Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 16, 1879.

IT appears by the records kept in the Treasury Department at Washington that from 1789 up to the close of 1877 nearly *ten millions* of foreigners arrived in the United States, and that nearly *seven millions* of the total aggregate arrived since 1845, the average having been, with the exception of 1861 and 1862, over two hundred thousand annually. It also appears that about *forty* per cent. of this European element was German, about *thirty-six* per cent. Irish, and the balance English, Scotch, Swedish, French, &c., in the order named. It is also estimated that over one thousand million of dollars in cash has been brought into the country by these immigrants. Owing to the unsettled condition of business affairs in several foreign countries, it is thought that the number of arrivals during the present year will equal, if it does not exceed, that of 1872, which reached nearly 450,000—the largest number arriving in any one year.

SOUTHERN's third term resolution for the appointment of a legislative committee of twenty-five—ten Senators and fifteen Representatives—to go to San Francisco to receive Grant when he arrives there on his return to this country, having passed the House by a strict party vote, and having been called up in the Senate on yesterday week, Mr. Butterfield, of Erie, expressed the hope that the Senate would "unanimously" adopt it, which it didn't, and was not ashamed also to express his belief that it was "the most important resolution that has come from the House during the session." If Mr. Butterfield meant this for "sarkasm," as Artemas Ward would say, he showed that he correctly appreciated the purpose of the resolution, but if, as is probably the fact, he expressed his own deliberate conviction, he furnished conclusive evidence that instead of being the representative of Erie county in the State Senate he ought to be one of that county's representatives in another and different State institution, which is located about a mile, more or less, this side of the Senate chamber.

COPY OF THE "SOUTHERN STATES," { OKOLONA, Miss., April 30, 1879.

GENERAL L. S. ROBINSON:

The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red-hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our Northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success.

We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder.

Yours with respect,

WILL H. KERNAN.

The above is a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by an original Ohio man, nonesuch of the editors of the Okoloma *States*, a fire-eating paper published in an obscure town in Mississippi, and addressed to Gen. J. S. Robinson, chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, at Akron, where he resides, from which place the copy was sent to the Columbus *Democrat* by its correspondent. Gen. Robinson has allowed this letter to be extensively circulated in Ohio, and has not as yet seen fit to deny its genuineness. Congressman Frye, of Maine, in his speeches quotes extensively from the Okoloma *States*, and the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* rolls its silly gasconade under his tongue as a sweet morsel and serves it up to his readers. If it should turn out that this crazy Southern sheet has all along been sustained by the money of Northern Republican leaders, as there is good reason to believe, it will not surprise any one who knows what they have done in that line on former occasions. In the meantime "a card" from Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Akron, Ohio, would seem to be in order.

WHEN Hayes vetoed the army appropriation bill, the sixth section of which would prevent either him or any other President from using the army to control the elections under the pretence of keeping the peace at the polls, we expressed our belief that he would refuse to sign any bill which would deprive him of the power conferred by the Act of Congress of 1865, in the exercise of which, as well in the North as in the South, Grant rendered his administration so odious to the American people. The Democratic majority in Congress being willing to accept one of his principal objections to the bill, although it was the rankest hypocrisy in him to urge it, that it contained other legislation, a "rider," as it is called, promptly passed a plain and simple bill through both houses against the use of troops at the polls, which we published last week. It was given out at Washington by his intimate friends that the bill was satisfactory to Hayes, and that he would approve it. But, with his usual trimming and vacillation, he returned it to the House on Monday with his veto. The bloody shirt demagogues in Congress, and the advocates of bayonet rule as illustrated by Grant, have taken him to their embrace and he has consented to do their bidding. In this weak, rambling and contradictory veto message—this refusal to relinquish the use of the army to control elections by the people—Mr. Hayes has sealed the grave of the Republican party in the great national contest of 1880, and the friends of free elections in every nook and corner of the country will henceforth see to it that the funeral is a perfect success. The issue to be decided next year in the election of a President and a new Congress is now squarely made up and clearly defined—free elections under State laws, and opposition to all military interference by the general government. The Democrats in the National Legislature will meet the crisis which has been brought about by a weak and unreliable President as becomes the representatives of a free people, and, in the language of the New York *World*, will remember "that while executives change and pass away the nation and the government endure. The business of the country will be attended to, the just and lawful needs of the government will be supplied, and it will remain for the people to deal with a revolutionary party and an unfaithful executive in the room of one who, [illegible]

THE House bribery investigation committee held three sessions last week, and adjourned to meet again on Tuesday night of this week. At its meeting a week ago last night the Committee began the examination of all the members of the House not already specially examined, in alphabetical order, which was the course adopted in the Williamsport boom bill investigation, although for most obvious reasons it is liable to many weighty and serious objections. If we could afford the space, which we cannot, we would spread the most important portions of the testimony before our readers. There is a great deal of sameness in the evidence, and the single case of the negotiations between Silverthorn, of Erie, and Rumberger, of Armstrong, will fully illustrate the character of all the testimony taken previous to last Tuesday night, which we have not yet seen. Silverthorn swore that Rumberger offered him $750 for his vote, being the *one-half* of the amount ($1,500) which he (R.) was to be paid for *his* vote, which was extremely generous and disinterested on the part of Rumberger. Silverthorn told Wolfe, of Union, about it, and was advised by him to accept the offer and to get a portion of the money, so that direct proof of the bribe could be produced. After that Rumberger took Silverthorn to see Bill Kemble, disbursing agent of the lobby, at the Brady House—introduced him and handed Kemble a piece of paper on which, as Silverthorn swore, Rumberger afterwards told him were the figures $750, the price agreed upon for his (Silverthorn's) vote—that Kemble stated to him, that it would be all right at the proper time, and that he would stand by any arrangement that Rumberger would make.—This is the substance of Silverthorn's testimony at the first meeting of the committee, and it so completely unhinged Rumberger's mental structure, if he had any, that when he was called to the stand he said he was in no condition to testify, attributing it to the fact that he had received at intervals one hundred and ninety-five telegraph dispatches in reference to the nomination by the Governor of a President Judge in the Armstrong district. At the next meeting of the committee, however, Rumberger was himself again, and swore that what he had said to Silverthorn was all a joke—that he (Silverthorn) wanted to be bought, and first told him if the friends of the bill wanted his (S.'s) vote they would have to buck up $1,500—admitted that he had taken Silverthorn to Kemble's room, but denied that he handed him (K.) a strip of paper with $750 marked upon it. It is very apparent that one of these two men has deliberately perjured himself, and without making any rash assertions on the subject we will simply say, so far as Rumberger is concerned, that ever since the commencement of the session, he has shown himself, to use a favorite expression of President Lincoln, to be a "a very bad egg." And Petroff, too, who was expelled for corruption on the boom bill and then re-elected, swore that he had never attempted to buy Watson, of Mercer, to vote for the bill; Salter repudiated the story told by Cargill, of Susquehanna, and Sherwood, of York, swore that his colleague (Bowman) had perjured himself in testifying that he had suggested to Bowman that he could make $400 by supporting the bill. It will thus be seen that it has become a mere question of veracity between members, one alleging that he was corruptly approached by another, who on his oath flatly denies it. When the testimony is all in we will give a list of the killed and wounded.

AS WE have stated on two or three occasions within the past year, in advocating a submission to a vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution reducing the members of the two houses of the Legislature from 251 to the old number, 133, the principal argument used in the constitutional convention in favor of the increase was that it would either absolutely prevent legislative bribery or render its success next to impossible. The revelations made before the Williamsport boom bill investigating committee in 1876, during the adjourned session of the very first Legislature elected under the new constitution, "completely took the starch out," as Hartranft said in one of his letters to Yerkes, his Philadelphia stock broker, of the position assumed by the advocates of increased representation, and now the testimony thus far taken by the committee appointed to investigate the true inwardness of the Pittsburg riot losses bill does not leave those who confidently predicted purity in legislation as the result of increased representation a single plank on which to stand. We do not say, nor is it necessary to say, that any member of the present House actually received money for his vote in favor of the bill, which is always a hard thing to prove, but that money in sums ranging from $300 to $1,000 was offered for votes is just as certain from all the evidence as that Bill Kemble, the king of the riot bill lobby, had his principal headquarters at the Brady House, and for convenience sake a branch in the office of M. S. Quay, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Increased representation having thus twice within three years proved to be a conspicuous failure, if the present Legislature refuses to pass the proposed constitutional amendment now before it reducing the number of members to the old standard, or to something near it, the people of the State, who have a deep interest in this question, will take the matter in their own hands, and will send representatives to Harrisburg who will give them an opportunity of expressing their judgment upon it through the ballot-boxes.

"BLOOD-LETTING" Zach. Chandler was on the rampage again in the Senate chamber on Friday last, and made the modest charge that twelve Senators from Southern States held their seats "by fraud and violence." It makes no difference at all to Zachariah that when he said this he was simply lying, but it is supremely impudent to be said by a man who induced Hayes to appoint old Mr. Christiancy Minister to Peru, and when Christiancy hesitated about resigning his seat in the Senate unless he could sell his house and lot in Lansing, the State capital, he (Chandler) paid Christiancy through a third party twice as much as it was worth, procured his prompt resignation, and then got himself elected to the Senate. That is the record of a Southern bull-dozer Commonwealth.

A Nut for Pilfering Publishers to Crack.

The following sensible, appropriate and much-needed reproof to lazy and stupid editors, so called, which originally appeared in the *Perry County Democrat*, is respectfully—we should say indignantly—commended to the prayerful consideration of those newspaper harpies who prey upon other men's brains by confiscating their editorials and palming them off on unsuspecting readers as original effusions:

"If editors of country papers ever expect to acquire journalistic reputations they must act fairly with each other. Too many of them disregard the plainest principle of right in appropriating to their own use, without credit, the editorials they find in their exchanges.

"If an article is worth transferring from another paper to your own columns it is entitled to the proper credit. To refuse this is neither honorable nor just. To appropriate to one's own use the product of another's brains is not less wrong than the appropriation of the proceeds of the work of another's hands to his own benefit and behoof.

"Literary theft is entirely too common among country editors and they do themselves great injury by its too frequent practice. Their readers, sooner or later, discover that much of that which purports to be their own is not original and they finally come to the conclusion that all this class of editors display as their own belongs to others. This certainly must tend to disgust the reader and to degrade the editor.

"The constant 'borrower' of 'editorials' becomes a bore, for in this enlightened day there are many persons who do not confine all their reading to one newspaper and the fraud at length becomes notorious. When an editor has reached this point of laziness, incapacity or degradation it is time for him to step down from the tripod and out of the editorial sanctum. He is then of no further use to the public or the profession. He furnishes nothing that has not already been printed and, therefore, is a mere drone in the journalistic hive.

"There ought, of right, to be a new departure among the conductors of the country press. Plagiarism is now practiced to such extent that even those who are disposed to do justice to their fellow pen-laborers are in many instances prevented from so doing by their inability to ascertain whether the article they have deemed worthy of a place in their columns actually belongs to the paper in which they find it or to another. Not unfrequently have we given credit when we afterwards found credit was not due to the journal from which we copied—that it had been stolen from another. Time and again have we seen our own articles credited to other papers and, indeed, to papers which were not on our exchange list, thus showing that there has been a double steal.

"As a rule city papers get all that is due them and they are therefore held up as being almost the only exponents of public sentiment. And yet voters look more to the country press for an honest expression of popular opinion than to any other source. They would rather trust it than those journals whose peculiar surroundings sometimes warp the judgment and influence the opinions of other editors. Indeed, so far as relates to political sentiment, we believe it is mainly from the country press the true voice of the masses can be ascertained. Believing this, we regard the position of the country editor as one which should be held only by honorable, fair-minded, independent men. Of course, the servile, the mercenary and the corrupt are to be found in all professions, trades and occupations, and there can be no riddance of them; but there can be, at least, a degree of fair-dealing reached among the editors of the country press that would considerably elevate the standard of the present day. If all could see the advantages that must necessarily result to each and every one by strictly observing the rule of doing unto others all that you would have others do unto you in your editorial capacity, a very decided improvement in this particular would soon be manifested. By giving to others their just due, and in return receiving credit for your own productions, your paper would soon acquire a reputation for literary and journalistic ability it can never attain as long as the present practice is continued of appropriating to your own use the brain labor of your brethren of the press.

"This is a subject worthy the attention and consideration of the members of the State Editorial Association."

ENOUGH MARRIED LIFE FOR THE PRESENT.—A young man and woman from Bucksport, Maine, met and were charmed by the other's qualities. A mutual friendship grew up, which in a short time ripened into love, and the result was that they visited a well-known Justice of the Peace in that town and were married, or supposed that they were. Two weeks passed on and the discovery was made by the supposed Justice of the Peace that his term of office had expired prior to the marriage ceremony, and that the couple were not legally married. The surprise of the man and his affianced when the state of the case was told them can hardly be imagined. They had lived together as man and wife for two weeks, and the announcement of the fact that they were not married created quite a little sensation. But the sequel is even stranger than what went before. The would-be husband said to his intended wife that they would go and see some one who was really a Justice of the Peace and be legally married. She said she believed she did not care to, that she had had enough of married life for the present and persisting in that opinion, she left town the next day for Boston.

THE Philadelphia *Times* tells the story of the marriage of Cox, the murderer of Colonel Alston in Georgia, whose conviction, a few days ago, induced his wife to attempt to commit suicide. In 1870 Cox and his sister attended separate schools at Wilmington, Del., and the room-mate of his sister was Miss Louisa Watkins, of East Tennessee. Cox met this young lady in the parlor of the school, and as she was of a romantic disposition a secret wooing was established between them, and they decided on an elopement. Their plans were well arranged, a license was procured, and one day when Miss Watkins went out walking she met Cox and they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Cox went at once to the depot, where the husband wrote a note to the Misses Grimshaw, his wife's teachers, which ran as follows:

"Ladies: I was married this afternoon to Miss Louisa Watkins, one of your pupils.—My wife and I leave on the train for the South on our wedding trip.

"Very respectfully, EDWARD COX."

The marriage is said to have been a very happy one.

A FAMILY POISONER.—Francis E. Hayden was arrested at Fitchburg, Mass., Saturday morning, charged with poisoning his sister, Sarah E. Hayden, the complaint alleging that he mixed white arsenic with the food and medicine of his sister, so that she died the following day. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" and the examination was postponed until May 19, without bail.

Young Hayden's father died April 10th and his mother April 13th, both after sickness of a few days. The sister was sick only a few hours and complained of no pain, but could not breathe. An autopsy was held on her body last Sunday, and portions of her stomach were sent to Dr. Hills, of Boston, for analysis. The arrest is the result of this analysis.

The property of Hayden's father amounted to about $8,500, but the daughter held notes against the estate for money advanced to pay the expenses of young Hayden at the Boston university, so that the latter's share would be less than $2,000. The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden will now be exhumed and examined.

WHEN newspapers state, as a good many of them have been stating, that the local option bill has passed the Senate, they are greatly mistaken. The bill has not even passed first reading in either house, and of course at this late day has no chance of success. But then it must be remembered that the Legislature has not yet said when it would fold up its tent and like the Arab silently steal away; so that bill may yet get a chance.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Andrew Boden, of Phœnixville, owns a curiosity in the animal line, a thing half cat and half rabbit.

—Two men named Hughes and Davidson were killed by the explosion of a blast at Stringtown, Ind., on Saturday.

—A. C. Kessinger, of Rome, N. Y., has offered $100,000 for Parole. The famous horse cost Mr. Lorillard only $700.

—Congressman Murch of Maine, elected as a Greenbacker, boasts that he never had a day's schooling or owned a dollar's worth of property.

—Three children—Richard Casey, John Casey and John Edwards—were burned to death at Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, while at play in a shed.

—The Lewistown *Democrat* says that a week-old colt belonging to W. A. Martin of Granville township, died on Thursday week from the bite of a rat.

—The craft in which Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith intend to circumnavigate the globe has been completed in Boston. It is only eighteen feet long and six wide.

—Gas can no longer be used on Catholic altars even for purposes of added brilliancy. So says the Congregation of Rites in a recent decision.

—A hairy elephant is on its way to this country, to be added to Barnum's show. The elephant is covered with a growth of thick black hair nearly a foot in length.

—Paul Boyton's mother, who lives at Flushing, L. I., does not at all approve of her son's strange carryings on, and is by no means impressed by Paul's aquatic achievements.

—A dispatch from Vandalia, Ill., says: "Two children of Frank Carroll a farmer near this place, were burned to death while playing in a crib filled with corn husks."

—Mary Ruggles, aged eleven years, stepped on a parlor match at Bettsville Ohio, on Monday. The match exploded, and her clothes catching fire she was burned to death.

—The jail at Cochran, Ga., was destroyed by fire Monday morning. George Long, colored, the only inmate, was burned to death. It is supposed he fired the jail to escape.

—Miss Cassatt, a niece of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, is making a pleasing success as an artist in Paris, the journals of which city mention warmly the charms of her portraits.

—Edward Benedict, of Norwalk, Conn., recently found a peculiar stone axe, 16 feet under ground, and is trying to prove that it belonged to a prehistoric race some 3,000 years ago.

—St. Mary's Catholic church at Constable, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon. The woods were on fire near the church and it is supposed to have been ignited from sparks.

—Miss McCoy committed suicide No. 7 in Pittsburgh last week. Jeannette Seehler, a domestic, hanged herself in a barren with a piece of cord at Jacksonville, Lehigh county, this State.

—The body of James McGuire, a factory boss at Mechanicsville, Conn., who disappeared several days ago, was found in a swamp near that place on Monday last with a bullet-hole in the temple.

—Pittsburgh had a suicide epidemic last week, seven persons having taken that method of getting out of the world within three days, the last being a young married woman, Mrs. Mattie McCoy.

—An old Vermonter offered a widow $1,000 to marry him, and she accepted; but, on seeing her daughter, he recanted, and offered $2,000 for the younger woman. A breach of promise suit is the result.

—The scene of the Raber murder, in Lebanon county, was visited on Sunday by at least two hundred persons, and ten cents admission was charged to the house of Daws, one of the convicted parties.

—An exchange says that "Pardee's dam was by Lexington, an American horse, but his dam's dam was by Glencoe, an English horse." But then there's no use in so much dam swearing about it.

—At Mauch Chunk, on Saturday, Fred Wagner shot Sebastian Hahn, a friend, with an air-gun, inflicting a mortal wound. Wagner did not know that the gun was loaded, and pointed it at Hahn in fun.

—At Yeway, Indiana, the graves of Mrs. Dellie J. Heady and her two sons were opened at night, and the bodies removed. It is believed that the parties are known, and it is probable some arrests will be made.

—Samuel Brogdent, a young man employed in the Pancoast colliery, near Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, cut his throat because the belle of the village, Miss Mary Crayton, would not marry him. He will recover.

—The Blue Ridge (Va.) *Echo* says there is a young lady—a miss—of Ritchie county, who recently gave birth to five children. The young man who is the author of her misfortune has since married her, and "all is well."

—Jackson S. Shultz, the famous New York tanner and millionaire, aged 63, was married at Newport, R. I., on Thursday to Mrs. Mary Fay Wells, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fay, late president of the Waterville (Me.) college.

—Heavy forest fires are destroying a vast amount of timber in the immediate neighborhood of Rowlands and Lackawaxen, in Pike county, Pa. Unless a heavy rain occurs the fires will become general and cause great damage.

—Peter Evans, a huckster, who was reported to have been murdered on Black Log Mountain, in Juniata county, on the morning of the 3d inst., was in Paterson on Monday, and didn't know that he had been murdered at all.

—Robert Harris, aged twenty, and Dell Shaw, aged thirteen, while attempting to cross Black river, at Watertown, N. Y., in a row boat, Sunday afternoon, were carried over the Big Falls and drowned. Harris had been drinking.

—Andrew Manning, a dissipated factory operative at Dancilsonville, Conn., quarreled with his wife on Monday last and struck her on the head with an axe, killing her instantly. He then ran to a neighboring pond and drowned himself.

—The sight of a young man with a gun across his shoulder, compelling a well-known physician to march before him, drew a crowd in New Albany, Ind. The physician had insulted a young woman, and was on his way, under compulsion, to apologize.

—Robert Held eloped with a Denver widow, and his own wife aided him in the exploit. The object of the Helds was to get the widow's $1,000, and after doing that Held deserted the widow and returned home. Such conduct deserves to be Held up to public execration.

—William H. Lewis, a brakeman, ran ahead of a train Saturday morning to turn a switch on the Reading railroad. His foot caught in a frog, and being unable to extricate it, the cars ran over him and mangled his body in a horrible manner. Death was instantaneous.

—There is a canary in Portland, Me., that faints as gracefully as a lady. When she is frightened she stops singing, suddenly sinks to the floor of her cage in a fainting fit and remains unconscious for fifteen minutes. Then she hops up and breaks forth into song as though nothing had happened.

—The new liquor law in Massachusetts compels barroom keepers to get the written consent of their landlords, and that provision is causing dealers a great deal of trouble—property owners generally disliking to put themselves in a dangerous position with reference to the Civil Damage act.

—Some of the "respectable Republicans" of Petroff's district are getting up a letter asking him to resign. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thinks it probable that they are the same people who sent him back by an increased majority after he had before been expelled from the House for bribe-taking.

—Theodore R. Weber, who was murdered by Mrs. Robert, in Chicago, left $10,000 toward founding a high school, from which "religious instruction, the reading of the Bible and public praying, as also clerical teachers, or superintendents, no matter of what faith, shall be forever positively excluded."

—A serious railway accident occurred near Toronto, Canada, on Saturday evening, caused by an engine running into an excursion car, which was standing on the track. Of the twenty persons in the car at the time of the collision all were more or less bruised. Three merchants are not expected to recover.

—A poor settler in Kansas lacked the means to build a wooden house, and planned one of mud. By means of slow but excessive work, he raised the walls section by section, letting them dry in the sun as he advanced. No sooner was the structure done than it fell into a heap. The builder then committed suicide.

—The Early county (Ga.) *News* says: The largest strawberry we ever put eyes on, except, probably, in the nursery picture books, was laid on our table, yesterday morning, by Captain Wade. We put the measure to it and found it to be just four-and-a-half inches in circumference. It is necessary to have a knife when you come to eat such berries.

—A tidal wave, five feet high, has lately been observed in Lake Erie. There was very little wind at the time and the lake was almost calm. Such phenomena have before occurred, both on Lake Erie and the other great lakes. They were seldom accompanied, though they were often followed, by storms. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given.

—There is a dog in Norwich, Conn., which is entitled to salvage from the insurance companies. In an emergency he never fails to raise an alarm. Recently the straw bedding under a horse in a stable caught fire. The dog rushed into the stall, drew the burning blanket from the horse and carried it into the street, burning himself quite severely.

—It is a singular circumstance that though any number of crowned heads have during the present century been exposed to the attacks of assassins, the only head of a State who has fallen in that manner was the President of a republic—Lincoln—and the only monarch put to death in the century was executed on American soil—Maximilian of Mexico.

—Mrs. Mary Goodman, of Wilmington, Del., was stricken with paralysis, but lived long enough to disclose to her family the hiding place of over $6,000 in money which she saved in very small amounts for over thirty years. Money were in needy circumstances their gratification was unbounded. The treasure was found buried in one corner of the cellar.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that about three months ago Lewis Edwards, a well-known citizen, farmer and stock dealer of Connersville, was bitten in the hand by a rat while taking corn from a crib. The hand swelled, the poison spread through the system, and after prolonged and acute suffering Mr. Edwards died on Sunday evening. His age was sixty-seven years.

—A tree 325 feet high, in the neighborhood of Stockton, Cal., has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the tallest in the world; but an official of the Forestry Department in Victoria, Australia, lately measured a fallen eucalyptus in Gippsland, which was 435 feet long. Another tree of the same species in the Dandenong district of Victoria, still standing, is estimated at 450 feet.

—There were two suitors to one girl in Des Moines. She married No. 1 while No. 2 was out of town, and on No. 2's return he called on her without knowing what had happened. There was his rival in the parlor, but he resolved to "sit him out." The girl made no explanation, and the hours passed until midnight. Then No. 1 said, "Excuse me, sir, but we desire to go to bed." No. 2 was dumbfounded.

—Wide spread is the influence of advertisements. A lady in Portland, Me., lost an earring, and advertised it in one of the papers of that city on the morning of April 29. On Monday last she received it by mail from New York, the sender explaining that he had been in Portland and picked it up in the street, and that, happening to look over a copy of the Portland paper after his return, he saw the advertisement.

—The executive committee of the Editorial Associations of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with a few invited guests, held a meeting at the Chalfonte House, Cape May, on Saturday night, to make arrangements for their annual excursion. The result of the meeting was the selection of the Stockton House, Cape May, as the objective point and the last week in June as the time for the excursion.

—At Columbus, Ind., Saturday, as Baldwin and Victor, two tight-rope artists, were giving an exhibition, the rope, which was stretched from the Court House to the hotel opposite, broke loose from the hotel, precipitating both men to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Victor was seriously injured. He had an arm and leg broken and his head badly bruised. Baldwin's injuries are not dangerous. Victor lives in Indianapolis.

—The Lancaster *New Era* says that Mr. John Rice, a noted fisherman residing at Mount Nebo, that county, informs the editor that he "cannot discover any evidence that the black bass produces its young by means of eggs. He says he has caught quantities of them in the Susquehanna, and never in a single instance did he find any evidence of eggs in the body of the fish." Is this so? If it is, how *does* the black bass propagate its species?

—Mrs. Charles Merribew, of Deer River, N. Y., who was suspected of poisoning her husband and brother-in-law, as noticed in another item, has confessed to the coroner that she made the attempt upon her husband's life, and also virtually admitted to him that she caused the death of her brother-in-law. She implicated Winthrop N. Merribew, a cousin, who was in love with her. Mrs. Merribew has been arrested and the cousin will be as soon as found.

—At a Consistory held in Rome on Monday last the Pope appointed five Cardinal priests and three Cardinal deacons. Among the new Cardinals are the Rev. Dr. John Henry Newman, of England, and the Rev. Dr. Herzenroether. The Pope also made numerous appointments to Bishoprics, among them those of Cardinal Hohenlohe to the Bishopric of Albano, Rev. Dr. McCabe to that of Dublin and Rev. Dr. Woodlock to that of Ardagh and Clonmacnois.

—Seven hundred thousand Protestants in Ireland hold the University of Dublin, with its magnificent college, a library of two hundred thousand printed volumes and one thousand seven hundred rare manuscripts, richly stocked museums, a fully furnished botanic garden, and two hundred thousand acres of landed property. Four millions and a half of Roman Catholics have their University, for which they have taxed themselves to the amount of two hundred thousand pounds, but from the State they have not received a farthing, and its very existence is ignored.

—A special dispatch to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* from Angola, in that county, says: "The house of Dr. Debs W. Southworth, near this place, was totally destroyed by fire early Friday morning, the occupants of the first floor barely escaping in their night clothes.—Mrs. Southworth is so badly burned that doubts are entertained of her recovery. Dr. Southworth perished in the flames. They occupied the second floor. The aged couple were nearly seventy years of age. The barn adjoining, with three horses and carriages, was also destroyed. The loss is about $10,000."

—The elephant Bolivar, of Van Amburgh's menagerie, was attacked by a camel while the exhibition was in progress at Pawlings, N. Y., and the elephant was badly injured. The camel caught the elephant's trunk in his teeth, and lacerated it in a terrible manner.—The roar of the elephant could be heard a long distance. The camel had to be choaked with chains before he would let go. The elephant, which, it is said, cost $19,000, suffered severely from his wounds. During the fight the audience was panic-stricken.

—A dispatch to the Watertown (N. Y.) *Times* says a woman named Merribew, who resides near Deer River, is suspected of having poisoned her brother-in-law and husband. About nine weeks ago her brother-in-law died suddenly in spasms, and about two weeks since her husband was taken sick in the same way. A physician made an examination and came to the conclusion that some one had administered poison to the patient. He forbade the woman from preparing food for, or giving medicine to the patient, who is now recovering. The brother-in-law's body was exhumed on Saturday, and physicians say there are evidences of poisoning. The contents of his stomach will be immediately analyzed. An examination is now in progress.

—Miss Nannie Hooper, aged sixteen, who lived with her parents two and a half miles from Greenville, O., was out in the cornfield Friday afternoon with her little sister, burning corn-stalks, and on circling around the fire her dress caught, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. She threw herself on the ground and tried to extinguish the fire, and, failing in that attempt, started for a stream near by, but fell exhausted before reaching it. Her father, who was in the adjoining field, and who is seventy-one years of age, did his best to assist her, as did her little sister, but their endeavors were in vain, and when they came up to Nannie her body was burned to a crisp and every stitch of clothing consumed. She died at seven o'clock next morning.

—The sportsmen in certain parts of this State have made arrangements to increase the number of our game birds by the importation of large numbers of European quail. This is a migratory bird, and in winter takes its way across the Mediterranean into Africa, from where it comes every spring in immense flocks. It will be a matter of no little interest to observe its habits in its new home. They are slightly smaller than our partridge, but are excellent for table purposes. Like all the members of this numerous and wide-spread family, the European quail increases its numbers rapidly, and there is no reason why in a few years they may not spread over the whole country. They are able to live in almost every climate, from the coldest to the warmest, and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the game birds of the United States.

A FIERY WHIRLWIND.—Wm. Langley, a cotton planter of Gwinnett county, Georgia, was standing in a field on his farm on the 23d of April. Around him were several men, women and three children, all breaking the soil for cotton. The sky was clear and the air quiet, there being about both a hint of saltriness. The children had just stopped work and thrown themselves, tired as tired could be, on the top of a pile of guano sacks, when a peculiar roaring was heard in the field. The sound bore some resemblance to that of an approaching train, but as no railroads were near the workers looked at one another in amazement. In a moment they saw a small column, not larger in circumference than a barrel, skim rapidly along the ground. The wind-column or spout appeared to be filled with dust, and in the centre contained what looked like a ball of fire. The mother rushed towards the children, who crouched low in fright, but before she could reach them the pile of guano bags, children and all were scattered right and left. In its course, always eccentric, the column struck a stump fairly from butt to roots, and tore it from the ground, the wood splitting into three pieces and dropping twenty or thirty feet away. Mr. Langley was sucked in as the whirling thing halted by and threw a plowshed gully some distance away. In the next instant the strange visitor had gone, passing up over the tops of the trees. It was seen plainly by the ladies at the Langley house, appearing to them like the smoke that rushes up in circular volumes from the smoke-stack of a locomotive. Mr. Langley relates the circumstances of his adventure to the Laurensville *Herald* of last week.

A CUNNING CANINE.—The surprising sagacity of a dumb brute (so called) in Pike county, this State, is thus graphically portrayed by the New York *Sun* of Monday:

Jacob Garrison owns a snug little farm in the mountains of Pike county, three miles from Milford, Pa. Two trout streams meander over it. The farmyard is alive with turkeys, ducks, and chickens, all under the active supervision of old Watch, the house dog. Watch is a collie, about 4 years old. He came to the farm a pup, and has developed in to a dog of surprising sagacity. On Friday last Mr. Garrison made some garden beds, and sowed onions, peas, and lettuce. Attandown, while seated in his house, he looked through the window and saw the turkeys, ducks, and chickens shuffling in his beds. The dog lay on the floor, near the open door. "Hallos," said Garrison, "the chickens are in the garden."

The dog ejected out around the house, and drove the fowls to the barnyard. On his return he overheard the two Garrison boys disputing as to who had put the box with the kindling kindled. The dog listened for some moments, and, apparently disgusted with the wrangling, went out to the wood pile, seized a stick between his teeth, brought it into the house, and dropped it into the wood box. He kept at this work until the box was filled. Then, as the air was growing chilly, he gravely closed the door, cast a reproachful glance at the boys, stretched himself upon the floor and went to sleep.

A few minutes afterward he overheard Mrs. Garrison say that chickens were in the kitchen. In an instant he bounded down stairs, drove out the intruders, and closed the kitchen door. He has been taught no tricks, and, unlike many men, seems to be actuated solely by the desire to make himself useful.

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