## THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - - - July 6, 1877.

JUDGE HILTON, manager of the Stewart estate, has created a sensation by his order excluding Israelites from the big hotel at Saratoga owned by said estate, the first victim of the order, and the only one it will ever have a chance to reach, being Mr. Jos. Seligman, a prominent and wealthy Hebrew of New York city. This wholesale proscription of an entire race is, as the Franklin Spectator pertinently remarks, so repugnant to the very spirit of the times in all countries, that to name the act is to condemn it.

JOHN W. FORNEY is engaged through the columns of his paper, the Philadelphia Press, in reading all Republicans out of the party who refuse to endorse Hayes' Southern policy, and is specially severe on the recent Republican convention of Schuylk.ll county for having offended in that particular. Only two months ago, when Wade Hampton, at the request of Mr. Hayes, visited Washington to consult with him about the policy to be pursued towards South Carolina, this same man Forney became fearfully and wonderfully indignant at the dreadful thought of "the traitor, Hampton," as he styled him, being permitted to enter the White House. Forney can adjust his sails to the veering of the political breeze with all the ready skill of a practical trimmer. His only rival in that line is Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Inte-

WHEN we read the late order of Mr. Hayes, in which he declares that no officeholder of the general government will be "permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucusses, conventions, or election campaigns," we felt a profound sympathy for a certain government official in this county, who cannot in the future, as in the past, contribute his valuable personal and public aid in manipulating Republican county conventions and meetings of the Republican county committee. That part of his unofficial business, like Othello's occupation, will be gone, and hereafter he will, or at least ought to be, as careful not to step across the "danger line" as it behooved an Andersonville prisoner to be, well knowing that the punishment would be instant death. The pen of Hayes is mightier than the sword of Grant.

THE Russian army in effecting a passage over the Dazube did not meet with a stubborn a resistance by the Turks as was anticipated, and although no general battle has been fought since the crossing a few severe and bloody engagements have taken place between portions of the two armies, the advantage being on the side of the Russians. All that can now be said is that active war exists south of the Danube, and if the Turks are compelled to retreat to the Balkan range it will then be seen whether the Russians can force their way through one or more of the mountain passes leading to Constantinople. This is their most diffloult task, and as it must be attempted the result will soon be ascertained. Thus far England and Austria have maintained their neutrality.

GENERAL W. G. LE Duc, of Minnesota, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in place of Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, removed. Le Duc's qualifications are the following: First, he formerly lived in Ohio and graduated at the same college (Kenyon) in that State at which Hayes did; second, he was an officer in the army during the late war; third, since the close of the war he has been en-

gaged in building railroads in Minnesota; fourth, he is a warm personal friend of Rodgers, the private Secretary of Hayes. Who will say that Le Duc is not the right man in the right place, or that he is not fit to tread in the footsteps of John Newton, one of his illustrious predecessors, who boasted that the expenses of his Department "far exceeded his most sanguine expectations?" The Department of Agriculture is more for ornament than use-a nuisance, in fact, that ought to be promptly abated by Congress-having since it was first established cost the government about four millions of dollars, while all the bene-

fit derived from it has not been worth a

CONTRARY to all well grounded hopes,

row of pins.

the government finds itself involved in an-Pennsylvania follow in the footsteps of other Indian war. This time it is a por-Iowa? That question can only be answertion of the Noz Perces tribe, inhabiting ed by Simon Cameron and the clan that the extreme northern portion of the Territory of Idaho, that has started on the war path. The Nez Perces have always been at peace with the whites, and are regarded as the most civilized and intelligent of all the Indian tribes. The cause of the present outbreak is the same old, old story. Joseph and White Bird, the chiefs of one branch of the tribe, were ordered by the Indian agent to leave the country in which they lived and which they had never ceded to the government, and settle on a distant reservation, and were told that if they and the Indians under them refused to do so peaceably, they would be compelled to emigrate by force. Joseph and White Bird, knowing that this threat would be carried out, commenced the war by mardering a number of white settlers near Mt. Idaho.

A company of troops under Col. Perry, which was sent out to subdue them, were defeated with serious loss. The Indians are encamped on Salmon river in a strong O. O. Howard, at the head of a body of troops, is marching against them. Great consternation and alarm prevail among the by the Indians, the most serious trouble is auticipated.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 1. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22. 1
Str. I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in the letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the general govern-ment in relation to elections: "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, cau-cusses, conventions or election campaigns.— Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally of through the press, is not denied, provided it does not in-terter with the discharge of their official du-No assessment for political purposes on ers or suber-linates should be allowed." its is applicable to every department of the civil service without distinction, and this notis every officer of the general government at he is expected to conform his conduct to

Very respectfully, R. B. HAYES. Such is the sweeping interdict issued by the commander-in-chief to his office-holding army. It is so plain and coneise that "he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therem." It has produced widespread consternation in the camp of the office holders, as well as among the leaders of the Republican party, and yet it is perfectly consistent with Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance and his inaugural address. Although they may denounce and curse it, they are estopped from setting up the plea of surprise, because when they voted for Hayes they endorsed his views as set forth in his letter. That this circular order is based on the solid ground work of correct civil service reform, so called, will not be denied by any one who is familiar with the manner in which the Republican machine has been run by scurvy and corrupt party leaders. It required a great dea! of courage on the part of Mr. Haves to issue such an order, and if he fearlessly executes it and shows that he is determined to "hold the fort," he will have performed a task which was never attempted by any former President. It required courage to promulgate it, because it raises the strong arm of the executive branch of the government against the very men to whose active efforts, stimulated by money from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hayes was indebted for the vote of his own State. without which he would now be Governor of Ohio and Tilden would be President beyend the interposition of an electoral commission or any other iniquitous tribunal. While the Presidential edict closes the mouth of the office holder, it sounds the death-knell of the Republican party during Hayes' term of office at least. It will cripple, if not destroy, the compact organization of that party in the Northern States and in the South, where its only strength is the colored vote, it will fall to pieces, for the reason that to the active working of government officials it alone owed whatever vitality it possessed. When he issued it, Hayes placed the last straw on the Republican camel's back, and deliberately kneck-

ed from under him the ladder by which he himself had climbed into power. ONLY eight months ago the Republican party of lowa ratified the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for President by a majority of over fifty-nine thousand votes, and was hailed as the banner Republican State, of the Union. On last Wednesday week the Republican convention of that State, composed of more than eight hundred delegates, met at Des Moines to nominate a candidate for Governor and other State officers. In the platform which was adopted the name of R. B. Haves is conspicuously wanting, and instead of an endorsement of himself and his administration both are contemptuously ignored. It is very evident from the proceedings that the friends of Mr. Hayes in the convention were few and far between, and when one of them threw himself into the breach and offered a resolution declaring that the Southern policy, as inaugurated and pursued by Hayes and his administration, is in accord with the principles of the Republican party, it was greeted with a storm of detail, and the article concludes as follows: jeers and hisses and was laid on the table by a three fourths vote. Such is Iowa Republicanism. Its voice is still for war and in opposition to peace and good will between the North and South. It would still advance the bloody shirt to the front and follow it wi h all the fanaticism and hate of Wendell Phillips. Hayes rewarded the Iowa Republicans for the unequalled majority they had given him by conferring on one of their number, George W. McCrary, the office of Secretary of War, and upon another, John A. Kasson, the mission to Austria, and now the Republicans of the State turn upon the man who has thus bonored her, and in tones of thunder repudiate and disown him. The only cause for regret is the renewed evidence it affords of the existence in the Republican

trains nuder him obedient to his imperious THE Presbytsrian Ecumenical Council met in Edinburg, Scotland, on Tuesday, for a session of seven days. All the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system and to the doctrines of Galvinism are represented in this assembly, and all the Presbyterian Churches in America, except the Cumberland, which is not Galvinistic in doctrine, have sent delegates. The object of the Council is to consider questions of general interest to Presbyterianism, church work, training of ministers, intemperance, Sabbath observance, infidelity, etc.; but it has no power to "interfere with the existing creed or constitution of any Church in the alliance, or with its internal order or external relations." The Council is com posed of about 290 delegates, representing be ween eight and nine millions of communicants and a Presbyterian population of position, and that Christian warrior, Gen. not less than twenty millions. The United States and Canada sent 126 delegates.

party of Iowa of the same old intense feel-

ing of hatred towards the white people of

the South upon which it has fed and flour-

ished ever since the close of the civil war.

Will |the Republican State convention of

white settlers, who have fled from their advanced when our Washington letter of his papers he purchased a small stock of tween Waterloo and Newton, Sussex coundenies the report of any murders having homes and sought refuge at a distant mili- reached us that we could not possibly make tary post. Owing to the peculiar nature of room for it, and the list of patents accomthe country and the advantages possessed panying it was so indistinctly written for once traded with him again. The spirit of the most part that we did not have the thrift, industry, integrity, which marked heart to wrestle with it. Better luck next his earlier tradings, has followed him

Eight to Seven.

JUDGE J. S. BLACK REVIEWS THE ACTION OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The North American Review for July contains the promised article by Judge Jeremiah S. Black on the character and acts of the Electoral Commission. The article is entitled The Electoral Conspiracy, and the title is the key-note to the entire tone and scope of the production. To say that it is ably and eloquently written is to say what does not need announcement .-Among the prominent points in the earlier portions of the article, are the description of the "Carpet Bagger," his descent upon Louisiana, and the condition of things he brought about. The Returning Board is then analyzed, its scope and methods described, and President Grant is arraigned as the head of a conspiracy to prevent the will of the people being carried out. Judge Black then says:

"But how was the object of the conspiracy to be accomplished? The house of representatives was democratic, and without its consent, expressed or implied in some form or another, the senate could not give effect to a false count. The first intention was the claim that the presi-dent of the senate had power to determine absolutely and arbitrarily what electoral votes should be counted and what not. This was the great rallying point until Mr. Conkling took it up, and in a speech of surpassing ability, utter-y demolished and reduced it to invisible atoms. It became settled, therefore, that, the two ses must count the votes, and this clearly implied the power to determine what were ofes. It could not be denied that the voice of house of representatives was at least as po tential as that of the senators; and it was not supposed that the house would suffer a fraud laring as this to be thrust down the throat the country 'against the stomach of its se.' But if the two bodies would declare inconsistent results of the count, and procisim the election of different Presidents, a state of hings might come which would subject our stitutions to a strain severe enough to en-enger them greatly. It was in these difficult circumstances that a mixed commission of fifteen was appointed, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five judges of the supreme court. The mode of appointing them made it certain that fourteen would be equally divided between the parties; and as the fifth judge would be named by the consent of his brethren on both sides, he might be expected to stand between them like a anysman, with a hand as heavy on one head as on the other, The democrats consented to this in the behef that no seven republicans could be taken from the court or from congress who would swear to decide the truth and then uphold a known fraud; if mistaken in that opinion of their adversaries' honesty, they felt sure, at all events, that the umpire would be a fair minded man. They were bitterly disappointed; the commission went eight to seven for the great fraud and all its branches; for fraud in the detail and in the aggregate; for every item of fraud that as necessary to make the sum total big enough eight to seven all the time. "We must look at the state of the case as it

went before the commission. Tilden and Hen-dricks had 184 electoral votes clear and free of dricks and is electoral votes clear and tree of all dispute, one less than a majority of the whole number. They also had in Louisiana, eight, and in Florida four, appointed by the people, but faisely certified to Hayes and Wheeler by the governor, but against whom a popular majority had been east for an ineligible candidate. To elect Hayes it was necessary that each and every one of these thirteen votes should be taken from Tilden and given to Hayes. As this required many visiting running Hayes. As this required many distinct rulings based upon contradictory grounds, the path of te commission was not only steep but crooked, "The great and important duty cast upon the immission by a special law and by a special oath or each member was to decide, in the case of contested votes from a state, whether any and what votes from such state are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such state. It is not demed that the soic power of appointing electors for the states of Louisiana and Florida is in the people. It was then and still is an ad-mitted fact that the people had exercised the power of appointment in the prescribed and proper way; they did duly make an appoint-

ment of electors, and their act was one corded, and so made a perpetual memory. on the 7th of November, in pursuance of law, was a part of their history as much as the fact that they were states of the Union. All the members of the commission knew it as well as they knew the geographical position of Talla-hassee or New Orieans. It nessed no proof; but if specific evidence had been required, there was the record, from which the truth glared upon them as clear as the sun. They shuiltheir eyes upon the record, and refused to see how many and what persons were duly appointed electors by the people, but listened eagerly to he evidence (ariunde though it was) which howed how many and what persons' had been designated by the returning officers. It was ultimately held (eight to seven) that the ap-pointees of the returning board were duly apwas vested by law in the returning board? Did

ointed, and the appointees of the people were admy appointed. Did the eight suppose that anduly appointed. Did the eight suppose that the legal power to make such an appointment was vested by haw in the returning board? Did they think it was not vested in the people? No, that is impossible. But they may have conscientiously believed that the interest of their faction would be well served by Hayes' election. They may have been prompted by a virtuous admiration of carpet bag government, and were sincerery anxious to save it from Thiden's reform." Tilden's reform." The action of the Commission in the case

ofthe disputed States is then dealt with in "After all, there was but one question before the commission. Had the American people a right to elect their own chief magistrate? They had the right. Their ancestors struggled for it long, fought for it often, and won it fair-ity. Being embedded in their constitution, it annot be destroyed except by a force strong nough to overthrow the organic structure of he government fiself. Legislative enactnexts or judicial decisions are poweriess either of strengthen or impair it. The legerdemain I haw craft, the catches of special pleading, he snapparadoes of practice do not bein us to ecide a matter like this. A great nation must impuled upon a pin's point. Precedents which might bind a court of quarter sessions determining the selllement of a pauper cannot tie up the hands of the supreme legislature deending a fundamental right of the people. When Green ville, in 1766, cited the authority of divers cases to show that Americans might be taxed without representation, Mr. Pitt answered: --I come not here armed at all points, with the statute book doubled down in dog sears, to defend the cause of liberty. I can acknowledge no veneration for any procedure, law, or ordinance, that is repugnant to reason and the first principles of our constitution. I rejoice that America has resisted. So spoke the defant friend of our race in the presence of a basilic training. ence of a hostile parliament ten years before the declaration on independence. And now, after this long interval of time, we behold our greatest right—the right on which all other right's depend—successfully assatled in our own congress with the same small weapons that Greenville used. If brate force had crushed it out we might have borne the calamity with fortitude; but to see it circumvented by knavery and bettifogged to dea to, is too much

to be endured with any show ofpatience.
"If the majority of that commission could but have realized their responsibility to God and man, if they could only have understood that in a free country liberty and law are in-separable, they would have been enrolled among our greatest benefactors, for they would have added strength and grandeur to our institutions. But they could not come up to the height of the great subject. Party passion so benumbed their faculties that a funda-mental right seemed nothing to them when it came in conflict with some argument support ed by artificial reasoning, and drawn from the supposed analogies of technical procedure. The constitution was, in their judgment, outweighed by a void statute and the action of a

corrupt returning board.

"Let those things be remembered by our children's children; and if the friends of free government shall ever again have such a contest, let them take care how they I cave the de-cision of it to a tribunal like that which be-trayed the nation by euthroning the Great Fraud of 1876."

-A New York letter says: Mr. Joseph Seligman, the banker, is the lion of the hour, even that of the tribe of Judah. He is a man of great wealth, great liberality; entertains with marked bospitality; is a man of dis inguished business talent and of great probity. He is one of the syndicate, director in many banks, Vice President of the Union League, and in religion is a radical, being a leading member of Prof. Alder's congregation. His history, as told by them who know him well, is an interesting one. He came from Germany and landed on our docks all unknown and peuniless. His first job was to carry a This page of the Freeman was so far earned in some papers; out of the profits zinc ore from a mine in the mountains befair price, and those who traded with him through life.

Destructive Storms.

HEAVY RAINFALL AND DAMAGE FROM THE LIGHTNING.

There was a prevalence of terrible storms along the A lantic coast and throughout the Eastern States on Sunday. In western and central New York they raged with great fury. A despatch from Utica says: "At intervals since Saturday night we have had the heaviest fall of rain which has occurred here for years. The canal has overflowed all along the line. Lightning struck Williams & Owens' dry goods store and the Western Union telegraph office at 2 o'clock this morning. The stock, valued at \$9,500, is almost a total loss. It is insured for \$3,-000. The Mohawk river overflowed the flats more rapidly than ever before, and heavy damage to crops is anticipated.'

HAILSTONES IN CONNECTICUT. A dispatch from Waterbury, Conn., says: The most terrible hailstorm that ever occurred in this vicinity struck Waterbury at seven o'clock last evening and did great damage. The garden crops are almost ruined. Greenhouses and conservatories suffered severely, hardly a pane of glass escaping. There is not a whole skylight in the city. The hailstones were as large as butternuts; the ground was white with them and strewed with leaves and twigs. The rainfall was beavy and the streets and roads were badly washed. The glass in nearly every street lamp was, shivered. -The streets are filled with people viewing the devastation. It has not yet been learned how extensive the storm was, but nothing like it was ever seen here."

HURRICANE THROUGH CENTRAL OHIO. Another terrific hurricane swept through central Ohio on Saturday night, doing considerable damage to crops, fences and outbuildings and in some instances causing more serious losses. Near Richmond, Ind., a large tree was blown upon a bridge while two men were crossing in a buggy. Chas. Brown was struck by a limb and instantly killed and W. J. Hiatt dangerously injured. A number of dwellings in the course of the storm were damaged, but no other casualties are reported. Springfield, Mount Vernon, Zanesville, Canal Dover and other smaller towns suffered considerably from the violence of the wind.

OIL WORKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. early Saturday morning lightning struck the agitator and cooper shops of the Liberty oil works in Lawrenceville, Pa., and set them on fire. The cooperage machinery and about two thousand empty barrels were consumed. The fire communicated with the oil in two large iron tanks close to the cooper shop and they with their contents, about three thousand barrels of crude oil, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, and is fully insured, principally in foreign companies. The works are owned by J. A. McKee & Sons, who were only carrying a small stock. The fire in the two tanks burned flercely all day, and the scene was visited by thousands of people.

At Laconia, N. H., lightning struck the Catholic church, burning it to the ground. Loss \$6,000; fully insured. In Biddeford, Me., there were heavy thunder storms Saturday, eight inches of rain falling in three bours. Many of the streets are impassible and are damaged to

the extent of over \$2,000. A house belonging to a Mr. Townsend, at Kennebunkport. was struck by lightning and two ladies se-

verely hurt.

At Waverly, Johnson county, Indiana, about 9 o'clock Saturday night, the storm struck the residence of George Dressler, blowing it entirely away, and leaving fruit caus in the cellar undis urbed. Dressler was found near by, with his feet larcerated and his chest badly injured. His wife and two children were killed. Another child. aged twelve years, died on Sunday, while a fourth child, nine years old, received a bad scalp wound and had its ankle dislocated, and is not expected to rocover. The residence of James Armstrong was nearly blown down. One child was killed and another has since died. Near St. Paul, Ind., barns, dwellings, a church and school house were entirely destroyed. Michael Meheslich was killed; Mrs. Richer was fatally injured; C. Juppenlatz internally injured; and John Lewis had his collar bone broken. At Jolly, Ind., a new church was completely torn to pieces. The farmers loss lose very heavily, in the vicinity of Columbus, Ind., the lowest estimate of the damage is \$50,000.

The house of Mr. Brummer, near Franklin, Ind., was demolished, killing the entire family of five persons, and the house of George Freshler was also torn to pieces, killing the entire family of six persons. The cattle, standing crops, barns, forests and orchards suffered severely. In Morgan county several houses are reported blown down and many persons injured, two of them children who have since died. A school-house was carried fifty yards down hill. Another school-house was carried across a field and the school furniture scattered for half a mile. One house was bespattered with mud, supposed to have come from a stream half a mile away, as no rain accompanied the storm which was half a mile in width. Great damage to houses and crops was done, as in other counties. A train eastward bound on the Pau-Haudle road was overtaken by the tornado near Knightstown and a tree fell across the forward end of the postal car, crushing it, but | tennial grounds by the Philadelphia Cathdoing no other dammage, as the train was olic societies, was publicly unveiled on the

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. - A special dispatch from Williamsport to the Phila. Times, dated July 1st, says: The funeral of Joseph Mishow, who died Friday night, took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The deceased had reached the extraordinary age of 103 years, 3 months and 23 days, and at the time of his death was, without doubt, the oldest man in northern Pennsylvania, if Inot in the State. He was of French origin, and was born in the village of Madawaska, now embraced in the State of Maine, in March, 1774, where he resided for a period of ninety-one years. Mr. Mishow was married in 1794. and his wife diel in 1864, after they had lived together for seventy years. In 1875 he removed to Williamsport. He was the father of fifteen children, only four of whom attained to manhood. The youngest of the family died in this city about two years ago, aged 50 years. The oldest of the three survivors is about 77 years of age and they all reside in one of the Western Sta es. Mishow enjoyed remarkably good health for about a hundred and one years, when the infirmities of age gradually began to show themselves, and from that time forth his decline was steady. He was not afflicted with any disease, but died purely of old age, being reduced to a mere skeleton, and resembling an Egyptian mummy more than a living being mouths before death came to claim him. He died a devout Catholic, and was buried with the forms and ceremonies of that Church, Rev. Father Garvey officiating.

-Seven miners, while engaged value up the wharf. He invested the coin days ago in drawing a bucket filled with repeated by the other. goods, which he carried around in a tray. ty, N. J., accidentally caught the tope on occurred in the coal regions since the bang-He established a route, sold articles at a a sharp stone, and cut it in two. Five of ing of the Mollie Maguires. The reports the mea were thrown into a washed-out which have been so industriously circulated mine, and four of them—Baxter Jones, Wm. Carvey, Henry Peters, and Richard manufactured from a railroad accident Apgar-were so badly injured that they died next morning.

News and Other Notings.

-The Jubilee gifts received by the Pope foot up \$1,342,000. -President-elect Tilden has postponed his contemplated trip to Europe. -A thirty-two acre field of wheat in

Lancaster county is expected to produce nearly 1,000 bushels. -Johann Gartner shot and killed his wife at Cincinnati on Thursday evening. Cause, jealousy. Garteer was arrested.

-Mr. J. K. Sharpless, of Catawissa, Columbia county, has raised a new variety of strawberries, nineteen of which weighed one pound. -Frank Kelly, acquitted of two charges

of murder in Philadelphia, is to be tried soon for another, alleged to have been committed by him in 1871. -Randolph township, Crawford county,

boasts of a bottomless spring of pure water, about S0 feet square. It is situated on the farm of Walter Holmes. -Father Curtis, Secretary to Archbishop

Bayley, denies that the latter is suffering

from softening of the brain. His trouble arises principally from gout. -Dennis Canning, ex-county delegate of the Mollie Magnires, of Northumberland county, is visited daily in the Pottsville

prison by his pretty young wife. -Johann Gartner, who murdered his wife, Thursday, at Cincinnati, in a fit of jealousy, hung himself next day in the county jail, where he was confined. -George L. Crosby, his wife and two children were drowned while crossing a

bridge over a creek swollen by the, heavy rains near Hannibal, Mo., on Wednesday. -One of the attendants in the British Museum was recently frightened into convulsions because he thought an Egpytian nummy, four thousand years old, spoke to

-While a compositor on the Montreal Witness was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window. This shows

the value of advertising. -Harry Mabia, while hauling logs into the creek at the mouth of Lamentation, Forest county, on Saturday week, found, it is said, one which was imbedded in over a foot of solid ice. Mabia so.

-Near Plymouth, Mass., the steamer "Lady of the Lake," exploded her boiler at Silver Lake, Thursday afternoon. Six During the prevalence of a heavy storm Persons were severely and perhaps fatally scalded and twelve less dangerously.

-Father McGovern, of Minersville, Schnylkill county, on Sunday preached against the Mollie Magnires and declared that he would break up the organization if between dragged from the altar fo so doing. -The potato field at Mulhema, near Cologue, on which the Colorado beetle made its appearance, has been covered with petroleum and tanbark, and set on fire, the Government indemnifying the proprietor.

-At Vienna, Mich., a few days ago, at a golden wedding, Mr. Louis Jacobs, who was one hundred and six years old, the father of the bridegrom, opened the dance, leading out as his partner a young lady of

-Mand Oswald tried last week at Chicago to ride 300 miles in twenty-six hours, but was withd: awn after going 165 miles, through her doctor's orders and against her will. She was wretchedly mounted

-George L. Crosby, wife and two children, were drowned in a creek, near Han- common in Donglas' office, and that vari- ten miles, over Freeword last nibal, Missonri, Wednesday, while crossing our sorts of frauds were resorted to for the said hat she is very fast a bridge over a small stream swollen by the recent rains. The bodies have all

been recovered. -Henry D. Newton, cashier of the Standard oil works, while on his way to pay off employes, in New York city, Saturday, was waylaid by two men in a wagon and robbed of two thousand dollars. The robbers escaped.

-There is an old colored lady in the Berks county poorhouse who is aged 102. She was married three times, and had twenty children. She is active, enjoys perfect health, and looks as if she might live twenty years longer. -All of the seventy two puddling fur-

naces in the American iron works. Allegheny county, were fired up on Thursday for the first time in several months. The works are now running in all departments, and the double turn has been resumed.

-In Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, there was a shower of toads, and myriads of small ones, black and brown in color, came down with the rain. Scientists of that city are somewhat divided as to the cause of such a wonderful phenomenon.

-A farm house near Sterlingville, N. Y. which a tramp was refused admittance, was burned the same night, and a child perished in the flames. The remaining members of the family narrowly escaped. - Saturday, during a light thunder boy named William Kelly, drove a team of horses under a large tree, near Youngstown, Ohio, for shelter. The tree was struck, killing Hawn, Kelly and the horses.

-A wild cat, weighing thirty-five pounds and measuring three feet in length, invaded fastened to the dam in the Susquehanna herds from the days of Titusville on Thursday night. It entered river at Clark's Ferry, were upset over the afterwards Cardinal Am a grocery store and killed some kittens. The proprietor then set a steel trap for the animal and it walked into it, when it was dispatched by means of a revolver.

-The statue of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, which has been erected on the Cen-4th of July with appropriate ceremonies, including an address by Hon. John Lee Carroll, the Governor of Maryland. -A farm laborer near Seilbac, in France.

while plowing somewhat deeper than usual, found his plow arrested by what he thought cis I, worth \$60,000 for their weight alone, without reckoning their special value as

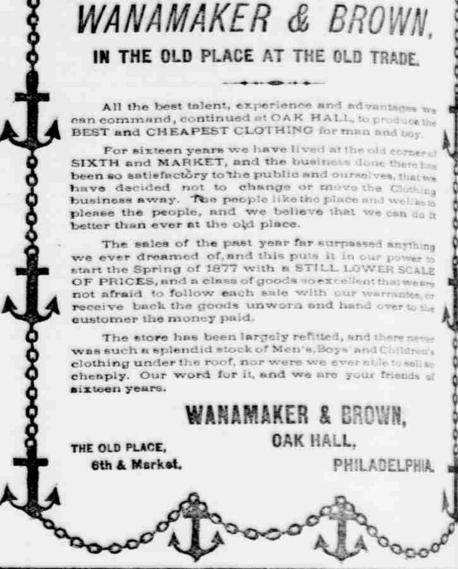
-A man arrived in Buffalo, recently, who had come a long distance to place his mother in an asylum for lunatics. He went to bed in a hotel, saying that he had been so nervous about his mother that he could not sleep for many nights, and in the morning was found to have become a raying maniac.

-A fire broke out in the flue of the planing mill of H. H. Keller, at Lewistown, on Saturday, which lasted forty minutes, burn-land are out en masse searching for her. children. She is children. She is land are out en masse searching for her. youngest—a baby of Saturday, which lasted forty minutes, burning the planing mill and destroying a large Suspicion attaches to a certain man, who in Rochester, N. Y., has I portion of the machinery. Loss about 3,-500; no insurance. The fire originated from a piece of pine wood put in the boiler says that a pigeon lit on the minute hand to get up steam. -Near Williamsburg, Ky., on Tuesday

evening, during an altereation between Thomas Redd and William Little, brothers-in-law, the former shot the latter, inflicting a morial wound, when Little reexisted for many years between the families of Redd and Little.

-In Chesterfield county, Va., live two bachelor brothers, twins, over seventy years of age, who look so much alike that the hands were unshipped. bey caunot be distinguished from each other easily. One never asks or answers a relied with his wife and son, and became question that the other does not echo him, so incensed against them that he devised a prieve which you and any action of the one is immediately novel method of revenge, which was to his pocket, when if few and any action of the one is immediately

which happened there some two weeks before the hanging.



AT OAK HALL.

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

TH AND MARKET

-Mrs. General Sherman is to receive the "Golden Rose" from the Pope. This is considered a high honor, as only three per- Park. sons have received it during the thirty years of the reign of the present pontiff, namely: Maria Teresa, Queen of Naples, the Empress Engenie, of France, and the ras and Capt. Hall. The market Empress Elizabeth, of Austria.

-U. S. Marshal Douglas, of South Caro- sixteen hands high six was delina, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, is a dark chestnin color, and want being investigated for crookedness. Doc- beauty, executing law config nmentary evidence has been introduced to intelligent and gentle show that fraudulent pay-youchers were mare is to run against purpose of robbing the government.

-A queer case of action on contract has partment of Savois, France by been instituted at Cattarangus, N. Y. A. young woman, the plaintiff, sets forth that of the monotain were observed by her father, the defendant, promised her habitants of the district hand \$500 commission if she would procure him had time to retreat the live as a wife. She did it, and he married the wo- place, destroying several black man, but now refuses to pay up, declaring After the last discount judignantly that he did his own coarting, a series of landship look sine

-A Jesuit missionary, who had just re- burying several other small objections turned from among the Indians in Oregon, number of namlets which laveds told a Cincinnati Commercial reporter that in ruins is about ten, and the for ten years of his life among the savages, noise with which each abide all he did not see a white man or a newspaper. companied is beard at a dealer During three months he lived on horse miles. The inhabitants has been flesh. Bread was unknown by the tribes escape with their lives, but in in which he labored, and their chief food property is encursous.

was a root called camas. -Beaver hunters in California live in burg and Philadelplus, a mean arks or floating houses, in which they miles, came off as we have been move from place to place on the streams and ponds. The one small room on each excited considerable less craft contains benches for several men, fauciers. There were the cooking utensils, hunting articles, and a The first was won by Reber stock of provisions. The hunters are a lazy, bird made the distance in card-playing and careless lot, but live com- quick time of two hours fortably and make the business pay.

-A London manager, Felix Rogers, has brize; time, two hours, the occupied by a family named Patterson, to beaten Cleopatra with her legendary and thirty seconds. The swans. He has performed the teat of Dalton, three hours and sailing in a tub drawn by four geese, bar- The fourth bird reached nessed to the pole, from Battersea to West- hours and twelve mounts minister Bridge, the time occupied being the fifth bird has not been one hour and twenty minutes. He was -If it by true, says if storm, Frank Hawn, accompanied by a dressed in a naval captain's uniform, and that Bishop Lynch, of Cl received a salute of four guns, one for appointed as the conditi each goose.

> - Wednesday morning four men, named | York the Catholics of the Marks Covert, Webster Feiter, Cyrus Dun- congramlated. The Cal kloberg and Eichelber, fishing from a boat | the United States has had dam on account of the stake which held deaux, down to our on the boat giving way, and all were drowned | has had none more land except Eichelber. The bodies were recov- than Bishop Lyncia ered. Covert, Fetter and Dankelberg the satisfaction of his le were telegraph repairmen from Sunbary. the promotion of this emit —A special from Meadsville, Pa., to the that he is an American by

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, says that descendant of Americas railroad engineers and other train men duty manfully to their can from the east Friday night and Saturday days of the great War of morning, report a snow storm at Kennedy, N. Y., about nine miles northeast of Jamestown, on the A. & G. W. Railroad. The snow was eight inches deep on a level, and covered a belt about one mile wide. The to be a stump. It proved to be an ox hide filled with gold pieces of the reign of Franof the storm's path. The potagoes, including the bugs, and the fields of grain are She was born in Lower entirely destroyed.

-There was intense excitement at Kelly's Island, Ohio, on Friday, over the mys- old mission. In 1770 she terious disappearance of Mrs. Selfe, a Gabriel Mission, where s widow, who has resided for a number of years on the island. It was at first sup- floor. She cats only the posed she had left home while laboring has been a tobacco smoke under temporary aberration of mind. There til 15 years ago, when the is now very little doubt that she was new leaf, signed the and waylaid, outraged, murdered perhaps, and and quit drinking wine a thrown into the lake. Some clothes were | She was married at la has been arrested.

-The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette of the clock in the tower of Trinity church, at a quarter before eleven o'clock, Friday forenoon, and seemed so delighted with its will, at this rate, be restor perch, and the little hoist it got at every tick, that it kept its place until its body was securely fastened between the two turned the shot killing Redd. A feud had hands. When it attempted to fly it could not stretch its wings, and in a few seconds was squeezed to death. The ponderous machinery was stopped by the sexton, but the dead bird could not be taken out until

> blow them up with gunpowder. One night ment on the grad Mrs. Day and her son sat in a second-story room, afraid to go to bed, because Day had made vague threats of killing them. A such men's evidence terrific explosion below shattered the house, and set it on fire, but they were not harmed. The explosion injured only the man who intendent of the had caused it, for he used a short fuse, and the powder was ignited before he could get of superintendent of the Tenaway. He was very seriously burned.

We hope the story of our on

prove to be well founded.

-The oldest homas being

since in an adobe house, as snow, is now turning If she lives another haif

A NEWSPAPER man has ing Jack Kehoe, the "K Mollies, He reiters of parties about whose g Pardons and the Governo He said to the correspon

They hang three as it 'm sorrier for C

-Col. Samuel A. sylvania mile