THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - June 11, 1875.

Meeting of County Committee.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CAMBRIA COUTTY—*Gentlemen:* You are hereby invited to meet in the Grand Jury room, in the Court House Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the *14th* day of JUNE next, to fix a time for holding the next County Convention and to appoint Senatorial conferees to meet like conferees from Blair county for the purpose of choosing a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and to attend to such other business as may be presented for consideration. A full attendance of the members is requested. J. G. LAER,

Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Ebensburg, May 24, 1875.

COL. M'CLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, says that city is Republican on a fairly matched issue, but the organization has been permitted "to fall into the hands of a set of thieves and jobbers, men who fastened themselves upon the party in the days of its prosperity that they might climb into power by its means, who now control it so completely and with it all the channels of administration in the city and the State, that they openly defy the decent sentiment of the community and the just demands of an outraged public. The action of the Councils upon Thursday simply shows how defiant these men have become, who have made the municipal government of Philadelphia a burden and a shame. Not even their own dependant organs of the press dare offer excuse or palliation for the election of Bunn and Marks, but every newspaper that has dared to speak of it at all has openly condemned it, and every decent person in the whole city has cried out against it."

RADICAL newspapers are in the habit of asserting that the Democratic party is in favor of free trade, as they see proper to style a revenue tariff. No man, we believe, who is fit to be outside of a lunatic asylum advocates absolute free trade for foreign importations into the ports of this country. It has always been the practice of the government to raise the money necessary to defray the expense of supporting it by the imposition of duties on foreign imports, for the reason that it is the least onerous on the people to raise the required revenue in that way. A purely protective tarriff is simply robbing the people under another name. In adjusting a tariff, the Democratic party has always contended that revenue for the government ought to be the *object* aimed at, and protection to manufactures and industry should be the *incident*. In other words, the doctrine of the Democratic party has been briefly expressed by the words, "A tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." It would scarcely be believed, and yet it is true, that the Republican party of Ohio has become a convert to this doctrine. At its State convention, held at Columbus last week, the third resolution of the platform is in these words: *"Third, We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry."* The passage of such a resolution by a Republican State convention is a most emphatic tribute to the wisdom and well settled policy of the Democratic party. While the Republicans of Ohio have thus committed themselves to what the radical press of this State falsely calls free trade, the Republicans of Pennsylvania worship the idol of a protective tariff.

SUFFICIENT time has elapsed since Grant's letter on the third term question to arrive at a correct conclusion as to what the public sentiment of the country is in reference to it. The overwhelming weight of the utterances of the press of both parties is, that he is not only willing but anxious for a third nomination, if he can get it. In fact, his position has not been changed from the one he was believed to occupy before he wrote it. It is a reproach to the country that we have a man in the Presidential chair who, in a lengthy and carefully prepared document, has completely failed to remove this vexed question beyond doubt or cavil. How easy a matter it was for him to say to the people whether he approved of the resolution of the Lancaster convention or not. But he evaded the issue and plainly rebuked the convention for its attempt to limit the number of Presidential terms by a resolution aimed at his own personal ambition.

The Ohio Republican State convention, which was held a few days after the letter was given to the public, had not faith even as large as a grain of mustard seed in the honesty and sincerity of his declarations, and substantially reaffirmed the doctrine asserted at Lancaster.

Grant can control the nomination of himself if the "circumstances" to which he refers in his letter render it necessary that in his own judgment he should do so. The negroes and carpet-baggers will send a solid delegation from the South in his favor. With these he only lacks *forty-six* votes of a majority of the electoral college, and if his army of office-holders in the balance of the country cannot deliver him that many delegates they are not worth a row of pins and will deserve official decapitation for their ingratitude.

Grant's letter has accomplished one thing at least. It has enabled the people of the United States, outside of Pennsylvania, who were heretofore blissfully ignorants of the existence of such a genius as Harry White, to know that he has a local habitation and a name within her boundaries

THE refusal of the Lancaster convention to nominate Butler B. Strang for State Treasurer was one of those political blunders which are commonly regarded as worse than a crime. We do not say this in any partisan sense, but as our deliberate conviction, and would express the same sentiment in regard to a Democratic nomination made under similar circumstances. A political party that neglects to take care of the men who have built up and sustained it deserves to die. While in no possible event ought party honors to be conferred on mere brawlers who proclaim their own praise, it is not only its duty but its clear policy to advance those who have borne its flag to the front in the thickest of the fray. A laggard is never selected to lead a storming party, nor a corporal to command a regiment. To use a homely phrase which is as applicable to political movements as to every day life, "Never send a boy on a man's errand." Strang's defeat and the substitution of Rawle in his place presents a case precisely in point. During his extended legislative career, Strang has shown that he possesses more than ordinary ability and has been regarded at Harrisburg as the foremost and most trusted leader of his party. As to his honesty, he has no doubt displayed as much of that rare virtue as is usually found incorporated in the average Pennsylvania legislator. Most Republicans will conclude that a man who possesses these qualifications, as well as strong party recommendations, ought to fill the bill, when his claims as a candidate for a responsible State office are presented for the action of a nominating convention. But instead of this, Strang was summarily brushed aside to make room for Henry Rawle, who is very little better known to the Republicans of this State than he is to the Republicans of Illinois. It will not do to say that he is a competent man, for Strang is also that and a great deal more. We presume there is not a county in the State in which there could not be found at least one Republican who is not just as competent as Rawle. But that is not the question about which we are talking. Party services, when associated with admitted fitness and capacity, demand recognition, and whenever they are sacrificed to the demands of expediency, which is only another name for cowardice, indifference takes the place of active party devotion. No political party can afford a second rate nomination when a first class one could as easily have been made. If the Democratic State convention should be betrayed into the nomination of a man for State Treasurer who has no stronger claims to the support of Democrats than Rawle confessedly has to the support of Republicans, we will not be slow in entering our protest against it as one not fit to have been made.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, by refusing to be a candidate for the Presidency a third time, established what has since been universally recognized as "the unwritten law of the Republic" on that subject. Thomas Jefferson followed his example against a powerful influence brought to bear on him to disregard it. It was reserved for the egotism and selfish ambition of Grant to attempt to make himself an exception to this unbroken precedent. The following views of two of these men on this question will show the difference between the *first* and the so called *second* Washington:

WASHINGTON TO THE PEOPLE.	GRANT TO GEN. HARRY WHITE.
Friends and fellow citizens: The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States not being far distant, and the time arriving when the people are actually assembling and having their choice. The question arises in your thoughts, proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, *that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.* I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, *I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is not inconsistent with the duties of my station, and that circumstances do not forbid it.*	Now, for the third term. *I do not want it any more than I did the first.* I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing their unbiased choice. The question of number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. *Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, etc. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous.* To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, *unless it should come under such circumstances as to make conviction that the step it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise.*

DIABOLISM IN MARYLAND.—On Saturday afternoon, near Odenton, at the junction of the Baltimore and Potomac and Annapolis Railroad, in Anne Arundel county, a daughter of John Jackson, a farmer, was shockingly abused by an unknown negro man. The young lady is aged about eighteen years, most respectably connected, and highly respected and beloved. Before being overcome the lady fought desperately, her clothes being torn in shreds, and her face and neck being terribly cut and bruised. The negro made his escape, but was captured this morning about daylight by the party which had continued the search since Saturday in the woods and swamps. On being taken to the residence of Mr. Jackson he was identified by his victim, and afterwards confessed the crime. He gave his name as John Simons. He was put on a train and taken to Annapolis, and, notwithstanding several attempts were made to take him from his captors and lynch him, was safely lodged in jail. The greatest possible excitement prevails, and fears of further attempts to lynch him have not subsided.

The Prussian Bishops' Protest.

THE LATEST CHAPTER IN THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

The full text of the reply of the Prussian bishops to the rescript of the Prussian Government, dated the 9th of April last, is published in the *Germania* of Berlin. It bears the date of "the end of April, 1875," and is signed by the Archbishop of Cologne, the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, the bishops of Limburg, Mayence, Culm, Treves, Osnaburg, Ermeland, Munster, Hildesheim, and the administrators of the dioceses of Freiburg and Fulda. A considerable portion of the documents deals with the curt refutations contained in the ministerial rescript of supposed statements made in the bishop's memorial, which, the bishops point out, are falsely or erroneously attributed to them, and are certainly not contained in the memorial as an answer.—This objection applies in the first instance to the remark in the rescript that Prussian bishops refuse obedience to laws which are elsewhere obeyed by Roman Catholics without scruple or hesitation. The bishops have, on the contrary, pointed to the examples of other Christians and Catholics, from the Apostles downwards, refusing obedience to certain laws in support of their contention that the Church of Christ does not command unconditional submission to all secular laws which may be proclaimed.—The new ecclesiastical laws of Prussia contain provisions which are not enacted or obeyed elsewhere, and which militate against the law of the Christian Church. The bishops declare that a friendly understanding with the secular power would have been most welcome to them, and even at this present moment they will be glad to meet their antagonist, provided always the secular power does not propose terms contrariant to the fundamental rules of Christian religion. The bishops next point out that their objection to the provision which forbids the proclamation of "divine truth" has been willfully distorted by the writer of the rescript. Nevertheless, the new laws do forbid such proclamations, as appears from decisions of the law courts which are quoted. The bishops disavow the complaint ascribed to them—that the State-paid salaries have been taken from the Roman Catholic clergy at the very moment when ministers of other denominations are treated with marked and indiscriminate liberality. They did not complain—they only ventured to point out the effect which this unequal way of dealing must have upon the Roman Catholic population. The bishops furthermore repel the charge brought against them that they have unbecomingly appealed to the Emperor for the rejection of the impending fresh laws. Every Prussian is constitutionally guaranteed the right of personal appeal to the King, and in using their just right they have certainly not infringed the spirit of the constitution, seeing that they have exercised it on behalf and in the name of eight millions of the King's subjects. With equal indignation do the bishops repel the accusation that they have made obedience to secular laws dependent upon "the approval of the Pope." They have never said this. They have made obedience dependent upon the approval of their conscience. The allusion to their conduct at the Vatican Council, in which the ministerial rescript indulges, is quite beside the mark. In the first place, that conduct is grossly misrepresented by the writer of the rescript. Never, for instance, have any of the Prussian bishops predicted troubles and disturbances of the public peace as the inevitable, and therefore preventable, consequences of the then disputed doctrine of infallibility. Moreover, after the resolution of the Council in favor of the doctrine has become part and parcel of the Roman Catholic faith, and is binding upon the conscience of every Catholic, to reject or to question it is to reject the Catholic religion. Prince Bismarck himself, on January 30, 1872, in publicly speaking of the dogma of infallibility, said that "every dogma believed in by millions of subjects of the state must necessarily be held in reverence by every fellow-citizen and by the Government." There is reason to believe that the Government will not again reply to the bishops' memorial, being unwilling to prolong the controversy.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Clarksville, Tenn., says:

"The discovery of gold in this State along the Little Tennessee River, between McGhee's Ferry and its mouth, has created no little excitement in East Tennessee.—Nearly fifty years ago Dr. Troost, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Nashville, published a letter descriptive of the mineralogy of East Tennessee and of the gold regions of that section of this State. This gentleman believed at that time that the Tennessee Ophir contained more gold than the African Ophir. He described the gold region as lying ten or twelve miles south of the Telico Plains, near the Unika Mountains, in the Cherokee Indian settlement. He stated that 'the gold occurs in small grains, generally called gold dust, and is obtained by the washing of a stratum of ten or twelve inches of soil. It does not appear to be brought from a distance, but to be produced by the disintegration of the rock of which those mountains are composed, as it is found not only in the small rivulets or brooks, but also on the declivities of the mountains and on their very summits.' In speaking of the geological formation of the country he says: 'These rocks belong to the series of transition, or rather to the clay slate formation. This slate has been filled with tubes of iron pyrites, which are nearly in a state of decomposition, leaving these cavities filled with yellow ochre.—These pyrites are often auriferous, and the gold not being susceptible of decomposition, remains unaltered, and is disseminated through the soil by the disintegration of the rock, the lighter particles of which are carried away by the rains, leaving the heavier ones still remaining.' Who knows but the recent discoveries made may prove to be a source of inexanstible wealth to the people of East Tennessee?"

MR. MCKIRBY was a young man who served A. T. Stewart & Co. at an annual salary of $4,000. He was implicitly trusted by the firm and was never suspected of dishonesty until overwhelming proofs of it were discovered when he was on a bed of sickness, which terminated in his death. Since the latter event his effects have been overhauled and sold and an inventory of them shows the nature of his plunder and the object to which he devoted his art of pilfering. According to the *World*:

His wardrobe comprised garments of the finest materials and most fashionable pattern. His stock of pantaloons numbered 144 pairs. Of his vests 18 were sold, while three silk dressing gowns, elaborately trimmed, and a yellow satin smoking jacket went for much less than their original cost. Several heavily embroidered smoking caps, two or three dozen boots and shoes, six pairs of slippers, six evening dress suits, eighteen walking coats, 100 neckties and two overcoats found ready buyers. Two hundred and fifty pieces of silk hose, undershirts and drawers, more than a hundred chair tidies and a large collection of pillow cases and sheets bearing the McKirby monogram having been disposed of, the auctioneer offered McKirby's library for sale. It consisted of 250 volumes, and having found a purchaser, sixty-seven boxes of note paper, with the McKirby monogram under the hammer.

The Third-Term Tangle.

In President Grant's third term letter he gives the following double apology for his long silence on the question and for his utterance at this time:

In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party *should permit their enemy to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met.* But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should speak.

Possibly the President don't read the newspapers, and possibly his memory is treacherous. If he read the public journals about a year ago and his memory of important events relating specially to himself is not utterly at fault, he must have had either grateful or painful recollections of a Republican State Convention in South Carolina, called to nominate a Governor and other important State officers, that passed the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That in the distinguished soldier and statesman now at the head of our national government we recognize one who, in peace as well as in war, possesses that fidelity of purpose and integrity of character so necessary to insure tranquility at home, respect abroad, and the permanency of the grand and glorious principles which have become the corner-stone of the great Republican party to which we belong; *and for which reason we pledge ourselves to the support of President Grant for a third term, assured that by so doing we shall preserve that peace and unity throughout the whole country so necessary to its prosperity.*

It is barely possible that the President regards the South Carolina Republican Convention as the "enemy" that forced the third-term issue upon the party; but when it is remembered that the resolution we have quoted was passed in pursuance of an assurance to, an understanding with, President Grant, made by Senator Patterson before the meeting of the convention, the position of the President is at least illogical, to use the mildest language. If he were an ordinary man, in the ordinary walks of life, it is probable that he might be accused of deliberate trickery and misrepresentation, but as he is the President of the United States, and insists that the "enemy" is the author of the third-term issue, a modest suggestion that he is somewhat awkward and unfortunate in his mistakes, is perhaps the best way to express it.

The only formal declaration of the third-term policy presented to the country from any quarter, was the deliverance of the South Carolina Republican Convention some twelve months ago. This declaration was from his own friends, with his previous knowledge, and either positive or passive approval, and it was made to secure his special favor in the disposition of troops for election purposes in that State. Was this not "a body of the dignity and party authority" to make him speak on the subject? or could he speak only in answer to a convention "of the second State in the Union?" If he had written then, when his own friends by formal party platform in a strong Republican State, declared that "we pledge ourselves to the support of President Grant for a third term," as Washington wrote eighty years ago and said: "I decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made," is it probable that he could now say that he is "surprised" to see the enemy "force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met?" Either President Giant must have a singularly defective memory, or he is particularly economical in the use of truth, on this third term infatuation.—*Phila. Times.*

A PRETTY DAMSEL ROBBED OF HER GOLDEN TRESSES WHILE NAPPING.—A most malicious, mischievous and daring theft occurred at the residence of a Fifth avenue merchant, at Oakland, a few afternoons ago, whereby a fascinating and pretty damsel lost a luxurious head of natural golden hair. She was a guest at her friends' house, and on the occasion mentioned, had retired for that after dinner nap so commonly indulged in by young ladies upon whom idle time weighs so heavily, and after an hour of sweet repose, she arose to find herself as destitute of hair as an infant. She was frightened at her own appearance and alarmed the household with her screams of terror and agonizing lamentations over the loss of her beautiful tresses. A thorough search of the dwelling from roof to cellar for the bold perpetrator of the outrage was at once made, but it was fruitless, nor was any trace discovered of the stolen hair. The affair is involved in deep mystery. No stranger was seen about the premises that day, and the girl was entirely unconscious of the malicious theft until the discovery of her loss was made. It is conjectured that she was drugged, and that no unpracticed hand performed the operation. A singular feature of the mystery is that whosoever committed the theft seemed only to covet the golden ringlets, as an abundance of valuable jewelry and a small sum of money on an uncovered table in the room remained untouched. This latter circumstance leads to the further conjecture that some jealous girl sought, in this more despicable than romantic way, to deface the beauty of the afflicted damsel by robbing her of its conspicuous and crowning glory. The incident creates quite a flutter in the circle of society in which the young lady moves, and other belles avow that they will be on the alert to guard against losing their own locks by attending to the locks of their chamber doors before taking their lazy naps after dinner.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

POOR DEAR HANNAH ANN.—The best thing we have seen yet relative to the Grant letter is from the New York *Tribune* and explains itself, viz: It was a great many years ago that the story was first told of Miss Hannah Ann Sterry, an uncommonly mature virgin who had never been persecuted with masculine attentions because of the vigorous manner in which she shunned the face of man. It was related that Mr. Theophilus Wimblebee, an advanced bachelor of the mildest possible deportment, occupying single quarters in the neighborhood of Hannah Ann's apartments, called on the spinster one afternoon to borrow a match. Hannah Ann was not easily fooled. Folding her arms on her level breast she backed Theophilus Wimplebee into a corner, and thus addressed the invader: "Match! Oh yes! Great match 'tis you want! You don't want no match, and you know you don't. You've come over to me 'cause I'm all alone—to hug and kiss me—that's what you've come for; but you shall never do it in the world unless you're stronger'n I am"—and then she added in a softened tone, "and the Lord knows you are." A friend of Hannah Ann's reading a letter from a public man the other day in which the writer said: "To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination; I would not except a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise"—laid down the paper with a sigh and remarked: "Ah, how much that reminds me of poor dear Hannah Ann."

—Some scamps temporarily suppressed a newspaper at Carbondale last week by stealing a part of the types and throwing them into the river.

Forest Fires.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest fires are still raging in some sections of this State, and doing much damage to property. Even the late rains failed to quench the flames. They smouldered for a time, but burst forth again under the influence of sun and wind. In the northern part of Monroe county a sad state of affairs exists, and many lumbering settlements have been entirely destroyed. Lives have also been lost in some quarters. In the space of country between White Haven and Gouldsboro fifty-two houses have been consumed, with barns and farming implements of all kinds. Hardly a house is left complete in all this section. Much of the stock was also killed by the flames or perished for want of food. In Monroe county alone twelve large saw mills fully equipped and ten million feet of manufactured lumber fell before the march of the fire. Four stores connected with lumber companies were likewise consumed with their stocks of goods. Horses and cattle by the hundred were encircled by the flames in this part of the devastated region and consumed. Independent of the value of standing timber, the loss by the present fires in Monroe county is estimated at three-quarters of a million. To this sum must be added $10,000 for bridges. Along Mud river five saw-mills, with an aggregate working capacity of 500,000 feet of lumber per day, were leveled to the earth; 30,000,000 feet of lumber were destroyed in and near this place, and the whole loss will sum up at least half a million of dollars. In most cases the flames traveled with such rapidity that nothing could be saved. When the danger was seen the only thing was to save human life, and in many instances that was not possible. A funeral train was overtaken in one instance, and the mourners had to make haste to get out of the track of the fiery current. In the more central portions of the State the fires are not extending. Indeed, they are mostly extinguished, and no fears are entertained that they will be rekindled this season. The Clearfield visitation has not been renewed, and means are being carried into effect to feed and clothe the hungry and naked, and repair as speedily as possible the ravages of the devouring element. Of course the fires in Monroe county and that section of the State are of too recent occurrence to admit of concerted action to repair the damages or take care of the ruined and needy sufferers. But these steps will be taken. In the meantime the usual June rains may be relied upon to put out the fires on the mountain sides and allow men to see the full extent of their losses and take steps to repair them in the best possible manner. Of course the lumbering companies will rebuild their mills without loss of time, and this will bring money into the county and give employment to the people. The fire scourge has been applied to this State in a free manner during the present year, but we trust the end of this chastisement is near at hand.

IMPORTANT TO THE BROOKLYN JURYMEN, THEODORE TILDON, AND OTHERS.—A Discovery that will make George Francis Train look happier, and will cure Mark Twain's cold. It should be used by persons of sedentary habits—such as the Brooklyn jurymen and Judge Neilson. It is also beneficial in cases where the functions of the brain and heart are deranged, as in the severe cases of Theodore and "Vickey." It also has a specific influence on the nervous system, especially the sympathetic, arousing and augmenting the organic functions, and thus aids in developing the faculties of benevolence, cheerfulness, etc. If Miss Anna Dickinson had used it, her lectures would have been tempered with a kindly spirit of charity, and not so bitterly satirical; and if Mrs. Stowe had tried its virtues, she would have been content to let that little Byronic difficulty alone. It is also an excellent purifier and invigorator for *Colonel Blood*. It will regulate your system, arouse the functional activity of your liver, dispel melancholy, and make you sweet-tempered, strong, robust, and happy. Go to your druggist, buy Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and if you wish to know more concerning the physical and mental constitutions of individuals, and the corresponding effect upon their moral nature, read "THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER," published by the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. $150 (post-paid).

A DUEL AND ITS RESULTS.—A duel took place in Havana, Cuba, on Friday last, between Dr. Algernon Sydney Curtis, of New York, and Salvador Cottereal, a tobacco merchant of Havana and New York. The combatants had been intimate friends for many years, and lived together in New York. Dr. Curtis arrived here two weeks ago and was stopping at Cottereal's house. He states that yesterday morning he was awakened by Cottereal slapping his face and accusing him of illicit connection with his wife. This Curtis denied, and hot words ensued which resulted in a challenge to fight and its acceptance. That afternoon both men proceeded in a carriage to Mariana, without witnesses, and on arriving there dismissed the carriage. Five shots were fired by each contestant, beginning at a distance of twenty feet and firing as they advanced. At the fifth discharge Dr. Curtis was seriously wounded in the hip and fell to the ground, fainting from pain and loss of blood. Upon recovering consciousness, he says he saw Cottereal reload his revolver, place it to his temple and fire, killing himself. Cottereal's body has been brought to this city. It is thought he believed his opponent dead when he killed himself. Dr. Curtis is confined to his bed by the severity of his wound, and is under police surveillance.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—Mr. Eben Smith, of Bridgeton, Me., was bitten by a cat nearly six months ago, and died, it is said, from its effects on the 13th ult. The circumstances, as related by the local paper, are these: "Mr. Smith undertook to kill a cat for a neighbor, and was about to swing the animal by the hind legs so as to bring her head down on a block, when she seized his hand and bit it severely. He tore her off, dispatched her, and resumed his labors. Soon, however, erysipelatious inflammations resulted, which, despite medical skill, extended gradually up his arm to the shoulder, accompanied with severe pain. This was followed by a general eruption over his body, involving the mucous membrane of the head and stomach; abscesses formed in his leg, which, during his sickness, discharged some eighty gallons of purulent matter; internal abscesses formed; his constitution broke down, and he continued to grow more and more feeble until Thursday night, the 13th ult., precisely twenty-two weeks from the day he was taken down, when his sufferings were relieved by death. Through that long period he never left his room."

—The town of Marshansk, on the right bank of the river Tsna, Russia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It had a population of over twenty thousand, and contained three churches and several manufactories and saw mills.

—At Forestville, Butler county, on Wednesday, Miss Ettie Cooley fell out of a window and received injuries from which she died on Saturday.

News and Political Items.

—Jesse Pomeroy is to go to prison for life, instead of being hanged.

—Col. Nicholas Smith and Mrs. Smith (Ida Greeley) are settled for the season in a house in the West End, London.

—Elizabeth Jane Folk, aged 14; five o'clock in the morning; kindling fire with kerosene; usual result. Pottsville.

—Out of eighty-four murders in Boston and its immediate vicinity during the past eighteen years only two have been hanged.

—Brigham Young was kissed an aggregate of 4,468 times last Monday—his birthday—by his wives. Myum! myum! myum!

—A candidate for school teachers in Sussex county, Delaware, was unable to tell who was Vice President of the United States.

—Last Sunday night a fire at Ripley, Tenn., destroyed the greater part of the business portion of the town. Total loss, $8,000.

—Sergeant Bates is advised by some one, if he wants to do a really daring act, to try to carry the Pope's flag through Germany.

—The old maids in Athens, Ga., recently met in convention and resolved that the Legislature ought to make it a penal offence for any widow to marry again.

—John Quigley, sixteen years old, took his younger brother into a barn at Troy, N. Y., and tried to hang him. John had been made insane by hard study.

—A man who knows seven languages has been ruined by a Bowery faro bank. And yet there are those who insist upon a compulsory system of education!

—A sum of $700,000 is expended annually in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., for flour barrels. One mill firm alone pays about $125,000 annually for cooperage.

—A strange and shocking sensation comes from New Orleans. A pauper's corpse is said to have come to life on its way to the grave, but was driven on and buried.

—The grasshoppers which have been ravaging southeastern Nebraska this spring are taking flight towards the Northwest; immense clouds of them are seen high in the air.

—By a boiler explosion in a saw mill near Goldsboro, Pa., Friday, John B. Hufford, Daniel Harris and Mr. Wagonhurst were killed and several others seriously wounded.

—Twenty thousand pilgrims visited the shrine at Paray-le Monial, France, Friday. The Archbishop of Paris, the Archbishop of Orleans, and other distinguished prelates were present.

—Boyton's swimming clothes are a success. The only difficulty is that they cost about as much as a trip to Europe by steamer, so that nobody will want to paddle across, after all.

—A gentleman of Atlanta, Ga., learning that the widow of Stonewall Jackson is living at Charlotte, N. C., in straitened circumstances, has offered to give her an interest in a prosperous cotton factory.

—The visit of the Sioux Indians to Washington has resulted in utter failure, so far as the project to obtain a treaty from them by which they would exchange the Black Hills for other territory, is concerned.

—John A. Hans, convicted of murder in the second degree in the case of Mrs. Hannon, was on Monday, at Erie, sentenced by Hon. J. P. Vincent to seven years solitary confinement in the western penitentiary.

—George O. Evans, whose trial on the charge of fraud in the collection of the State claims against the general government recently made considerable sensation, died in West Philadelphia, Thursday night, aged fifty four.

—The Duke of Edinburg is the only one of Queen Victoria's sons who is not a member of the Masonic order, and his father-in law, the Emperor of Russia, is one of the few sovereigns of Europe who oppose Masonry.

—Three children of Leroy Ellis, living six miles from Lagrange, Ky., while out feeding poultry on Sunday morning, were struck by lightning and two of them instantly killed. The third was much stunned, but afterwards recovered.

—When you want to send her a line by postal card, write with the following preparation: Ten grains of hypo-sulphite of soda in sixteen teaspoonsful of water. Then, you see, the post office clerks won't know who she is. Heat brings out the writing.

—A man by the name of Hunter, residing on the Robinson farm, near Foxburg, is the happy father of an infant that is dwarfish in the extreme. The child is three weeks old and actually weighs only the small amount of one pound and five ounces.

—A destructive fire occured in Machias, Maine, Saturday morning, resulting in the burning of a Catholic church, five dwelling houses, a barn and a quantity of lumber ready for shipment. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $7,000. The fire originated in the barn.

—The young women of Milwaukee have formed a society to secure the assassination of Seymour, of the *News*. But for his betrayal of a solemn trust, the world would never have known that stockings in that city consisted merely of false tops attached to the gaiters.

—By the explosion of the boiler of an engine on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, last Friday night, the engineer, Thomas Larkin, was killed, the fireman, Joseph Lees, was mortally wounded, and another engineer, Thomas Ranahan, was severely injured.

—The Lompoc (Cal.) Record says that a man recently found in one hour in that neighborhood eleven swarms of bees in small and large caves in the rocks. In one cave it is believed there are five hundred pounds of honey, mostly newly made, as the comb is as white as snow.

—At St. Albans, Vt., on Sunday, Clifton S. Weeks attempted to kill Henry C. Greene, after setting his barn on fire, and soon after shot himself dead. Greene's wounds are slight. Disappointed love and the belief that Greene influenced the object of his affection caused the tragedy.

—Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who has been in the Good Samaritan hospital, Cincinnati, for some days suffering from a severe though not dangerous illness, is now by his physicians said to be rapidly improving. He will be installed archbishop on June 17, the anniversary of Pius IX's popedom.

—While the family and hands were absent in the fields, two strangers entered the farm house of John Goodheart, about thirteen miles west of Omaha, Neb., on Saturday last, overpowered a hired girl, brutally outraged her person, ransacked the house, securing one hundred and fifty dollars, and escaped.

—The new twenty-cent silver coin is ready for distribution. It is a significant fact that the words, "In God we trust," are omitted from the new piece. It seems possible, from late developments, that our rulers have ceased to put their trust in God. "In rings we trust" would suit them better.—*Courier-Journal*

—Since the failure to negotiate with the Sioux, fears are entertained of trouble with the tribe when the embassy returns. It is estimated by the agents that the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, about half of them armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. The government in the meantime will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to their country, still having some hopes through the medium of commissioners to effect a treaty.

—Emeline Gunn, of Sheffield, was only a girl at the time of the disaster, but the death of Mrs. makes her the possessor of $50 the youth of the neighborhood that they always did think that was properly fixed up she was prettiest girl in that section of

—The coroner's jury in the aster rendered a verdict The jury find that no blame is tached to any person in connection with the fire, but they strongly condemn the almost carelessness shown in the the galleries and the means of from.

—The executive committee of sylvania State Teachers' Asso fixed upon the 10th, 11th and gust as the time and Williamsport place for holding the annual that body. An excursion the regions, and over the Switchback at Mauch Chunk, has been one of the features of the

—The girl who shot the dude off down in Alabama for the right to walk home with her Civil Rights bill, is still going of the papers, and gathering every week. The only drawback story is that the girl never slept head off. It is only a "Southern accidentally dressed up in clothes.

—On Sunday afternoon some boys went fishing along Frank mile or two above Franklin, for bait a portion of the bank revealing to their horrified gaze of human bones. Further disclosed a complete skeleton, by the long hair reaching to that of a women. The mystery investigated.

—The Indians are preparing to the Black Hills, without having plished anything. They must terms proposed by the Government stay-at-home braves before them. And so the new grief remain a while yet in a state of and the army of the country its game of hide-and-seek with adventurous miners.

—A feature of the Decoration servance in Springfield, Mass special attention paid to the grave ner Brown, a supposed rebel's poem, "The Blue and the read, and a great deal of pathos orated by the orators. The ner Brown's father, having matter, published a statement that his son had never been a rebel

—A few nights since a panic St. Mary's Catholic church, N. J., in consequence of a veil having caught fire from a though the flames were extinguished immediately, a cry of fire was raised utmost excitement ensued. caused the doors to be locked much difficulty preceded in excitement. No damage was

—Col. N. E. Paine, while on his farm in Westchester county in the locality of Yorktown, came large stone, under which were bushels of cannon balls and knives and bayonets. They were well dug and used by the Americans, The ground was being the first time, and the appearance balls and knives indicated that lain there undisturbed for

—The largest daily paper in the world was the Chicago *Inter* a recent date, which consisted of *dred and forty-four pages and eight hundred and twenty-five advertisements.* In explanation unusual accumulation, it is said that the city tax list fills one thirty-six pages of the paper. script copy of the list weighed and occupied 13,370 pages. positors were employed 56 days it in type, working 10½ hours

—Sarah, the wife of Abraham birth to Isaac at the ripe age Sarah, of North Denver, now ward, having achieved her thirteen, and presents her astonished a boy and a girl at one and the this performance being commonly "having twins." Jackson's brother Mastin, and, though he is an old Jackson is now a firm believer theory that the climate of undergoing considerable change *Mountain News.*

—The Pottstown *Ledger* says woman who is a somnambulist with a family on High street, Montgomery county, retired to evenings ago, and soon fell asleep she awoke she found herself at store, at the corner of the alley street, with a lighted lamp in She had arisen in her sleep, wrapper, lighted the lamp and The lamp was extinguished while the young woman made her way the house in the shortest possible time.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says the saved from the fire at Oscar Ramey, formerly of this place, up stairs engaged in dressing her when men knocked at her door informed her that the fire was with terrific speed towards the that unless she fled immediately meet an inevitable doom. Taking undressed children she hastened home, which a few minutes later a heap of ashes. Her husband was the mill working, and returning o'clock at night found all a desert being hardly able to recognize the home which he had just succeeded in saving for.

—That flag flying fool, Sergeant is at it again! He is to come from by boat to Oswego, and carry the Union Jack unfurled from the the New York City Hall, where that Mr. Archibald and a dozen stalwart Britishers will politely him, relieve him of his burden, him to death in Mr. Green's beautiful basin in front of the Post office. thing of this sort is not done, the sible idiot has it in contemplation the Star-Spangled banner from the way around Europe. If he this effort we hope we shall next starting from the Coal Mountains the Russian flag through China and so have rest from Bates and banners forever.

—There is a young lady in Iowa, who lately had a narrow escape shipwreck. She intended to go this summer, and had made preparations to make the trip in company with a Davenport party that left on the 1st. Her ticket by rail and steamer was secured, and she started from home with band-boxes and Saratogas on the day party left Davenport, but found on arriving at the depot, that the train had pulled out a few minutes before. Her friends sympathized with her, and advised her to take the next train which would land her in New York in which the Schiller sailed. But, having missed the party, the young lady refused to go at all. She looked upon her failure to catch the train as a sign of bad luck, and felt that something dreadful would happen for her to make the trip, and her fears coincided with her, which actually occurred later.