, kicked the head away into the sand and threw the trunk into the sun. A booted boy came along and could not resist the temptation to worry the dead snake. He trod on its tail, and the headless trunk of the reptile turned and struck the boot as if to bite. The frightened youth soon had an audience around him, and the experiment of treading on the snake's tail was repeatedly tried, with the same result. But another startling thing was observed. As often as the caresses coiled and struck the offending boot, so often and at the selfsame instant the grim head, lying dissevered in the dust, opened its jaws, the deadly fangs protruding, and closed them with a snap. There was no scientist to see, but these simple mill builders want to know the philosophy of this sort of post-mortem snake life. The experiment may be tried until the snakes run out.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

Hon. Heister Clymer's Speech.

This gentleman, who now represents the steadifast old Democratic county of Berks in Congress, delivered a speech in that body a short time ago, in reply to an attack made by Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, who had arraigned the administration of James Buchanan for all manner of profligacy and corruption. Mr. Clymer is an able man, understands thoroughly the present political situation, and is always ready to give good and substantial reasons for the faith that is in him. The following extracts from his sharp and incisive speech in reply to Judge Kelley's flat, state and unprofitable charge, the ring of the true Democratic metal in them and will command the approval of the Democracy every where throughout the country:

He (Mr. Clymer) declared that during those four years purity in private life and integrity in public life were the rule and not the exception. Elections were free, and uncontrolled by military authority, and freedom of speech and of the press were not abridged. The right of the people to security in their persons and effects was not prohibited. Innocent persons were not arrested and imprisoned by the tinkling of a bell, and innocent women were not hanged. Then, ther was neithere unbridled taking of gifts nor wholesale appointing of relatives to office; no Black Fridays to be inquired into; no corners in gold or stocks to be accounted for; and no Leet & Stocking frauds and contracts to be investigated. Then, the Presidental or other salaries were not increased, nor was the Treasury depleted by the use of contingent funds for the ease, luxury and splendor of high officials. Ships of war were not used as pleasure boats, nor were the soldiers of the Republic employed as menials in the streets and houses of the capital. During those four years no Vice President of the United States was in complication with infamous practices; no man questioned the integrity of Congress, nor was Congress compelled to purge itself of those who had steeped themselves in infamy by their connection with fraudulent schemes such as were exposed by the Credit Mobilier investigation of last session. In those days sovereign States were not reduced to a condition of vassalage. The dregs of Northern vagabondism were not forced into the highest executive and legislative positions by fraud and violence, and kept there by the decrees of a corrupt Judiciary sustained by Federal bayonets. Then, from under the very shadow of the Capital came no despairing cry from the people to be relieved of and protected from the burdens and exactions of task-masters, set over them by the Federal authority, whom they accused of malfeasance and corruption, by which their property was being confiscated, their means exhausted, and their prosperity destroyed.

In that season of profligacy, as it was stigmatized by Mr. Kelley, the body politic was not diseased to its core, so that it might be touched nowhere without vile corruption and festering rottenness oozing forth. In those days, spies and informers and moiety grabbers were not hired and sent forth to prey upon merchants, citizens, and corporations, so that favorities might fatten on dues belonging to the Federal Treasury. Then defaulters were not screened in their peculations, or pardoned, if by accident they were convicted, and their bondsmen left unmolested by reason of their social and personal relations with those in authority. Then no wild railroad schemes were fostered by the Government, by which layman and priest, widow and orphan, were plundered and ruined, by which tens of millions of acres of the public domain were given away without consideration, for the enrichment of "inside rings," of gamblers and speculators, and shame and dishonor brought upon the national name and credit. Then, manufactures, trade, commerce and business generally, were not stricken as by the hand of paralysis, starving men and women did not march through the streets of cities crying for work or bread, and receiving neither.—Then, honest industry received its just reward, and bloated fortunes coined out of the necessities of the people were unknown. In that day there were no priviledged classes of bankers and bondholders with coffers filled with immunities granted at the expense of the people. Then, there was Republican simplicity in official life and manners, and there was no aping of regal magnificence in establishment, intercourse, or equipage. These were some of the things which did not exist during the administration of James Buchanan, that season of profligacy referred to by his colleague (Mr. Kelley); but if they had occurred in this season of profligacy—a season of 14 years not difficult to determine the responsibility of all these high crimes and misdemeanors, of all these sins of omission and commission, of all these invasions of the rights and liberties of the people, and of these violations of the Constitution and the laws. He arraigned the party to which his colleague belonged before the bar of the American people.

He (Mr. Clymer) had not lost faith in the people. By sad and bitter experience they had been taught the delusion and folly of abandoning the virtues, the principles, the constitutional practices and teachings of those who founded the Government. Everywhere the people were marshaling their forces and the late results of their detached conflicts indicated unerringly how well they understood its momentous issues. When the general and final judgment was rendered the people would surely end this season of profligacy, and compel rulers and representatives to return to and practice those virtues and principles which abounded when the nation was born, which sustained the nation in its strengthening manhood, and, by the abandonment of which, suffering and distress, disgrace and shame, had been fastened upon the American people.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y., July 9, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompetency of help, to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I ought not to have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos,"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than one bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources. At times it seemed about impossible to stand, so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared; they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly, MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

EVERY ONE KNOWS that a cold or cough ought not to be neglected. Our advice is to take care of it before it is too late, and use "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," which can be had of any druggist. Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops is the best remedy for worms ever discovered.

The March of the Radical Party Up to Its Political Grave.

Unfortunately, the defeat of Republicanism in Missouri was so general we have no remnant of an army left to rally around, no room to stand when applying our lever to uplift and overthrow a mass which we may call by hard names, but which, when last heard from, was accurately estimated at just 35,443 majority. And if we turn abroad, to see what Republicanism is doing in other States, if we seek to guide ourselves by the light of the free and triumphant course of our party, we do not see much to encourage us to get up and make a square fight. The last State heard from was Connecticut, and Connecticut has cut her long connection with the Republican party. We take it that the recent defeat there means not that she loves Democracy more, but that she loves Republicanism less; and the same causes which have led to an alternation of the old and reliable supporters there may very easily be assumed to influence all other States equally.

There is no use going over the unpleasant record of the States which have declared against the Republican party since Missouri last uttered her opinion. Wisconsin was almost as certain as Massachusetts, yet in Massachusetts there was a very ugly reduction in the vote which approved of Republicanism, and a corresponding reduction sent Wisconsin over to the enemy. Undiminished and unflinching Republicanism is not to be found only in the District of Columbia, where we could readily consent to see Democrats in the rack of investigation instead, and in the anarchies of the South, where one Republican State Government is barricaded in the State House and the other issues its edicts from the headquarters over Jones' store. As a companion to the lighter votes and the frequent defeats, we have a decided weakening of loyalty in the newspapers which erewhile found nothing in the Republican party that they could not honestly support. The wholesale defection of the Liberal Republican visionaries has been followed by a less sensation, but not less momentous defection, which is going on slowly but steadily. A paper like the Boston *Advertiser* cannot be read out of the Republican party, and yet it is hard to read it and rate its Republicanism much higher than that of the Chicago *Tribune*. There is an uneasy feeling that the New York *Times* is getting to be a little exacting, and *Harper's Weekly*, which has its whole existence bound up with an unswerving, unbroken devotion to the Republican party, tells unpleasant truths, and, attempting to look facts in the face, does not find the prospects at all agreeable. These circumstances would naturally render it rather difficulty for the Republican party to maintain an appearance of cheerful assurance. Individuals may pluck up courage and whistle with no audible quiver in their strains as they pass by graveyards, but a party can not march up to its political graveyard in the same manner.—The outlook is unpromising, and there is no use in deceiving ourselves by saying soft things.—*St. Louis Globe.*

THE accounts which reach us from the lowlands bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, says Saturday's N. Y. *Sun*, indicate that unless speedy action is taken to relieve the necessities of the unfortunate people who have suffered by the floods, there may be numerous deaths from actual starvation. A writer in the Memphis *Appeal*, just returned from a trip between Vicksburg and Memphis, says that during a residence of forty years in that region he never before witnessed such a scene of devastation, and the water was still rising. In many places the river presented no visible shore; there was one grand sea extending as far as the eye could reach. At other points the levees were broken in many places, and the water was pouring through the crevasses in turbulent torrents. Immense tracts of fertile lands have been submerged and ruined for present use, and the inhabitants, both white and black, are suffering for clothing and food. Thousands of freedmen who flocked into the bottom last season from the older States are left in absolute destitution, without money and without prospect of employment, and are now vainly endeavoring to get back to their former homes. Cattle and hogs, horses and mules, even barnyard fowls, have died from starvation, and a great district which has supplied a large trade to Memphis and St. Louis has become completely impoverished. Further South the ruin is still more overwhelming. In Louisiana especially, where under the misrule of the spurious Government imposed upon the State by Federal bayonets trade had been nearly destroyed and the people plundered beyond endurance by oppressive taxation, the ravages of the floods have been most disastrous. All along the river the local merchants have been compelled to close their stores; they can no longer give credit, and there is absolutely starvation staring thousands of helpless men, women, and children in the face.

A REPUBLIC THREATENED.—The smallest and oldest State in Europe is San Marino, a republic in N. E. Italy. Its area is twenty-four square miles, but little more than double that of the District of Columbia. Its population is about ten thousand. It was settled in 469 by Marinus, a Dalmatian hermit, who established a community whose independence has remained undisturbed through all subsequent changes in Europe. It is surrounded by former provinces of the Pope, and its insignificance has hitherto shielded it from aggressions. Popes and dukes, French viceroys and Austrian marshals have alike respected its integrity.

This little republic has lately got into trouble. For half a century it has been accustomed to grant temporary asylum to Italian political refugees, speeding the parting guest, however, with as much promptitude as was polite, lest the pursuers should come down upon them and violate the soil of the republic. Recently there came to San Marino thirty-four Italian malefactors, whom that republic, confounding, perhaps, with political offenders, indiscriminately sheltered. The Italian government called upon the republic to expel the criminals by force, which it declined to do. And here the matter rests, except that the Italians have given to San Marino the option to expel them or to be invaded. It is to be hoped that Victor Emanuel will not snuff out this little republican rushlight, which has been permitted so long even by the most intolerant despots to shed a flickering ray of free government upon the surrounding darkness of Europe.

IN the proceedings of the Venango county medical society will be found a brief reference to a singular case of *lusus naturæ*, reported from Mercer county, this state.—The patient is a little girl of nine years, who is not only unable to raise her eye-lids by the usual means, but seems to be totally blind when the lids are artificially raised with the hand. There appears to be some defect of the organs of vision, so that her eyes are no more assistance to her with her eye-lids open than closed. But singular as it may seem, she has the power of vision in some degree and has it more perfectly when her eyes are closed, or even bandaged. At such times she can see—or by some sense akin to seeing—can distinguish objects at a distance, distinguish colors without touching objects referred to, etc. It is some kind of a second sight or spiritual vision that has mysteriously supplemented her natural infirmity.

Summer Travel.

Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable event of the entire year. It carries them to new scenes, familiarizes them with strange people, breaks the monotony of their lives, relieves them for a time from mental and bodily strain, and reinvigorates them for life's cares and duties. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. Many of our transportation lines have arranged routes and rates to meet the requirements of the people, and from season to season these facilities are improved and extended. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists can be carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying changes or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are probably the most perfect in America, and its management is complete, careful, and courteous. As a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and their safety guaranteed. Every reader of current news is aware of the fact that a "terrible accident" is rarely chronicled on any portion of this great railroad system.

So far as scenery goes, no lines of railroad on the continent can surpass those running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. A ride of twelve hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburg shows more interesting variety than can be seen in the same time and distance anywhere else in the United States, and from this main channel a score of branches run, leading to localities and resorts of unsurpassed attractiveness and world-wide popularity.

The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the authracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce the larger portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principal part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its soil varies from the richest to the poorest. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of travel, and every American can find something in it instructive and gratifying.

The accommodations provided for summer tourists on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule, not the exception, and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select any highway of travel anywhere that can compare, in the essentials of comfort, safety, expedition, and interest, with the magnificent system of railroads managed by this company.

WHEAT GROWING IN NEBRASKA.—This State is now attracting considerable attention as one of the best fields for settlement in the Union. In climate and soil it meets the conditions required for the successful cultivation of all the productions of the temperate zone, and also some of the sub-tropical.

It is not often that corn and wheat thrive equally well in any country; but as it is in Nebraska, corn is the first staple crop, of course; but so soon as the farmer is well settled upon the land, he puts in wheat.—The wheat of Nebraska is in good favor; and in the St. Louis and Chicago markets its price averaged several cents per bushel more than the wheat of the neighboring States can command. In bread making qualities the wheat of Nebraska only ranks second to that of California, with which it does not come into competition.

The agricultural triumphs which have been achieved in Nebraska are the work of little more than ten years, and, as the country is settled, and the position of the farmer becomes easier, wheat ranks higher among the crops of the country. In 1860, when the population was 28,000, the wheat crop amounted to 147,867 bushels, or about 5¼ bushels per head; and, in 1870, when the population was 122,000, the wheat crop was 2,125,086 bushels, or a little under 17½ bushels per head.

The population of 1873 can only be estimated, and therefore it is best not given; but the wheat crop of that year, (which was an unfavorable agricultural year,) amounted to 3,000,000 bushels. The record is therefore still one of advancement for the young State; and it is to be remembered that stock raising, fruit culture, corn growing, and all other agricultural work advances equally with wheat raising. Nebraska is therefore a promising State for the settler; and the more especially since it has good markets both east and west and south.

A FEARFUL DEATH.—*From the Altar to the Tomb.*—A singular and melancholy accident, terminating fatally, occurred at the village of East Meadows, Long Island, Wednesday night. A young lady of the village, named Belle Palmer, had been that day married to a Mr. Wheeler, and the newly-married pair and their friends were making merry at the house of the bride's parents. At about 11:30 P. M., the young couple left the house, and Mrs. Wheeler stepped into a carriage which was in waiting to receive them. She took the reins in her hands in order to hold the horse until her husband joined her. At this moment some person belonging to the household discharged a musket as a salute to the bridal party, when the horse, a very mettlesome animal, broke from his fastening and dashed down the road at a furious gallop.

In attempting to turn an abrupt curve the carriage was upset, and Mrs. Wheeler was thrown violently. She had become inextricably entangled in the reins, and was dragged over the rough surface of the road at a fearful rate. The animal subsequently fell into a ditch at the roadside, dragging the unfortunate lady with him. By this time the husband, parents and friends came up with lanterns, and discovered the remains of Mrs. Wheeler partly immersed in the water of the ditch, the horse still kicking and struggling to escape. The head of the lady was almost torn from her body, every limb was broken in a number of places, and the whole body was bruised and lacerated in a shocking manner. The remains were removed by the friends, accompanied to the scene of the marriage festivities by the bereaved husband and sorrowing parents of the deceased. Both the fore legs of the horse were broken, and it became necessary to kill him in order to terminate his sufferings.

—It is said that the fumes of sugar snuffed up the nose will cure ordinary cases of neuralgia. Put a small quantity of sugar on a hot shovel and try it as directed.

News and Political Items.

—William Brunt and his two sons aged 12 and 9 years respectively, were drowned near Halifax, N. S., on Saturday.

—A colored woman named Rigby, of Long Narrows, Juniata county, fell in a fire, while in a fit, the other day, and was burned to death.

—When a colored boy shoots his father in Georgia, as was the case near Marietta a few days ago, the local paper calls it "disfranchisement."

—Louisville, Ga., a few days ago enjoyed the sensation of a three-inch snowfall, with thunder and lightning, while the sun was shining brightly.

—George Murkland, a printer, committed suicide in Boston on Thursday night by taking laudanum. His wife recently drowned herself in a well.

—Gen. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland county, well known as "Fighting Dick," is among those mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

—The sailors of the rescued ship Amerique claim $500,000 compensation, which is half the value of the ship and cargo. The case will be tried in the British admiralty courts.

—Two girls are confined in the Sunbury jail to appear as witnesses against their father, who will be tried at the August term of court for shooting John Keating, in Coal township.

—A Pittsburg young boy thrust his hand into a lion's cage at Robinson's show.—When the lion got done munching it, the little boy was taken to a doctor, who cut the remnants off.

—Jesse Pomeroy, the supposed murderer of the boy Horace H. Muller, at Dorchester, Mass., was arraigned in the Highlands municipal court on Saturday, and was fully committed without bail.

—A lady student of the Millersville normal school attempted to commit suicide last week, by cutting her throat with a penknife, and afterward running a pair of scissors into the wound. She was homesick.

—A lady in Dover, New Hampshire, fell down on the sidewalk recently, and in doing so broke the steel in her corset. The sharp end of one piece was driven into her body, inflicting a dangerous wound, from which it is feared she may not recover.

—In the Chicago Criminal Court, on Monday morning, Judge Gary sentenced Dr. Paul Schoeppe, convicted of forgery, to three years in the penitentiary. His counsel declare their intention of taking the case to the Supreme Court on writ of error.

—The death of the distinguished Methodist clergyman, Rev. Henry Slicer, D. D., at his residence in Baltimore, on Friday last, will be learned with wide spread regret by his hosts of friends in this State. He was in his seventy-fourth year. His death was as peaceful as his life.

—"A man in Wisconsin found recently that the flames of burning kerosene can be extinguished by throwing on flour." Hired female help who are undecided on the cremation question when they kindle fires will in future take the kerosene can in one hand and the flour barrel in the other.

—The Democratic majority in Connecticut over all for Governor is 1,809. Governor Ingersoll's plurality over Harrison 6,904, and his majority over Harrison and Smith 2,034. The increase in the Democratic vote this year is 1,496; in the Republican vote 516, and in the Temperance vote 2419.

—A Mrs. Alling, of Saukville, has in her possession old Continental scrip having a face value of $224. It was paid to her grandfather for cattle delivered to General Washington's army at White Plains. She is also the possessor of a pair of snuffers used by Washington at his headquarters there.

—Of the one hundred and sixteen Western papers that have reached the office of the Chicago Tribune since the President vetoed the inflation bill, sixty-one sustain the veto, forty-two condemn it and thirteen express no opinion, and yet we have been told the West is solid for more rag currency.

—Miss Lear, the young lady student at Millersville normal school, whose attempt to commit suicide we published on Saturday morning, says the Lancaster *Morning Review*, died a short time after our paper was printed. Her death did not result from the trifling wound she had inflicted, but from inflamation of the bowels.

—A Keokuk paper tells a story of how a clergyman at Keokuk married two young people in Bonaparte on last Thursday by telegraph. The parties assembled in the telegraph offices, the questions and responses, service and benediction were ticked rapidly off, and the happy pair left the office, one flesh, welded by lightning.

—An old man named Lyton White, sixty-two years of age, has been arrested in Cleveland for enticing little children into his candy and trinket shop, near a public school, and instructing them in every vulgarity of speech and practice. He was sentenced, to one year in the work-house and fined three hundred dollars and costs. His victims, he said, he counted by scores.

—A young married woman named Reinhart, residing at Shamrock Station on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by hanging herself from a rafter in the garret of her house. For several days she had been suffering from an attack of melancholy, induced by intense religious feeling. She leaves a husband and two little children.

—The Hartford Courant says: "The same feeling of dissatisfaction which has lost the Republican party the states of New Hampshire and Connecticut is seen in the town elections in New York state, where the Democrats have gained 173 towns over the elections of last year, and 387 over those of 1872. The voice of warning is becoming so emphatic that it cannot be ignored or misinterpreted."

—Every State should have one. But it happens to be a town in Kentucky that at this writing claims to be honored by the citizenship of a lady who makes it her boast that she has had but one new bonnet in forty years, has made but two calls on neighbors in eighteen years, and has taken but one meal away from home in all that time; and yet she has health, wealth and no physical disability of any sort.

—There is a woman living in Pencader Hundred, New Castle county, says the Wilmington (Del.) *Gazette*, "who has been married twenty-four years, and who last week gave birth to her twenty-third child, which makes her record one child per year since her marriage. This woman would certainly take the premium at any county fair in the land. We could not ascertain whether or not all her children are living."

—Out of revenge for the conduct of Democrats refusing to confirm certain appointments of Governor Hartranft, the Republicans intend to fix up an apportionment bill which will leave very few Democrats in the House and Senate. The spirit of fair play, which is inherent in the American mind, has been manifested in a remarkable manner occasionally at the polls, and it is possible these gentlemen may overreach themselves in this matter.

—John Davis, residing near Otisco, Clark county, Indiana, on the line of the O. & M. Railroad, was found by his two daughters, who were returning home from church last Friday night, in a horrible condition. Both legs and hands were cut off, and part of his head gone, which could not be found. The heart was torn into fritters and scattered along the track some distance. The jury returned a verdict of death by being run over by a train, the deceased being intoxicated.

—For mere butchery perhaps the West can bear away the palm; but in artistic murder the East excels. Among the latest achievements in this line are the deliberate child-murder by a child, in Boston, and the killing of two sons by the father, in Connecticut, he having previously taken out insurance policies on their lives.

—Prompt relief is to be furnished the sufferers by the flood in Louisiana. Although Congress has passed a bill for their relief, it has been found that no supplies can be had from the various military posts in that region, therefore the Secretary of War, after a private conference with the President, directed the Commissary of Subsistence to purchase 500,000 rations of meat, flour, beans and rice, and to carry the law into effect, he asks an appropriation of $90,000. The estimate is based on the issue of 20,000 rations for twenty-five days.

—In Clarion county the other day a young man named Thomas Belfry undertook to elope with a daughter of Jesse Keesy. The girl was only sixteen years of age and the father overtook the loving pair and induced his daughter to return home with him. Belfry pursued and beat the parent of his inamorata with a piece of board until he rendered him insensible. Fearing he had committed murder he left the daughter weeping over her father and fled. He has since been arrested and committed to the county jail to await trial.

—Frank Powell, county treasurer of Mercer county, and Hugh A. Gamble, clerk of the commissioners of the same county, escaped death very narrowly during the war. Powell was saved by a bible which he carried in his pocket and Gamble by a photograph. In each case a minnie bullet went through the articles. Gamble had three ribs broken by the force of the ball. A rollicking soldier of the same town had a canteen of whiskey struck by a ball that saved his life. The thoughtless fellow seemed to be chiefly concerned about the loss of the whiskey when he found what had happened.

—On Monday evening last, the house of John Reddinger, of Ringgold township, Jefferson county, was burned, and one of his children, a little boy, perished in the flames. Mr. Reddinger and his wife went to see a sick neighbor during the evening, leaving four children at home, who in their absence went to bed, leaving a burning candle on the bureau, which by some means set fire to it and the surrounding furniture, the children being waked up by a suffocating smoke in the room. Three of the children escaped, but one was burned to death, its body being taken from the room all blackened and disfigured mass, almost consumed.

WITHOUT doubt hundreds of persons who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle of the *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it?

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The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, editor, of Oct. 29th last, says: "Parties wishing to form clubs and send orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 24th, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt Wells for circulars."

The Scythe, of Sept. 20th, says: "Robt Wells is a thoroughly reliable." [4-17.

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