THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - AUG. 30, 1878.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery County.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
L. D. WOODRUFF, Conemaugh Borough;
JOHN FENLON, Ebensburg.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN G. LAKE, Ebensburg.
TREASURER,
DR. A. YEAGLEY, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Borough;
GEORGE GURLEY, Ebensburg.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR,
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
AUDITORS,
PHILIP. D. SKELLY, Portage Twp.;
PATRICK DILLON, Elder Twp.

THE Democrats of Huntingdon county, at their convention, held on Tuesday last, indorsed the most important part of the Greenback county ticket, including the two candidates for Assembly. The Greenback party in that county is said to be better organized than in any other county in the State, Mercer alone excepted. Last year the Democratic and Greenback vote in Huntingdon county, was 344 in excess of the Republican vote, and as the Greenback vote, which was then 720, will be largely increased, it looks as if Simon's son might lose two votes for Senator.

THE independent convention called by the dissatisfied Republicans of Somerset county last week, nominated a full county ticket, as follows: Assembly L. A. Turner and Geo. G. Walker; Prothonotary, John H. Snyder; Sheriff, Josiah Mowry; Register and Recorder, Josiah Shaffer; County Commissioners, Benj. Kline and Samuel Barclay. The chairman of the Greenback county committee was empowered to appoint Congressional and Senatorial conferees. We will not of course undertake to express any opinion as to the effect of this movement on the Republican vote in that county. It is said that some of the most influential and active Republicans are at the head of it—that they are in dead earnest, and mean business. We will see.

THE report which will be found in another column of the terrible ravages of the yellow fever at Grenada, Mississippi, will be read with painful interest. The town contained a population of only about *two* thousand, which renders the fatality of the disease the more exceptional, when contrasted with its victims in New Orleans and Memphis, both of which places have been fearfully scourged. As yellow fever never abates, or disappears until the frosts of autumn commence, the mortality yet to be apprehended in towns along and adjacent to the lower Mississippi is dreadful to contemplate. It is creditable to humanity to know that liberal aid in the shape of money and provisions has been promptly rendered by the Northern people to their afflicted and suffering brethren in the fever, stricken regions of the South.

THE Democratic Congressional conferees in Harry White's district met at Clarion on yesterday week and nominated Col. James M. Guffey, of St. Petersburg, in that county. The Greenback candidate is James Mosgrove, of Armstrong county. White has not yet been formally nominated, but will be when the Republican conferees meet. Two years ago his majority in the district over Jenks was 1,739. Col. Guffey is extensively engaged in the oil business, and is represented as possessing all the elements of strength. The Greenbackers have a good candidate, who is popular in his own county, are well organized in each of the five counties composing the district, and claim that their vote will be far in excess of what the other two parties concede to them. In every view we regard the result in the district as extremely doubtful, but if the Greenback party polls the vote it proposes to in Indiana, White's own county, that inflated statesman will have abundant time to employ in pushing forward his magnificent project of improving the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers by means of slackwater navigation.

IT is again reported that Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, has issued a requisition directed to Gov. Hartranft, for United States Senator, John J. Patterson, who, since the adjournment of Congress, has been an occasional visitor to this state. Patterson is badly wanted in South Carolina to answer several high and aggravated charges, of which, if he was innocent, he would long since have returned to Columbia to confront and overthrow, instead of evading, and by his cowardly course rendering a requisition necessary to secure his presence in the Palmetto State, from which he boldly and openly bought his way into the Senate. The Legislature of his native State, Pennsylvania, in 1863, at the instance of Cyrus L. Pershing, then a member from this county, branded him in a resolution as a perjurer, and since that time his career has been one of uninterrupted infamy. It is understood that he is willing to resign his seat in the Senate if Gov. Hampton will assure him of full exemption from the present proceedings, on his return to the State, but as Hampton has no symyathy for thieves, if Patterson is caught and taken south he will not again disgrace the Senate by his presence.

WELL Louisiana's vote was counted, and she did become the corner stone so to speak. Such a wonder could only occur in such a wonderful country as this, and only once in a hundred years. All is well that ends well. We shall see how it will all end, and, whatever betides, we have made a heap of history, such as it is.

This, among other things, is what Wm. P. Kellogg wrote to his friend John E. Lecte, of New Orleans in a letter dated Washington, February 25, 1877, and read in evidence last week before the Potter committee of investigation in New York. This letter was written by Kellogg very shortly after the Electoral Commission had decided to count the vote of Louisiana for Hayes. This slimy conspirator (Kellogg) against the popular voice of Louisiana, after he had seen the fraud which he had aided in concocting finally consummated by the 8 to 7 commission, and while secretly rejoicing, yet as if amazed, at the enormity of the crime with which he was so closely connected, expresses his belief that "*such a wonder could only occur in such a wonderful country as this, and only once in a hundred years.*" In every word of this sentence Kellogg virtually admits the Louisiana fraud. He is correct in predicting that a crime of such magnitude could only be perpetrated in this wonderful country once in a hundred years, as it took only a little more than a century from the meeting of the Continental Congress, and the Declaration of Independence, to make it possible through the forms of law to encompass such an act of villainy. The experiment will not be successfully repeated during the next hundred years. One thing is now made certain, and that is that if the Democracy succeed by fair and honorable means in electing their candidate for President in 1880, as they did in 1876, they will not consent to be cheated out of their victory by Returning Boards or any other fraudulent devices, but will see that he is inaugurated even though the heavens should fall.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the dashing rebel cavalry officer from Virginia during the late war, has been appointed by Mr. Hayes United States consul at the city of Canton, China. We of course do not quarrel with Mr. Hayes' taste in making this appointment, because we have always held to the view that a thoroughly reconstructed rebel like Mosby, who possesses both character and brains, is a fit man to be appointed to any position which he is competent to fill. But what will the *legal* editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, say to this translation of the ex-rebel, Mosby, to the Flowery Kingdom, by the same man acting as President who signed his name to the commission of the aforesaid editor as postmaster at Johnstown? It is a cruel dilemma in which to place an editor, who, about once a week, is thrown into convulsions because the Democratic State convention of Texas nominated a ticket composed entirely of men who had "served in the Confederate army." If he can resign himself to this act of grace on the part of Hayes to Mosby, there is some hope left that he will be able to survive the outrageous insult by the Texas Democrats in nominating for State offices men who are both honest and competent, but who like Hayes' friend Mosby had worn the *gray*, instead of the *blue*.

EDWARD E. ORVIS, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, is the Greenback candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Pike, Monroe, and part of Luzerne. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that he is a preacher, a lawyer, an office-hunter, a temperance lecturer and a general politician, but that his thirst for office has been his ruling passion. As the district two years ago gave a Democratic majority of over *eight thousand*, the candidacy of Orvis does not promise to yield a very abundant harvest of votes.

Speaking of Orvis and his various pursuits in life, reminds us of the unusual number of clergymen who have been nominated for Congress, especially in the Western States. One of them, in an Indiana district, whose appropriate name is *Pepper*, in his speech accepting the nomination, irreverently declared that "the hottest corner in h—ll *ought* and *would* be reserved for the special accommodation of John Sherman." Congress no doubt stands sadly in need of a bountiful and vigorous supply of spiritual advice, but the practice of nominating politico-religious gentlemen for seats in that body is entirely out of place, and is much more honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE New York *World* says: It is seldom that a woman is an infidel, though the last Woman's Rights gathering at Rochester adopted a set of irreligious resolutions for a platform. Christianity at least finds its most earnest believers among the sex that it has done so much to exalt from a state of subjection. Men who are themselves sceptics often say that a woman without faith is an unnatural being. For this reason the appearance of a London lady who openly acknowledged infidelity to the court before which she was called to testify is a thing for special wonder. Had she been a reformer or a popular lecturer, or a poet or a fashionable novelist, her disavowal of religion might be attributed to the eccentricity of genius; but as she was simply a young married woman of good social standing and without a mission, the astonishment of the magistrate was not inexcusable.

—The political assessment policy at Washington goes unceasingly on, and every bureau and department has been thoroughly canvassed, notwithstanding Mr. Hayes' civil service order of June 22d, 1877, that "No assessment for political purposes on officers of subordinates should be allowed." At first there was a partial resistance to the assessments, but when it was understood that prompt payment was the price of loyalty, and summary dismissal was the price of recusancy, the clerks fell in and sought to subscribe as a measure of self-protection. It remains to be seen whether the money thus subscribed will all go for "documents," or buying votes.

—The National *Republican* is after that horny-handed son of toil, Ben Butler, and challenges him to give his consent that the Register of the Treasury may exhibit the records of his office, in return for which the *Republican* promises that it will undertake to show that Butler is now, and has been for some time, the owner in his own right and the custodian of United States Government bonds aggregating more than $1,000,000.

The Southern Scourge.

GRENADA, Miss., August 24.—At nine o'clock last night lights could be seen moving in the fields adjoining this city. Upon inquiry as to the cause it was ascertained that this was the time when the living buried the dead. The graveyards are not used, and now the victims are being buried in the nearest lot to where they died. The situation is a horrible one. Death takes the robust and the delicate, together with the poor Ethiopians, who, until this plague, were always proof against this disease.—Three negroes were found stiff in death this morning. A few noble citizens of Holly Springs have volunteered to come to Grenada and remove the sick and dying from this pest hole up to the high hills which surround Grenada on nearly all sides. There is not quite large enough a number of these brave men to make the movement a success. All that is wanted is more help. Five hundred good and true men can wipe this scourge from this plague infected city in less than two weeks. All that is wanted is money. Tents can be erected on the hills and the sick removed at less cost than to keep them in the city. All that is wanted to give new life to all is fresh air. This they cannot get where they are now. The atmosphere is so foul that you may hang up a piece of raw beef in the open air and in less than one hour's time it is black and putrid. There are now in this village 150 human beings lying in horrible and unearthly agony. This in a civilized country surrounded on all sides by a people of intelligence and culture. Who can look on the horrible spectacle without lending a helping hand? Professional nurses are to be had in New Orleans and Memphis. All that is wanted is money enough to bring them to this point, and in one day's time they can remove the sick to a point out of the reach of this poisonous atmosphere. Hundreds of men here vow that it is not yellow fever, but some horrible plague which has taken possession of the place. Certainly the yellow fever in its results was never so fatal before. Out of three hundred stricken up to this hour not a single one has recovered, while nearly half this number have been conveyed to their graves. The burial corps has been disbanded. The dead are buried in front of the very houses in which they have met their deaths. Is it any wonder that the whole place has been developed into a veritable pit of death? Nearly every soul of the original inhabitants who remained in the town are either prostrate or dead, and now the terrible scourge is taking hold of the newcomers. Even the nurses, who have battled with Yellow Jack for years, are succumbing to the fatal disease. Where will it end? The answer comes in death to all. Unless united action is at once taken all will answer to the call of death. There were thirteen deaths during last night—eight whites and five negroes. This leaves 150 now prostrate and dying with the fever.

PHILADELPHIA.

Three cases of yellow fever in this city were brought to the notice of the authorities on Saturday night, and Dr. Taylor, Medical Inspector of the Board of Health, taking charge of the matter, they were with their effects removed to the Municipal Hospital.

On Saturday morning a man named Bonnelli called at the Pennsylvania Hospital and inquired if two pay patients could be admitted. Dr. McIlvaine inquired what the disease was, and was told that the sick men came from Vicksburg, Mississippi, in the morning, and were lying sick at Eighth and Catharine streets.

The physician refused to admit the patients without consulting the Board of Health, and immediately notified Chief of Police Jones and by him the matter was brought to the attention of Dr. Ford, President of the Board of Health. Then the Medical Inspector, Dr. J. Howard Taylor, was instructed to take the case in hand. Dr. Taylor relates the circumstances of his visit and what he found:

"I visited 804 South Eighth street, where the cases were reported, last evening (Saturday) about nine o'clock, and found two men sick with the yellow fever, and early this morning I made arrangements to have the entire family, sick and well, sent to the Municipal Hospital.

"The Bonnelli family is composed of eight persons; the mother, aged sixty; four sons ranging from thirty-five years to fourteen; wives of the two older sons and a little child about one year old. They are Italians and came from Vicksburg yesterday by train. Before arriving at Cincinnati the cars were boarded by a physician, who declared them in a healthy condition and allowed them to enter the city, where they remained two hours.

"Soon after their arrival here one of the younger brothers exhibited symptoms of the fever, and it was then that the eldest brother made application to the Pennsylvania Hospital. When I visited the house I found that two were sick, lying on separate beds, with another, bed in the room, occupied by a brother who was acting as nurse. They had already been visited by the physician attached to the Italian consulate.

"The two sick young men, or rather boys, for they are only fourteen and seventeen years of age, were enveloped in blankets and placed in hacks and driven early this morning to the Municipal Hospital, an institution erected beyond the built-up portion just to meet such emergencies as the present. The balance of the family were removed later. Their baggage and bedding were also taken to the hospital and placed in the disinfecting room."

PITTSBURGH.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 26th says: Yesterday the steamer Abner O'Neal arrived at the wharf from Wheeling and as soon as the boat landed the authorities were notified that there was a sick man on board, and they feared he had been attacked with yellow fever. Dr. Cable was first called and from an examination pronounced the case yellow fever. Health Officer Gray proceeded to the boat immediately, and as the proposed lazaretto at Davis' island has not yet been established the man was removed to the small-pox hospital and placed in a room which had never been used for small-pox patients. Dr. Snively and Dr. Gallagher visited the man last night and this morning, and they say that the symptoms are those of yellow fever, but the case is a mild one. The man gave his name as James Crawford, and claimed Pittsburgh as his place of residence although he could not or would not tell the physicians where he lived.

—The report of the Irish Registrar General shows that 41,225 persons emigrated during 1877, an increase of 3,910 over last year. Since 1851, when the collection of emigration returns began, 2,452,481 persons have left Ireland permanently, 67 per cent, being between the ages of 15 and 35 years. Of late years a striking change has occurred in the destination of emigrants, and of the 38,508 natives of Ireland who emigrated last year, 20,271 went to Great Britain, and only 12,018 to the United States.

—The trade dollar is now, in accordance with the order recently issued from the Treasury Department, receivable by the Government only at its real bullion value, which is estimated at 90 cents. This is in consequence of its having been deprived of its legal-tender quality by act of Congress. It contains 7½ more grains of silver than the new legal-tender dollar, which is receivable at par with gold, though its bullion value is only about 88 cents.

Republican Extravagance—Democratic Economy.

In these crushing hard times, when thousands of people are in want of bread, and when the oppressive force of the destructive enactments of the Republican party is keenly felt by all classes in every community, it is fitting and wise for people to scan closely the conduct of parties, and to condemn government extravagance and appland economy. A fruitful cause of the existing hard times is to be found in the fearful extent of taxation, direct and indirect, which the Republican party has imposed upon the country and which becomes necessary because of its extravagant state and fearful waste of money. Let every voter of sense and intelligence look at the following figures. First we give the several amounts demanded by the Republican heads of the Federal departments, then the amount proposed by the Democratic House, then the demand of the Republican Senate and then the amount finally appropriated during the past three years:

Estimates.	*As Passed House.*	*As Passed Senate.*	*Laws.*
$182,226,248	$147,687,739	$161,852,269	$157,200,833

It appears by these figures that the Democratic house appropriated thirty-four and a half millions less than the estimate; that the Republican Senate raised the bills of the House more than fourteen millions, and that the laws passed exceeded the House grants by nearly ten millions. The Democratic House was compelled to yield to a portion of the increase demanded by the Senate in order to obtain the passage of appropriations actually necessary.

Again. We take three years of Republican expenditures when they had the President and both Houses of Congress, immediately preceding the election of a Democratic House, and compare it with the three years when the Democrats controlled one branch of Congress, and we have the following result:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THREE YEARS.

Republican.		
1874.	1875.	1876.
$180,025,705	$184,304,787	$177,370,687
Democratic.		
1877.	1878.	1879.
$154,390,943	$153,608,681	$158,773,493

Total three years of Republican appropriations	$550,701,607
Total three years of Democratic appropriations	466,773,117
Total Democratic reduction	$83,927,950
Average annual reduction	$27,975,983

And yet in the Democratic appropriations are included five millions of fishery awards settled by an international commission, paid to the British government, and other extraordinary expenses entailed by Republican bungling amounting to nearly thirteen millions of dollars.

So much for the Federal government. Now let us take a look at State affairs. We compare three years of Gov. Packer, who was the last Democratic Governor, with three years of Gov. Hartranft, the present Republican Governor, as follows:

THREE YEARS OF GOV. PACKER.

1858	$399,898 36
1859	408,097 40
1860	461,883 41
Total for three years	$1,269,849 17

THREE YEARS OF GOV. HARTRANFT.

1875	$1,192,072 88
1876	1,270,657 47
1877	1,213,276 31
Total for three years	$3,676,006 66

An increase of $2,446,138.49 over that of the last three years of Democratic rule. The difference is so enormous that theft and profligacy are at once suggested.

Let every honest voter consider these facts carefully and do his duty.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

NATURALIZATION.—The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of the naturalization laws:

Children under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens.—*Act of 14th of April, 1868, Sec. 4.*

Children of an alien who has made his declaration and dies before he is actually naturalized shall be considered as citizens, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law.—*Act of 26th of March, 1804, Sec. 2, Stat. 293.*

An alien minor, having resided in the United States for three years next preceding his majority, and has continued to reside therein until he make application to be admitted as a citizen, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and after residing five years within the United States, including the said three years, be admitted as a citizen, without making his declaration three years previous to his admission, if at the time of his admission he makes the said declaration and further declares on oath and satisfactorily proves to the court that for three years next preceding it has been his *bonat fide* intention to become a citizen, and shall in all other respects comply with the naturalization laws.—*Act of 26th May, 1824, Sec. 1, 4 Stat. 60.*

A declaration legally made two years before admission is a sufficient compliance with the law.—*Act of 26th May, 1824, Sec. 4.*

An alien twenty-one and over, who was a soldier and honorably discharged, may be admitted as a citizen upon his petition without any previous declaration of intention, need only prove one year's residence before application. Court must be satisfied that he was honorably discharged, and of his good moral character.—*Act of 17th July, 1862, Sec. 21, 12 Stat. 597.*

An alien may be admitted a citizen on the following conditions: Must make declaration three years previous to admission; shall satisfy court of five years' residence, at least, in United States, one year within the State; that he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to principles of constitution, etc.—*Act of April, 1802, Sec. 1, 2 Stat. 123*

Some other person than applicant must prove his residence.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE.—A Cleaveland (O.) dispatch of the 26th inst. furnishes the following:

The suicide of Hattie Gray on Sunday was a decidedly romantic affair. She was the daughter of a highly respected farmer, Morgan Gray, and had asked her father's consent to her marriage with a hired man named Richens. The father refused consent, saying Richens could not support a wife, as he had no visible means of support. With this the father went to join the hired man, who was already at the barn engaged in milking. They had only proceeded a few minutes with their work when a pistol shot was heard in the house, and both ran thither. Looking through several rooms without finding any traces of Hattie, they finally reached the sleeping room of Richens, and there lay the prostrate form of the girl, already dead. Upon being refused consent by her father, she had gone to this room, and taking her lover's revolver from a bureau drawer, had shot herself through the heart. The ball entered just below the left nipple, and must have caused almost instant death. Upon interviewing the young man, he said that a few days before he had been with Hattie on a holiday ride to Rocky river, a resort a few miles distant, and, on returning in the evening, she declared his affection for her, and asked her to marry him. She at first hesitated, saying that she feared they could not live happily together, but finally had consented, and fixed her affection on him, and determined to marry. He could not understand the cause of this terrible act. Mr. Gray says that the proposition to marry Richens took him much by surprise, and, not being prepared for it, put off his daughter as he did. His grief is almost inconsolable. Hattie was an intellectual young lady, and very highly respected.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* is responsible for this story:

A proposition has recently been made that the national debt can now be paid off by the imposition of an annual tax of $20 on "generals," $10 on "colonels" and $5 on "majors." There is no doubt of this. The enormous revenue that would accure from such a source would in a very short time wipe out the entire debt. After this it could be applied to the settlement of the labor problem, as the fund would be sufficient to make a handsome distribution per capita for the whole country. It is a wonder that General Butler and Mr. Kearney have not thought of this before. It would be no use to impose a tax on any title below the rank of "major," for Captain Vance the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, says that so far as he can discover he is the only "captain" left, either of the Union or Confederate armies. This is sad, but in lieu of "captains" a tax might be paid on "judges." Even in the present doll times there are not less than two thousand "judges" in Washington alone, and the "generals" and "colonels" are simply countless. Many of them would doubtless find it difficult to pay the tax, but sooner than part with the title they would manage to squeeze it out.

News and Other Nottings.

—Ex-Auditor General Allen is running a livery stable at Warren.

—A school of pharmacy is to be established in Allegheny county.

—Dennis Kearney is said to be not so much of a drayman as a brayman.

—A miners' meeting in Allegheny county ordered a general strike on September 2.

—The old home of John Randolph, of Roanoke, will be offered for sale on the 2d of September.

—Ex-Guerrilla Colonel John S. Mosby has been appointed United States consul to Canton, China.

—Gen. Garfield has been nominated for Congress for his ninth term. There is 11,000 Republican majority in his district.

—Johnny Steel (Coal Oil Johnny), at one time a millionaire of the oil regions, is now clerking in a grocery store at Dennison, O.

—The man who saw Washington is with us yet. His name is James Boyd, his age ninety-six, and his residence Brook county, Va.

—Ex-Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, the "biger man than old Grant," will reopen Willard's Hotel, Washington, as a resort for Southern people.

—The Grant family are well equipped, says the Atlanta *Constitution*. Ulysses is the man on horseback and Orvil's tongue is a-waggin'.

—A Titusville dispatch says that the shipments from the oil region on Monday were the largest ever known, amounting to 83,500 barrels.

—A tornado occurred in Grundy county, Illinois, on Saturday, which destroyed several buildings, killed one man and seriously injured another.

—The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is making a long visit to the Pacific coast. After a stay of several weeks in San Francisco he has gone to San Jose.

—The official vote in the part of Luzerne county set off, on the new county question, stood—for new county 9,615; against, 1,986; majority for, 7,629.

—The trustee of the Jay Cook estate is compelled to show cause why he should not file an account. The creditors allege that he has wasted $240,000.

—The prosperity of the oil regions may be inferred from the fact that the Sheriff of Venango county published over eight columns of sales in the *Spectator* last week.

—A wooden canal is to run through the Pittsburgh exposition building in order that the various models for improving the Ohio river may be advantageously displayed.

—At Princeton, Ky., Monday, two men, named Riggs and Luttrell, on trial for horse stealing, attempted to escape from the court room and were instantly shot dead.

—The Democratic Conference of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district on Friday last nominated Hon. J. M. Guffey, of Clarion county, for Congress, amid much enthusiasm.

—A son of Surgeon General Barnes of the United States army has been sent to the Government Asylum for the Insane, and there seems to be little or no hope for his recovery.

—Somebody has at last whispered that John C. Breckenridge wrote the famous articles of agreement for which Generals Sherman and Joe Johnston have received so much praise.

—A man named Jackson shot and killed his wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, at Lower Boulder Valley, Montana, last Saturday, after which he blew his own brains out.

—A receipt taken up by the tornado at Wallingford, Conn., was dropped at Peacedale, R. I., sixty-five miles distant. A Bible leaf was found at West Haddam, Conn., seventy miles away.

—Governor Hartranft has appointed B. S. Bentley, of Williamsport, Judge of the new Lackawanna county. Judge Bentley was the Greenback-Labor candidate for the Supreme bench last year.

—Dr. Nobiling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William, is suspected of feigning madness. He will shortly be conveyed to a lunatic asylum, to be placed under the observation of experts.

—In Pittsburg a crazy man threw away $140 in money and a check for $600 a few days ago. His name is unknown, but he says he is from Cavanaugh, Ireland, and has been in this country but a few days.

—Says an exchange: "Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, Ill., ninety-two years old, is now on his wedding tour with his new wife, who is seventy-five." Cupid ought to be kicked for such freaks as that.

—Extensive preparations are making for the National Soldiers' Reunion at Marietta, Ohio, beginning September 3 and lasting four days. The Government has furnished a large number of army tents, cooking utensils, &c.

—Mrs. Leblanc of Chambly, Canada, having become a mother, her mother, Mrs. Robert, insisted upon visiting her and spending a few weeks with her. On the first day of her visit she suddenly threw up her hands and fell dead.

—Edison, the inventor, who was unheard of at the time of our grand Exposition two years ago, but who astonished the world since, has carried off the grand prize for inventions at the Paris Exhibition. America may well be proud of him.

—A prize fight took place recently in a hall at New Castle, between Tim Collins, light weight champion, and Bill Terry, for a purse of $200. Nine rounds were fought in forty-five minutes, and when the tenth was called, Terry failed to come to time.

—It is well to look at both sides of a fan. On a "heated" Sunday in Philadelphia recently, the minister was fanning himself vigorously. He did not see, but the congregation did, that the reverse of his fan bore the inscription, "Buy Boggle's Bitters."

—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* is arguing that Grant having accepted the "freedom of the city of London" thereby became a citizen of the English metropolis and a subject of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Therefore Ulysses is ineligible to the Presidency.

—Grant, according to Judge Black, as reported by the Philadelphia *Times*, would not mind running for a third term, but would have to be paid $200,000 cash before he would accept the nomination. Perhaps the Democrats would be willing to raise the money?

—Senator Sharon will probably resign his seat in the United States Senate next October, and will recommend Mr. Jonas Seely, of Story county, Nevada, to the Legislature for the succession. Mr. Seely is a prominent citizen, largely interested in the Bonanza mines.

—The following commissioners have been appointed by Gov. Hartranft to select a site for the middle penitentiary: Henry Rawle, Erie; H. Howell, George J. Young, Charles Thompson Jones, Philadelphia; J. K. Moorhead, J. Paul, Pittsburgh; William Nolan, Reading.

—A tree resembling the cedar, but with foliage so full of combustible oil that it goes off like a flash on the application of a match, is one of the wonders of Nevada. Within five minutes a beautiful green tree, with spreading branches, is changed into a charred and blackened trunk.

—Criminals will after a while learn to stay in their own country. A Norwegian, who had committed forgeries in his native land amounting to over $33,000, sought a refuge in America, but a cable dispatch outtraveled him and he was arrested in New York before he left the vessel. His brief sojourn in the United States will be confined exclusively to Ludlow-street Jail.

—The whole country and every section and every part seems desirous of arranging for a live President. The prospects in 1880 are everywhere discussed, and Hayes has been but a year and a half in office. He is like one of Rip Van Winkle's drinks, remarks the Chicago *Times*; he doesn't count.

—A Harrisburg dispatch says that the day express east, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran into a wagon loaded with sand, near Middletown, Monday afternoon. No damage was done to the train, but the driver of the wagon, David Critson, was killed, as were also the two mules which he was driving.

—The Cheyenne *Leader* mentions the arrival at that place of a man and wife who made the journey all the way from Pennsylvania on foot. They were on their way to Nevada to take up a homestead, and designed to continue their journey as they had commenced it, not having the means to travel by rail.

—Commissioner Raum, discovering that Americans are going back on whisky and taking to beer to the extent of 1,371,000 gallons more during the past year than last, has conceived the idea of preparing a bill for Congress increasing the tax on beer fifty cents a barrel, making a total tax of $1.50 per barrel.

—The yellow fever continues its ravages. In Memphis on Monday the number of deaths was twenty-six; the new cases 100. In New Orleans there were forty-four deaths and 125 new cases. The postmaster of Grenada, Miss., gives a sad picture of the gloom and stillness which have settled upon that town. He promises to remain at his post.

—Mrs. Margaret Graham, of West Chester, aged 102 years, went to Oakland cemetery the other day and spent several hours in cleaning up the tombstones marking the graves of her departed friends. After scouring and cleaning them thoroughly the old lady picked up her implements and wended her way back to West Chester at a lively gait.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* thinks that a wise and fitting thing for Hayes to do would be to "appoint Dr. Mary Walker American Consul at Cyprus, where all the women wear trousers." When it comes to inducements of that sort, says the *Courier-Journal*, wouldn't she prefer to go as Consul to the Unopshyrtidd Islands, where all the women *and* men wear nothing at all?

—The New York *Sun* has information that another international shooting match is soon to take place, and that "it is proposed that the English team shall consist of four gentlemen, with an extra man in case of accident or ill health, who will shoot a like number of American gentlemen in New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and possibly Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore."

—John O'Neill, the Mollie Maguire, who was on trial at Sunbury last week for the murder of Coroner Frederick Hesser, at the Hickory Swamp colliery, near Shamokin, in 1874, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Peter McManus, one of his coadjutors, was convicted a week before for the same murder. The jury went out at 6 o'clock in the evening and agreed upon their verdict at 9:30 o'clock.

—An old fellow named Barney Moran, who died recently in the workhouse at Ballina, in Ireland, revealed to the chaplain before his death that he was the executioner of Robert Emmet. He was a young soldier at the time and performed the revolting office for a reward. None but a few officers knew who he was, and the secret was so well kept that it has commonly been supposed to be past finding out.

—Jesse Waite, of Williamsburg, N. Y., went to sleep on a sleeping car on the B. and O. R. R., forty miles east of Wheeling. While the train was moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour, he arose, while asleep, and walked off the rear end of the car. The train was stopped, and the conductor went back and met the man walking along the track, following after the train. A few scratches were all the injuries he had sustained.

—Mr. Wilson McDonald has completed in clay his statue of General Custer, which is to be erected at West Point. The general is represented in the uniform of a colonel, his rank in the regular army. The figure is of heroic size, eight feet high. He is placed in the attitude of fighting the Indians off with his sword. The statue will be cast in bronze and the whole work will cost $10,000. Of this amount $7,000 have already been secured.

—Patrick Donahoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, it will be remembered, failed several years ago, owing considerable money to his poorer fellow-countrymen, for whom he had imprudently served as a savings bank. The *Pilot* passed into the hands of Archbishop Williams and John Boyle O'Reilly, who voluntarily assumed the burden of this debt, and last week declared a dividend of ten per cent., making in all $20,000 which they have divided among these poor people.

—Baltimore county, Md., boasts of the oldest man in the country. He is a colored man, William Scott by name, and claims to be 149 years old. He is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and says he was present at the first conference of that Church ever held in this country, at Baltimore. He claims to have known the mother of George Washington before the immortal George was born. This beats Washington's body servant all hollow.

—Robert Liddell, Mayor of Pittsburgh, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, about $115,000; assets, $60,000. The Mayor is a member of the firm of Spencer, McKay & Co., one of the largest brewing firms in the city. His bankruptcy, however, is an individual matter, and does not involve the firm. His embarrassment was caused by the failure, a few years ago, of the Nation Trust Company, an individual-liability bank of which he was a large stockholder.

—A triple execution took place at Bennettsville, Marlboro county, S. C., last Friday. Two brothers, named John Lucklear and Neil Lucklier, and Pompey Easterling, their negro confederate, were hanged at 1 P. M., for the murder of Frank Brice, an Irish pedler, in February last. The Lucklears were half breed desperadoes and formerly belonged to the notorious band of the North Carolina outlaw, Henry Berry Lowry. The doomed men made no confession, and met their fate calmly.

—A few months since Mrs. Meister died under suspicious circumstances in Allegheny county. This lady was robbed shortly before her death of a large amount of money, and the thief could never be traced. It now comes to light, that an Italian named Antonio Marcaci, recently arrested on some charge, was guilty of both robbery and murder, together with Charles Cogga, a son-in-law of Mrs. Meister. The manner of her death was by poison, it being administered in a bowl of soup. Both parties are now in jail, awaiting trial.

—The veterans of 1812 are not all dead yet. Since the act of March 9th, which provides a pension for all soldiers who served fourteen days in the war of 1812, or the widow of such soldiers, twenty-three thousand claims have been filed, and it is probable that nearly two thousand more will be heard from. Estimating the ages of these claimants at an average of twenty years at the time of the service rendered, and adding to this the sixty-six years which have intervened since that war, we have the remarkable army of twenty-five thousand venerable soldiers or their widows, tottering along after their pensions at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

—An old resident of Oil City says: "I have lived here since oil was first discovered, and I can confidently say that over ninety per cent. of those who have grown rich in oil production and oil speculation are now paupers. The discoverer of the oil in this district himself never realized anything from it. This was Col. Drake, who made the first strike on Oil Creek, near Titusville, in 1859. He is now living on charity in Vermont, a poor old man."

—A patent medicine vender named Goodman claimed to have dreamed three nights in succession that $5,000 in silver were hid in a tree on the farm of John Logue, near Callansburg, Clarion county. He related the circumstance to Logue and in company with the latter visited the spot, and, strangely enough, found the coin. The dreamer was generous and made an equal division of the treasure, but as so much hard money was unwieldy he expressed a wish to change his share for greenbacks. The unsuspecting old farmer accommodated him, and now the simple-minded countryman is looking for a purchaser of $5,000 in spurious coin at a considerable discount on the original cost.

—A colony of monks is to be established in Pennsylvania. Father Jerome Bernard, the Superior of the Trappist Monastery at Sept Freres, in the Department of Calvados, France, has, says the Philadelphia *Record*, arrived in this city with the object of purchasing a large tract of land on which to establish a branch of the order. When the land has been secured he will start for Europe, returning in a couple of months with about 200 monks from the Trappist monasteries in England, France and Turkey. All the monks are skilled workmen in various branches of industry, and the new arrivals will erect their own dwellings and workshops. A large farm is to be one of the features of the proposed colony.

ONE of the most atrocious crimes ever recorded has just been brought to light in California and substantiated in all its horrors by the confession of the parties concerned. Troy Dye was the public administrator of Sacramento county, where business in his line, it seems, was very dull. The hard times bore down so heavily upon him that he concluded if people with large estates wouldn't die naturally he would have to encourage them in some way. He employed a couple of assassins at three thousand dollars each to work up some business for the public administrator, and they went at their work with such well-directed effort that in a little while they had killed a rich old orchardist, named Tullis, and the public administrator was dealing with his estate, worth a hundred thousand dollars. In order to have some margin of profit commensurate with his fine abilities, Dye caused the estate to be appraised at half its actual value. This scheme did not succeed altogether as well as the parties had hoped, owing to the restlessness of the Sheriff of Sacramento county, who had an idea, not common to all Sheriffs, that a murder having been committed the guilty parties ought to be hunted down and punished. He followed his clues until he reached the hired assassins, and then found where the hand of Dye was in the crime. After the arrest the parties made confessions in the presence of the District Attorney, the administrator endeavoring to show that he had been led into the business by the urging of others, while the assassins have doubtless told the simple truth in saying that they were hired to carry out the bloody plans which Dye had devised. Dye has hitherto been considered an upright and honest man, and were it not for his confession it might have been very difficult to make the people of Sacramento believe that he had been a party to a murder of this character. It is pronounced atrocious, and the confessions read like wild romances.—*Phila. Times.*

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—Always proportion of the American people are today dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

JOHN TAYLOR writes: My child, when four years old, was suddenly taken with croup, in the night, and there being no doctor at hand, my wife tried Sleeper's Compound Arnica Liniment, wetting a flannel cloth and applying it to the throat and chest and giving her a few drops. In less than half an hour she breathed as easily as ever. It seemed to loosen her cold and relieve her lungs at once.

Prepared