Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 21, 1889.

IT looks very much as if the Prohibition party had been hit with a Republican brick.

PENNSYLVANIA is the eight State to down Prohibition at the polls. This is evidently a bad year for Prohibition.

THERE are three thousand six hundred men at work on the railroad between South Fork and Johnstown. The railroad company has done an immense amount of work already, but it will take months to get its line in good condition.

THE Johnstown *Tribune*, made its first appearance here on Monday last, since the flood. The enterprise of its publisher will encourage other business men to follow in his footsteps and in the busy hum of industry, to push forward and retrieve the fortunes lost on that disastrous day.

THE suffrage amendment proposing to abolish the poll tax qualification of voters is believed to be defeated. Owing to the interest in the prohibitory amendment, the vote on the suffrage amendment was lost sight of and the returns are incomplete, but it is generally believed to have been defeated.

Two hundred and one votes against and 160 for abolishing the hereditary principal of the British House of Lords! exclaims the New York *Press*. A change of twenty-one votes in the House of Commons would have meant a majority. Fortunately for the House of Lords, it is still, as it was written in "Iolanthe," doing nothing in particular, and doing it very well.

IT seems that Brother Blaine was congratulated prematurely upon the Samoan treaty. He was not quite satisfied with the protocol and required some amendments. But this need cause no alarm. The protocol followed Mr. Bayard's demands so closely that Mr. Blaine would not have been able to call the achievement his if he had not been allowed to put something in himself.

THE Democratic National Committee held a special meeting in New York on Tuesday last. Proper action was had as to the death of the late Chairman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; two new members to fill vacancies from South Carolina and Connecticut were admitted, and Colonel Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, was elected chairman of the National Committee in place of Mr. Barnum.

WHO shall say that Governor Beaver, says the Altoona *Mirror*, is not equal to the greatest ermergency? He went to Johnstown a full week after the world had stood aghast at the horror and "wept like a child" while others worked. And now two weeks after the horror he issues a proclamation. Along in July he may have something to say about the necessity of burying the dead.

THE Superintendanent of the Census has issued a circular letter to the medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country asking their co-operation in the preparation of the mortality and vital statistics for the next national enumeration. Books of registry can be obtained upon application to the Census Office at Washington. This is a work which every physician will be glad to help on.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, a staunch Republican paper gives President Harrison the following friendly warning:

Mr. President, either your Attorney General has made a mistake or you have been led into error—if the published correspondence between the department of justice and Justice Sandford, of Utah, be true. The judge comes out of that correspondence with by far the better credit, so that if there is anything behind of a nature to help the executive it had better be brought promptly to the front.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday says: We ofen hear it said that the worst wreck of all is on the South Side. To the eye, yes; for there many houses from the North side went. But the real ruin is where there are neither houses nor people, as in Woodvale, the Second Ward of Conemaugh Borough, and, with the exception of a house or two, the Second and Third Wards of Johnstown, and a good part of Cambria. There is ruin in the lower portions of the South Side, but not complete and pathetic desolation as in the other districts named. Nothing existent will compare with nihility, and it is only in the memories of the living that anything is left of large portions of the town.

FROM the report of Secretary of the Treasury Windom it appears that during the month of May, 1889, the farmers of this country sent out to Europe and the rest of the world over three million and a half barrels of flour, nearly three million bushels of wheat, more than three million bushels of corn, and other breadstuffs, such as barley, cornmeal, oats, rye, etc., the whole amount exported being valued at $9,762,864. The total quantity of breadstuffs sent away from the United States in the 11 months ending May 31, 1889, is valued at $111,045,697. The farmer sells this in markets where he meets the competition with breadstuffs raised in India, in Russia, in Algeria, in Australia and in South America. This makes the cheapest market in the world. He buys his supplies in the highest market in the world, where he has to pay from 35 to 55 per cent. duty on cotton goods, as high as 60 per cent. on earthenware, 20 to 30 per cent. on flannels, 45 per cent. on the woolen clothing he wears, and 20 to 30 per cent. on his boots and shoes. The farmer will learn one of these days.

PROHIBITION has been defeated in Pennsylvania, says the Pittsburg *Post*, by a majority varying from 150,000 to 172,000. The *Post*, when the amendment was passed as a political trick by the Legislature of 1887, predicted that the majority against it would be in the neighborhood of 100,000. It was far below the mark. It is also a fact that almost the sum total of the majority against the amendment comes from the Republican strongholds of Philadelphia and Lancaster and Allegheny counties, which are the pulses, as it were, of the bosses who dominate the Republican party of the State; the tricksters who carried the amendment through the Legislature as a bit of political cheatery practiced on the Prohibitionists, and then decreed its defeat in accord with another bargain made with the liquor interest.

But this aside, and it is a fact which will have considerable influence on the future politics of the State, the people of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated on the result. It is not a triumph of the liquor interest or of the saloon power, but of the common sense of the people, marking and emphasizing their opposition to impracticable theories, to arbitrary interferences with the personal rights of the people, and to the confiscation of property rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws. Further than this, it is a declaration for the judicious regulation of the liquor traffic, and that it shall bear its proper, and even an exceptional, share of the public burthens. It does not mean free and untaxed whisky. Prohibition in this State did. In brief, the result condemns Prohibition as a moral, political or social issue, and maintains the right and expediency of moderate license taxation and judicious regulation.

The overwhelming vote against the amendment represents the best judgment of the industrial, the business and the professional class of the population of Pennsylvania. It was an intelligent vote. The counties where majorities against the amendments are strongest are the counties most noted for their progress, their enterprise and business activity, as well as their lead in the kindly and benevolent movements of the day. Whatever of intimidation appeared in the canvass was attempted by the Prohibitionists in arrogating to themselves a superior virtue and better judgment, not warranted by the facts. Pennsylvania by the result vindicates her conservatism, her sense of individual rights and liberty, and her regard for the rights of property. It will have a wide-reaching effect in reforming the illiberal laws of the States that have drifted far away from the principles of American liberty and the inherent and inalienable rights of citizenship. They have been held up to us as models. The model has been rejected, and Pennsylvania leads the way in the reassertion and vindication of the great American principle of self-government in its personal as well as its political sense.

THE election in this State on Tuesday puts Pennsylvania against Prohibition by a majority that will not be far from 200,000. By their vote the people of Pennsylvania, have decided to rely on their own virtue instead of being controlled by a statutory provision in the Constitution. Cambria county, gives a majority of 1,432 against the prohibitory amendment and had it not been for the calamity that befel her people in Johnstown, the majority would have reached 2,000. The inhabitants of Cambria county are a temperate people, temperate in their opioions and habits and want no legislation forced on them by the intemperate and misguided zealots, who would have the morals of the people controlled by sumptuary laws.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Table Giving the Vote in Each District in the County.

DISTRICTS.	For Pro. Am't.	Against Pro. Am't.	For Sol. Am't.	Against Sol. Am't.
Adams Township	86	71	1	146
Allegheny Township	9	147	7	141
Ashville Borough	5	36		40
Barr Township	35	128	5	122
Blacklick Township	55	92	2	99
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward	27	102	105	1
" " 2d "	8	106	20	8
Cambria Township	150	46	41	121
Carrolltown Bor.	6	114	3	108
Carroll Township	18	259	6	248
Chest Springs Bor.	9	43		43
Chest Township	15	64	6	68
Clearfield Township	28	120	1	10
Conemaugh Township	47	15	8	46
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.	24	219	5	52
" " 2d W.	13	150	26	51
Cooperdale Bor.	74	8	4	47
Croyle Township	46	141	3	36
Dean Township	12	29	2	39
East Conemaugh Bor.	74	17	16	49
East Taylor Township	42	16	6	40
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	72	17	25	82
" " West W.	68	69	28	95
Elder Township	7	164	2	166
Franklin Bor.	51	29	53	13
Gallitzin Borough	39	175	94	32
" Township	17	59	3	73
Grubtown Borough	32	25	1	20
Jackson Township	75	25	1	93
Johnstown Bor. 1st W.	24	55	43	25
" " 2d "	29	28	14	19
" " 3d "	29	81	10	79
" " 4th "	35	67	24	12
" " 5th "	96	37	11	17
" " 6th "	125	68	38	21
" " 7th "	45	109	7	56
Lilly's Borough	32	68	5	42
Loretto Borough	1	39	8	28
Lower Yoder Township	218	116	5	36
Millville Bor. 1st Ward	50	85	23	27
" " 2d Ward	40	31	7	45
Munster Township	13	62	22	44
Portage Township	68	68	30	52
Prospect Borough	9	40	16	29
Reade Township	183	64	1	240
Richland Township	83	54	3	55
South Fork	67	74	6	101
Stonycreek Township	71	72	15	46
Summerhill Township	53	37	9	65
Susquehanna Township	78	118	5	175
Tunnelhill Borough	6	35	57	2
Upper Yoder Township	84	47	3	65
Upper Washington Twp.	8	87	5	88
Lower " "	16	48	2	52
White Township	30	26	3	41
Wilmore Borough	24	25	6	1
Woodvale Borough	28	60	15	64
West Taylor Township	61	16	10	45
Totals	2758	4190	884	3849

GENERAL HASTINGS, who has charge in Johnstown announced on Monday last that he has all the men employed that he can furnish work to for the present and says that no more need apply. He cannot state definitely the number employed, but believes the number to be 5,500. The work goes on with the same sickening details, finding bodies, daily but so badly decomposed that with few exceptions they are irrecognizable and are consigned to the cemeteries as unknown.

A SUCCESSOR to Ajutant General R. C. Drum, recently retired, has been appointed in the person of Col. J. C. Kelton. The latter had been Gen. Drum's assistant for several years past.

The New Spoils Tactics Meaner Than the Old.

Civil Service Reform is uttering some very distinct notes in the far West. The summary removal of William C. Jones, United States Marshal in Kansas, has provoked indignant comment even from a portion of the Republican journals of that State. They say that had President Harrison removed Jones because he was Democrat, and because his place was wanted for a Republican, there would have been no serious complaint. But he was dismissed upon charges of infidelity in office, without giving him the slighest opportunity to defend his reputation from assault. As ex Marshal Jones is a prominent veteran in Kansas his old comrades protest, not against his removal, but against the indecent manner in which it was made.

This is but one of the cases which show the meanness to which the Spoils System, in its newest phase, is compelled to resort. The Supreme judge of New Mexico was asked to resign on the pretense that his method of dispensing justice was not such as it should be. When he made inquiry as to the nature of the charges against him he was told by the Attorney General that his judicial course was not in harmony with the "policy" of the Administration. Mrs. Clay, the Postmistress of Huntsville, Ala., was requested to resign on the groundthat she had neglected her duties, and when she asked for the charges she received notice of the appointment of her successor. Railway Mail Superintendent Bell discharged about 1,500 postal clerks in a few weeks, and he meanly undertook to put a reproach upon nearly all of them by notifying a few only that they were removed solely for party reasons.

Formerly the dispensers of Government spoils and patriotism did not deem it necessary to resort to any subterfuge or artifice in removing their political opponents from office. When they removed capable and trustworthy officials they put the act on party grounds, and bade their political opponents make the most of it. They did not deign to trump up charges against an official in order to make a pretext for removing him. They were too manly for that. But now, under the latest ministers of the Spoils System, partisan meanness is superadded to its truculency. The office is taken away, and with it the reputation of the incumbent. It is not enough to deprive him of his present living, but by throwing suspicion upon him he must be prevented from earning a livelihood in the future. Thus the Government of a great and magnanimous nation is made a conduit of official slander and calumny.

The Spoils System as hitherto administered is infinitely preferable to this mixture of hypocrisy and cant of zeal for the public service. If public officials cannot be permitted to meet the charges assigned for their removal let us get back to the old Spoils System, with all its frank brutality, as soon as possible. The ax of the public executioner in taking the official life of the citizen would not at the same time take away his good name.—*Phila Record.*

Tanner and the Administration.

The Washington air is full of rumors with respect to Comissioner Tanner, all suggesting that for some unexplained reason the President is likely to remove him or ought to be likely to do so.

Now why? What has Tanner done or left undone that his place should be deemed insecure? He has made reckless rulings with respect to pensions which threaten to sweep away the whole surplus revenue in one grand distribution of money; but is in exact accord with the policy of his party as laid down in the Chicago platform, and Tanner is surely not responsible for the party policy.

He has appointed his own daughter to a place in the public service, but for that he has the highest authority of example. Has not Mr. Harrison appointed to office most of his own relatives and cronies, and the relatives of his wife and his son's wife and his daughter's husband? Further than that, Mr. Harrison has recognized the hereditary principle by appointing Fred Grant to a foreign mission and Robert Lincoln to a foreign mission and young Blaine to a place in the State Department, all simply because of their relationship to their several fathers. Tanner has simply adopted the manners and habits of the Administration which created him.

Finally, under Tanner's control the Pension Office rules have been perverted in order to make what the vulgar call "a good thing" for the pension attorney who most actively worked to get Tanner appointed. But here again precedent and high example are on his side. Has not Mr. Harrison rewarded Wanamaker and Whitelaw Reid and Erbardt and all the rest of the men who helped him to get his place? What other business, indeed, has engaged his attention during the last three months?

All this talk about Tanner's removal is Democratic fol-de-rol. The man is an ideal officer—as ideals go under the existing regime.—*N. Y. World.*

THE proverbial generosity of the faraway people of the Pacific coast received another illustration when the news of the Johnstown calamity reached them. Public meetings were held and money was liberally subscribed. While collections were in progress at Seattle, Washington Territory, and several thousand dollars had been cheerfully subscribed as a nucleus for the Territory's offering, the fire king came along and swept $15,000,000 of business property away. The news was telegraphed all over the coast, and for a moment people were dazed at the second calamity. But only for a moment. The next, the people were subscribing money, not only for Seattle, but also for Johnstown. The collections were made jointly, and some who had subscribed before made second offerings. A remarkable scene occurred at Seattle itself after the fire, when the citizens met to do something about rebuilding. It was announced that in one of the bank safes, still red hot in the debris, were the collections for the Johnstown sufferers. In view of the fact that "charity begins at home," it was hinted that the fund had better be diverted to the home sufferers. The propisition was indignantly voted down and the citizens proceeded to subscribe liberally for its own sufferers besides increasing the Johnstown fund. The citizens of Tacoma, Seattle's rival for supremacy, came nobly to the rescue with a fund of $25,000 cash and supplies sufficient to feed 2,000 people for thirty days, with as much more in reserve if necessary. Truly, the American people are a great institution, on which no flies rest even momentarily.

Merit Wins

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

PRESIDENT HARRISON expects to leave Washington to-morrow for Cape May, where he will spend Sunday with his family at Postmaster General Wanamaker's cottage. He will go by rail, so as to get as much time at the seashore as possible.

Secret Political Societies in General and the Clan-na-Gael in Particular.

The Know-Nothing party was the only formidable political society that ever rose and fell in this free country. That secret, oath-bound organization owed its brief career of prosperity and its partial successes to the fact that it was able to seize upon a pre-existing passion, in a time of political reaction, when the great parties were in a state of torpor. But had the aims of the Know Nothing party been patriotic and praiseworthy, its secrecy, its mummeries, its oaths, and its subjection of the will of the individual citizen to the decrees of a hidden junto, operating in the dark, would have been its sufficient condemnation. As long as this secret party lasted it had great attractions for men who were able to acquire a preeminence in its councils which neither their talents nor their worth could gain for them elsewhere, and who used the footing acquired there to advance themselves in other fields where honors and emoluments of office were to be harvested. But assoon as daylight flashed upon the Know-Nothing organization, exposing its character and mischievous tendencies, it disappeared like the mists before the morning sun.

Singularly enough, men who are ready to condemn Know Nothingism, with its hidden mummeries and oathes, have not hesitated to attach themselves to other oath-bound political organizations of a much darker and more repulsive characted Recent revelations in regard to the so-called Clan-na Gael Society show it to have been a nest of intrigue and conspiracy, in which desperate adventurers operated upon the weak and credulous in order to accomplish the most infamous ends.

Funds contributed by the poor and needy for the cause of Ireland have been squandered by thousands on the Chicago Stock Exchange in gambling in Wabash and other "wildcats." Some of this money has been used in hiring murderous deperadoes to sling dynamite in crowded railway stations abroad, and in employing assassians to "remove" dangerous enemies at home. It is natural that such an organization should be honeycombed with treachery, and that the Le Carons should keep the British Government fully apprised of all its secret movements. So complete has been the intelligence that agents sent to England to perform the "work" of the society have been arrested, with the proofs upon them, almost as soon as they landed. In the politics of this country the organization has been used for all it would bring its leaders in money and spoils.

A political organsazion so constituted is not only a curse to the cause of Ireland but a reproach to the nation that gives it hospitality. There is no doubt that many good men have been lured into the society without having any definite idea of its aims and character. Now that its true spirit and tendencies have been revealed their duty is plain.

But, even if the aims of this organization had bees as pure and patriotic as they have been desperate and criminal, there can be no excuse in this country for the existence of any secret political organization. With the best aims, such organizations inevitably degenerate into centres of intrigue and conspiracy. In a free government like ours the only omnipotent conspirator is public opinion; and its sessions are always open. —*Phila Record.*

Johnstown's Health is Good.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 19.—Governor Beaver and the Flood Commission arrived here quite unexpectedly shortly before noon, accompanied by General Hastings, and made a tour of the devastated district on horseback, dining afterward at headquarters. The Philadelphia members of the Commission express themselves as satisfied that the press reports of the disaster were not exaggerated, and that the people of Johnstown are entitled to substantial relief from the State.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, Executive Officer of the State Board of Health, issued health bulletin No. 5 this morning, the first bulletin since the 13th instant. It reports a gradual improvement in the health of the buroughs. Coopersdale is somewhat inaccessible owing to high water in the Conemaugh, and there are some cases of stomach troubles in consequenc of poor food. There have been no cases of contagious disease at the general hospital, but one fatal case of diptheria at the Red Cross Hospital and one other case. Among the soldiery there is not a single hospital case. Measels are diminishing. Gangs are engaged in collecting the carcasses of dead animals along the different streams and burning them.

Distressing Weakness.

The Johnstown disaster was a splendid opportunity for Governor Beaver to do something to gloss over a very bad record, but it served only to show his lamentable weakness. At the time of the calamity he was, as usual, junketing around the country, just as Hartranft was when the railroad riots of 1877 occurred. While the governor of Ohio was rushing a train load of provisions and clothing and tents to Johnstown our own governor was doing nothing. No one seemed to know anything about him. It was not until his appeal was published in Tuesday's papers that the public were made aware of his return to Harrisburg. Why did he not hurry to Johnstown as fast as steam and horses could carry him, put five thousand men to work and personally superintend the recovery of bodies and the removal of the debris? The presence of the governor would have had much to do with the effectiveness of the work. But he kept away from the scene of devastation and private citizens were obliged to fill the place that he should have occupied. Try to imagine Foraker, of Ohio, or Hill of New York, making such an exhibition of weakness.

THE Cronin case, says the New York *Times*, as it has now been developed, has a painful interest for the administration. The kind of Irishman who manages the Clan-na-Gael is the kind that is universally known as the Blaine Irishman. One of this kind is the present American Minister to Chili. Egan was the friend and associate of Sullivan and the other leaders of the Clan-na-Gael, and was selected for a foreign mission as their representative and to satisfy their demands. It is now established that the Clan-na Gael was an association of men who practiced swindling under pretense of committing murder, and that this pretense was not wholly false, as even if they have not murdered many or any Englishmen, it is clear that they have murdered an Irishmen whose survival threatened the success of their swindling operations. Egan's nomination was accepted as "a Blaine appointment," and the Secretary of State must be especially anxious to rid himself of this odium attaching to such an appointment without seeing his way clear to do so.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—John Williams, a bachelor in Augusta, Me., was told that a certain widow had set her cap for him, and John was so afraid that he mght be roped into marriage that he went into the barn and hanged himself.

—An explosion of gas occurred on Monday morning in the Nottingham mines, at Plymouth, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., coal company. Three Polish mine laborers were severely burned. Their names could not be learned.

—The jawbone of a huge monster has been unearthed recently at the Wauchula, Fla., phosphate beds. It measures 18 inches in length and about 7 in width. Some of the teeth are 6 or 7 inches long and 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

—The St. Mary's *Herald* states that a Ridgway minister who had favored Prohibition was saved in the late flood by a beer keg that opportunity floated to him, and he thereupon decided to vote against the amendment.

—A Connecticut woman is suing her neighbor for damages for putting up fly screens. She claims that the flys which cannot get into the neighbor's house on this account will come into hers, and she will thereby have double the usual number.

—While Rev. W. F. Kramer, pastor of the Reformed church of Lebanon this State, was crossing the Reading railroad in a carriage last Friday afternoon at the head of a funeral procession, he was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed. He was 70 years of age.

—The other day Madison, Ga., was treated to something novel in the show line. A negro with a live rattlesnake was going the rounds, and for a small contribution he would take the snake from the box and handle it as though it were a toy. The snake was a genuine rattlesnake, 7 years old.

—A mouse attracted no little attention in a show window in Danbury, Conn. The little fellow ran about among the goods, and climbed up to the top of the large show window and curtains, catching flies. He has made the window his abode for several weeks, and keeps the flies away in the most approved manner.

—While fishing in Cobb creek, near Jekyl Island, Georgia, the other day, Beauregard Tomlins caught an immense sawfish. The monster got entangled in his net, and after being shot two or three times was lassoed and towed into port. The fish measured nearly 12 feet in length and weighed 250 or 300 pounds. The length of his saw was nearly 3 feet.

—John Cooper, of Milford, twelve miles north of Cincinnati O., died on Saturday night of a pistol-shot wound he had received from Thomas Frey while he was assisting the Town Marshal of Milford in arresting Frey for disturbing the peace. It was only by the most strenuous efforts of citizens that a mob was prevented from lynching Frey after he had been jailed.

—James Hiatt, of near Minerva Ky., the old man who has been robbed so frequently, and whose son disappeared from home over a year ago, died last week. In his will the old man bequeaths his estate, valued at about $50,000, to his missing son, provided the latter appears and lays claims to it within two years, otherwise the entire estate is given to an educational institution.

—Four years ago John Cline, a 16-year-old boy, was killed near Charleston, W. Va. under especially brutal circumstances. One Snodgrass was charged with the crime and fled. On Monday last Snodgrass was brought there in irons, having been captured at the head of Lewis creek, after a desperate struggle, by a constable and a posse. Snodgrass was badly injured while resisting arrest.

—At Homestead last Monday shortly after noon two Hungarians quarreled, and one of them, whose name is unknown, struck the other with a brick upon the head, inflicting injuries which are likely to prove fatal. The assailant was arrested placed in the Homestead lockup, while the wounded man, Jen Tschaiskowalski, received medical treatment. His skull is fractured and death is probable.

—Notwithstanding the flattering reports sent out from Dakota relative to the anticipated abundant yield of small grain, advices received from a good portion of western and south Dakota state that small grain is an entire failure, more so than in any other years. The grain is all burned up. More than half the acreage was sown to wheat and oats. Corn does not yet show the effects of the drouth. Among the farming community this failure will be sorely felt.

—A richly dressed woman deliberately plunged into the rapids at Niagara Falls, on last Friday afternoon and was carried over the American falls. The body was recovered almostimmediately after in the river below and was towed to the Canada side. All the clothing below the waist excepting the shoes and stocking had been torn off. On her head was a deep gash made by the rocks. The body was identified as that of a woman who arlyed there in the afternoon from Buffalo.

—Charles Wittstein, aged fifty years, a well-known druggist of Cincinnati, O., committed suicide last Friday morning by shooting himself through the head at his home in that city. He had been suffering for years with a peculiar disease, concerning which no two physicians have been able to agree, but it is supposed to have been liver colic. It caused him intense suffering, and at times his shrieks as he rolled on the floor in agony could have been heard throughout the neighborhood.

—Incendiary fires have been frequentoccurrence in Ionica, Mich., of late. Early last Sunday morning a fire fiend was caught red handed in the act of setting fire to a residence. The occupants were nearly suffocated before they were aroused and were rescued with difficulty. Public feeling ran very high when it was known the fire bug was in the hands of the officers. An attempt was finally made to lynch the man, but prompt action by the police saved Michigan from another horror.

—Thursday of last week two children of Edward Bacaus, a farmer of Rosier, Missouri, a small village fifty miles south of Kansas City, on the Kansas line, went to a creek about a mile from home to fish. Upon their failing to return at night, searching parties were organized and Friday evening their bones were found near a ledge of rocks that had long been known as Wolf's Den. A band of timber wolves have used this section for years and it is thought the children were killed and eaten by the animals. The boys were aged 10 and 12 years.

—It was just 112 years on Friday of last week since the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the flag of the United States. The flag used as early as January, 1776, by the Continental army, had 13 alternate red and white stripes, with the united St. George and St. Andrew crosses in, into the Union. This was changed by act of Congress, June 14, 1777, by retaining the stripes and placing 13 stars in the blue field. An act of 1794 provided that there should be as many stripes as stars, but on April 4, 1818, it was determined that the flag should be as it is at present, the 13 alternate red and white horizontal stripes, representing the independent 13 original States, and provision being made that there should be as many stars in the field as there are States in the Union, one star to be added on the admission of each new State on the 4th of July succeeding the admission.

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GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—News has just been received that Mrs. Z. F. Bogges, a resident of Boone county, W. Va., was shot in the right side, a few days ago, with a rifle. The ball entered between the fourth and fifth ribs, and was extracted from a point several inches distant. She will possibly recover. One of her boys, upon returning from hunting, handed the gun to his mother to set in the house. The floor of the building being some distance from the ground, she caught the gun by the muzzle and by some means the gun was discharged, striking her in the breast.

—John Manion, a young farmer with a wife and three children, lived four miles from Fayette, Mo. The couple separated on account of the attentions of Richard Fowler, a cousin of Manion. About noon Saturday Fowler and Manion met in Fayette and began to shoot at each other. Manion was shot through the stomach and chest and died during the afternoon. Fowler was wounded in the neck and both arms. After emptying their revolvers, both men stood up and pounded each other with their pistols. Mrs. Manion is prostrated and threatens to kill herself. All the principals are highly connected.

—One of the heaviest showers ever known in West Virginia passed over the southwestern portion of Berkely county last Sunday evening. A terrific gale that did great damage was followed by an awful tornado storm, and to cap the climax and add to the destructiveness of the elements, there was a hail storm that did great damage. Some stones fell that by measurement were larger than hen eggs and in places the stones lay three and four inches deep. Crops, trees, etc., are ruined and stock is badly bruised and in some instances killed. Several houses and barns were badly damaged by the wind. No loss of life is reported.

—John Lawes, the phenomental fat man, of Elmira, N. Y. died at his home in that city at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Lawes had been enjoying usually good health, and was to have been put on exhibition at the county fair. Mr. Lawes was undoubtedly the heaviest man in America, weighing at his death 640 pounds. He was born in England and was about 40 years of age. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade up to three years ago. Previous to that time he had weighed but a little over 200 pounds. He then began to gain rapidly in stature, forcing him to retire from the pursuit of his trade. He gained in weight at the rate of from 5 to 10 pounds per week.

—People of Harlansburg, a village nine miles from New Castle, Pa., were treated to a novel sight on Thursday of last week, when a fox which had been chained in a yard, freed himself and started on a foraging expedition. Entering a neighboring yard, reynard with little ceremony, snapped the heads from three chickens. He then ran into the Main street of the village where he espied a five-year-old child at play. In an instant he was upon the child, and before the score or more of spectators could realize the situation the little one's face, arms and legs were fearfully torn by the sharp teeth of the fox, which continued its vicious attack until killed by a bystander.

—A small-sized riot occurred on an excursion train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Allen station, nine miles east of Wheeling W. Va., on Monday. The train was delayed for nearly three hours on account of a weak bridge at Triadelphia. All this time small fights were taking place, which finally ended in a grand free slugging match. A number of the fighters got out of the car and continued the melee on the bank of the creek. Two were thrown in, and barely escaped drowning. At least ten stone jugs of whisky were aboard the train. It is alleged that the conductor and brakeman were intoxicated. No person was seriously injured, and no arrests were made.

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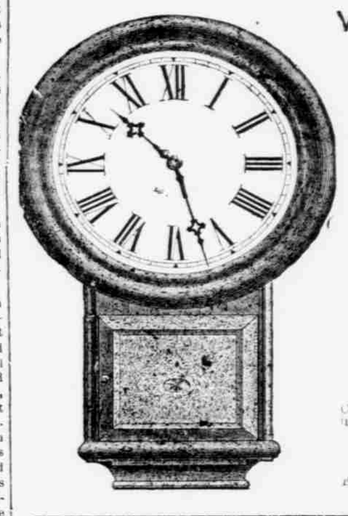

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