Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - APRIL 13, 1888.

MEETING OF CANDIDATES.

All persons desiring to be candidates at the coming Democratic primary election are requested to meet the Chairman of the County Committee in Armory Hall, Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, April 16, 1888, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for holding the primary election on Saturday, June 2d, 1888. JAMES M. WALTERS. Chairman of Democratic County Committee.

NOTHING would delight the Republicans so much as President Cleveland's withdrawal from the impending contest, under a false sense of consistency and delicacy. He is too strong for them. But in this hope they will meet with sore disappointment.

THE Judges of the license court rendered their decisions last Friday on the applications to sell liquor in Pittsburg. Of 750 applications 248, or about one-third, were granted and about 100 held over for future consideration. Before the high license law went into effect there were 1000 saloons in the city.

THE Republican papers having asserted that Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is opposing Cleveland, that gentlemon nails the falshood by saying: "There is no stronger Cleveland man in the country than I am. I think he will be renominated and feel sure that he will be re-elected."

THE late Chief Justice Waite died a poor man, but he left an untarnished name to his children which is more than can be said at the death of some of the millionaire members of the United States Senate who paved the way to their seats with gold. It is said that the Chief Justice had to spend nearly all his salary of $10,000 a year in order that he might keep up the style that was demanded from his position. What a commentary this is on Washington society when a man has to spend several thousands more than is necessary for a comfortable living in order to maintain the dignity of his office.

THE Louisiana State election will take place on next Tuesday and although the State is Democratic, it will give us no great surprise to learn that the Republican candidate for Governor is elected. The feud between the friends of McEnery, the present Governor, who desired a re-nomination, and the supporters of ex-Governor Nicholls who received the nomination after a three days struggle at the State Convention, is very bitter and may lead to a Democratic defeat. A Washington city dispatch says: "The most reliable information received by the Louisiana Congressmen is to the effect that the Democrats will certainly carry the State, and if it should turn out otherwise it will be a very great surprise to the party leaders." A house divided against itself, however, cannot stand.

A STARTER in the direction of woman suffrage, as the bill provided for their voting at municipal elections only, met a peaceful death in the lower branch of the New York Legislature on last Tuesday night. The short haired advocates of "women's rights," which means not only the right to vote, but also to hold office, didn't know that their bill would come up that night, and with the exception of nine pretty grils and two wives of Assemblymen, only one of the eleven being in favor of the bill, there were no women present in the House to look after the interests of their sex. It required only a minute or two to seal its fate. The sub-committee of the Judiciary handed in a brief obituary of the measure and before its friends knew it the bill was dead, the adverse report of the committee being agreed to without a roll call.

THE intense anxiety for the presidency shown by John Sherman is making him a subject of ridicule in some quarters and caustic criticism in others. He is too eager. Senator Ingalls has had printed a letter at a very opportune time, in which he deals heavy blows at Mr. Sherman, who it is perfectly well understood in Washington, is moving heaven and earth to get the support of many of the Southern States at the Chicago convention. The Kansas Senator says in part: "I hope the Republican party will be wise enough to nominate a Union soldier for the Presidency, but I doubt it. Some prominent candidates are busily at work to secure the nomination by delegates from the Southern States, which cannot cast an electoral vote for any Republican. As long as our candidate is not selected by the delegates from those States which must elect him, the result will be doubtful."

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says the President is giving much attention to the selection of a person of the requisite abilities and experience for the Chief Justiceship. He has determined, the correspondent says, not to make a promotion from among the present Associate Justices of the Court, nor wil he take any one from his Cabinet. He has considered the merits of the many persons whose names have been brought to his attention, but they are beyond the age upon which he has fixed. The President has intimated to those who have conversed with him that he intends to select a suitable person, not over sixty, and would prefer to find one of fifty-five. He evidently does not intend to act until he does find some one fitted for the place, who comes within those limits of years. The President will not appoint a man from the South and I would prefer to go West if he can find the right man in that section. He will be in no hurry about making a selection and when he discovers the right man for the place he will name him. All of which shows that Mr. Cleveland fully realizes the weighty responsibility that rests upon him in filling the vacancy in a way that will be creditable to himself and satisfactory to the country.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER died at his residence in Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week, in the seventy-second year of his age. At the outset of his career in life he acted with the Democratic party, but subsequently became a Republican. He stood high in his profession as a lawyer and was an eloquent and forcible speaker. During the first term of John W. Geary as Governor of the State, he held the position of Attorney General, and shortly after the assassination of President Garfield, and the resignation of Hon. Wayne Mac Veigh, then Attorney General of the United States, President Arthur appointed him as Mac Veagh's successor. The death of Mr. Brewster recalls his scurvy treatment by Governor Geary, and the resulting quarrel nearly twenty years ago. Geary was a candidate for re-election in 1869, his Democratic opponent being Asa Packer. The returns from Philadelphia were purposely held back and Geary was finally counted in by the meagre plurality of 4,500. Mr. Packer was urged by Democrats as well as Republicans to contest the result, but as he did not care for the office he declined doing so. As soon as the so-called official vote was proclaimed Geary asked Brewster for his resignation, which that gentleman at first refused to give and wrote a bitter letter to the Governor declaring that the demand for his resignation was brought about by certain men who threatened to count Geary out unless he (Brewster) was dismissed. Subsequently to this Brewster forwared his letter of resignation to the Governor concluding it in the following cut and thrust style:

You write to me demanding my resignation, and assign no cause, but leave me open to imputations, to which I will not submit. I will not permit you, at the instance of a class you denounced to me as corrupt factionists, and one of whom you instructed me to prosecute, and after you have answered your own convenience and received my help, thus to evict me from a place I never sought and which you solicited me to accept, and which I have held with due respect to my public duty and my own honor.

After this course of duplicity or vacillation, to me it is indifferent which, serve with you I cannot and will not, and you may hold my office vacant, and fill it with whomsoever will be base and mean enough to run the risk of like treatment, or receive it as the price of some dishonorable bargain.

THE following double-leaded editorial from the last issue of the Washington *Sunday Capital*, an administration paper, shows, if the writer is correctly informed, that the newspaper scandals of the last Presidential campaign are to be surpassed during the one now approaching. The *Capital* says:

"Intimations come to us from various quarters that, in view of the existing probability that the present administration is to be continued for another four years, the mud batteries of the Republican press are being loaded up for a malignant and scandalous assault upon the President of the United States and some of the members of his cabinet. It is reported that, in the hope of influencing the action of the convention to be held at St. Louis during the first week in June, there is in contemplation a grand dump of the mud now being collected prior to the meeting of that convention. We do not propose to indicate what is the purport of the narratives with which these mud machines are said to be charged, but we understand that for atrocity and baseness they have never been excelled in the history of political warfare in the United States.

"It seems to us that it will require a good deal of courage for any newspaper to undertake the publication of the scoundrelly stuff which is now in process of preparation, but it is reported that encouragement in the work is furnished from high quarters. We hear it said that two Senators of the United States are among the abettors of the proposed attack upon the head of the Government and his advisers. Well, all we have to say is that the Constitution of the United States does not forbid the election of a fool to the United States Senate. We presume, if this report be correct, that these statesmen are so fully prepared for a public examination of their own private lives and family relations that they can afford to figure as the patrons and employers of a band of expert liars in the manufacture of scandals against men for whom the American people entertain the greatest possible respect."

ALTHOUGH the Democrats did not succeed in carrying the Rhode Island election last week, they reduced Blaine's majority of over 6,000 three years ago, to less than 2,000 for Taft, the Republican candidate for Governor. A reduction of 4,000 in the Republican majority, and that too on a full vote, dont look much like a victory for the grand old party, so called. In addition to this it is a consolation to know that the Constitutional Amendment abolishing the property qualification for voters of foreign birth was adopted, thus placing thousands of foreign born citizens on the registry lists. Heretofore in that State every foreign born citizen was required to own $134 worth of taxed property before he could vote for State officers. There are over 31,000 such citizens in the State, but as they could not vote even if they were naturalized, only a few except those having the necessary property have taken the trouble to be naturalized. It is estimated that about 5,000 of these foreign born citizens had paid the necessary taxes and were qualified to vote at the late election, and that 4,000 others had been naturalized, but could not vote owing to the property qualification. The law requires registration in December for voting in the following year, so that only the 4,000 already naturalized will be able to get on the registry list and vote next year. In three years from now at least 20,000 new voters will take part in the election. The Republicans opposed the amendment to the bitter end and the Democrats are confident its adoption will revolutionize the political complexion of the State.

JACOB SHARP died in New York a week ago last night. His death was the result of a complication of heart disease, bronchitis, and worry over the legal troubles in which he has so long been involved. Out of respect for the ancient and charitable maxim, "say nothing of the dead except that which is good," any comment now upon his alleged corrupt dealings with the City Board of Aldermen in 1884 which precipitated his downfall, would be out of place. A higher and supreme tribunal will pass judgment upon him.

Irish League Meetings Dispersed.

KILRUSH, April 8.—On Saturday night some policemen who were trying to prevent the erection of a platform for the meeting announced to be held to-day were pelted with stones by a mob and compelled to charge the crowd. Ten persons were seriously wounded with batons and bayonets, and two mounted policemen were injured with stones.

Mr. Tanner, member of Parliament, had a meeting outside of Macroom at 5 o'clock this morning. He there burned a copy of the Government proclamation. At 2 P. M., the advertised hour, he attempted to hold another meeting, when the police removed him from the ground. There was only slight excitement.

About 6000 persons belonging to the various league branches of Kilrush assembled at 2:30 P. M. There was a large contingent on horseback. The police, led by Magistrates Welch and Irwin, charged the crowd, injuring many. A number of triumphal arches were torn down. Father Glynn, of Kilmihill, was attacked by two policemen with rifles. A farmer felled one policeman to the ground with a blackthorn stick. A riot being imminent, the Berkshire regiment with fixed bayonets, led by Captain Lynch, charged the crowd, and many persons were badly wounded. Order was somewhat restored on the crowd being appealed to by the priests and Messrs. Redmond and Crilly, members of Parliament.

Mr. Redmond then attempted to organize the meeting which had been heretofore announced, but was prevented by Magistrate Irwin. Mr. Redmond protested that the Government's action in proclaiming the meeting was illegal. He and the priests advised the multitude to disperse.

Messrs. Davitt, O'Connor, Rev. Mr. Corry and other League leaders left Carmody's hotel, in Ennis, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and drove ten miles into the country, followed by eighty Hussars under Colonel Turner. By a preconcerted arrangement Mr. Condon, M. P., remained in town to hold the proposed meeting in an unoccupied corn store. This programme leaked out and a cordon of soldiers was placed around the building. The doors of the building had been barricaded, but soon gave way to sledge hammers in the hands of the police.

This aroused desperate resistance on the part of the people present, and many were injured, including a reporter of the *Irish Times*. Fifty persons were arrested, among them Mr. Dunleavy, editor of the Clare *Independent*; Mr. Halpin, a Poor Law Guardian, and Patrick Carmody, a relieving officer. Rain is falling in torrents. Cavalry and infantry are patrolling the town.

Mr. O'Brien held a meeting at Loughrea. While the police were dispersing the people Mr. O'Brien spoke ten minutes. He called the police cowards for not arresting him instead of ill-treating the people. Mr. O'Brien left the Bishop's residence at 2 P. M., followed by a crowd numbering 4000 persons, and took his way toward a field outside of town, where a platform had been erected. He was met by an imposing force of police and military, which barred the way. Mr. O'Brien then called to the people to halt, and addressed the Magistrate to the following effect: "I wish to hold a meeting to tell the people the truth about English rule in Ireland, but no meeting will be held if it has been resolved to disperse the people forcibly."

The Magistrate replied that he could not allow the meeting to be held. Mr. O'Brien then insisted upon his right to hold the meeting, saying that he took all responsibility upon himself, and asked the Magistrate that if force be used, to use it upon him—not upon the people. A long colloquy between the two then ensued, Mr. O'Brien insisting that his arrest would end the meeting, and that if any other action should be taken the responsibility would rest on the police. The crowd then advanced toward the platform, and the police immediately attacked them, knocking down those who resisted.

The Presidency as a Reward.

Those who still cling to the prospect of making Mr. Blaine the next Republican candidate will feel their hearts sink finally at the announcement that Senator Stanford is in the field. A "personal friend," according to a despatch published in this city, "evidently by authority," gives this information to the public. Mr Stanford will come to the Convention, we are assured, with all the delegations from the Pacific Slope in his pocket— or at least derived from his pocket—and if he does not get the nomination himself will be in a position to name the nominee. It was hoped that Mr. Blaine would at least have some influence in the selection made by the Convention, but it appears that he is to be deprived even of this solace.

The Republican party would present such a truly beautiful appearance during the coming campaign with Leland Stanford at the head of its ticket that the picture takes a strong hold on the imagination. And next to this arrangement in interest would be the Republican party with the man at its head that was personally and publicly selected by Stanford.

It cannot be denied that it would be a consistent thing for Senator Stanford to demand the Presidency at the hands of the people. He has shown how the Government has been plundered by him into prosperity, and how, against their own ignorance, he has bribed the authorities into wise policies. He has asserted that the nation owes him a debt of gratitude that it never can repay, despite the fact that he has generously prevented the sense of obligation from becoming painful by helping himself to all the public money he could lay his hands on.

We are afraid that his calling his railroad account square and the mention of his name for the Presidency are all one piece of transparent and monumental bluff.—*N. Y. World.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Republicans and the Minority Report.

The minority report of the Ways and Means committee fails to satisfy Republicans. Its evasion of the main issue, so far as advising affirmative action, is its striking feature. But why evasion? For the simple reason the Republicans are divided, and the only point they can agree on is that of obstruction. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, is a strong protectionist paper, but like brother Weeks, insists the Republicans must move in the direction of carrying out the pledges of the Chicago platform. It draws this notable comparison between the reports of the majority and minority of the Ways and Means committee:

The majority report of the Ways and Means committee is a very able document. If Mr. Mills, of Texas, was the author of it, then Mr. Mills is an ever so much smarter man than he was ever credited with being before he became chairman of the Ways and Means committee; while if Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was the man who wielded the pen, the effect will certainly be to bring him a great deal more prominently to the front as a Democratic leader than he ever yet has been. Be the authorship of the document what it may, however, it was certainly an admirable statement of the case of the Democratic tariff reformers, and it is not at all necessary to agree with all of its conclusions to recognize the fact that it approached a subject of grave importance in precisely the right way and in the right spirit. The report of the minority—or of a section of the minority—of which Mr. McKinley is the reputed author, is, we greatly regret to say, not an able document; is not at all in the right spirit, and is by no means a reply to the statement of the Democratic case. Indeed, it is so little such a document as the occasion very imperatively calls for, that it will certainly leave the impression with the public at large that the Republicans do not meet the issue forced by the Democrats because they cannot.

That is it exactly. The Republicans are much divided—some of them insist nothing shall be done, others that the whisky and tobacco tax shall be cut off, others that tobacco and sugar shall be made free of taxation, and others again that the tariff on wool and woolen goods shall be largely increased.

The New York *Evening Post* shows that the argument running all though the minority report is that the interests of the consumer must in all cases be sacrificed to the producer. It says:

The issue is thus clearly presented. It runs through the report from beginning to end. No article is so necessary to the comfort of the people, nothing so indispensable to daily life whether to the poor or to the rich, but that the buyers must pay tribute to somebody, and as much tribute as the producer considers an adequate profit to his business. It may be tin plate, which is hardly produced in this country at all, and of which we must have $16,000,000 worth every year, paying a bonus of nearly 34 per cent. on it, or it may be common lime for house building, which has been produced here since the days of the Pilgrims—all must pay a tariff premium to somebody. It must be paid not for revenue, but upon principle—the principle that the consumer has no rights. Nothing could be more explicit than the assertion and definition of this principle. It is in direct contravention of the report of the Republican Tariff Commission of 1883. It is a doctrine that will rend the party in twain, if not this year, surely within a very few years.

And it quotes this warning note to Republicans in Congress from a leading Republican paper of Minnesota, the Minneapolis *Journal*:

If the Republican leaders of the House were conscious of the real intensity of the feeling among Western Republicans in Congress formulating a liberal tariff reform measure and placing the party on record in favor of an honest and intelligent reduction on the necessaries of life, they would not fail to submit some proposition to Congress. They certainly cannot realize the true state of feeling among Western Republicans, or they would see the serious danger in pursuing the present policy. It is producing a feeling of restlessness everywhere among Western Republicans that threatens party disintegration. This is not stating the case too strongly.

The feeling described by this Minneapolis paper is not confined to Minnesota. The Western States are honeycombed with it. It is not confined to the West; even New England is torn by it. Tariff reform clubs are springing up in Massachusetts and Rhode Island which cut across party lines with the utmost impartiality.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Powderly on the Right Track.

General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, is moving in exactly the right direction when he asks for an educational fund for the proper instruction of workingmen on all questions which affect labor.

That ignorance has cost the workingmen of the country many millions of dollars, is a fact so patent that none can dispute it. A want of thorough, practical knowledge of the best methods of promoting the interests of organized labor, has caused two-thirds of all the labor strikes of the country, when clear-headed and discreet direction would have won for labor vastly more without strikes than has been won even by the few strikes which were in any degree successful.

When Eckley B. Coxe was a witness before the House strike committee in Washington a few weeks ago, after his examination had been gone through with, he was asked what he could suggest to tranquilize labor and harmonize it with employers. His answer was—"Better common schools." Those three words express a volume on the labor disturbances of the land. Just as men become more and more intelligent the more valuable is their labor, the more wages they command and the easier are disputes adjusted. Considerate judgment, not passion and prejudice inspired by demagogues, always rules in such cases and just as education shall increase among workingmen, strikes will decrease.

Mr. Powderly is making a most important move to advance and elevate labor by proposing an educational fund to diffuse practical intelligence among the order. It will diminish the importance and the profits of walking delegates and demagogical labor agitators like Chairmen Lee and McGarvey, who force strikes against good work and pay, but it will do more for the self-respect and prosperity of labor than any other method of industrial advancement.—*Phila. Times.*

SENATOR EDMUNDS, in a telling little speech he made in the Senate the other day pulverizing Senator Blair's bill that a certain preference should be given ex-Confederate soldiers in appointment to office, put the acts of the present and past administrations in this matter in a correct way. Senator Blair had argued that General Grant and Mr. Cleveland had appointed Confederates to office. Said Mr. Edmunds:

That General Grant appointed men who had been Confederates, and that this administration does it, and all that, has no bearing upon the question at all. General Grant did not appoint those men because they had been Confederates. He appointed them because they were useful and honorable and patriotic citizens of the United States when he appointed them; and so the present administration appoints people who were in the rebellion in the same way, not because they were in that, not because they have a right to be rewarded for it now, either by administrative action or legislative authority, but because there is oblivion on that, and without regard to their previous history in that respect they are common and equal citizens, with equal rights with anybody else.

GENERAL HANCOCK is safe under the sod he fought for, and out of the reach of Senator Ingalls' viperish tongue. But the superb soldier's friends and comrades are not all dead. There were enough of them in the Loyal Legion to reject the Kansas Senator as an applicant for admission to membership. General Hancock was Grand Commander of the Legion when he died, and the veterans resent, with manly spirit, the insult put upon his memory.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—There are 180,000 liquor saloons in England, 20,000 of which are in London.

—An impecunious negro in Savannah, Ga., stole a watch, and with the advance given him on it at the pawn shop, took out a marriage certificate.

—A year ago Saratoga, Kan., was a flourishing town of 2,500 inhabitants. Now it has but 150, and is fast becoming smaller. The removal of the county seat caused the decline.

—It is reported that the churches of Emporia, Kan., have generously decided to omit taking up collections until sufficient money has been subscribed to pay the salaries of its base-ball nine.

—Cincinnati is said to have more Hebrews in proportion to population than any other city in this country, or perhaps in the world. The Hebrews are at the very top in that city, not only in business, but in society.

—Queen Victoria point blank declines to pay for the special trains provided for royal visitors during her jubilee festivities. It is expected that the railroad companies will have to wipe off their claims as bad debts.

—The Chinese of Tacoma, W. T., import from Alaska every few months big boxes full of dried bears' paws from which they make a medicine similar to their dried lizard tonic. Bear's gall, which sells at $10 a pound, is also in great demand among them.

—The Vatican is the most polite court in Europe. Replies to all communications are addressed with the titles assumed by the original correspondents, be they counts, dukes or princes. The Pope never stops to ask whether they are genuine noblemen or not.

—The annual honey product of North America is about 100,000,000 pounds and its value is nearly $15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000 pounds and its value is more than $100,000. There are about 300,000 persons keeping bees in North America.

—Marriages are not allowed in Russia before the male is eighteen and the female sixteen, nor are men over eighty or women over sixty permitted to enter wedlock. A fourth marriage is illegal. Priests may marry only once. Marriages in secret without witnesses are not valid.

—People are dying from hunger in some parts of Turkey. A correspondent explains that a famine in central Turkey resulting from drought, and in eastern Turkey from devastation of ten thousand square miles by locusts, is now culminating in utter destitution and death.

—A Missouri wretch dred a pistol at a passenger train near Rich Hill, and the ball hit a passenger. It would have made a serious if not a fatal wound but for the fact that he had a plug of chewing tobacco in his vest pocket. The bullet struck the plug, and was thus stopped in its course.

—Victor, Ia., has a St. Bernard dog that stands twenty-nine inches high, is sixty-two inches long from tip to tip and weighs 230 pounds. The other day he saw a little toddler making its way toward two angry boars that were fighting, and, walking in front of the baby, he pushed it away, and repeated this several times until the child's mother came.

—The Chinese wall was originally built as a bulwark against the Tartars, about 215 B. C. It is in some places in a ruinous state at present; in others, in fair preservation. In some places it is a simple rampart; in others, a solid foundation of granite. The eastern section is from 15 to 30 feet high and wide enough to allow six horsemen to ride abreast upon it. The entire length of the wall, with all its windings, was not far from 1,500.

—The new timber ship building at Port Joggins, Nova Scotia, will be launched in June, and will be 600 feet long, 54 feet beam and 38 feet deep. She will be constructed of 25,000 spruce trees, the sticks averaging 38 feet in length. The vessel will carry six masts, each built twelve feet into the hull and fitted with spring stays and shrouds. She will be square rigged, with fore and aft topsails, and will be fitted with anchors, rudder and steering gear. A steamship will tow her, with a powerful tug alongside as a convoy.

—An English analyst recently received twelve specimens of supposed butter, which he was to analyze to discover which was pure and which was oleomargarine. After taking what he wanted he set the twelve plates in his laboratory. Next morning the butter had disappeared from ten and on two it remained. These two were adulterated and the others pure. Suspecting mice, he set out other plates, some containing pure and some adulterated in various degrees. Again the pure butter was cleared away, the slightly adulterated half eaten, and the much adulterated only nibbled.

—A fire started last Friday evening in the lumber yard of Brown, Clark & Howe, at Williamsport, this State, and was not subdued until it had burned everything between Park and Maynard streets, and between the railroad track and the canal a territory of over five acres. Between four and five million feet of pine and hemlock lumber and pickets were burned, involving a total loss of about $70,000, with an insurance of $65,000. Steamers were brought from Lock Haven and Watsontown and rendered valuable aid. The fire caught from a spark from an adjoining planing mill.

—Three citizens of Fairmount, Dak., have been arrested for stealing a schoolhouse. The people of the district have long been divided as to where the house ought to stand, a part of them wanting it on the north side of the creek, and the rest claiming that it should be on the south side. The Northsiders took the house and moved it across the creek in the night. The next morning the Southsiders awakened and found the house on the enemy's land. The next night it was moved back to its former place. After the house had been hauled back and forth until it was nearly worn out arrests were made, and the building is now getting a rest.

—Wild geese in this part of the country, says the Baltimore *Sun*, were aware several hours before the cold wave signal was displayed at the Weather Bureau that the blizzard would strike Baltimore last Sunday week. A flock of them flew slowly over Baltimore just about daylight on Sunday, and their self satisfied honk-honk-honk, as they traveled toward the north, seemed to mean that spring was at hand. But in about two hours they returned in wild confusion, their ranks disordered, their cries discordant, and their only aim seeming to be that they might find shelter in some of the many nooks of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, where in safety they might ride out the storm.

—A dispatch from Palmyra, Mo., on Friday last, says: Yesterday being Arbor Day, the teachers and scholars of the public schools started, shortly after dinner, to the outskirts of the city to dig up trees to transplant in the school house yards. On reaching the old Primrose place some of the smaller children, who were in advance, gathered around a well and attempted to pump some water to drink. The planks on which they stood gave way and fifteen of the children were precipitated into the well, containing five feet of water. By means of a rope the teachers were successful in getting all but one out alive. Arthur, the nine-year-old son of Mrs. Lem Little, a widow, was drowned. Several others were injured, but none fatally.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover, 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of their nectar, and 3,750,000 visits from bees would be necessitated.

—A farmer in Sumter county, Georgia, who is indebted to a firm in Americus, which held a mortgage upon a pair of mules belonging to him, which he could not redeem, consulted a lawyer to know if there was not some way by which he could save his stock. The lawyer informed him that if he were only a married man it would be all right, as then his wife could claim them as part of the homestead and thus save the mules, but otherwise there was no chance to help him. "Well," replied the young man, "I will get married then, if that is the only way out of it, but it seems to me that is a d—d poor law that deprives a man of his liberty just to save two poor old mules." And he departed sorrowfully and with a heavy heart to find a girl that would help him out of his trouble.

Bears Killed by Cold.

Ranchman J. C. Schiles will probably never forget an experience he had at his ranch near Piedra Parada during the cold spell in January. Mr. Schiles only went in last summer, and has a comfortable little house under the shelter of the foothills. The weather preceding the cold spell in January, he says, had been beautiful, and he was out on the range every day. On January 13 it began to get cold, and the thermometer dropped from 46 degrees above zero to 15 degrees below. On the following day it went down with lightning rapidity, and his spirit thermometer showed 38 degrees below at nightfall. Each day for a week was colder, and the lowest point attained by the mercury was if his thermometer is accurate, 58 degrees, which was noted in the afternoon of January 17.

Mr. Schiles for four days did not leave the house. On the opening of the third cold day he noticed that bear and deer, which had been unusually plentiful during the winter, began to come down to low ground, and on the morning of the fourth day he opened his door to get some wood but was brought up at a close range by a low growl. Upon looking up he saw four bears within twenty feet of his cabin. They were great, big fellows, and Mr. Schiles made up his mind to have one. He got his rifle, but the bears seemed to divine his motive and got out of range. The intense cold prevented him from following, and after laying in enough wood to last two or three days, and filling his water barrel, he went back into the house and remained there until the cold weather had passed.

During the day the bears returned and deer and two antelope, the first he had seen in a year, moved down into the miniature valley in which his shack stands. That night the weather was so cold that Mr. Schiles was afraid to go to sleep and kept a roaring fire in the stove all night. The night was made hideous, he says, by the coyotes and bears. The animals pressed close against the house and he could hear them fighting for places particularly near the two windows from which the light emanated. Once or twice one of the animals, probably a bear, would dash against the house as if to brake it in, and the deer were heard uttering plaintive cries during the night. At 3 o'clock Mr. Schiles drew his spirit thermometer in from the roof by way of the chimney hole and found the thermometer still at fifty-eight degrees below, the same that it had been twelve hours before. He thinks it was a great deal colder and that the chemicals had been frozen. The night was a terribly long one, and at 8 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Schiles awoke from a short nap the animals had moved away and the weather moderated considerably, the mercury showing only eighteen points below zero.

On opening the door of his house, which he did cautiously, he saw two bears, a deer and a coyote lying on the ground. The deer and coyote had been killed during the night by the bears, but the two bears had no marks and had evidently frozen to death, as their bodies were rigid.—*Denver News.*

Fire at a Bull Fight.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 4.—Dispatches form Celaya give details of a frightful calamity in that city. Sunday afternoon shortly before 5 o'clock, the bull ring was crowded with spectators of the great national sport. The company of bull-fighters from Leon were still playing with the first bull when a fire suddenly broke out on the sunny side of the plaza.

A panic seized upon the vast assemblage, and a frightful spectacle was the result. The plaza was constructed of wooden masts, reeds, etc., and it was due to this fact that a majority of the people escaped without injury, being able to force an opening permitting an exit at different points, but many women and children jumped from the top, a distance of 20 to 30 feet, and over 100 of them were seriously wounded. Eighteen lives were lost.

The sides of the plaza being lined with matting as dry as tinder and there being a slight wind blowing, the amphitheatre was in a blaze in a few seconds. Nine bodies, in some cases charred as to be unrecognizable, have so far been taken from the smoking ruins. Nine persons were so badly burned that they died yesterday. This makes 18 deaths, but 68 persons were very badly burned, and at least 10 of them will die.

The building was fired by an army deserter, a number of whom were present under guard, and who escaped in the panic.

Shot by His Girl's Brother.

PARIS, Tenn., April 7.—Kennedy Porter a son of Ex-Governor Porter, was shot and probably fatally wounded here Thursday night about 11 o'clock by Will Edmunds. The origin of the difficulty is supposed to be the attention of young Porter to Edmunds, sister, which the latter objected to, and had frequently threatened to kill him if he did not desist. Porter had been out driving with Edmund's sister that night, and had returned the team to the stable and had started up Depot street towards the square, when he met Edmunds about the Blanton House, who told him that he was going to defend himself.

Edmunds then fired, the ball, a 38-calibre, striking Porter in the left breast just below the collar-bone, ranging downward. On hearing the threat Porter drew his pistol, but too late. On being shot Porter fell and was soon after removed to his father's residence, where he now lies in a precarious condition. Drs. W. F. and J. H. Porter and Wm. Bright, of Huntingdon, were summoned. The wound has not as yet been probed. There were no eye-witnesses to the shooting.

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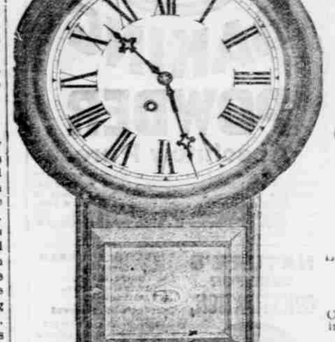

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