THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE : JOHN TRUNKEY, of Venango County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford County. FOR STATE TREASURER : AMOS C. NOYES, of Clinton County.

L'emscratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY: CHAS. F. O'DONNELL, of Lorette Bor. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: W. HORACE ROSE, of Johnstown, POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR : JACOB KIRKPATRICK, of Chest Twp.

CORONER: JAMES MORELAND, of Wilmore Bor.

WM. McClelland, Esq., Chairman, has called a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

THE Republican State Convention. which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday las, nominated James P. Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, for Judge of the Supreme Court, J. A. M. Passmore, of Schuylkill county, for Auditor General, and Wm. B. Hart, of Montgomery county, for Sate

WE cannot tell to-day (Thursday) the whereabouts of Gen. Howard, but Gen. Sturgis and Gen. Merritt, each having a considerable force, started last week from opposite points after Joseph, and if Howard makes anything like good time on his route it is believed that Joseph will come to grief and that the long hunt after him will then be over.

LOUIS ADOLPH THIERS, Statesman, historian and ex President of France, died suddealy in Paris on last Monday evening, in the eighty first year of his age. The death furnished the pretext for his arrest : of this distinguished man at any time dur. ing the last eight years would have been a severe loss to France, but occurring as it has only a few weeks before a most important election, and in the face of anticipated domestic trouble, it is a great national calamity.

divisions of the Russian and Turkish ar- speaker for maintaining so plain a propomies took place on yesterday week in the sition as the supremacy of the popular will? neighborhood of Rasgrad, in which the And yet to do so has come to be a criminal Russians were badly defeated. On the offence in the eyes of the President of the next day (Friday) a similar engagement occurred a few miles from Plevna, resulting succeeds in returning a majority of the in the retreat of the Turks, with considermembers of Assembly, no man in France can intervene in cases where its intervention is most imperative. In fact, as our recent expeable loss. Shipka Pass is still held by the | will have contributed more to effect that | rience has shown, the only roads which could

Taz funeral of Brigham Young took place at Salt Lake City on Sunday last, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, the crowd at the New Tabernacle being estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand. His successor as the head of the Mormon Church will be chosen by the Council of Twelve and afterwards ratified by the Mormon people. The council is not restricted in its choice, but has the whole Mormon priesthood from which to select. Brigham Young was the father of fifty-six will, and the destinies of France hang upon eral courts the summary process of injunction children, forty-four of whom are living sixteen sons and twenty eight daugh ers. the meeting of the Assembly. He leaves seventeen widows, not including Ann Efiza, and his estate is estimated to be worth from three to five millions of dol-

E. W. STOUGHTON, a New York city lawyer of more courage than discretion, has published in the North American Review a reply to Judge Black's article on the Electoral Commission. Stoughton seems to covet for himself the fate of the late Vice President, Henry Wilson, and John A. Garffeld, both of whom have been handed down to posterity as blasted monuments of Judge Black's terrible and withering pen. It is supposed that Stoughton has been provoked to write his reply from a casual remark made by Judge Black on a certain occasion, that "all Stoughton knows about the constitution of the United States is that under it the President has the power of appointing foreign ministers." If Judge Black should deem the reply worthy of serious notice, S oughton's experience will be similar to that of the thoughtless youth who playfully undertook to tickle one of the hind legs of a solemn looking but wide awake mule with a long rye straw. After he had been carried to his home and the gashes in his face, he asked his father bether he thought he would die, and was consoled with the answer, "No, my son, you won't die, and in the future will be a wiser and a better boy, but-you'll never cowardice in February in permitting the again be so good looking."

A DESERAL jail delivery is about to take ing his voice against the outrage. place in South Carolina of the most notorious official thieves who have been plundering the treasury of that S ate with un- the Democratic candidate for State Treaswashed hands since the commencement of urer, that he voted for the Nine Million Bill, Grant's administration, and until they were | was reproduced last week by the Herald, of driven from place and power by he election this place, the Huntingdon Globe and the been com of Wade Hampton. The Grand Jury of Indiana Progress. The editors of these pa-Columbia, the capitol of the State, last week pers might plead in extenuation that they returned time bills against ex-Gov. Moses copied the statement from the Harrisburg and several others, including John J. Pat- Telegraph, and had a right to believe that terson, for various crimes, amongst which the organ of the Republican party at the are forgery, bribery, conspiracy, breach of State capitol, on a question of legislative trust, and various other offences. No State action especially, would not falsify the rewas ever robbed so shamelessly as South cord. When they are told, however, that Carolina has been for the last eight years, this same Harrisburg Telegraph, when the and no man of any party will regret that Nine Million Bill was before the Legislajustice is about to overtake the borde of ture was the warm advocate of its passage, secundrels whose rapacity has brought her they will more fully understand what manto the verge of bankruptcy. Some of those ner of sheet it is, and to what base politiagainst whom criminal proceedings have been commenced took time by the forelock pers we have named will never retract the fore violence can become triumphant. in the law to secure their return and trial. as well as condign punishment, if proven guilty. As the Grand Jury that acted on political campaign conducted on the low perionce of England, where the rights of the and returned these indictmen s was composed of nine white and eight colored men, it cannot be alleged that they were instigated in their action by either personal cumity or political considerations.

The French Election.

In France the general elections always take place on Sunday, on the theory, perhaps, that the better the day the better the deed. In accordance with this rule, or Friday Morning, - - Sept. 7, 1877. custom, a decree was published last week fixing Sunday, the 14th of October, as the day for holding the election for members of the next French Assembly. This election is as important an appeal to the ballot as has ever occurred in France, and upon its result her future weal or woe largely depends. Although Marshal MacMahon is President of the French Republic, it is well known that he is anything but a Republican himself. His sympathies are all with the conservatives, as they call themselves, representing the different parties in France opposed to a Republican form of government. All these factions, while seeking to promote their own political interests, stand on a common platform of deadly hostility to the Republicans. The late repressive and high-bauded measures of the government towards the leading men in the Republican party, but especially its assaults upon the liberty of the press, are assuicidal as they are certain to defeat the object at which it aims, the control of the election against the success of the Republicans. -No ruler, whether King or President, ever waged a successful warfare upon the freedom of the press, and the man who embarks on such a bazardous enterprise will be sure to find out in the end that the pen is mightier than the sword. There is not to-day a Republican paper in all France whose editor dare give expression to his honest convictions without running the risk of a criminal prosecution by the government. Nor can any leading Republican give utterance to his true sentiments in a public meeting without incurring the same swift penalty, Next to Thiers, the leader of the Republican party, Gambetta exercises a greater political influence than any man in and more general disaster. France, and only a few days ago he was arrested for what he had said a short time before in a speech delivered by him at the city of Lille. It is supposed that the following extract from his speech is what has

there will not be one who can resist. When France pronounces her sovereign will, there must be either submission or surrender." This is nothing more than the assertion of the well recognized doctrine in a Republic, that the voice of the majority, when legally expressed, must prevail, What would be thought in this country of the A SEVERE pattle between nearly equal arrest of a Republican or Democratic Russians, the Turks having ceased their result, without intending it, than Marshal MacMahon. It will simply be another instance of political history repeating itself. When the dissolution of the Assembly took place last May the Republicans had 363 members, or a majority of the whole body. They have all been renominated and the Republican leaders claim that they will all be re-elected, with the addition of 40 or 50 which they expect to gain in conservative districts. If all this should happen, President MacMahon will be confronted with a hostile majority in the lower branch of the Legislature representing the popular the legislative action of that majority after

"When millions of electors make their choice

Ir Senator Conkling, of New York, does not now hesitate to declare, as it is represented he does not, that Tilden was legally elected President, it confirms the statement made in Washington last February that he had expressed a determination to deliver a speech in the Senate denouncing the act of the Electoral Commission in counting the vote of Louisiana for Hayes. It will be remembered that he made a vigorous speech against the right, as claimed by the Republicans, of the President of the Seuate not only to open but also to count the electoral vote of the different States, thus clothing him with the one-man power of declaring who had been elected. On that question he acted with the Democratic Senators and was clearly right. But when the supreme crisis arrived in counting the vote of Louisiana for Hayes or Tilden. which was conclusive of the whole controversy, he was either not in the Senate, where he ought to have been, or, if present, was as dumb as an oyster. That was the time for Mr. Conkling, to have opened his month, as he was confidently expected to dector had stitched and plastered the deep do, and eloquently to have protested against the report of the Electoral Commission. His boldness now in asserting Tilden's election is an aggravation of his eight to seven tribunal to cheat Mr. Tilden out of the vote of Louisians, without rais-

THE baseless charge against Col. Noves, other property of its own to protect—that there falsehood, but will leave their readers under the belief that the charge is true. A

The Railway Problem.

LABOR INSURRECTION. The leading article in the North Ameriean Review for September-October is a timely contribution to the discussion of the re-

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT'S VIEWS ON THE LATE

cent and still pending differences between the great railway companies and their ematives. It is entitled "The Recent Strikes," and is from the pen of Col, Thos. A. Scott. who, who, after reciting the history of the troubles and reviewing the necessities of the railroad companies, makes the following deductions:

This insurrection, which extended through fourteen States, and in many cases successfully befied the local authorities, presents a state of facts almost as serious as that which prevailed at the outbreak of the civil war. Unless our own experience is to differ entirely from other countries—and it is not easy to see why it should, with the increasing population of our large cities and business centres and the inevitable assemblage at such points of the vicious and evil disposed—the late troubles may be but a prelude to other manifestations of mob vio-lence, with this added peril, that now, for the first time in American history has an organized mob learned its power to terrorize the law-abiding citizens of great communities. With abiding citizens of great communities. With our recent experience before us, it is believed that no thoughtful man can argue in favor of delay by the proper authorities in dealing with lawless and riotous assemblages. Delay simply lawless are proper authorities. lawless and riotous assembages. Delay simply leads to destruction of property and may lead in the end to destruction of life. The force used to repress such assemblages should be as prompt in its manifestation as the evil with which it deals. The interests concerned are too grave to admit of delay. The raising of the black flag and the stoppage of all vessels on the great lakes and on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers would not produce one tithe of the damage to the whole country that has resulted from the recent stoppage of the great frunk lines. The burning of the vessels and their cargoes on these waters would raise a storm of wrath which no mob would dure to face, and would be visited by the United States Government, rnder existing laws, with most exemplary punishment. But what distinction can be estab ished between such a crime and the hideous lestruction at Pirtsburg of over 180) cars laden with the products of the var ous States, together with the engines ready to move them to their destination, and the station buildings and machine shops that were absolutely essential to their proper care and movement, and which, with other like doings, resulted in the stoppage of all commerce and business relations between the States not only on one highway, but on many important lines, through the concerted action of the mob and its lenders? In the city of Pattsburgh much buman life and many pri vate dwellings and other property were sacrificed as the result of mob violence; indeed it is almost a marvel that a large portion of that city was not destroyed by fire. Only the pro-valing direction of the wind, averted greater

THE PEDERAL AUTHORITY. The authority of the United States, now pont to protect commerce moving upon the waters, should be equally potent when the same commerce is exposed to greater peril upon bind. This brings us, then, to the practical question: In what shape can this protection given mortal offence to the government and with the least delay? The present regulations all favor, unintentionally, the rioters and the mob. In the first place the Mayor of a city must exhaust his power, the sheriff of the county must essay his strength; then, while precious time is expending-for a mob con-stantly attracts dangerous elements and grows with impunity and success-the Gavernor of the State must be called upon by the Sheriff of a county. If the State happens to have an effective military organization, which at the resent time is the case in perhaps not more ban five out of the thirty-seven States of the nion, the Governor can call out the military orces and suppress the riot. If the State has such organization, or if the military forces the State prove inadequate to the emergen-, the Governor is paralyzed and must call on the United States for assistance. If the authorities of any State should, for any cause, an or refuse to call upon the United States its of that Commonwealth?
It can readily be seen what frightful possibilrocure prompt protection and immunity from terference were those whose mistortunes had made them bankrupt and placed them in the direct custody of Receivers appointed by the United States Courts. To the aid of these roads the United States Marshal could call United States troops, and no rioter dured to resist the fire at 35th street and 10th avenue. A power represented by the small but admirably disciplined detachments quartered near the scenes of the recent transies. It will hardly be contended that the railway companies must become bankrupt in order to make secure the aminterrupted movement of traffic over their

lines, or to cutitle them to the efficient protec-tion of the United States Government. If a bondholder or other creditor is entitled to the protection of the Federal courts to prevent the threatened impairment of the value of a pro-perty through legal proceedings, he certainly should not be left without remedy against lawless violence which has actually destroyed the security for his investment, and has, as at Pittsburgh, converted militons of dollars into scrap iron and asaes. The laws which give the Fed. o restrain so comparatively trifling a wrong as an infringement of a patent-right, certainly must have been intended or ought to give the United States authority to prevent a wrongdoing which not only destroys a particular road but also paralyzes the entire commerce of he country and wastes the national wealth. It is demonstrable that during the recent disturb-ances the Government of the United States was itself a direct loser, and through the governnent the tax-payers of the whole country very large amount by the diminution of the national revenues, arising from the interrapon of business and the interference with many f the operations on which the internal taxes f the country are levied, as well as by the diminution of the customs revenues, as all the imports during this period, instead of being forwarded to their destinations, were necessarily placed in store, of course without payment of any duty to the government for the time being. Suppose that this state of things had continued for sixty days, would not the United States Government have been deprived of nearly all the revenues on which it relies to meet its current objections.

meet its current obligations? Certainly it cannot have been contemplated in the formation of our government that the United States authorities should submit to see enormous financial and business transactions of the whole country the transportation of the mails, covering the of the whole country, and the movement of supplies required for its own various departments, made dependent upon the grace and favor of rioters whose mise induct in almost any other form would have secured their immediate arrest and condist punishment. During the recent riots the movement of United States troops was impeded at several points, and large quantities of amountion and other Federal stores on their way to the Pacific coast were forcibry detained for orcibiy detained for days. The operations of forcibly detained for days. The operations of the national government in some parts of the country were as completely blocked as in the early days of the civil war. There certainly should be a protection against such dangers and a remedy for such wrongs. If the govern-ment of the United States is to exercise its power of protection or of remedy, it perhaps can do so only through an adequate exhibition of the unitary force that may be given it for of the military force that may be given it for such purposes by Congress. The important question is to ascertain in what way the gov-eroment can so exhibit its military force as to secure the utmost possible efficiency in the en-forcement of iaw and order without jarring or forcement of law and order without jarring or disturbing the general framework of our insti-tutions and our laws. It seems to be indispen-sible, in the light of recent events, that what-ever force is to be used by the government in such emergencies should be so distributed and controlled that it may be concentrated upon any point or points that may be threatened within a few hours of any outbreak. Several companies of regular troops that were quarter-ed at Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Sevanton, Louisville, Chicago, and other places, during the recent riots, had to be other piaces, during the recent riots, had to be transported for such distances that, if they had been compelled to march instead of moving by rail, they would have been poweriess to avert mischief. It was only by the fear or favor of the rioters that the United States were able to concentrate their forces where they did. In some cases formal resolutions were passed by the strikers that no troops should be allowed to pass over the lines. In Jersey City a mon endeavored to prevented the departure of a United States battery and the troops connected therewith. On the Eric Railway, between Cornell and Horaellsville, a few lawless men, by rearing up tracks, destroying bridges and tampering with switches, were able scriously to retard the military forces of the State, which were there under the orders of the Governor What is needed. to re-establish law and order. What is needed, therefore, would clearly seem to be that proper forces should be so disposed at prominent points-large cities and other great business

THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND. With the experience of other countries to principle of systematic lying will not realize the expectations of those who indulge in it. It acts like an Australian boomerang when thrown by an unskilled hand.

Define of England, where the rights of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and should be among ourselves, we shall have only ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and should be among ourselves, we shall have only ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and should be among ourselves, we shall have only ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy, demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through apathy demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as they always have been and ourselves to blame if, through a pathy demagnishment of the people have for ages been guarded and asserted as jeatously as

to be forced upon us. With the approach of winter, and the loss of outdoor employment which severe weather even in the most prosperwinter, and the loss of outdoor employment which severe weather even in the most prosperous times entails, the country will have to deal not only with the deserving among the unemployed, who can be reached and helped through local organizations, but with vast numbers of idle, dangerous and in many cases desperate men, who have been allowed unfortunately to catch a glimpse of their possible power for mischief. Such men, unless confronted by a thorough organization in the cities, States and other communities, backed by the power of the Federal Government and an unmistakable public opinion, will need but little urging to renew the scenes which have already brought such disgrace upon the American name. It surely may be hoped that at the approaching session may be hoped that at the approaching session of Congress the earnest, unprejudiced and patriotic men of both houses will discuss this grave subject independently of party lines, and with the united resolve to secure equity to all interests and to take all necessary measures to secure protection to life and property and the impartial enforcement of the laws, includ-ing the guarantee to every man of the right to work for such compensation as he may agree upon with other men, free from interferance or intimidation. The able lawyers of the Senate and House will perhaps frame a law which will give to the owners of every highway carrying inter-State commerce, whether by land or water, in which citizens of different States are interested, or carrying the United States mails or other government property, the right to appear by petition properly verified before the tribunals of the United States, in order to show that the movement of such traffic has been interfered with by unlawful combinations, by threats or by violence, and which, upon such showing, will give these tribunals the right, when necessary, to call upon the United States, in the form now authorized by law, to enforce their process by arresting the rioters and the suppression of all such unlawful combinations.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY. The magnitude of the evil to be met and deart with can hardly be overstated. The remedy to be provided should be equally prompt and effec-tive. It must be discussed and adopted in the interest of the whole country, and not of an particular class; for the interests of all classes our citizens are the same in the maintenance of domestic peace and civil order. But to no one class in the community is an absolute assurance of peace so important as to the men who have no capital but their labor. When the accumulations of labor are put in peril by lawlessness, capital may always protect itself by suspending the enterprises which give labor its value and insure it its reward. Anarchy not only deprives the laboring man of his present subsistence, but parts in jeopardy all his hopes of improvement for his own future and the ruture of his lamily.

My own railway experience, extending over a period of thirty years, leads me to believe that the managers of American railways in general may fearlessly appeal to their past re-lations with the faithful among their employes to prove that they at least have always endeav ored to treat the interests of employers and employed as identical, and have never failed to take into prompt and respectful consideration every grievance which has been fairly and pro-perly presented to them. I am sure that it has been the purpose of the company with which I am connected to at all times pay its employes the best compensation that the business of the country would warrant; and I have no doubt that this will be the policy of the company for all future time, as it is founded on sound business principles no less than upon the instincts

Fearful Conflagration. STARTLING RUMOR-TERRIBLE LOSS OF

LIFE. NEW YORK, Sept. 3. - A fire broke out at 9:45 this morning in I. P. Hales' plane of the early followers of Smith seceded with factory, or. West 35th street, which was en- his sons, but Young incorporated the doctirely destroyed. It is rumored that ten trine as a church tenet and maintained it persons perished. The flames extended to to be the last. The presence of the troops the north side of the steet, between 10th | had a wholesome effect; a compromise foland 11th avenues, destroying E. M. Connelly's barrel factory, I. Graham & Co.'s silk factory and several houses adjoining. Pacific railroad, and the inflox of a large mington, Det. He entired the girl into his line, and several lives are tops J. Walker's charcoal factory, on the north "Gentile" element, have considerably mod- 100m. Rape is a capital felony in Dela man named Taylor, who is a side of 35th street, was also burned. A lifted the character of the Mormon Tench avenue and between 35th and 36th other migration of the faithful, seems instreets is on fire, and will doubtless be de- evitable. The change may be hastened, if and hung by a mob on Monday night at the firemen being unable to get it out in Brigham Young had rare executive ability. consequence of the intense heat. A strong wind is blowing, but the firemen think they have the flames under control.

piano factory, school-bouse and tenement house were burned.

FULLER PARTICULARS. The fire is believed to have broken out in the fifth story of the building, and it is lands could not be bought in the counties known that some of the workmen in the adjacent to St. Louis for \$30 an acre, upper stories had great difficulty in escaping. One of the workmen named Edward Packmaster, jumped from an upper window and was taken up in a terrible condition. about 12,000 to 14,000 acres of wild lands His skull was fractured and many bones were broken. He was removed to the homestead lax-the cost of the homestead station house and died in a few minutes. Two other workmen, whose names were not ascertained, were seriously injured. They

were sent to Bellevue hospital in ambulan-A woman is known to have died during the fire, but reports differ as to whether she was jajured in attempting to escape from the building or died from illness aggravated by excitement and shock. It is believed by many persons in the neighborhood that from twenty to forty workmen perished in the piano factory.

A SHOCKING RAILROAD DISASTER .- Details of a terrible railroad accident on Wednesday morning of last week, occasioned by the the washing away of a bridge near Dubuque, Iowa, whereby twenty persons were killed and forty others more or less injured, show that it was attended with the most frightful scenes. A terrific rain was falling in torrents at the time, accompanied by wind, lightning and violent thunder. The crash put out the lights, and horror reigned supreme. One mother was killed while sitting between two children, who escaped unburt. One little girl, who had lain in the water for four hours with a heavy man lying dead beneath her body, was discovered to be breathing, and was rescued and restored, and now shows no sign of injury. The flood had washed the wooden props from under the arch and it interest to those intending to "go West." gave way, leaving only the rails spanning the chasm, upon which the engineer ran his train, feeling secure. The channel of the stream was forty or fifty feet wide, and the banks about twenty feet high. The lo- to be the lost Charley Ross, visited Mr. comotive landed at the foot of the western side and half buried itself in the earth. Barnum's show car was next to the engine. and it dropped into the channel. The mail ear followed, passing directly over it and smashing it to pieces, but going to the bottom, a bar of iron running clear through it. The men in that car escaped alive. Even the lamps were not put out. The first pas- Ross says he is not her boy, although he bis father called him a lunaric, shot and the water was at least fifteen feet deep. but that his wrists are too large, and he is into his house and sat down by it 'in an ly. John Finnegau, for ing with it, and the next telescoped half through both of the two preceding it. The sleeping car did not go into the creek. Its occupants were jarred, but none of them were seriously hurt. The most of the killed and plead with him for nearly an hour be- James English is still at work on the redwere in the car in front of the sleeper, A fore he would move. A number of Mr. wood tree he felled at Russian river station

-The Lebanon Advartiser says : Amos that he is Charley. C. Noyes, the nominee of the democratic party for state treasurer, is a man of the people. There is not a kinder, more un- to the press a letter on the Antonelli case, obtrusive, or plainer looking farmer in in which he says that the late Cardinal outrageous assault on Mrs. Perry Kingrey, Lebanon county than Mr. Noyes. He is a Secretary of Foreign Affairs remained to the wife of a farmer residing near Oxford, bard working man, as his brawny hands his death only a deacon; that there were Ohio, on Saturday evening. Garnet was on train No. 9, between and weather beaten appearance sufficiently cery few priests employed by the Pope in arrested and lodged in jail. Sunday at ant Plain. It was wall be considered to the greater part. indicate. He has spent the greater part his temporal government, and that all the moon a number of infuriated men broke towards the engine, of his life in the lumber regions of Penuselezania, where he labored at felling trees sylvania, where he labored at felling trees, many only received the tonsure and minor body, but not fatally. It is feared another breaks, and almost within splitting staves and preparing and shipping orders, and were not obliged by the vow attempt to kill him will be made. timber to market—a labor which made of chastity. He also asks a suspension of —Brigham Young's fatal illness, accord- disappeared. He saw a him the robust, stalwart piece of square judgment upon the case till the defense plainest and commonest kind. He is one story of the allowed dead says: "The plainest and commonest kind. He is one story of the allowed dead says: "The indulgence in green corn. According to a somnambulist. On These plainest and commonest kind. plainest and commonest kind. He is one story of the alleged daughter of the Cardiof nature's poblemen, and consequently is not appear it was chagrin and alarm nights it was seen at of nature's noblemen, and consequently is nal appears very clumsily concocted. The caused by the discovery that the census of tween the two towns by one of the most popular men in his section alleged educational expenses of the girl, faithful Mormons in Salt Lake, which had and Crow, who agree a faithful Mormons in Salt Lake, which had and Crow, who agree a second country. of country. He is, in addition, fully com-amounting to over 2,000,000 francs, in a just been completed, showed that only appearance, etc.

Brigham Young.

We briefly announced in our last issue the death, on Wednesday, Aug. 29th, of the great Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, whose disease was inflammation of the bowels, superinduced by cholera morbus, which from the first prevented any passage through them and by continual swelling toward the throat finally stopped respiration. Brigham Young was born in Verment in the summer of 1801. He was the son of a farmer; became a painter and glazier and Baptist preacher, and in 1832 joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio, Joseph Smith, the Mahomet of the Mormon creed, was also a native of Vermont and Young's junior by four years. By the aid of Sidney Rigdon he produced the "Book of Mormon," which he pretended to have found by augel guidance on plates; and with this he organized a church at Manchester, N. Y., in 1830, and next year removed to Kirthand, where he built a church, started a bank and was tarred and feathered for fraud, in company with some of his disci-Brigham was a suitable co-laborer healthy. with Smith; was speedily made an elder and an apostle, and was engaged in proselyting until the whole party were driven from Kirtland in 1888. They escaped to Far West, Mo., but were driven away and settled at Nauvoo, Ill, There Smith concentrated al! powers, divine and human, in himself before he was shot in June, 1844. Young aspired to the succession; and having shown more ability than any other man, was unanimously elected president. He first ex-communicated his great rival, and when the city was attacked in 1846 led out his followers to their promised land in Utah. The migration was most prudent, and, indeed, absolutely necessary; and it was conducted by Young with great skill and energy against very great difficulties his niece. and dangers. In the summer of 1847 the new prophet

founded Salt Lake City, and two years later organized the territory of Deseret, of party the other day only by wearing differwhich he was the absolute ruler. His first | ent colored hats. effort to have the territory admitted to the Union was refused by Congress, but the territory was organized and Young appointed governor in 1850. He labored zealously hour and forty two minutes, a distance of to attract immigration, and felt himself strong enough in numbers and distance to defy the authority of the Union when a non-Mormon was appointed as his successor in 1854. For three years he was not seriously interfered with, and his apostles sent in many recruits, from various portions of Europe. His boldness grew with his growing power, and it was not until 1857, when a military force of two thousand five hundred men was sent out with Governor-Cumming, that his pretensions were curbed. Immediately after his arrival at Salt Lake Young promulgated the doctrine of polygamy as a reserved revelation to Smith. The assertion was denied by Young's family, and led to a chasm in the church. Some lowed, and the Mormons have since been peaceable. The construction of the Union on Mary Duffy, aged eleven years, at Wiland a material change in its policy, or an-Polygamy was openly proclaimed by him and Henry counties. in 1852 as a revelation from the Lord, and plurality of wives.

president of the Mormon church will be load of shot in her neck, making an ugly found impossible, the youngest of his sons by his first and and dangerons wound. legitimate wife, his son John W. Young.

Mo., referring to a recent statement that writes to say that "improved farms (good land) can be bought in Crawford county for \$5 to \$10 per acre, and that there is in the county subject to entry under the entry being about \$10 for 40 acres, and \$18 counties may be had at the same rates. In proof of his statement the correspondsale in that region. One is a farm of 160 acres with buildings and orchard, six miles south of the Meramec iron works, for \$700; ano her of 80 acres, two miles from Keysville, small house, good water and fine timber, for \$200; another of 80 acres, three miles from Cuba, comfortable house, good water, plenty of timber, for \$400; another of 120 acres near S eeleville, small dwelling, good water, for \$500; another of 93 acres near Cuba, frame house, 400 fruit trees, for \$1,000; another of 80 acres near Cuba, comprising comfortable dwelling-house, for \$300. These prices are low enough to place the farms offered within the reach of an industrious, resolute, man, whether he has Gibraltar. money to pay for one of them or not. Thousands of persons in Missouri have bought the farms they live on on oredit, and township, Canada, making a complete at the thought of being s paid for them with the crops raised on them, supporting their families in the meantime-and thousands of others can do the same thing. There is no lack of cheap lands in Missouri purchasable by persons who really want to make their own living, and are willing to make some sacrifices for the sake of securing a home and an independence. The above facts may be of

Sheriff Coffin, of Clarke county, O., and Perry Bechtel, who found the boy el war is over. known as Gus. Lovering, whom he claims Ross in Germantown on Sunday morning last. Immense crowds assembled at the depot at Ninth and Green streets, and also swim. He crossed the water, and had in Germantown, where people came in returned about half-way, when suddenly from the country in all directions to see he threw up his arms, cried "Nellie, men being in the house at the boy. The child was taken into the save me !" and sank, presence of Mrs, Ross and her children, all of whom failed to recognize him, Mrs. a man of thirty, being aggrieved because port. Mrs. Kean was resembles Charley, his eyes being like his, killed the old man, and carried the body too wide between the cheek-bones. The unconcerned manners." The neighbors at work in the excavate little fellow was very much worried and waited fearlessly till he had gone to sleep, der the debris, and whe vexed by the curious attention of the crowd, and then rose in their majesty and bound and at one time became so stubborn that and jailed him. the Sheriff was obliged to carry him away mile further on another and larger bridge Ross's friends who knew Cherley say that some months ago. He has already made ed; one, a colored woman without a watchman, was also swept away. he resembles the lost boy very much, and from it 250,000 shingles, 1,000 fence posts, it is thought possible st

-Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, writes feet in diameter.

News and Other Notings,

-The poli ic I pot begins to boll. -Cardinal Manning speaks and writes six linguiges; the Prince of Wales four, -Six men were drowned off Halifax on Friday by the capsizing of a fishing schooner

-A half million bricks were used in the construction of the new Union depot at Pittsburgh. -There is said to be a negro woman in

Jackson county, Miss., who has given birth to seventy-two children. —A Washington county farmer named McVey is said to have threshed 612 bushels

-A negro woman died in Providence, recently, after much suffering, from the effect of a spider's bite upon her lip. -A secret society of horse thieves has been discovered in Western Ohio, whose members go by numbers instead of names.

of oats from 440 dozen sheaves.

-Mrs. William Cochran, of Liberty, Ky., two weeks ago gave birth to four boys, all of whom are alive and seemingly

-Alvin Adams, founder of Adams Express Company, died at his residence at Watertown, Massachusetts, on Saturday, aged 73.

-The house in Philadelphia in which Benedict Arnold was married to Miss Shippen has been turned into a hotel and restaurant -Thirty years ago Gen. D. K. Jackman

went to Lock Haven a poor man. Recently be died in New Hampshire worth about \$1,000,000. His life was insured for \$50,--John S. Mason, of Washington county, aged sixty-five years, was sentenced on

Tuesday to five years in the penitentiary. He had been convicted of rape on oath of -Gov. Young, of Obio, so resembles his brother who lives in Pennsylvania that the Lowell train was running down they could be distinguished at a pic nic sylvania pier, in Salem Mass, it s

-In a pigeon flying match between Reading and Philadelphia, on Saturday, others. The accident was caused the successful bird made the trip in one

fifty-eight miles. -D. W. Rhodes is his name. He is an Ohio man, of course, and the office given | died next morning, making the four him is general superintendent of the blank agency, post-office department, Salary, \$3,500 per annum.

-A woman in Baltimore wears purple clothing only, her undergarments even being of that color. She believes that she is a princess, and must wear royal purple. In

other respects she is saue. -Edward Hawthorne, aged 28, has been committed to jail, in Pittsburg, on charge his means and here being a large of having three wives more than the law children. Though she was a pop-

elected to succeed Brigham Young. -The Governor has reprieved Allen C. Laros, of Northampton county, a poisoner sentenced to be hanged on Monday pext. The reprieve is for thirty days, to allow an examination into the prisoner's sanity. -Patrick McBride, a married man over

sixty years of age, committed rape Sunday

-Robert, James and Samuel Goodrich and James Simmons were taken from jail not precipitated by the great leader's death. New Castle, Ky. They were charged with murdering a number of persons in Owen trial of Wells and Anderson, of

-A Juniata county youth named Benjahe set the example to his followers of a min Zeiders, aged 9 years, asked his sister dence that they would never be for something to eat. She failed to attend It is understood that his successor as to his wants immediately, so he lodged a be acquitted by a jury, but

-The New York Mail says that Tweed's Orleans seem to take the same daughter, who married Maginnis in 1870, CHEAP LANDS IN MISSOURI. - A corres- and whose wedding presents cost \$69,000, | be vigorously pushed, write the pondent at Steeleville, Crawford county, is now living in absolute poverty, the bridal presents and finery baving all been sent to the pawnshops.

-The most remarkable game of baseball played this season was that between water. In reaching over the Allegheny Club and the St. Louis Browns, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, Fifteen innings resulted in a score of one for the former, and nothing for the latter.

-Two men who died last week have three persons, who immediate cost each in his way two countries a good for 80 acres. Lands in the surrounding deal of money. Brigham Young entailed on the United States the cost of a Mormon war, and Capt. Raphael Semmes cost ever, she having broken ent sends a list of several farms offered for Great Britain fifteen millions of indemnity for the ravages of the Alabama.

-A terrible accident happened in Lebanon county by which Israel Daub, a well known former, was caught in a threshing her nephew with an axe of machine, horribly mangled and almost instantly killed. He was working near the power when the revolving cylinder caught him, whirled him around and killed him.

-The exportation of wheat from Baltimore last Tuesday was unprecedentedly exposed so that its p large, amounting to nearly two bundred thousand bushels. This is the largest ex- axe, are still working out, portation of this cereal in one day in the which has always bern be history of that port. It was cleared in | inevitable cause of death, go seven vessels, all bound for ports north of ly.

her boiler on Saturday in Westminster tion at Beanne, in France wreck of the machine and all surroundings. Five men were badly scalded and mutilated. John Mooden died soon after the accident. Verjus, on the river Samuel Two others cannot live. The safety valve agreed to drown themselvents. had been tied.

-"Slippery Joe" Porter, of Atlanta, Ga., who escaped a year ago from the Penitentiary coal mines, has written from London chiefs of each were then to friends in that city to say that he has and tied round the bodies obtained a commission in the Russian ar- walked steadily toward the my, has lots of money and easy times, and stream until the rapid cu intends writing his memoirs when the cru- away, and their bodies are

-George Walch, a young married man of Syracuse, went out with his wife on cinnati, used as a bours Tuesday and asked her to sit down on the bank of the canal while he went in for a Kean, the landledy, fe

- Isaac Leonard Hess, of Edenburg, Pa..

some of them even express the opinion 6,000 stakes, lumber for a dwelling house and outbuildings, and has timber left for Island and Pacific road. 300,000 shingles. The tree was fourteen

petent for the position for which he has been completed, showed that only appearance, country where education is so cheap, will 8,800 members of the Church could be detrainmen have been on the treasurer. were at least 20,000.

-The Venango Spectator says that I teen years ago, when the oil ever its height, Pithole was the thriftiest of the oil towns. Its delivery was enormous, ranking the in the state. Last November of Pithole polled only six votes, equ vided between two parties, and day the survivors in the great of the lis of other days peritioned the co

dissolution of its charter. -In Warren county, Tenn. sewing machine agent named | itt was killed by a man named W brother-in-law. Moody heard about his premises, and, are shot gun, discovered a man m room with a light, and fired through a wiedow, killing him It is not every man who has the kill a worthless brother in-law machine agent and a burglar a

-The Barnum car which a with the train on the Chicago, and Pacific road Wednesday last week, and in which all eleven occupants were killed was out by the show as its bill posting a cost of over \$3,000. The part were six een days in advance wal posters, printing and cuts of the valued at \$7,000, the loss of which more serious matter than even

-The "visiting governors" phia last week included only rauft, of Pennsylvania; Young Porter, of Tennessee : Garbe ka : Authory, of Kausas : Axis Mexico, and Newhold, of t convocation together had no sie whatever, and as a "governors" chiefly remarkable for those wh sent. But they were handson tained, had a good time, and as event the scheme was a success

-Wednesday evening of last pr group of five persons, killing Mr. in Joseph Swazey and Miss Rachel sister of Mrs. Swazey, and micarelessness of the conductored who run it down upon the man with no headlight or lantem to go ing. Wm. E. Swarevenne of a

from Helens, Mon., tells of a nice Blaine, who was graduated net honors at Notre Dame, Ind., two ago, and on her return home found compelled to obtain amplement teacher in the public schools, he once an officer in the armother allows. This young man had better be efficient teacher she has this year school: reason alleged-her bengat

ing, destroyed ten blocks of an dwellings. Three lovels, the mond the telegraph and express among the buildings cor is estimated at appeards of a mil lars. One body has been found gration started, and to have so "would barn the -- town," his i

and returning board, will be a

-On Friday afternoon at South Side, a young girl on Stack went to a well to diag-Implication and set it on which is thurty-rive or for The accident was witness render assistance if possible tunate child was som drawn sician summoned.

-The Springfield, Mass that the case of Mos. Am Marlboro, who was so nea interest among medical was cut open to the b but she has gradually she is in vigorous wounds have never bear

ing the wall in her d

-A voung man of -A steam threshing machine exploded Boyer, lately drawn in the years from a voong he was betrotted, and cravat be tied her right a left arm being thrown over his right shoulder enlaced, at some distance b -A building on Longw

> exact number of the latte was injurred internally. hours after of course Hugh Quigley, a laborer Lottie Williams

-The employes of ern division, are having as claimed that the road is hi man in white," who ap night. The shape was se night of last week by among railroad men on the