THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - July 30, 1875.

Democratic State Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held in Harrisburg, March 4th, 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held in the city of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of SEPTEMBER, 1875, at noon.

The convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: One delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

THE great New York banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed on Tuesday last with liabilities aggregating some $6,000,000, and assets very much below those figures.

THE most remarkable man in the United States died at Jamestown, Dakota Territory, on the 20th instant. His name was Wm. Henry Forbes. He was an old, gray-headed man, and for many years had been agent for the Upper Sioux Indians at Fort Totten. His fame rests on the solid foundation that although he had been an Indian agent so long, he died—*poor*. Such a man as Forbes deserves an imperishable monument.

THE Republican differences in Huntingdon county are not, it would seem, so satisfactorily arranged after all as the outside world was led to believe. The Huntingdon *Globe*, the organ of the long disenting wing of the Republican party in that county, has this to say about the late alleged compromise or settlement:

"As for us we scorn the attempted betrayal of our friends and our manhood involved in the proposed fusion, and we are forced to pronounce it a bastard or one-man power, concocted in a midnight conspiracy and born in personal and political dishonor. As we go to press we may add that we have heard from and seen quite a number of our country friends, and there is but one opinion among them, which is that they will never submit to a dishonorable, patchwork conspiracy, to be run by Orlady and Woods, for the special benefit of themselves and friends."

WE are always glad to see a political traitor and ingrate exposed and held up to public scorn and contempt. One John M. Cooper is such a man. We know him. In 1873 he was a clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg and was regarded as an unflinching Democrat. After leaving that office we lost sight of him until in 1872 he appeared in Philadelphia as the subsidized editor of a Grant and Hartranft campaign paper, and of course bitterly hostile to the election of Charles H. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor. We had expected better things from Cooper, but nevertheless he thus alienated himself. He has recently reappeared at Harrisburg as the correspondent of the New York *World*, and in one of his letters he that paper charges B. F. Meyers, Esq., of the *Patriot*, with having received, through two of the banks of that city, $20,000, which sum was made up by two deposits of $10,000 in each of said banks—one by W. W. Irwin, a former Republican State Treasurer, and the other by R. W. Mackey, the present Treasurer—for Meyers' use. In reply to this accusation of so noted a guerilla as Cooper, Mr. Meyers has published the written statement of the proper officer of each of the banks referred to, in which they deny the truth of Cooper's statement. This would seem to be a full and complete vindication of Mr. Meyers from the damaging charge of having been in the pay of the treasury ring, preferred against him by Cooper, and we accept it as such until overthrown by other evidence, if that is possible. We would not hang a dog on the mere statement of a political traitor, like we know John M. Cooper to be, unsupported by any other testimony.

VERY MUCH DISPLEASED.—The editor of the Cambria *Freeman* is among the few who are sorely vexed because ex-Gov. Bigler will not refuse a nomination for Governor if it is tendered by the Erie Convention. Well it's a pity of him, but then it cannot be helped. He is a consistent opponent. He opposed the election of Senator Wallace, yet both members voted for him, and a similar result may be looked for at Erie. McPike is good on a growl, and a very clever fellow.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The editor is mistaken. We are not "sorely vexed because ex-Gov. Bigler will not refuse a nomination for Governor," but simply disgusted because in his letter to Dr. Wilson, dated on the 4th of June, he absolutely and in direct terms refused to become a candidate, and in one brief month afterwards, in his published dispatch to Joseph M. Thompson, of Indiana, he agreed to let his name go before the convention. *That* was the ground of our complaint and the reason for our objection to his equivocal position. When the editor asserts that we "opposed the election of Senator Wallace" he knowingly and wilfully utters a falsehood. If he can produce one word from the columns of this paper in support of his allegation, let him do so, or forever hold his peace. If our honest preference for Jeremiah S. Black for United States Senator meant opposition, in the true sense of the word, to Mr Wallace, then a large number of Democratic papers in the State are amenable to the impudent censure of this Clearfield organ. Is it a political crime to have been the friend and admirer of Judge Black, and is fealty to the Democratic party to be measured only by devotion to the personal fortunes of Mr. Wallace, or any other leading Democrat? We are inclined to think not. We admit that Clearfield has been prolific in great men, but that she enjoys a monopoly in that line we very respectfully decline to believe.

The Treasury Investigation.

We published last week the first and partial report of the committee appointed by the Democratic branch of the last Legislature to investigate the condition of the State treasury. Much has been written of late years on this subject so important to the taxpayers of the commonwealth, and much more remains yet to be written. It is no reflection on the committee to say that to any one who pretends to be at all familiar with the *modus operandi* of State Treasurers for the last *twenty-four* years, this report does not present any facts which are exceptionally new or startling. But the report is valuable for the reason that it has given tangible form and substance to what was before generally believed, but was not absolutely known. Robert W. Mackey has simply walked in the well marked footsteps of his predecessors, in speculating for his own private gain on what is called the unexpended monthly balances in the treasury, by loaning it to the banks at a certain rate of interest, which was a good thing for the banks and also a good thing for Mackey, inasmuch as the interest which accrued found its way, not into the State treasury, but into Mackey's private pocket. The office of State Treasurer is not so eagerly sought after on account of the salary attached to it as for the certain facilities it affords, in the way we have mentioned, for amassing a fortune. Long before Mackey's day, the possession of that office for two or three years has made certain men rich who were as poor as Lazarus before the wheel of political fortune whirled them into it. It has been a rich mine in the past to Mackey's predecessors, as it has been to him and as it will be to those who come after him, unless the system of its management is radically changed.

That the sinking fund has been boldly misapplied from the object of its creation and devoted to illegitimate purposes, is made clearly manifest by the report of the committee. In this respect the plainest constitutional provisions in reference to the sinking fund have been deliberately violated during the last nine years to the extent of almost *three millions of dollars*. Whenever a State Treasurer appropriates any interest on the public moneys to his own use, he violates the provisions of the act of Assembly of March 31st, 1869, and renders himself liable to fine, imprisonment and removal from office, and to impeachment by the act of May 8th, 1874. These two acts have heretofore been a dead letter; otherwise several State Treasurers would have been in the penitentiary, where they deserve to be.

It is a shameless outrage that for years these officials have been reveling in wealth accumulated out of the illegal use of the hard-earned money of the taxpayers of the State. It must have an end, but that will not be until a plundered people elect a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature. Mackey at the outset confessed that there was something rotten in Denmark when he refused to permit the accountant employed by the committee to examine the books of his office, instead of courting the most thorough investigation. It was a bad beginning for him, and such is the popular belief. The people are thankful to the committee for what it has done in the face of the obstacles thrown in its way by Mr. Mackey, and if in spite of him they will persevere in their work they will be entitled to and will receive popular approval.

SOME of the large and some of the very smallest of the radical papers are just now terribly exercised over Jefferson Davis, who in their sweet judgment is about removing to Texas for the purpose of becoming the successor in the United States Senate of Hon. Morgan C. Hamilton, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March, 1877. These loyal gentlemen have forgotten, or labor under the delusion that their readers have forgotten, that Jefferson Davis is ineligible to a seat in the Senate, for the very simple reason that the political disabilities of Davis, incurred by his participation in the rebellion, have never yet been removed by Congress. Alexander H Stephens, Vice President of the Southern confederacy, is now a member of Congress, and he was certainly as bitter a rebel as Davis ever was. We do not suppose that Davis, who is now in the sere and yellow leaf, is ambitious of again entering into political life. Still, it is deemed necessary by radical editors, in order to fire the Northern mind, to bring Jefferson Davis to the front as an aspirant for political honors. How strange and peculiar are the ways of radicalism. It has condoned the treason of Longstreet, next to Lee and Johnston the greatest military officer of the rebellion; it recognizes Moseby as a Republican leader in Virginia; and yet the mere name of a politically dead and powerless man like Jefferson Davis, "*sitnominis umbra*," has the same effect upon a radical editor as a red flag has on an enraged bull in a Spanish arena at Madrid or in the city of Mexico.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR, one of the most accomplished and eloquent men that ever occupied a seat in Congress, was unanimously renominated last week for the same position by the Democratic convention of the First Mississippi district. His eulogy delivered in that body on the late Charles Sumner attracted marked attention, coming as it did from a leading Southern man, and was universally admitted to be far superior as a brilliant oratorical effort to all the other eloquent addresses delivered on that occasion.

THE somewhat renowned woman suffrage agitator, Celia Burleigh, died in New York on Tuesday last.

THE most exacting of all the Northern press, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, will hardly find fault with the recent speech of the Confederate General T. M. Logan, at the reunion of Hampton's legion, in Columbia, S. C. General Logan took the most cheerful possible view of the result of the war. He said:

Whatever may be our views of those bitter experiences, which, under the iron rule of war, have left us in our present condition; and however much we may regret that we were not permitted to work out for ourselves our own future, and to have thus avoided the terrible effects of forced and arbitrary changes of our institutions and habits; yet, taking the facts as they now exist, an unprejudiced consideration of the subject unquestionably justifies the opinion that our capacity for progress has been increased, and that the present opportunities for developing our resources are greater than were possible under the old regime.

As to the unity of the States, which has been so ceaselessly harped upon by the timid and the designing, General Logan said:

In considering, then, the future of the South, there is one fact suggested at the outset which has been demonstrated to us by the logic of events. It is, that under the operation of causes, which, although unseen at the time, appear now to have been inevitable in their results, a vast social organism has been developed, and is now so far advanced in its growth as a national body politic, and no longer a mere aggregation of States, that unity is a necessity of its further development. In reviewing the past we can clearly see that this national organism has been gradually developed, and while many seek by various theories to account for the failure of the confederacy, the result may be regarded as the necessary consequences of these laws of development under which this social organism—the United States—was being evolved. We had, in the language of Horace Greeley, "fought sternly against the inevitable," but we could not prevail against "manifest destiny." We have accepted the result, and there is now nothing surer in the political world than that this country will continue in the future a united nation. Those causes which were too strong to be overcome by the courage and endurance of the Confederate soldier—even under the leadership of a Lee and a Jackson—still continue to operate, and are yearly gaining strength with the growth and development of the country, while those influences that heretofore in the history of the world have rendered it difficult for large territories to be controlled by one Government have ceased to exist since the introduction of steam locomotion and telegraphic communication. The "future" is not for the "State" but for the "national" development; and we recognize the fact. Our feelings, as well as our interests, already incline us to strengthen and connect the bonds of real union by cultivating feelings of good will and friendship, and we are anxious to contribute our part to the growth, prosperity and good government of the nation.

FROM an editorial article in the Altoona *Evening Mirror* (Independent), of Tuesday last, on the relative merits of Gov. Hartranft and Hon. C. L. Pershing, we clip the following just tribute to the latter named gentleman:

"On the other hand, there is no district in the State where the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing is stronger than in these very regions. Summoned by the working people of Schuylkill county, four years ago, without distinction of party, to come and preside over their judicial district, he has made for himself a reputation for honesty, ability and firmness that recommend him at once to all classes of people. A hard worker himself, he ever has manifested a lively and sincere interest in the welfare of all who labor with the hand or brain. His decisions in important cases that have been tried before him have been remarked by leading jurists, and sustained by the courts above, while his manner of conducting business has won for him the encomiums of all having transactions with him. As a member of the legislature, Mr. Pershing distinguished himself by his force and ability, his keen perception, his wonderful memory and his fearless support of all measures which he believed to be right. Who will forget his famous remark to a member of the Assembly in 1869, when asked for his opinion in regard to a certain local bill then pending before that body: "Get all the light you can, then vote as your conscience tells you is right." He had no voice for or against the measure. He recommended the legislator to seek for the truth and then obey the dictates of his conscience. And in those very words may be found the rule which has governed him throughout his whole life.

"Mr. Pershing is not popular in the coal regions alone, but his popularity extends to all parts of the State. In the coal regions he is immensly popular, and the workingmen are said to almost idolize him. In other districts of tha State his name awakens respect for his ability as a jurist, his integrity as a man and his honor as a citizen."

JOHN LEE CARROLL.—The Baltimore *Sun* gives a sketch of John Lee Carroll, whom the Democrats have nominated for Governor of Maryland. He is the great-grandson of that Charles Carroll, who, when about to sign the Declaration of Independence, heard some one remark that he "might escape the penalty of rebellion, there were so many of that name," and immediately added the words "of Carrollton," thus making sure what Carroll it was who put upon "the hazard of the die," in the struggle for American independence, his life and fortune. John Lee Carroll was born at Homewood, the family estate, about one mile from Baltimore, in 1820, and was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, Georgetown College, Mount St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg, spending a year at the law school of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of Messrs. Brown & Brune, in Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He commenced practice in Baltimore, but in 1859 came to New York, and was for a time ex-officio U. States Commissioner under Judge Betts. On the death of his father, Charles Carroll, in 1862, leaving him sole executor, he returned to Maryland. Mr. Carroll was nominated for the Maryland Legislature in 1863, but the Know-Nothing wave which was then rising was too strong to be buffeted. He was elected to the State Senate in 1867, from Howard county, and again in 1871. He was President of the Senate at its last session. Mr. Carroll resides in Howard county, on Doughoregan Manor, a property which has been in the family since the Revolution. He was married in 1856 to a daughter of Royal Phelps, a New York merchant.

—A little daughter of Mr. J. W. Mick, of Sharpsville, was sitting in a chair with a nursing bottle in her hands. The bottle fell to the floor and broke, when she, attracted by the noise leaned over the chair and fell headforemost on to the broken glass, a piece of which entered the top of her head, severing a blood vessel and causing her death.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

The trial of John D. Lee in Beaver, Utah, for participation in the Mountain Meadow Massacre of 1857, promises to have one good result, if no other. The judicial investigation will afford the people an opportunity to learn from authentic testimony the true history of that revolting outrage.

The tragedy occurred at a time of great excitement in Utah. Brigham Young was then Governor of the Territory, and likewise Superintendent of Indian Affairs, having received his appointment to those offices from President Fillmore, though Alfred Cumming, with a commission in his pocket from President Buchanan, was on his way to supersede him as Governor, accompanied by a military force of about three thousand men, under the command of Col. Albert Sidney Johnson, to enforce his claims. There had been great turbulence in Utah; numerous outrages on emigrants by persons in the guise of Indians had been ascribed to the Mormons; and the Gentile Judges of the Federal courts had all left the Territory, which in fact was in a state of rebellion. The question of armed resistance to the troops was seriously discussed, though subsequently this idea was abandoned.

During this period of excitement, namely, in August, 1857, a large train of emigrants on their way to California reached Salt Lake City. It was the finest train that had ever attempted the overland route.—Several elegant carriages were among the vehicles, for the accommodation of ladies of the party, and there were many women and children in the train. It is said that the finest of these carriages was for years afterward used by a family of Mormons. After laying in their supplies in Salt Lake City, this party proceeded toward California, and that was the last that was known of them for a long time. It was fully a year before any of their friends received the least intimation of their fate.

Three hundred miles from Salt Lake, on the road to Los Angeles, California, is a meadow five miles in length by one in breadth, with a very fine spring at one end, affording an excellent camping ground.—Here the emigrant party encamped in order to recruit their stock before entering upon what was then called the Great Desert, and here, in the month of September, the massacre took place.

According to the commonly accepted story of the slaughter, the emigrants were attacked while encamped by Indians, who had been set upon them by Mormons, and by Mormons disguised as Indians, and ten or twelve men were killed before any one understood that they were in danger. The remainder of the party at once seized their arms, intrenched themselves behind their wagons, and prepared for a determined resistance. For a week, with their women and children lying in the trenches they had dug, the emigrants maintained their position, and kept their enemies at bay. Then the Mormons resolved on strategy. The firing by the Indians ceased, and the besieged party looking up the meadow, saw a wagon full of white men coming toward them. These men proved to be John D. Lee and other Mormon dignitaries, who offered to mediate with the Indians. As the Mormons and Indians were known to be on good terms, the offer was gladly accepted, and after Lee and his associates had conferred with the attacking party of savages, it was agreed that the emigrants should surrender their arms and other property, and return by the road they came. The Mormons on their part promised to guard and protect the party until they should reach the settlements.

Having given up their arms, the emigrants left their wagons and stock and started northward on foot. The women and children were in front, the men followed, and in the rear was a guard of forty Mormons. Hardly had this sorrowful procession started on its way when a fire was poured into them from an ambush, followed by an attack from the Mormons in the rear, and in a few minutes one hundred and twenty men, women, and children lay slaughtered upon the ground. Seventeen of the youngest children were saved and adopted by Mormon families, and it is said that three men escaped immediate death. But one of these was afterward murdered by the Indians; another starved to death, and the third was killed upon the Colorado, though by whom it is not known.

The evidence produced in the pending trial all goes to show that this account of the massacre is substantially correct. Philip K. Smith, one of the defendants, who was a Mormon bishop at the time of the massacre, appeared as State's evidence, and gave a full description of the slaughter with all its horrible details, as well as an account of the deliberations among the Mormon leaders which preceded the butchery, in which, against his will as he says, he was forced to participate. The massacre was resolved upon by Mormon bishops and councillors, Lee and W. H. Dame being among the most conspicuous in planning and executing the crime. The description which Smith gives of the slaughter fully confirms all that has heretofore been reported of its barbarous character.

While the general facts of the Mountain Meadow massacre have long been admitted, it has been contended by the Mormons and their defenders that Brigham Young knew nothing about it; while, on the other hand, it has been vehemently asserted that it was accomplished by his express command. It is certain that a large portion of the Mormons living in the Territory at the time of the murders were greatly shocked when they became known, and the general impression among unprejudiced persons has been that the act was committed without the knowledge of Young, who, it was thought, was certainly too shrewd a man to countenance such atrocious treachery and cruelty to innocent women and children. The evidence of Smith, however, if it is to be credited, proves that Brigham Young was at least an accessory after the fact, for he distinctly swears that in company with Lee and another man, he called on Young in Salt Lake City, Lee having previously reported the facts in full, and received from him instructions as to the disposition of the property captured from the murdered emigrants, and at the same time a warning against talking about the affair, even among themselves.

In 1859, Judge Cradlebaugh, a Federal judge appointed by Buchanan, attempted to bring the perpetrators of this horrible crime to justice, but failed. It is doubted whether the present trial will result in the conviction of Lee and his associates, since eight of the jurors are Mormons; while it is said that some of them are near relatives of persons who are deeply implicated in the murders.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE *Gazette* is of opinion that Hon. J. L. Carroll, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland, cannot be elected because he is a Catholic. That is rather bad, but then his grandfather, Charles Carroll of Carrollton was also one; so he comes by it legitimately. Indeed a glance at the early history of Maryland might serve to inform the editors of the *Gazette*, who affect such holy horror of Catholics, that it was fortunate for a number of people who were persecuted for their religious opinions in other States, that Catholics of Maryland stood as the bright and solitary example of religious freedom, and that the Quaker, Dissenter and Puritan found equal protection under her liberal and beneficent laws. —*Pittsburgh Post.*

A MAN WHO HASN'T SPOKEN TO HIS WIFE IN TWELVE YEARS.—The Cahoes *Bulletin* says there is residing in Harmony street, Cahoes, a man aged seventy-five years, who has not spoken to his wife in twelve years. He has been married fifty years, has an amiable wife and several children and grandchildren, and considerable property. The old man and his wife always lived together happily, not a ripple ever appearing on their course through life until about twelve years ago, when one morning the wife came down stairs and saluted her husband in a gentle manner as was her wont to do, but to her astonishment he made no reply to her salutation. She spoke to him again and again, but always with the same effect, and ever since that July morning in 1863, the husband never opened his lips to his wife. No cause is assigned for his strange proceedings. He always speaks familiarly with the rest of his family and friends, but on no occasion or under any consideration would he speak one word to his wife. He always treats her with gentleness and kindness, always providing for her wants with the most scrupulous care, but not one word can be coaxed out of his lips to refer to his strange way of treating her. His wife and himself always partake of the same bed, they eat at the same table, they walk to church side by side, yet not one word has escaped that man's lips for the past twelve years to that woman. His little granddaughter lives with him, and through her he always knows his wife's wants, and no request of hers is left unheeded. Several friends of the family have tried repeatedly to unfathom his strange action, but they have always found it impossible.

We have heard of a case in many respects similar to the above [different notably in the matter of kind treatment] in Pittsburgh, but supposed its duplicate could not have been found in the whole world.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE GREAT SWIM.—J. B. Johnson, the English swimmer, won the match for the championship and stake of $2,000 against Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Pa. The distance to be swam was about thirteen miles, the terminus being at Gloucester Point, N. J., three miles below Philadelphia. The men jumped from a tug at Chester, at 1:45 p. m. Coyle led for eight miles, when he gave out completely and was taken from the water in an exhausted condition, and remained insensible up to a late hour. At the time he gave up he was a mile in advance of Johnston. The latter swam a mile and a half further and then asked to be removed from the water, as he had complied with the conditions of the contest and was entitled to the stakes. He had been in the water over three hours. The event was the occasion of great interest. No less than 5,000 persons followed the race in boats, and the gardens and beach at Gloucester were crowded with human beings.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Coyle, the American swimmer in the race with Johnson, remained unconscious until one o'clock this morning. He then slept and awoke all right. He says he was drugged by brandy which he took a few minutes before he became exhausted. He was feeling splendidly, and felt positive he could reach Gloucester. He says if he could have gone twenty minutes longer he would have won the race, as Johnson was a mile and a half behind him, and as he would have soon encountered a strong ebb tide, he would have been compelled to give up. Coyle states his willingness and anxiety to swim the Englishman at any time for a distance of five, eight or ten miles. Johnson admits Coyle to be the better swimmer and capable of beating him.

A BATTLE WITH SNAKES.—A few days since, while a young man of the vicinity of Middle Grove, whom we shall designate as Jeemes, was shrubbing in the field he ran upon a black snake in a cluster of bushes, and calling his dog Zip, set him after the snake. While he was intently watching the progress of the fight between his snakeship and his favorite canine, something from behind took him "whack" upon the seat of his trousers, and turning quickly he discovered to his horror a tremendous horseracer full six feet in length, with head erect, hissing tongue, and glaring eyes, curling himself in the fullest attitude of battle, and before Jeemes could comprehend the terrible character of the situation, "whack" the snake took him again. He then looked for a tree, but there was none to climb; for a stick, but there was none at hand. He then drew his jack-knife with the determination of selling his life as dearly as possible, and the most terrible battle between man and snake then occurred that has ever transpired in the history of Monroe county. The snake was very strong and active, and curling himself around one of his victim's legs he stuck his terrible fangs into him with marvellous rapidity, tightening his hold and crawling up all the time, while Jeemes plied his jack-knife with a rapidity never equalled by the savage Modoc. The snake was getting the best of it, and had twisted himself up nearly to Jeemes's face, and was about to coil his slimy length about his succumbing antagonist's swanlike throat, when Zip, the faithful servant, having finished snake No. 1, came yelping to the rescue, and taking in at a glance the hazardous position of the master, he sprang and grappled the monster by the neck, and held on with a vice-like grip until Jeemes, by the use of his knife, extricated himself from his terrible predicament, and from an untimely and premature grave. The snake was killed, and the trusty dog was the life-preserver of his master.—*Paris (Mo.) Appeal.*

THE BARREL FEAT ACCOMPLISHED.—The Detroit *Post* of the 19th inst. says: "Bob Blackhawk, the colored man who attempted the novel and difficult feat of standing upon the head of a common barrel and constantly rotating, or turning round, for twenty-four hours, completed his task at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He commenced at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and during the entire time was watched by two men, who relieved each other at intervals of six hours. They have made affidavit that the feat was squarely and honestly accomplished. Blackhawk complained of a slight soreness in his lower limbs and in the back, the result of his cramped position, but otherwise felt no fatigue or inconvenience. It must be remembered that he was without food or drink the entire time that he was upon the barrel. When Blackhawk completed his feat, he claimed that he could just as well have remained up twelve hours longer, but the parties who proposed to back him expressed themselves as entirely sasisfied with what he had done."

COOL GIRLS.—For fear of missing the road they took the railroad track. They walked along leasurely, unnoticed or unnoticing, until when, just in the middle of the bridge, they heard a train approaching. Turning, they saw a coal train of the Lackawanna Railroad coming on the bridge at full speed. There was not time enough to cross the bridge; there was no place on which to step aside. Quick as thought both girls dropped themselves between the ties, and there hung between train and water until the long line of empty jimmies passed over their heads. Their muscles weakened, but there they hung for dear life. Finally the train passed, and the girls by dint of hard scrambling regained a position on top of the bridge.—*Utica Observer.*

—A man in Iowa has invented and patented a wind-plough.

News and Political Items.

—Kentucky grasshoppers chew tobacco, making away with whole fields in a single day.

—A Minnesota woman killed forty-eight bushels of grasshoppers and got $1 per bushel.

—A grapevine is growing in Barbara, Cal., which measures eighteen inches in diameter near the ground.

—A Chinaman married a negro woman in Arkansas a year ago, and they now have a baby which has light hair and is as white as snow.

—Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine, died in London Sunday evening. He was sixty-four years of age.

—The match for the Elcho shield was won by the Irish eight. Their total score was 1,506! the total of the Scotchmen was 1,503; and that of the English 1,502.

—John Berry, of Johnston City, St. Clair county, Mo., shot and killed John Bancom, last Monday, for attempting an outrage upon his wife some time ago.

—A. R. Woodruff, a notorious character formerly of Lynchburg, Va., with one wife there and one in Sacramento, is a defaulter in San Francisco to the amount of $1,000,000.

—Isaac Johnson, of Rochester, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday by walking twice around the Driving Park, making the first mile in twelve minutes and the second in thirteen.

—The mother of little Mabel Young, the victim of the Boston belfry tragedy, has suffered such acute mental agony since that event that she has to be constantly attended.

—Johnston, the man who beat Coyle swimming on the Delaware on Thursday, made ten and a-half miles in three hours and ten minutes, the greatset swimming feat on record.

—A few days ago a child sitting on the track of the Providence and Springfield Railway was struck by the locomotive and thrown quite a distance without being hurt in the least.

—A fourteen-year old boy, weighing 280 pounds, and a French lady claiming to be 132 years old, are among the curiosities a census-taker at Point, N. Y., found in the course of his labors.

—The fool Conn, who shot his wife in Philadelphia, the other day, with a gun he didn't know was loaded, ought to be hung with a rope the Sheriff didn't know was strong enough to sustain him.

—A car on the incline of coal mines at Ashland, Ky, Thursday, broke loose and ran off the track into a house occupied by a family named Claxton, instantly killing a woman and boy ten years old.

—Reading (Pa.) boasts of a society of about a dozen ladies, married and single, who assemble twice a week at one of the slaughter houses in that city and quaff the blood of steers that are killed there.

—A number of Boston capitalists are about to purchase from a Canadian firm a patent for manufacturing india-rubber from the common milk-weed, which for some time past has been successfully worked.

—A woman in Beaver township, Crawford county, this season sheared upwards of two hundred and fifty sheep for farmers in her neighborhood, and did the work well. She clipped forty-five inside of a day and a half.

—A man in Medina, while riding in procession behind his wife's remains, the other day, overwhelmed with grief, had sufficient strength to stop the procession and jump out of the carriage to pick up a knife which he detected in the road.

—It is stated that Chas. K. Landis, the founder of Vineland, and the attempted murderer of Carruth, the editor, paid the latter $30,000 to sell out and leave the place, which Carruth has done. Landis cannot be convicted without Carruth's testimony.

—It is rumored at Bedford that Gen. Cameron, Col. James Duffy, of Marietta, and Mayor Bridgens are negotiating for the purchase of the springs, and that Louis Honseal, present proprietor of the Montour House of Lock Haven, will take charge of the hotel.

—An intellectual lady of Salem, Mass., has given her whole mind for several years to the collection of buttons, of which she now has a string twenty four feet long. To perfect this noble life work we would suggest that she make buttonholes to match them.

—Mme. MacMahon, the wife of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, is working constantly in behalf of the sufferers by the late flood in France. In this good and noble task she has the co-operation and assistance of her distinguished husband.

—Clarion has been organized over thirty-five years, and not a person has yet suffered the death penalty in the county. One man named Logue was sentenced to be hung for murdering Lewis, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial, and he was sent to the penitentiary.

—The fate of Donaldson is similar to that of Timothy Winchester, who ascended from Norwalk, Ohio, in the summer of 1855, was last seen passing over Vermillion, Erie county, in the direction of Canada, and is supposed to have been lost in Lake Erie, as no further tidings of him were ever received.

—A man was recently discharged from the Berks county prison, where he had been serving a term of thirty days for vagrancy, who is only thirty-eight years of age, and has been in twenty-seven different jails, spending twenty years of his life in them, and learning five trades. He seems to like that kind of life.

—Sunday, afternoon, Mary J. Conn, aged twenty-five years, living at Chester, while on a visit to her mother in Philadelphia, was accidentally shot and killed by her husband. He pointed a gun at her, not knowing it to be loaded, and the contents took effect in her abdomen, causing instant death. He was arrested to await the action of the coroner.

—A few years ago Judge Fish, of Oglethorpe, Ga., was assassinated and two well-known citizens of the place, Holsonbake and Lloyd, were hung for the murder. It now comes out, by the dying confession of a detective engaged on the trial, that the latter, Lloyd, was an innocent man and that the murder was sworn on him to get the $6,000 reward.

—A curious story of poetic justice comes from Delaware. Daniel McConaughy, who has been confined in the State Insane Asylum for six years, is now found by a jury not to have been insane, but to have been confined by his two brothers, William and Thomas, who owed him money. Now the brothers are violently insane, and have been removed to the asylum in irons.

—Hugh Donahue, a Boston pedestrain, succeeded on Friday in completing his feat of walking 1,100 miles in 1,100 consecutive hours. Perhaps Mr. Donahue may not view it in that light, but every sensible person will agree with us, that if he had contented himself with walking 100 miles in 100 hours, he would have been just 1,000 miles and 1,000 hours less ridiculous.

—A young lady in Washington county, (N. Y.,) beautiful and well educated, and the owner of an $8,000 farm in her own right, says that when she is married the entire wedding expenses, including her dresses, shall not cost over $68, and that she will make her husband happier than any city belle can who takes off four chairs full of padding at night, and cannot go to a party wearing a dress that cost under $140.

—Near Davenport, Iowa, a lad[illegible] William Alger, having a wife and [illegible]dren, eloped with his two nieces, [illegible]est only seventeen years of age, [illegible] home a few days ago. The strange [illegible] of the story is that the mother of [illegible] aided them in their escape. [illegible] is said to be a very estimable w[illegible] much respected by all who know her.

—Harry P. Haynes, aged [illegible] ling with his parents, at No. [illegible] street, Boston, on Saturday, [illegible] through the head with a pistol, [illegible] entering the back of the head [illegible] out at the face. The wound is [illegible] fatal. He was a very wild boy [illegible] years, and was recently deprived [illegible] his mother's gold watch and chain [illegible] he sold.

—The latest Enoch Arden [illegible] When he came back to Detroit [illegible] day he found a new husband [illegible] brand new children. There was [illegible]ble discussion and a compromise [illegible] No. 1 retains his children and [illegible] wife. There is to be a divorce [illegible] form, and a remarriage. Meanwhile [illegible] loves them both—but No. 2 [illegible] away.

—Samuel A. King, the [illegible] added one hundred dollars [illegible] for the recovery of Mr. H[illegible] companion. He given up [illegible] Donaldson and Grimwood [illegible] the woods of Michigan on [illegible] and that they will f[illegible] efforts to extricate the [illegible] send a tug to cruise along [illegible] it may be the means of saving [illegible] starvation.

—Mr. John Lee Carroll, who [illegible] been nominated for the [illegible] Maryland, worthily [illegible] honor of a historic family. [illegible] old manor of the Carrolls of [illegible] until within a few years [illegible] mainly known as a sub[illegible]ble country gentleman. He [illegible] speaker of the Senate but [illegible]itable, and there can be no [illegible] will make an admirable [illegible]

—The details of the Mountain [illegible] massacre that are now [illegible] the trial of John D. Lee, [illegible] are horrible beyond anything [illegible] times. There is no [illegible] to be dealt out to the [illegible] and abettors of this fearful [illegible] in atrocity the most [illegible] the Indians. Human [illegible] staggered at the statements [illegible] witnesses who were put [illegible] under duress, and took [illegible]

—Thursday night one of the tanks in Close & Sal[illegible] City, Iowa, exploded, [illegible] of four others, and [illegible] stock in the stock [illegible] more than half of the [illegible] the mill five were killed. [illegible] bodies were blown [illegible] the street and over the [illegible] recovered. The bodies of [illegible] were either buried in the [illegible] into the river. The mill [illegible] 000.

—The Connecticut Legislature [illegible] released John Evans from [illegible] asylum. He committed a [illegible] field county, half a dozen [illegible] was sentenced to State Prison [illegible] years ago the Legislature [illegible] release him, on the ground [illegible] refused, sending him to the [illegible] now it appears that he is [illegible] very feeble from consumption [illegible] relatives in England [illegible] if he is sent over there, [illegible] releases him on that [illegible]

—Referring to the Smith in the Meadow Massacre case in Utah, the Virginia [illegible] *vied Enterprise* says: "[illegible] ago attempted what he [illegible] do, his life would not [illegible] penny." And it [illegible] non Church is beginning [illegible] head of the order is [illegible] grave. Schools are [illegible] would be strange if in the [illegible] country there would [illegible] institution founded on the [illegible] the degradation of women.

—Very Rev. Bernard [illegible] Mary's, Lancaster, is now in [illegible] seventh year of his age. [illegible] visited by Archbishop [illegible] more, Archbishop Wood, of [illegible] Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Father McConomy, of Phila[illegible] Rev. Father O'Conor, of [illegible] These distinguished prelates [illegible] comed by the pupils of St. Mary's [illegible] one of whom made the speech [illegible] The clergy, Father Hickey, of [illegible] Father Neufeld, of St. Joseph's [illegible] Kaul, of St. Anthony's, [illegible] also present on the interesting occasion.

—At Newark, Ohio, Thursday [illegible] terrible accident occurred, [illegible] serious, perhaps fatal, burning [illegible] of persons. A test was to be made [illegible] fire extinguisher, and a building [illegible] erected by consent of the City [illegible] which was to be fired for the [illegible] was thoroughly saturated with [illegible] and during the preparations [illegible] took fire. An explosion ensued, [illegible] burning D. B. Winegardner, [illegible] J. B. Jones, Charles Hamilton, [illegible] missioner, and a bridge carrying [illegible] Toledo, and some fifteen or twenty men and boys. Some of the [illegible] thought, are fatally burned.

—Of the modern crowns of [illegible] Europe, perhaps the most [illegible] the well-known triple crown, [illegible] tiara, or perhaps we should say [illegible] there are four of them. The tiara [illegible] worn by the Pope; it is carried [illegible] in procession, but, except on [illegible] sions, he wears a mitre like an [illegible] Bishop. Of the existing tiaras [illegible] beautiful is that which was given [illegible] leon I. to Pius VII, in 1805. It is [illegible] be worth upward of [illegible] circlets are almost incrusted with [illegible] emeralds, rubies, pearls and [illegible] and the great emerald of its apex [illegible] be the most beautiful in the world, [illegible] valued at 16,000 francs.

—Simultaneous with the banishment [illegible] the Roman Catholic Sisters of [illegible] Germany, the Protestant sisters [illegible] diminishing, and consequently [illegible] and sick are suffering for them [illegible] and nursing in hospitals. According [illegible] the last report of the Mother House [illegible] Deaconesses at Kaiserswerth, [illegible] plentiful, the houses are really [illegible] great, but, alas! the deaconesses [illegible] wanting. Up to the end of 1870 [illegible] ber of our sisters was always [illegible] crease; but from that time, [illegible] and with other houses, they began [illegible] off. Formerly eighty or more [illegible] came every year; last year [illegible] only forty-six, and already some [illegible] have withdrawn on various grounds.

—There is every indication [illegible] ing crop of corn will be the [illegible] record, not excepting the great [illegible] Many causes combine to this end. [illegible] West a large quantity of wheat was [illegible] up and planted with corn under [illegible] pression that the wheat was too [illegible] jured by the severe winter to [illegible] then in the Eastern States the [illegible] hay was so poor that wherever [illegible] be planted it was put in, so that [illegible] might in some measure make up [illegible] deficiency of the hay. It is estimated [illegible] the acreage of corn is fully [illegible] more than last year, and if so [illegible] enormous increase. From all [illegible] crop is reported as growing [illegible] with the increased acreage an [illegible] yield may be confidently anticipated.