THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 28, 1879.

HARTRANFT is still hanging on the ragged edge of the Philadelphia post-office. He was in Washington on Tuesday last, and in reply to a direct question as to whether he intended to accept the appointment, said: "I *think* I shall accept, but I have not accepted yet."

GOVERNOR HOYT on Tuesday last nominated to the Senate Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, as Attorney General of the State, and the nomination was immediately confirmed. It is understood at Harrisburg that this nomination was resisted by the Cameron ring, whose choice was Lin Bartholomew, of Pottsville.

IT is about the period of the session that the customary annual set-to in the Legislature over the salaries of the Judges of the State should take place, and it will no doubt commence in due time. The new constitution made it the duty of the Legislature to fix the salaries of the judiciary at the next session after its adoption, which would have been the session of 1874, and although it has undertaken to do so at every session, it has failed in reaching a conclusion. The members from Philadelphia and Allegheny counties seem to think that their Judges ought to be much higher priced men than those in the rural districts, and hence the disagreement between the country and the town. If the present Legislature adjourns without finally disposing of a question so easy of solution it will richly deserve public contempt.

GENERAL SHIELDS addressed the Senate of the United States on yesterday week, in favor of the bill granting a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war. The old hero was very enthusiastic, if not extravagant, in his encomiums on the army that invaded Mexico under General Scott, and even went so far as to say that if our present army attempted the conquest of that country it would never get to the Halls of the Montezumas, "*except as prisoners of war.*" This is strong language, and the wonder is that such an experienced soldier as General Shields would venture to use it. The present regular army is largely composed, as it has always been, of General Shields' own countrymen, and on a march to the Halls of the Montezumas, or any place else, they would be found, like Gen. Scott's gallant men, fully equal to the emergency.

THE New York *Sun* objects to the habitual adjournment of the Legislature of that State from Friday until the following Monday evening, thus limiting the number of days for business in each week to *three*. It believes that if the railroads would refuse to give passes to the members the objectionable practice would cease, and the business of the session would be disposed of within reasonable limits—an opinion in which we fully concur. Its remarks will apply with equal force to a like custom adopted by the Legislature of this State. The *Sun* says:

"The Legislature's frequent adjournments are necessitated by the things we have a practice of discussing early in each week; so early that the day is spent for work—and returning for a short session on Monday, so short that nothing worth while is done in it. With Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday counted out, there remain but three days for business. This is the reason why sessions are protracted until early in June. Let the Friday adjournment would soon come were railroad passes withheld from members."

ALTHOUGH it was appropriate and in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the men who composed the corrupt Washington city ring during Grant's administration should welcome the arrival at the national capital of John A. Logan, U. S. Senator elect from Illinois, as they did a week ago last night, with fireworks, the booming of cannon, and a procession composed principally of negroes of all ages and assorted sizes, the spectacle is not a pleasant one in a country in which the intelligence of the people is so constantly lauded. It was nevertheless the payment by Boss Shepherd's henchmen of a debt due to Logan for his services when he was formerly in the Senate, but in which he will be powerless to mould legislation so congenial to men of his stamp when he again takes his seat in that body. The same kind of a reception, and by the same men, was tendered to the "favorite son" of Michigan, Zach. Chandler, to be given when he would reach that city on the night after Logan's advent, but the old Michigander, with a more correct appreciation of the drift of public opinion than was entertained by the blatant Logan, felt that it would be literally running compliment into the ground, and declined the proffered honor. Stephen A. Douglass was once an honored Senator from Illinois, and Logan's highest ambition was to be called and known as his warm personal friend. But Douglas is dead, and Logan is what he is.

NOT to be elected to Congress, as matters now go, is almost as profitable as to be returned without a contest. The contested seats in the present Congress are all now disposed of, more than two years after the election of the members, and as a matter of curiosity we will state the amount allowed the respective claimants for election expenses, the candidate ultimately holding the seat receiving in addition his $5,000 per session. Belford, Rep., of Colorado, who contested Patterson's seat, was paid $1,366, and Patterson was allowed $1,287. Haralson, colored, of Alabama, and Shelly, whose right he contested, were each allowed $2,500. To Reilly and Nutting, of this State, $4,000 were paid to each; Metcalf and Frost, of Missouri, $1,700 and $2,000 respectively; Wigginton and Patchero, of California, $3,500 and $3,000 respectively, Ackles and Darrell, of Louisiana, $3,000 and $2,000; Dean and Field, of Massachusetts, $1,500 each; Robertson and Nash, colored, of Louisiana, $750 and $2,000 respectively; Tilman and Smalls, colored, of South Carolina, $3,000 and $2,000; Richardson and Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, each $2,000. Several of these contests were disposed of at the last session, and others only last week, among the latter being that of Finley, Dem., of Florida, against Bisbee, Rep., which is somewhat peculiar, resulting in the seat being awarded to Finley. Bisbee has already drawn his salary for the last and present sessions, amounting to $10,000, and although Finley has only *ten* days to serve he will under the practice of the House also receive $10,000. This question of how to do justice in the matter of pay between a contestant and the sitting member ought to be definitely settled on principles of fair dealing and common sense, and not as in the Florida case, which is a fraud and an outrage on the treasury.

THAT there is a growing feeling among the people of this State against the increased representation in the Legislature, as provided for in the new constitution, is apparent from the fact that as at the last session, so at the present, joint resolutions have been submitted to both Houses in favor of an amendment restoring the number of Senators and Representatives to what it was before the change was effected in 1874. The joint resolution failed to pass the Senate at the last session, and another opportunity is now afforded the Legislature of permitting the people to say by their votes whether they will adhere to the present apportionment of members, or whether the old number of Senators and Representatives shall be restored. If the Legislature will submit this question to the people, we have no doubt about the decision they will render at the election in November, 1881—the earliest time at which the vote could be taken upon it. There never was, and there never will be, any argument adduced in favor of a Legisture composed of 251 members, except that it would either entirely prevent, or at least greatly diminish the opportunities for corrupt legislation. This was the potent reason urged in favor of the change, both in the constitutional convention and by the press, and yet at the very first session after the increase went into effect the bill in relation to the Williamsport boom developed an amount of positive bribery and corruption unequalled at any previous session, always excepting those at which Simon Cameron was a candidate for United States Senator.

To say nothing of the enormous expense to the taxpayers, the practical outcome of the *four* sessions held under the new arrangement has demonstrated the supreme folly of the change. Can any man give a good reason why Cambria county, or Blair, or Huntingdon, or Bedford, or Somerset, or Indiana, should each elect two representatives to take charge of the interests of their people at Harrisburg? If each of these counties was compelled to pay the salaries of its two members out of the county treasury, each of them would very soon see the propriety of getting along with but one representative, as formerly. Philadelphia has *thirty-eight* Representatives and *eight* Senators, and Allegheny has *fifteen* Representatives and *four* Senators. Can such excessive representation as this be justified on any grounds of public policy, or benefit, much less on the ground of local necessity? To ask the question is an answer to it. Will the Legislature then, by adopting the joint resolution, permit the people to dispose of this question as they deem best, or will it, by defeating the resolution, deprive them of that privilege? One thing is very certain, and that is that the proposed amendment will continue to be agitated until two successive Legislatures shall be chosen that will submit the question to a vote of the people. When that is done, its agitation will cease, but not until then.

AT the session of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last week, the members having that day returned after an absence of *four* days attending the municipal elections, the bill for the payment of the losses caused by the Pittsburgh riots, and making an appropriation of four millions of dollars for their payment, passed first reading. Passing a bill on first reading is a mere matter of course, or of form, and it is not until it comes up the second time that the struggle over its passage really commences. The bill will not be reached again in its regular order until some time next week. In the meantime Judge Agnew, George Shiras, of Pittsburgh, and George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, have prepared and furnished each member of the Legislature with a lengthy written opinion advocating the liability of the State for the payment of the damages, the one-fourth of which is imposed on Allegheny county by the bill as reported by the committee. This one fourth liability feature of the bill is objected to and will be resisted by the members from Allegheny county, and in taking this position they are unquestionably right. There can be no divided responsibility for the losses to be shared, either in equal or unequal portions, by the State of Pennsylvania and the county of Allegheny. If the State is responsible for the damages in point of law at all, she must pay the whole amount, and if not responsible she shouldn't be called on to pay anything—in which latter event the county of Allegheny must become the paymaster. It seems to us, so far as this branch of the subject is concerned, that this proposition is too plain for argument.

At the same session the two oil tax bills, the bill against freight discrimination by railroads, and the bill for the payment of the damages caused by the rebel invasion of the border counties in 1863, also passed first reading.

THE annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau is one of great interest. Its two salient features are its analyses of the convict labor question and of the comparative condition of workingmen at the present time and in the year 1860. As to the first of these branches, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, we find by the report that there are now employed in the prisons of the United States thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty six convicts, who produce goods worth $9,747,000, while all the industrial products of the country are worth not less than five billions; so that the ratio of convict to free labor in the country is reduced to the trivial amount of one-fifth of one per centum.

The second important point covered by the report is the condition of our workingmen now and as it was before the war. The report shows the cost of living has increased during eighteen years fourteen and nine-tenths per centum, while wages have increased twenty-four and four-tenths per centum, leaving the ordinary laborer, if we can so express it, nine and nine-tenths per centum better off than he was the year before the civil war, which was certainly not a year of industrial hardships.

In reaching these conclusions, the Massachusetts statisticians have gone over a vast range of commodities, including almost every necessary of life, and an equally wide range of wages in forty or fifty different industries.

A RECENT report submitted to the Legislature of Maine, as to the practical working of the prohibitory liquor law, states that under its operation drunkenness has greatly increased, and *that* the number of lunatics in the State has fully doubled. The report affirms *that* there is less general drinking, but a great deal more particular drinking, or, in other words, *that* the number of persons who *will* use liquor in spite of any law, now use it in greater excess than heretofore. Judging from this report, the Maine *experiment* has signally failed in accomplishing its purpose.

After the Tramps.

Representative Rhodes, of Cumberland county, is trying to solve the tramp problem in this State, if the thing is possible. His bill, just introduced into the House, looks to fixing the status of these wandering thieves and beggars. It enacts that persons who go about from place to place, subsisting by beggary or charity, who have no fixed place of residence, where they are found, shall be arrested, regarded as tramps, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to an imprisonment in solitary confinement for periods varying from one year to eighteen months. If any member of this wandering fraternity enters a dwelling without the permission of the owner, or shall kindle a fire in the highway, or on the land of another without having obtained the owner's consent, or shall be found with firearms or other dangerous weapons in his possession, or threaten to do injury to the property of another, he shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to solitary confinement at hard labor for a period not exceeding three years. Any act of vagrancy or beggary by persons who are not residents of this State shall be evidence that the offender is a tramp. All persons who may see such acts of vagrancy are authorized to apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace, who may commit or discharge him as in the case of other offenders; if found guilty, the person arresting him shall receive a reward of five dollars. Females, minors and blind persons are exempted from the operations of the act. The act shall go into effect on the fifteenth day of next August.

The clause giving a reward to any one who shall arrest and convict a tramp, gives promise that the law, if passed, would not prove to be a dead letter. Unless the depredations of these nuisances are too gross to be borne, the victim of them is only too glad to get rid of the offender without further trouble; but when the stimulus of a pecuniary compensation for time and trouble is held out, we may expect that they will receive closer attention than they have heretofore had. The cost to the people from rewards and the keeping of these vagrants may amount to something, but it may be taken for granted that a year's hard labor in jail will prove so distasteful to men of this class that they will hardly encounter the chances of a repetition. We see only one serious drawback to Representative Rhodes' bill—the Board of Pardons. That body must always be regarded as a most important factor in schemes of this kind. Its capacity for evil is not exceeded by the tramp-world itself. We know of nothing in the history of that organization that leads us to suppose the plan heretofore pursued by it towards public malefactors would undergo any material change. Their capacity for turning them out of jail will undoubtedly be found equal to the ability of the courts to convict, and the only material result would be the depletion of the county treasuries to the extent of the rewards paid for the apprehension and conviction of these intolerable nuisances. The question, therefore, that suggests itself is, Is it worth all it will cost the people to give the proposed bill a trial?—*Lancaster New Era.*

WHO BECOME INSANE.—Dr. Kirkbride's report of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane for the year 1878 shows that there were 415 patients in the institution at the beginning of the year; that 204 have since been admitted and 213 discharged, leaving 406 at the close of the year, 202 of whom are males and 204 females. Of those discharged 21 were cured, 14 much improved, 41 improved, 28 stationary and 39 died. Since the opening of the hospital in 1841 there have been received for treatment 4,286 males and 3,621 females, in all 7,867. Dr. Kirkbride's observations have led him to believe that fully as great a proportion of women as of men suffer from mental unsoundness, but that they are much more easily taken care of at home than men, and a greater reluctance is usually felt in sending them away. The youngest patient treated was six years old; the oldest over ninety. It is, however, between the ages of twenty and forty that insanity is developed with the greatest frequency. Of the whole number of male patients received into the institution 363 were farmers, 411 merchants, 463 clerks, 94 physicians, 100 lawyers, 51 clergymen, 41 students, 7 editors, 3 reporters, 309 laborers and 606 gentlemen of leisure. Of the female patients there were 324 seamstresses, 103 teachers and 335 domestics. Of those of no occupation, the daughters and wives of farmers, merchants and laborers rank the highest. Not, as is explained, that these classes are more prone to insanity than others, but because they have such a large proportion to the whole community. Of the males, 1,959 were married, 219 widowers and 2,067 bachelors. Of the females, 1,678 were married, 244 widows and 1,599 spinsters. The causes of insanity given are various. Ill health and intemperance are the most common causes. "Mortified pride" shook the reason of two men and one woman. "Tight lacing" turned one woman's head and "an engagement in a duel" did the same thing for one man. "Want of exercise" made six men and ten women crazy, and "disappointed affection" sent thirty-two men and sixty-one women into "a green and yellow melancholy."—*Pottsville Standard.*

LEATHER IN ONE HOUR.—Wonderful are the changes that have been effected of late years in the manufacture of leather by the use of chemicals and machinery in place of the old-fashioned tan pits and the slow manipulation of the curer and tanner. If some of our old leather manufacturers could be resurrected—men who were accustomed to soak their hides for years and turning them assiduously at certain seasons—how they would stare to see the present process. But every day we hear of something new in this direction. A joint stock company was recently formed in Detroit for the purpose of tanning leather in one hour. We give the information for what it is worth, but it certainly does look like sleight-of-hand. The process is a chemical one performed by the action of certain inexpensive materials, the compounding of which in the right proportions is a secret. It is claimed that robes, tanned with the hair on, are soft as the finest wool; hides of the deer, horse, dog, etc., are smooth and soft, while calf and kip show the texture and grain which shoemakers most admire. No bark is required except a little to give the proper color to the leather. Bark is worth $8 to $9 a cord, and about two hundred cords are required to tan 1,000 hides by the common method. Two cord would be sufficient to give the proper color to the same number of hides, and the saving in this item will be enormous. We understand that the company are turning out from two thousand to three thousand hides per month. How the article is wearing we have not been able to ascertain, but shall watch the results with interest.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.—A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* relates that as Mrs. Isadore Middleton, of Mobile, Alabama, was in her bedroom, in the absence of her husband, putting away some jewelry, she noticed that the lamp in the back part of the room had thrown the shadow of a man, who was crouching under the centre table, on the floor at her feet. Instead of fainting with fear or shrieking for help, the brave woman seated herself at the very table under which the miscreant was concealed, and rang for the servant. "Bridget," said she, with calmness, "I want you to take a note to Mr. Forfar, the jeweler, and have him send you back with my diamond necklace and ear drops, which I left there for repairs. I do not wish to pass another night without having them." The note was written, but, instead of being in the tenor that she had signified, it was a hasty note to the jeweler, an intimate friend, in which she stated her position, and urged him to hasten to her relief with police assistance. At last came the ring at the door bell, and she strolled carelessly into the hall and down stairs and opened it. The ruse had been a success. She not only admitted Bridget, but also Mr. Forfar and three policemen. The latter passed stealthily up stairs and into the chamber, where they pounced upon the concealed burglar so unexpectedly as to secure him with hardly a struggle. The prisoner proved to be a negro criminal named Clapman, but mostly known as "Two Fingered Jeff." He was in great request about that time for several robberies, and is now serving a 20 years' sentence in the Alabama State Prison.

A CALIFORNIA HORROR.—*Terrific Explosion of a Portable Engine at Stockton.*—A Stockton (Cal.) dispatch of Saturday gives the following particulars of a terrible explosion, caused by the criminal recklessness of an engineer, whereby sixteen persons were instantly killed and twenty-six others more or less injured, several of them fatally:

A terrible explosion occurred at half-past two o'clock to-day at the head of Stockton Slough, on Eldorado street. A crowd of more than two hundred people assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump, set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near it were prostrated. The body of the engine was blown a distance of one hundred and fifty feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate on the ground in every direction, some of them falling into the slough, from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge; others lay strewn dead and dying on the spot, blown from fifty to one hundred feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces; others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. Faces, hands and whole persons scalded in the dirt and smoke and cinders. The wounded were promptly cared for and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the Coroner's office. The explosion was the result of recklessness on the part of the engineer. The steam guage refused to work, and after the engineer had attempted to fix it and failed, he screwed down the safety valve and went on with his work.

The explosion occurred about fifteen minutes afterward, and killed J. M. Kirkpatrick, carpenter; John Peel; James Cuney, blacksmith; George W. Potix, carpenter; Millard Folsom; Wm. Allen, sporting man; M. Cromwell, H. B. Bishop, Jr., student; Robert L. Johnson and Jas. Cosgrove, laborers; Charles Creanor, W. C. Taylor and B. S. Clows, farmers; Fo Fee, a Chinaman; Thos. Sedgwick and J. F. Avery, engineers in charge of the engine.

The wounded number twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover. Many were blown a considerable distance, and escaped uninjured.

The body of the engine, weighing 2,500 pounds, was blown over the telegraph wires and landed on the plaza. Men are still engaged in dragging the slough in hopes of recovering bodies supposed to have been thrown into the slough by the explosion. The flags thrown to the breeze in honor of the memory of Washington were lowered at half-mast after the explosion.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The Stockton *Dispatch* says the Coroner's jury found the recent explosion was caused by the steam-gauge becoming defective and failing to indicate the true pressure of steam on the boiler; and the engineer, depending on the guage, was deceived as to the amount of steam he had generated. The funerals of most of the victims took place on Monday. The banks, public schools, saloons, and business houses were closed in conformity with the Mayor's proclamation. The county and district courts adjourned also.

THE "BLACK DEATH" IN RUSSIA.—*Horrible Details.*—A private letter from St. Petersburg, dated January 27 and received in New York on Saturday, says:

"I have a sad story to tell. You have probably heard some reports about the epidemic prevailing in Russia. It is a most frightful disease. It was introduced by the soldiers from the East. It has spread in the southern provinces of Russia at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last five days. The victims when taken live only about two hours, and turn as black all over as a negro. All the physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are burned and so are the houses in which the people have died. Whole towns have been indicate during the past few days. The government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected parts. Austria and German government have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All persons travelling from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove all right after the lapse of twenty days they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty days' quarantine the people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course a knowledge of this fact keeps people from traveling. There is no possibility of stopping it anywhere. May God grant that the disease—black pest, as they call it—be stopped in some way be checked. I believe the Government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading, but if it is not stopped soon there will be millions may fall by the thousands daily. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who, on leaving the Turkish territory, pulled a black silk dead Turk on the battle-field a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl of 19 years. She tied it around her body and danced about for joy in a room in which were twenty-five people. In two hours she was a corpse. Soon after the introduction of the shawl into the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, consisting of 3,000 inhabitants, died, with the exception of forty-three persons who had fled in time. From this town the pest began spreading all over the country."

LAID TO REST.—The funeral of Rt. Rev. Dr. Foley, late Bishop of Chicago, took place Monday morning at the Cathedral in Baltimore, and was attended by several thousand persons. Shortly after 11 o'clock a procession of priests, numbering over one hundred, moved from the residence of the Archbishop, immediately in the rear of the church, and were assigned to pews in front of the altar. The Bishops present, including Keane of Richmond, Kain of Wheeling, Gross of Savannah, McNierney of Albany, Wadhams of Ogdensburg, Shanahan of Harrisburg, and Lynch of Charleston, were assigned positions within the sanctuary, Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons occupying the throne. A mass was sung by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, with Rev. Fathers P. Riordan and P. W. Conway, of Chicago, as deacon and sub-deacon. At the gospel Archbishop Gibbons laid aside his mitre and crozier and delivered a panagyric, recounting the life and virtues of the deceased prelate.—At the close of the ceremonies twelve priests acted as pall-bearers and there were twelve honorary pall-bearers from among the most prominent Catholics in the city. Out of respect to the wishes of the family of the deceased, there was no extraordinary display and the society, as such, took part except the members of the Young Catholics' Friend Society, who acted as ushers in the church and as a guard of honor on the outside. The body was removed to Bonnie Brae cemetery, the new burial place of the Cathedral congregation, about three miles west of the city. A number of the Bishops and priests followed the remains to their last resting place. Thousands of people stood on the streets through which the cortege passed and the bell of St. Martin's church, of which Rev. John Foley, brother of the deceased, is pastor, tolled till the train passed beyond the boundary of the city.

THIRTY-SIX INDIANS MASSACRED.—A San Francisco dispatch of the 25th inst. says:

Information has been received at Lewiston, Idaho, by a messenger who arrived from Lower Weiser, that settlers in that locality some three weeks previously, had organized to pursue a band of Salmon River Indians, a band of renegades who, after being dispersed by General Howard last summer, had rallied their country, drove off stock and killed Monday and two others who pursued them. Dan Crooks and his companion white sleeping in their camp, and made their escape into the mountains between Payette and South Fork, Salmon River. These Indians were reported to be returning toward Payette when the settlers organized to intercept them. They proceeded across to Payette and soon found signs of Indians. They quickly recommitered and made the discovery of their camp. Waiting a favorable opportunity, when all were in camp and not expecting the near presence of white men, they suddenly surprised and attacked them, and killed thirty-six of their number, nearly annihilating their whole camp. Only two or three are known to have escaped death.

On examining the bodies, many were identified as Indians who had been fed by settlers at their houses before the Bannock war, and who then professed great friendship for the whites, but who in the first outbreak fled from the valley and went to Malheurs, and were afterward known to be with the hostiles in Umatilly county, Oregon.

ABOUT CLEANED OUT.—The Clearfield *Republican* says:

The negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags made it lively in Congress a few years ago, and commanded some respect because of their numbers and votes, all of which the Radical party counted. A few weeks more will close the political career of the classes designated, and the winding up of a shipwreck at sea, not one will be left to tell the story. The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, in alluding to the effort made by the Radical leaders to keep the negro in front, and the boosting of Bruce into the Vice President's chair a few days ago, says:

"The appearance of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, in the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate the other day has set a great many newspapers to moralizing. From the slave-pen of 1861 to the Presidency of the Senate is a big step for the negro in less than twenty years, but Mr. Bruce is the last of his race in the Senate and it may be some time before another gentleman of African descent will swing the gavel over the peers of Clay and Webster and Calhoun. The States of the North in which the Republicans hold supremacy are not likely to send a negro Senator to Washington for some years and the indications are that the South has retired permanently from that business. It is really a relief to find a man of color in the Vice President's chair. Mr. Wheeler is so utterly destitute of color, is such a shadowy nothing, that even a man of mahogany hue, like Bruce, is a relief to the eye."

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The Stockton *Dispatch* says the Coroner's jury found the recent explosion was caused by the steam-gauge becoming defective and failing to indicate the true pressure of steam on the boiler; and the engineer, depending on the guage, was deceived as to the amount of steam he had generated. The funerals of most of the victims took place on Monday. The banks, public schools, saloons, and business houses were closed in conformity with the Mayor's proclamation. The county and district courts adjourned also.

THE "BLACK DEATH" IN RUSSIA.—*Horrible Details.*—A private letter from St. Petersburg, dated January 27 and received in New York on Saturday, says:

"I have a sad story to tell. You have probably heard some reports about the epidemic prevailing in Russia. It is a most frightful disease. It was introduced by the soldiers from the East. It has spread in the southern provinces of Russia at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last five days. The victims when taken live only about two hours, and turn as black all over as a negro. All the physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are burned and so are the houses in which the people have died. Whole towns have been indicate during the past few days. The government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected parts. Austria and German government have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All persons travelling from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove all right after the lapse of twenty days they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty days' quarantine the people are housed in large sheds and barns, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course a knowledge of this fact keeps people from traveling. There is no possibility of stopping it anywhere. May God grant that the disease—black pest, as they call it—be stopped in some way be checked. I believe the Government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading, but if it is not stopped soon there will be millions may fall by the thousands daily. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who, on leaving the Turkish territory, pulled a black silk dead Turk on the battle-field a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl of 19 years. She tied it around her body and danced about for joy in a room in which were twenty-five people. In two hours she was a corpse. Soon after the introduction of the shawl into the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, consisting of 3,000 inhabitants, died, with the exception of forty-three persons who had fled in time. From this town the pest began spreading all over the country."

LAID TO REST.—The funeral of Rt. Rev. Dr. Foley, late Bishop of Chicago, took place Monday morning at the Cathedral in Baltimore, and was attended by several thousand persons. Shortly after 11 o'clock a procession of priests, numbering over one hundred, moved from the residence of the Archbishop, immediately in the rear of the church, and were assigned to pews in front of the altar. The Bishops present, including Keane of Richmond, Kain of Wheeling, Gross of Savannah, McNierney of Albany, Wadhams of Ogdensburg, Shanahan of Harrisburg, and Lynch of Charleston, were assigned positions within the sanctuary, Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons occupying the throne. A mass was sung by Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, with Rev. Fathers P. Riordan and P. W. Conway, of Chicago, as deacon and sub-deacon. At the gospel Archbishop Gibbons laid aside his mitre and crozier and delivered a panagyric, recounting the life and virtues of the deceased prelate.—At the close of the ceremonies twelve priests acted as pall-bearers and there were twelve honorary pall-bearers from among the most prominent Catholics in the city. Out of respect to the wishes of the family of the deceased, there was no extraordinary display and the society, as such, took part except the members of the Young Catholics' Friend Society, who acted as ushers in the church and as a guard of honor on the outside. The body was removed to Bonnie Brae cemetery, the new burial place of the Cathedral congregation, about three miles west of the city. A number of the Bishops and priests followed the remains to their last resting place. Thousands of people stood on the streets through which the cortege passed and the bell of St. Martin's church, of which Rev. John Foley, brother of the deceased, is pastor, tolled till the train passed beyond the boundary of the city.

THIRTY-SIX INDIANS MASSACRED.—A San Francisco dispatch of the 25th inst. says:

Information has been received at Lewiston, Idaho, by a messenger who arrived from Lower Weiser, that settlers in that locality some three weeks previously, had organized to pursue a band of Salmon River Indians, a band of renegades who, after being dispersed by General Howard last summer, had rallied their country, drove off stock and killed Monday and two others who pursued them. Dan Crooks and his companion white sleeping in their camp, and made their escape into the mountains between Payette and South Fork, Salmon River. These Indians were reported to be returning toward Payette when the settlers organized to intercept them. They proceeded across to Payette and soon found signs of Indians. They quickly recommitered and made the discovery of their camp. Waiting a favorable opportunity, when all were in camp and not expecting the near presence of white men, they suddenly surprised and attacked them, and killed thirty-six of their number, nearly annihilating their whole camp. Only two or three are known to have escaped death.

On examining the bodies, many were identified as Indians who had been fed by settlers at their houses before the Bannock war, and who then professed great friendship for the whites, but who in the first outbreak fled from the valley and went to Malheurs, and were afterward known to be with the hostiles in Umatilly county, Oregon.

ABOUT CLEANED OUT.—The Clearfield *Republican* says:

The negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags made it lively in Congress a few years ago, and commanded some respect because of their numbers and votes, all of which the Radical party counted. A few weeks more will close the political career of the classes designated, and the winding up of a shipwreck at sea, not one will be left to tell the story. The editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, in alluding to the effort made by the Radical leaders to keep the negro in front, and the boosting of Bruce into the Vice President's chair a few days ago, says:

"The appearance of Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, in the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate the other day has set a great many newspapers to moralizing. From the slave-pen of 1861 to the Presidency of the Senate is a big step for the negro in less than twenty years, but Mr. Bruce is the last of his race in the Senate and it may be some time before another gentleman of African descent will swing the gavel over the peers of Clay and Webster and Calhoun. The States of the North in which the Republicans hold supremacy are not likely to send a negro Senator to Washington for some years and the indications are that the South has retired permanently from that business. It is really a relief to find a man of color in the Vice President's chair. Mr. Wheeler is so utterly destitute of color, is such a shadowy nothing, that even a man of mahogany hue, like Bruce, is a relief to the eye."

WE ARE HERE

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE!

READ THESE GOLDEN WORDS AND BE CONVINCED

THAT THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR CHEAP

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

In these dark days of hard times, no money, financial failures, and universal panics, it is cheering to observe one bright ray of hope—one promise of relief from the burdens which oppress the rich, carry consternation to the hearts of the poor, and make each day a continual strife for the necessaries of life. In such times, when the scarcity of money oppresses all, it behooves every citizen to give ear to methods of economy, whereby to save money when the opportunity is presented, and not waste it in purchases that can be made for nearly one-half the usual price.

The modern ideas of merchandising have met and mastered the old credit system. CASH is the lever that moves the world, and the man whose facilities enable him to sell goods cheapest has the inside track and commands the situation. The masses of the people understand the power of these great drives. What sense is there, then, in paying double price for a few days' credit? Pay day must come some time and it may be that most of people are less able to pay then than now.

With our facilities we are enabled to buy goods cheaper than any man in America. We combine jobber, wholesale broker, speculator, importer, agent and retailer—consequently we give to the consumer these innumerable profits which support high living, brown stone fronts, fast horses, and unnumbered extravagances.

We buy and sell STRICTLY FOR CASH, which enables us in buying to take advantage of every fluctuation in the market, and in selling to avoid all losses from bad debts, interest on outstanding bills, cost of collecting, accounting, etc.—all of which losses and expenses must be added to the bills of honest people who pay for what they get.

Pay as you go—buy the best and go where you can get the most goods for the least money. This is the story boiled down—the true story of common sense and economy.

If you save 20 per cent. on a dollar by buying your goods right, it will ensure you a handsome fortune in an ordinary lifetime.

On account of our tremendous daily increase of business, our present location has become too small, and to accommodate the demands made upon us we have invested time, labor and capital in the erection of one of the finest Store Rooms in this section of country, and carry a

LARGER AND FINER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, ETC.,

than can be found anywhere else between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It will pay you to visit this COMMERCIAL PALACE and see as large and choice a stock of merchandise as is kept in any of the large city establishments. Men envy our success who had the same chance of starting with us in the race but they practiced the same rules through life. Read carefully the principles and methods we observe in conducting our mammoth business:

We treat all alike, whether rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned.

We mark all our goods in plain figures and adhere strictly to the one price, and that the lowest. We consider the money of the poor man as good as the money of the rich, the cash of the stranger as good as the cash of the acquaintance; and thus everybody has the satisfaction of knowing that they are not helping to pay for particular favors shown to other customers.

We guarantee every article to be just as represented, and if it does not come up to the customer's expectation, or if he or she can buy the same article for less money elsewhere, all that need be done is to return it and we will refund the money.

No misrepresenting goods in order to make a sale. Every salesman is under strict orders to sell at prices marked on ticket, and to miss a sale rather than misrepresent or deceive people.

Whether you are a judge of the article which you wish to purchase, or are perfectly ignorant on that point, you can depend upon having the truth told; you can send a child or a servant to purchase and you will be sure of not only getting the article you want, but receiving it exactly the same terms as if you were to come yourself. We sell for **Cash** and **only Cash**, and thus the honest customers are not obliged to help pay the bills of the dishonest customers.

The customer's confidence is never abused. We invite the people's confidence and seek to keep it by true loyalty to their interests, selling everything at smallest profits, supplying our best skill to serve our customers cheaply and with articles thoroughly satisfactory and depending on a large business won by small profits and absolute reliability.

Conducting our business strictly on the cash plan, with no bad debts, buying and selling for cash, with our different stores to be supplied, selling goods in immense quantities and watching the market with advantage where a life long experience gives, can there be any wonder why we sell so cheap? and why our counters are lined with customers from early morn until late at night? The firm of **BALTZELL & ROUSS** shall live to be a thorn in the side of these so-called cheap stores who made their boast one year ago that BALTZELL & ROUSS, the "cheap Store," was only a bubble and would soon burst and disappear like the mist. That was their wish and not their belief. But we are not bursted yet; we have reared a palace that shall stand as a ghostly monument to them, and to be pointed out as the most splendid and eloquent tribute to the mighty power and stability of the true system over the false.

To those, our enemies, who have done everything possible to keep us down, we throw down the gauntlet of defiance, dare them to sell goods at our prices, and promise in the future to give them a fair and honest fight, and if they succeed in driving us from the business we will congratulate the success of our competitors and will cheerfully retire from the business, but if we succeed in driving them from the business we will not be responsible for the results. We have nothing more to say—we think it is every candid thinking person to say