

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

WRENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - March 5, 1875.

"The whittling of time" often works surprising wonders. In 1868, Andrew Johnson appointed A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory. Last month, in the Nebraska Legislature, ex-Gov. Paddock was elected U. S. Senator over John M. Thayer, who voted for the impeachment of President Johnson. Now President Grant has appointed ex-Sen. Thayer Governor of Wyoming Territory.

We were somewhat premature last week in announcing that the local option law had been repealed in the House, a statement to that effect in several of our exchanges having led us astray. We can now say, however, to a certainty that so far as the House is concerned the law referred to has been wiped from the statute books, the final vote on that question on Tuesday last standing 124 in favor and 54 against the repeal of that measure. What the Senate will do in the premises still remains to be seen.

The annual election in New Hampshire will take place next Tuesday. A Governor, Legislature and members of Congress will be chosen. For some years past political parties in the Granite State have been pretty nearly equally divided. As was to be expected, the canvass in that cold and frigid region has been a remarkably quiet one, although the Democratic press in the State very confidently predicts a victory for its candidates. We will see how well or how ill founded is its judgment as to the result.

FOSTER'S SWINDLING LEGISLATIVE HAND BOOK resolution, having been reported from the committee on printing, has passed the House, and so far as the published proceedings show, without a single word of protest. As Foster informed us in his letter that "the members are all very anxious to have them (the Hand Books) for their constituents," we assume that the Senate will endorse the fraud. When the young son of the Sve fish statesman, Oxenstiern, was about to make a journey through Europe to learn the ways of men, his father said to him, "Go forth, my son, and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." If that youth was now contemplating a tour of observation through this politically debauched Republic, his illustrious parent might appropriately say to him, "Go, my son, in your travels to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and see by what ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" the Legislature of that State can plunder the treasury of the people.

A MINORITY REPORT on the Vicksburg troubles has been prepared by Representatives Spear of this State and O'Brien of Maryland, who draw a strong picture of the corruptions and oppressions of the colored officials, and say, among other things, that the whites pay about 39 per cent. of the taxes, and that the negroes chiefly assess, collect and disburse them; also, that the debt of the city, which was \$13,000 in 1869, is now, as far as can be ascertained, \$1,400,000; that Peter Crosby, the sheriff and tax collector, was the political and personal friend of the corrupt officials, and by his power in summoning juries their conviction was rendered practically impossible. The conflict of December 7th, resulting in the killing of two whites and twenty-four colored persons, was solely and wholly caused by the armed attempt of the negroes of Warren county to invade Vicksburg; that there is not and has not been any organized resistance at Vicksburg on the part of the whites to lawful authority, but on the contrary the white people, owning nearly all the property and paying nearly all the taxes, are sincerely desirous of preserving peace and legal order. Their interests, social and business, give strength to this desire, and the patience they have exhibited under accumulated wrongs and outrages, such as citizens of a northern city would not tolerate for a day, is the marvel of our civilization.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS bill as it passed the House, which we published two weeks ago, passed the Senate on Saturday last by a vote of 38 yeas to 26 nays—five Republican Senators voting in the negative with the Democrats. The effect of its passage will be to increase the disorganization of the radical party in the Northern States and to insure its certain defeat in every Southern State in the Union. Ever since the close of the war the radicals in Congress have been bent only on legislation that would secure a solid negro vote in their favor. While the passage of the bill may retain the vast bulk of the colored vote, it will split the Republican party in the North into fragments, and will prove to be the last straw placed on the camel's back.

What is known as the infamous Force bill passed the House, after a bitter struggle, by a vote of 145 yeas to 114 nays, on the same day the Civil Rights bill passed the Senate—thirty-three Republicans voting in the negative. That part of the bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was amended so as to limit its operation to Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama. This bill, as well as the other, is intended to place the elections in the South under the absolute control of Grant, and thus enable him to carry out his third-term project, which is now an open secret. It is not believed that the bill can pass the Senate.

The bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico into the Union as States, which passed the lower House of Congress at the last session, were passed by the Senate at the close of last week. Some amendments to them were adopted, in which it will be necessary for the House to concur. Already we have too many of what are called "rotten borough" States, and these two bills ought therefore not to have passed. The radical leaders, however, seeing that the political sceptre is about to depart from them, forced these two measures through Congress, believing that they will thereby secure four members of the United States Senate. But in this they are counting their chickens before they are hatched. New Mexico has twice elected a Democratic delegate to Congress, and last November Colorado gave the Democratic candidate a majority of 2,163.

It is a gross outrage and in every aspect unjust that Colorado with a population, according to the census of 1870, of only 29,864, should exercise the same numerical strength in the Senate as Pennsylvania with a population of three millions and a half, and that New Mexico with 111,303 should offset imperial New York with almost four and a half millions. Both these Territories combined have only population enough to elect one member of Congress under the present ratio of representation. This, of itself, ought to have prevented the passage of the bills to admit these two Territories as States. But, independent of this, who will say that the character of the population of New Mexico is such as to make it desirable that she should form one of the States of the Union? General Hazen, a competent judge, in speaking of the proposition to admit her as a State, says: "Take away the army, its hangarons, and the transient miners, and the remaining American population could sit in the shade of a good sized apple tree."

The vote on the constitution of each of these prospective States will not be taken until July, 1876, and they cannot therefore take part in the next Presidential election.

A CRIMINAL prosecution which was lately tried before Mr. Justice Brett, at the assizes held at Chester, England, met with a very different determination from most cases of a similar character. Mary Lanester, the wife of a laboring man named John Lanester, was convicted of the manslaughter of her husband. The deceased had long led the prisoner a wretched life and one day came home drunk, kicked over the meat which she was preparing for dinner and cruelly beat her. The abused wife, in her anger, seized a sharpened steel, threw it at him and unfortunately caused his death. Judge Brett evidently believes, with Shakespeare,

"He who lays his hand upon a woman
Except in the way of kindness, or in reward
Whom worse than doest evil to a villain."

When Mary Lanester was called before the Court to receive the judgment of the law for the offense of which she had been found guilty, Mr. Justice Brett, instead of passing sentence, addressed her as follows:

"I believe that if I thought it right to act according to your own feelings I should say nothing about this unhappy husband of yours. As far as I can see, you are a respectable, hard-working, well-behaved wife, and I feel bound to say a greater tribute than your husband was I have seldom heard of. The depositions show that, even on the very last day you were together, you were as kind and affectionate to him as home comfortable and to make him happy. It was only when he had driven you to desperation by ill-treating you that you, in a moment of passion, took up a formidable weapon and threw it at him—I believe, without the intention of striking him. It did strike him, and you immediately ran for assistance, and did all you could to save him. All the real right in this case was on your side—all the real wrong on your husband's; and I don't forbid that I should punish you. I can do no more than that. I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody that you are a convicted felon—for a conviction is not complete until a sentence is passed, and I mean to pass no sentence at all. I don't think, which for some time the officials of the Court vainly endeavored to suppress. I shall merely ask you to enter into your own recognizance to come up for judgment if called upon, and nobody in the world will ever call upon you—I don't forbid they should. (Cheering during which the prisoner left the dock.)"

MAKING IT "FACT."—Those of our readers who receive and peruse that interesting publication, *The Legislative Record*, will admit the truth of the following comments of a contemporary upon the manner of its publication:

"The printer makes a line out of 'God' and 'Long' in reading the yeas and nays, and thereby takes up a whole column which should not consume more than one-third the space. (See page 497.) Again, a brass dash creates a blank of one inch which should not be over one-third. (See page 447, my many others.) The number in question has three columns of yeas and nays which should all be put in one column. That kind of work is a waste of paper for per cent. to the operator without gain for improvement whatever, and will just deplete the State treasury unnecessarily to that amount. As a taxpayer of this Commonwealth, we are opposed to this *slimy* style of printing. The publisher of the *Record* has the right to charge the taxpayers for a whole column of matter, when only one-third, that a farmer has to charge for a bushel of grain when he only measures out a half bushel."

"People who came to the conclusion a few months ago that Grant had abandoned his Third Term project, are beginning to change their opinions. Leading Republicans in Washington are beginning to freely admit that there is no doubt he will be a candidate in 1876. He has the party under his heel and the leaders dare not oppose his views. There are naturally enough men like Ben C. Chew, and C. C. Sawyer, who have been repudiated by their constituents, anxious to help Grant along in the submission of the government as the only chance that now offers for place and power, to make the scheme a formidable and dangerous one.

The Third Term in Congress.

People who daily breathe the political atmosphere of Washington City, says the *World*, and people elsewhere who intelligently read the signs of the times, no longer speculate as to whether General Grant desires a third election to the Presidency. That he desires to be re-elected; that indeed he intends to be a candidate for re-election is now seen as clearly as any object in the noon day sun by Democrats and Republicans alike, and by no man more clearly than by Mr. Speaker Blaine, whose remarkable fund of tact and shrewdness is steadily directed upon the knotty problem of making a political funeral for General Grant without sending the Republican party to the grave along with him. That he intends to have and to hold the chief place of power in the Government at least for four years after March 4, 1877, if he having and the holding of that place can be compassed by any means at his command, his own acts are daily placing beyond the doubt of men whom common sense teaches to believe that motives for Grant's decisive and persistent action. He has been piteously implored by leading men of the Republican party to disavow these dangerous aspirations, but he has remained sullenly mute while the third-term scheme, like a wild car of Juggernaut, has gone over them one after the other, from Fix to Chandler. The people have placed their seal of condemnation on Grant's usurpations in Louisiana, and being rebuked for reversing the Louisiana election of 1872, he has responded by sending Sheridan to New Orleans to reverse the election of 1874. To relax his hold upon the power whereon he has once laid his hand is a thing which no admittance can teach him to do. With bulldog tenacity he holds his grip upon the throat of Louisiana, as he aims to hold it upon the throat of the American Republic until he shall finally be choked off. He has openly shown his contempt for the Republican party, and has mercilessly snubbed the few men who have evinced a desire to make the Republican party something else than an appendage to Grant. And yet in the pretended interests of that party he demands that Congress shall make him military dictator over the whole country, with a specially implied license to revolutionize the entire South to the end that the Republican party may be perpetuated in power. He has not only sent Sheridan to New Orleans for the purpose of smothering the voice of the people of Louisiana as it is uttered at the polls, but he has placed him in command of a military district which includes the State of Arkansas. Two weeks ago he asked Congress to take the responsibility for giving Sheridan work to do in Arkansas and in other Southern States; and his Third-Term spokesmen in the House of Representatives are now urging Congress to take the responsibility, as he has asked to do. More than this, he has very plainly intimated that unless Congress takes strong and decided action to the contrary he will at an early day set Sheridan at work in his third-term campaign. The pretext that there is need for fresh military interference at the South is altogether too thin. The President's Arkansas message is public notification that the third-term campaign is fairly opened. Every Republican in Congress who has half the brains sufficient to justify him in being there knows what is meant by this Arkansas message and the bill proposed in accordance with it. The responsibility of approving or condemning this third-term manifesto is strictly but heavily laid upon Congress. The responsibility cannot be shirked. What does the Republican majority in Congress propose to do about it?

NO LEGAL MARRIAGE SINCE 1852.—It has just been discovered that the Indiana marriage law of 1852 (under which all matrimonial contracts have been made since that date) is unconstitutional, null and void, and consequently all marriages under that law are illegal.

The discovery was made by T. J. Truesler and O. N. Eddy, clerks employed in the Secretary of State's office. Article four of the constitution, on the legislative branch of the government, provides that all laws shall begin to be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, etc. In some of the limited clauses of the statutes this enacting clause has been omitted in violation of the constitution, and hence the illegality of the law. The law was passed March 5, 1852, when John W. Davis the present member from this State, was the Speaker of the House, and the famous Jim Johnston, of the Senate, and Joseph A. Wright Governor, and it was signed by all these gentlemen. The constitution requires, without the discovery of the error. This act provides, among other things, that no white man shall marry a woman with one-eighth of negro blood in her veins; and there are now men serving in the penitentiary for violating this provision, which is illegal. By proper legal process they can be released immediately, and if the old law of 1842 is binding, in view of the fact that an illegal enactment cannot repeal a legal and sound one, then these men can be released, for the law of 1842 permits a marriage between a white and one-half negro. A bill to be introduced in the Legislature immediately to legalize all marriages since 1852.

One of the events of the past week in Congressional circles was the somewhat startling and significant course taken by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. During the debate on what is termed the Force Bill, the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, who has long been his life a radical in politics, but the time had come when he had seriously to consider whether he could go on with his radical associates. He did not like to part company with them, but he had to do it. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President.

His inquisitorial Force bill did not get a hearing in the Senate prior to the final adjournment yesterday, 4th inst. at 12 o'clock. Thus has a most foul and wicked conspiracy against personal liberty, with Grant at its head, failed of its infamous purpose.

About the Dead Giant.

Mr. James Murphy, jr., a giant who has been keeping a restaurant at 151 South Chester street, on Fell's Point, in this city, for a year or so past, died early yesterday morning of a bronchial affection or consumption. Mr. Murphy was born in Waterford, Ireland, and was therefore a full-blooded Irish giant, and a large one, standing nearly eight feet in his stockings. He was thirty-three years of age and unmarried. Some months ago, when he was in comparatively good health, he had a very good fight with a man named John, who had weighed more when his health was better. He had been in this country twenty-four years, having been brought here by his father and mother, who still live in the house on Chester street. Mr. Murphy was a very stout man, and was one of the great living curiosities of the world. His professional career he visited every part of this country, from Maine to California and the extreme South. After terminating his engagement with Brennan, the giant traveled with a circus, where he collected the bronchial disease, which finally ended his life. When in good health, he had a fresh, pleasant face, and, like all large men, and particularly all giants except those of the story books and nursery tales, was as amiable as he was powerful. He was a very kind and friendly man, and his youthful expression of countenance, coal black hair, and his hands were so large that one of them could cover the head of an ordinary man, just as an ordinary hand would cover an orange. His feet were not large proportionately as the hands, but both in an ordinary shoe and in a very large boot would seem to be a sufficient habitation for "the old woman" of the story book, who "had so many children she did not know what to do." When the undertaker came to measure the dead giant for his coffin, he found that the coffin was only full eight feet long. Surely the measure of man is incorrectly known when he is dead. The coffin will be nearly eight and a half feet long. The body was visited by hundreds of people yesterday, the giant being laid out in the parlour of the house he was justly esteemed for his amiability, especially by the children who, after the first shrinkage, generally liked to be taken in his arms and elevated so far above the heads of their parents as he could conveniently hold them. Some of the little boys in his neighborhood, who call him by the name of "The Giant." The body lay in a small room, about twelve feet square, against the south wall, feet towards the west, stretching almost across the apartment, from side to side. Candles were lighted at the head and feet of the corpse, which was covered with a black pall, with a large white cross on the breast and crosses in the corners of the cloth. The father of the giant, who is sixty-five years of age, probably older, is a large man. When at his best he stood over six feet in his stockings, and he is now a little bent. The mother is not a large woman, being not above the medium size for the sex. She is nearly her husband's age. Both the old people are in good health, and seem vigorous for their years. Including the giant, they have had born to them five children, and are rejoicing in the fact that they are all alive. Some of the children were undersized. Only one, a son, attained to the size of the father, except the giant, who exceeded the growth of the parent by nearly two feet. The funeral will take place on Monday, the 6th inst. at 11 o'clock in the cemetery of the Holy Cross. —*Baltimore Sun*, Feb. 27.

The Black Hills.

STOX CITY, IOWA, Feb. 27.—A Sioux City Journal says: Elish Wither, a well known citizen of Sioux City, member of a recent expedition to the Black Hills, arrived at St. Louis today. He reports that he left his companions at the stockade of the expedition within two miles of Hancy's Peak on the Box Elder creek on the third instant.

Whether the expedition was composed of twenty-seven men, one lady and two dogs, as reported, or of thirty men and armed, some mounted and supplied with provisions and mining tools. The expedition left here October 6th, struck Nebraska creek, about a hundred and twenty miles above its mouth, followed the stream some miles, and then struck the Black Hills, at a point east of the Black Hills. At the Cheyenne river, was a party of two hundred mounted Indians; held a peaceable parley with them. After reaching an apparent pass at the foot of the hills, they struck into the mountains, and after picking their way through the dense forest, they found a stockade eighty feet long and built by log cabins from an abundant supply of timber that they found. The cold weather greatly impeded their progress. They saw twenty-five prospect holes and

STARRED TO DEATH.—A touching incident took place at Bellevue on Friday last week, the sad reality of which sets romance completely in the shade. A man named Digger, living in that vicinity, who had been out of employment for some time past, and who was vainly sought work until weary of the endeavor, gravitated into a Luckawanna avenue basement, where he spent the greater part of his nights and days, while his wife and little ones were left to starve, cold, hungry and unprotected for, by a neglected hearth. On Friday last one of the children, who was formerly a bright, interesting girl, but whose worn, sad face now told a tale of want and misery, worn out with hunger, was stricken down on a bed of sickness. A charitable neighbor named Mrs. Hale, seeing the little one, called one had died, being something to eat in the upper oyster stew. The child devoured it ravenously, until at length Mrs. Hale, seeing her eat so greedily, took the food away and laid the girl down to rest. The famished child clamored for more, but discretion dictated that it would be dangerous for her just then to get any more. A few minutes later the child was seized with the paroxysms of an acute pain. It was the pain of death. In less than half an hour afterwards the little sufferer was a corpse. When the father returned home a sad tale of his little one's death, and of her hunger, and his wife upbraided him bitterly on entering; the scene was a bitter one, indeed, to which no words can do ample justice. —*Seranton Republican*, 22d.

Pennsylvania Railroad Report.

In accordance with the suggestion of the special committee of stockholders appointed at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, that company publish in advance for the information of the stockholders the twenty-eighth annual report, which will be presented at the annual meeting of the company, to be held on March 9th. The report gives the operations of the main line, its branches and leased roads for the year 1874 and shows a very gratifying exhibit. The gross earnings of all the lines east and west of Pittsburgh during the year were \$562,938,271.25; expenses, including rentals, interest, dividends, etc., \$3,422,945.20; net earnings, \$559,515,326.05. The earnings of the main line and its Pennsylvania branches were \$22,642,371.35; expenses, including rentals, \$12,761,518.20; net earnings after paying rentals, \$9,880,853.15; showing a decrease in the net earnings of \$48,770.46 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The report also gives in detail the operations of the leased roads, the coal companies and other interests controlled by the company. It is noted that the united railroads and canals of New Jersey showed a very gratifying result compared with the year 1873, the net earnings of the company being \$1,141,161, while in 1873 the net loss under lease was \$855,769.70. The report speaks of the general depression in the business of the country during the whole of the past year. It is proposed to suspend the traffic of the lines has been a diminution in the tonnage of the main road of 880,372 tons, being a decrease of 8.8-10 per cent, as compared with the traffic moved in 1873, and a consequent reduction in revenue. Large reductions have, however, been made in the expenses of the company, and the result is that the net earnings of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used. A tabular statement relative to the line was also presented, showing that the floating debt of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used. A tabular statement relative to the line was also presented, showing that the floating debt of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used. A tabular statement relative to the line was also presented, showing that the floating debt of the company shall be paid off during 1875, by disposing of securities that are no longer of value for the purpose of controlling the roads by which they were used.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

An awful calamity occurred in New York on Thursday evening of last week. St. Andrew's church stands on the north side of Duane street, near Chatham. Just east of the Duane street, and adjoining it, is a tall, narrow store, six stories in height, whose interior was consumed by fire on the 12th of January, leaving its iron front and brick side walls standing. St. Andrew's church, a Catholic place of worship, is a two-story structure, seating about fifteen hundred persons. Between the two buildings, the tall, deep store is standing since the fire of January 12th was a space of some two or three feet.

On Thursday evening the congregation of the church assembled for services and had gone through the prayers and chants, and Father Carroll, of St. Stephen's church, was in the pulpit, in the midst of a discourse which rose to an unusual pitch of solemnity, as if some mysterious premonition were operating on the mind of the preacher, a cracking of timber, and a falling in of the dense congregation of the faithful during the discourse was interrupted by a loud, stupefying crash, followed in a second or two by the falling of the roof of the building, and a terrific crash ensued, defying description. Those stupendous crashes came through the roof on the east side of the building, bringing down portions of the roof and a heavy, crushing mass of loose bricks upon the heads of the people in the gallery. In the consternation, astonishment and horror which seized that crowded congregation, persons in the gallery leaped over upon the heads of the people in the pews, and there was a tumultuous rush towards the doors, in which many were wounded and crushed to death or dreadfully injured. In the confusion nobody knew how many had been killed or how many wounded in the gallery by the weight which came down upon their heads with the falling roof.

On examination it was found that the following persons had been killed: Michael Murray, aged 35; Rose McGlynn, aged 51; Michael McCarthy, aged 20; Mary A. Connor, aged 25; Catherine McGinnis, aged 50; Michael Feeny, aged 15, and twenty-two others, whose names were not given. The cause of this horrible affair, which came without warning and with such terrible swiftness upon that peaceful religious assembly, is apparent from the above description of the locality. The long, high, western wall of the two-story building, which was built since the fire of the 12th of January, had suddenly fallen upon the low roof of the church, breaking through and driving down the heavy incumbent mass upon the heads of the people in the gallery directly underneath.

News and Political Items.

—A man supposed to be Bender, the Kansas murderer, has been arrested in Florence, Arizona.

—The *New York Sun* expresses the opinion that whatever the verdict may be, the Plymouth Church will continue to adhere to Beecher.

—The *Pittsburg Post* says Grant will require another increase of salary if Congress persists in raising the tax on whiskey to ninety cents a gallon.

—Little Ralph Titon, about whose patriotism a doubt was raised in the great scandal case, is reported dying.

—Anthony Martin, employed at the Diamond shaft near Wilkesbarre, jumped on a cross-tie in motion, Friday morning, and was instantly torn to pieces.

—An Ohio man has been snatched from a drunkard's grave eighty-nine times. Since the election he's been going on as if he wanted to be snatched some more.

—At the funeral of John Barnes, who died at Bristol, England, a few days ago, aged 106, the coffin was followed by his grand-son, who is himself a grandfather.

—In England, recently, a tin of beef, which had been prepared for the soldiers in the Crimea in 1856, was recently opened, and its contents found perfectly sound and wholesome.

—There is one case on the court calendar in New York City against William M. Tweed to recover \$11,000,000 alleged to have been stolen by him or persons connected with him.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed to make a reduction of 25 per cent. on pine and 35 per cent. on hemlock lumber freight, from the Clearfield lumber region eastward.

—Daniel Martin, of Seaside, Ala., aged sixty-six years, was recently murdered by a little girl of thirteen years, a resident of Jasper, Tenn. The cold snap was too much for him.

—They build very large residences out West. An Iowa paper says: "It's only twenty-one years since the first house was erected in Burlington, and now it contains 20,120 inhabitants."

—All of those injured by the disaster at St. Andrew's church, in New York, on Thursday night, are reported to be doing well except Patrick Lavette, who was fatally injured in the explosion.

—A wonderful exhibition has been opened at Brussels. It is a collection of about 100 landscapes of great merit painted by a boy named Fritz Kerchhoff of Bruges, who died an idiot at eleven years of age.

—The Illinois Legislature proposes to make it a penal offense for a person to walk on a railroad. If Legislators go on in this manner there will soon be no way in which a man can legally make a fool of himself.

—An Omaha woman lifted a barrel of flour from the ground into a wagon on a Tuesday evening, and on Saturday of the following week split wood enough to last over Sunday.

—A lady of Easton, Talbot county, it is said, has in her possession a valentine which was sent to her grandmother in 1776, and which she just celebrated years old at the right time. It is proposed to exhibit it at the centennial next year.

—The hunting for Indians' skulls and high bones on the Plains is reported to be a very profitable business. The skulls are sold for \$1.25 for each and the high of the real Indian skulls, which are equal to ivory in appearance.

—There is a young girl in Dubuque who whistles so sweetly that people come from long distances to hear her. She has been offered \$500 a week and expenses to travel all over the State in parks and her parents are well off and refuse their consent.

—It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery store, and be about the number of men who are about the stove?

—Senator Nye, of Nevada, used to be a fellow of infinite jest, and was wont to set the Senate in a roar, and now he has been found wandering in the street of Richmond in a state of mental derangement.

—Perhaps one ought not to mention such things, says the *Courier-Journal*, but it's hard to keep from thinking how different the history of this country might have been if Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin F. Butler, and Henry Ward Beecher had been born girls.

—Of all the women named in connection with the Beecher case, Mrs. Moulton was the only one who seemed animated by a downright spirit of honesty, and who gave the pastor really brave counsel; and upon this point, it is likely to fall the fury of resentment.

—Mrs. Timothy Gibson, an Irish woman about fifty years of age, was found frozen to death in the street at Springfield, Mass., on Sunday morning. She was out with a basket of apples, which she had been carrying, and was found lying there several days, but was mistaken for a body. It will be remembered, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, that a few weeks ago two men were observed to break through the ice while attempting to cross the Allegheny river below the Suspension bridge, who have never been heard of since. It is possible the body found is one of these.

—Curious, if true? A German named Taehlman, residing in St. Louis, is the victim of a singular form of insanity. The playing of music causes him to forget, and at certain times he expresses a desire to murder the performing musician. Another phase of his insanity is his constant belief that he is upon the verge of delirium. Taehlman was formerly employed as an attendant on the philanthropist, Mr. James Lusk, a part of his duties being to take the invalid with bare hands, and to a loss of vital forces during the process the mistake is attributed.

—An Indianapolis mother, whose daughter was some ten years old, told that female that she might select from a box of furniture stored in the garret such articles as she desired for housekeeping. The old family cradle was found in the centre of the pile, and set aside in accordance with this permission.

—In order that Grant may keep a paid army at the South the people are asked to pay \$8,000,000 in the form of increased tax on sugar; \$4,000,000 on tobacco; and \$8,000,000 on other manufactures of articles of necessity from cotton, wool, leather, iron and steel. It is radical administration worth the price of it.

—A French traveler arrived in Paris the other day from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing with him a diamond larger and more beautiful than the celebrated Regent's diamond. It is of the purest water, and is worth more than \$1,400,000. It was found in an old abandoned mine called the Devil's Tail.

—An undertaker in Washington township, Berks county, nine years ago made a coffin for a man who had formerly resided in that township, but who now lives in Reading. The coffin occupies a place under the bed in the gentleman's sleeping apartment—ready for occupying whenever the angel of death visits him.

—At Bridgeport, New Jersey, a man named James Lattin is being tried for murder in the first degree, without a jury, on his own request, the preliminary trial and two judges shall hear the testimony and decide the case. While a prisoner has a legal right to be tried by the court alone, it is seldom that the right is exercised.