# THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 7, 1879.


THE report that Sitting Bull at the head of his warriors numbering several thousand, had crossed the boundary line of British Columbia and was again in Montana, is without foundation, as any one familiar with his character might have known. Several of his band have arrived at Fort Keogh in a starving condition, but Sitting Bull is still near Fort Walsh, and declares that he will never again cross the line between the two countries.

THE Governor has not yet announced the name of his Attorney General. It is said that his decided preference is for Harry W. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, but that the Cameron ring is opposed to him, and demands the appointment of Lin Bartholomew, of Pottsville. If Hoyt possessed the necessary amount of pluck he would make his own selection, and not permit a set of scheming politicians, with ulterior purposes in view, to make it for him, or in any way to control his choice in that direction.

THE long pending and bitter contest between Mr. Hayes and John Sherman on one side, and Senator Conkling, of New York, on the other, over the confirmation of Gen. Merritt as Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Burt as Naval Officer at the same port, was finally brought to a close in the Senate on Monday last by a vote on the nominations, which resulted in Merritt's case, for confirmation, 28; against it, 24. Burt's majority was larger. The vote was very much mixed, 27 Democrats and 13 Republicans voting to confirm, and 23 Republicans and 7 Democrats voting to reject, while many Senators were paired, and others refrained from voting. The vote is regarded as a great victory for Hayes and Sherman, and as signal a defeat for Conkling.

For some unexplained reason, Ed. Cobaugh, one of the "wheel horses" of the Dauphin county Democracy, who was recently appointed to the important and responsible position of assistant to General Ross Hartshorne, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Public Grounds at Harrisburg, has relinquished the honor, and it is announced that his mantle has fallen upon the broad shoulders of Major Jesse B. Crawford, of Hollidaysburg. We judge that the Major will "stick," as he was an original applicant for the place. The people of the State who own the public buildings and the few acres of land thereto attached, may now rest assured that under the watch and ward of two such well known military men as General Hartshorne and Major Crawford, this valuable real estate will be carefully protected, and that at the end of their official term will be handed over to their successors in office in as good condition as they received it, "reasonable wear and tear excepted."

AT the session of the House at Harrisburg, on Monday evening last, Mr. Long (Speaker) introduced a bill for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain and adjust the losses occasioned by the riots in June, 1877, providing for the payment of the same, and appropriating $4,000,000 for that purpose. This is the much talked of bill relating to the riots and destruction of property at Pittsburgh and other places, and fixing the liability of payment on the State. The Commission is to be appointed by the Governor, and is to consist of three persons, who shall adjust all claims for losses caused by the riots, and pay the same out of the sum appropriated. The members of the Commission are to be paid $10 per day and necessary expenses, and must complete their work by the first of next November. As the losses by the riots are estimated at between *three* and *four* millions of dollars, this bill may be regarded as the most important one that will come before the Legislature during the session, and will give rise to a vast amount of discussion.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, U. S. Senator from Michigan, having been nominated by Mr. Hayes early last week, and confirmed by the Senate, as Minister to Peru, that bogus and "blood letting" statesman, Zachariah Chandler, who is never happy unless he is in Washington, either with or without an office, has started in hot pursuit of Judge Christiancy's vacant seat—Chandler is wealthy, and as he knows it a political campaign how to put his money where it will do the most good, his chances of success with the Legislature of his State, which is now in session may be regarded as reasonably certain. The election two weeks ago of the blatant Logan by the Legislature of Illinois was hard on the Senate, and the prospect of it being soon supplemented by that of Chandler will only be adding insult to injury.—When this mighty Michigander was in the Senate before he was invariably the ready and willing defender of Grantism in its worst forms, and in the event of his election now, he will find that body in possession of the Democrats, who will appreciate him at his proper worth, upon whom his old time bluster will fall harmless, and where he will soon discover that he cannot be himself again.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* attributes to Senator Lamar an intention in a few days of introducing a bill to provide that each Senator shall be furnished with a private secretary at the public expense. Mr. Lamar's reasons for this are the inadequacy of a Senator's pay, that he cannot perform the laborious duties imposed upon him without assistance, and that a competent clerk will not cost the government more than $50 per month. Mr. Lamar is such a high-toned man and so excellent a Senator that his project to quarter on the public treasury seventy six clerks for that many Senators will create general surprise. We do not know of any way more certain to enable Mr. L. to gratify his wish than to employ a clerk himself and pay him out of the sum he receives from the treasury for mileage in traveling on a railroad pass from Oxford, Miss., where he resides, to Washington. The government will then be indirectly paying his clerk hire. When the salary of a Senator was very little more than half, the present amount, such men as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan and Benton managed to live very creditably at Washington, and made no complaints. The era of salary-grabbing and Congressional plundering had not, however, then dawned upon the Republic. If Mr. Lamar supposes that the people would tamely submit to his clerkship project he was never more deluded in his life, as he will quickly discover if ever he introduces his silly scheme into the Senate.

WHAT the people demand from the Legislature is a reduction in the number of useless subordinate officers now swarming through the State capitol, and not an increase; and yet a bill has been offered in the Senate, and reported favorably, which provides for a Senate executive appointment clerk. As the number of appointments to office by the Governor is very limited, with the exception of Notaries Public, whose number of late years was increased with fearful rapidity, the proposed executive appointment clerk will have what, in the slang of the day, is called "a very soft place." The plausible, and we have no doubt the true, theory of this matter is, that some Republican went to Harrisburg at the beginning of the session with the Senator from his district, expecting to step into a comfortable situation during the winter, and was disappointed. Being too patriotic to return home without having given the State the great benefit of his services, his Senatorial friend discovered the necessity for creating this new office, and then filling it with his *protege*. That there is the shadow of necessity for such a clerk no man will pretend, and we will watch the progress of the bill in the Senate, to see whether there is, or is not, some Democrat in that body who will oppose the swindle and hold it up to public ridicule in its true colors.

WHETHER or not the Republican national convention will nominate Grant for a third term, the Republican party in Pennsylvania is on record as "unutterably opposed" to the project. The Republican State convention at which Hartranft was renominated, was held in Lancaster in May, 1875, and one of the resolutions in the platform which it adopted was the following distinct and unequivocal repudiation of Grant's nomination for the third time:

*Resolved*, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The organ of the Republican party in Lancaster, in its reference to the proceedings of the convention, made use of the following language:

"When this anti third term resolution was read, the hall fairly shook with uproarious and long continued applause. Its reading was again and again called for, and again the air was rent with the deafening plaudits of the multitude. There can never again be a doubt concerning the position of Pennsylvania Republicans on that question.

The only way in which a Republican in this State can go behind this anti-third term resolution of his party is by taking refuge under the plea of necessity and that Grant is the only man in the country whose election in 1880 by the Republicans might be made possible.

TWO DAYS after the Senate had rejected David H. Lane as Recorder of Philadelphia, the Governor renominated him, and forty-five Senators voted for his confirmation, thus completely reversing the former action of that body. There may be a profound depth of wisdom in Democrats refusing one day to vote either for or against a man and two days afterwards eagerly coming to his rescue, but we must confess our utter inability to grasp it. And then there was Elliott, of Philadelphia, Lane's sworn foe, who pranced exultingly around the Senate chamber after Lane had been rejected, saying, "I knew it would be so; and if Hoyt again sends his name to us I will prefer charges against him in a five minutes' speech, of such a character as will shame any Senator who votes for him." This was Elliott's high-sounding threat, and although he knew that at any moment the Governor might renew the nomination, he, coward-like, slipped away to Philadelphia—Lane was confirmed, and Elliott's withering speech of five minutes was never delivered.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, President of France, resigned his office on yesterday week, and on the evening of the same day the members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies met together and elected Jules Grevy, President of the Chamber, as MacMahon's successor. Seven hundred and thirteen Senators and Deputies were present, of whom 670 voted, Grevy receiving 536 votes, and General Chanzy 99. M. Grevy was declared elected, and was proclaimed President of the Republic for the term of seven years. The Chamber of Deputies subsequently elected Gambetta as its President, vice M. Grevy. Marshal MacMahon was elected President by the two Chambers in 1873, when Thiers resigned, and had one year of his term yet to serve. The cause of this crisis in France, and of MacMahon's resignation, is simple and easily understood. A majority of the Chamber of Deputies sent to the Cabinet the names of *nine* Generals of divisions in the army, and demanded their removal, on the ground that they were not in favor of the Republic, but were Bonapartists. These Generals had been MacMahon's long and trusted friends—some of them had fought on the battle-field with him—and a feeling of mutual love and devotion existed between them. When the decree for the removal of these officers of the army was presented to him, the old Marshal refused absolutely to sign it. "I cannot," he exclaimed, "sign a decree superceding brave Generals, my friends and comrades." His resignation followed immediately, and the election of M. Grevy as his successor in a few hours afterwards. This change of rulers was effected according to the constitution, and without the slightest commotion or excitement. The new President is 66 years old—is a lawyer, and one of the foremost leaders of the left, or Republican party. He is regarded as more moderate in his views and policy than Gambetta, the acknowledged leader of his party. Following is Marshal MacMahon's letter of resignation:

"At the opening of this session of the chambers the ministry presented you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views I had given the programme my approbation, for I was sacrificing no principles to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day, the ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the two chambers, proposes to me in regard to high military commands, some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them; any other ministry taken from the majority would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the national assembly confided to me, and I therefore tender my resignation.

"In quitting power I have the consolation of thinking that during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country, either as soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than honor and duty and absolute devotion to my country.

"I request you to communicate my decision to the chambers.

(Signed) "MACMAHON.
"Duke of Magenta."

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—It may seem a transparent falsehood to state that people wear glass clothing, but this sort of apparel may yet come into use. Glass would seem to be about the last thing to think of as clothing, but it is nevertheless true that glass cloth is being made in Germany. If people who live in glass houses should not throw stones, it is to be hoped that bad boys clothed in glass may give up their stone throwing propensities, not to mention snow-balling, and if so, the era of glass clothing will be hailed with pleasure. The following particulars of the process are translated for the *Free Press* from the German *Hernhut* by Herman Frueauff, of this city:

"At Gnadenfrei the artist and glass spinner, A. Prengle, of Vienna, has established his glass business, offering for sale carpets, cuffs, collars, veils, etc., of glass. He not only spins, but also weaves glass before the eyes of the people. The otherwise brittle glass he changes into pliable threads and uses them for making good, warm clothing. It sounds like a myth, but Mr. Prengel introduces certain ingredients, which are his secret, and thereby changes the entire nature of the glass. He has just finished a white, curly glass muff for a lady in St. Petersburg; he charges forty thalers ($30) for them. Also, ladies' hats of glass, with glass feathers. A remarkable feature of this glass material is that it is lighter than feathers. Wool made of glass cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. Mr. Prengel's glass inventions are something so extraordinary and useful for clothing, etc., as glass is a non-conductor, that it will probably cause an entire revolution in dress material."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that the distressed condition of the returned employes of the Messrs. Collins, who have been engaged in building a railroad in Brazil, has subjected the contractors to undeserved censure. The firm made its contract with responsible English parties, and has strictly and efficiently performed its agreement, and that, too, at the expense of every dollar they had accumulated, and all the funds that they could raise on their good name, acquired in a long life of business honor. To protect their contract and their people, Messrs. Collins have made every sacrifice, and would go still further had they anything to offer. The tying up, by the trickery of the law, of their money in England has terribly crippled them in the prosecution of their great enterprise. This is hard enough to bear; but when to this is added the assertion in the newspaper press, that they have wantonly and cruelly abandoned and deserted their men, it is adding a malicious sting to the misfortunes of an honorable, but injured firm. It is to be hoped that they may be soon relieved of their difficulties, and their affairs restored to a solvent condition, by a favorable ending of the pending litigation.

—Saturday morning the towboat Abe Hayes upset in the Allegheny river, near Pittsburg, and the cook (Mrs. Marin) was drowned, while the rest of the crew, forty in number, barely escaped with their lives. The accident was caused by striking the middle pier of a bridge. The boat sank.

## *Arrears of Pensions.*

Following is the full text of a law relating to arrears of pensions which was recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, so called. It will no doubt be perused with interest and prove a blessing to many of our readers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pensions are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioners may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section 4717 of the Revised Statues, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed in this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services on making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The appended circular, just issued by the Commissioner of Patents, furnishes all needful information in regard to the form that should be used in applying for pensions. All persons interested will do well to cut it out and preserve it for future reference:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

SIR: Persons who are entitled to arrears of pensions under the Act granting Arrears, approved Jan. 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pension at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The *Pension Certificate* should not be sent to this office, but it must be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

*To the Commissioner of Pensions*:

I, ——, a pensioner under pension certificate No. —, hereby apply for the arrears due me under the Act granting Arrears of Pension, approved Jan. 25, 1879. My post-office address is—[here insert the name of the post-office, and if the claimant resides in a city, the street and number of the street and residence must also be given.] [Name of claimant.]

[Two witnesses.]

*State of* ——, *County of* ——, ss:

Signed in my presence by ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered —.

[Magistrate's signature.]

Very respectfully,
J. A. BENTLY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Still another item of interest to pensioners is contained in a Washington dispatch of the 5th inst., as follows:

The vote of the House Monday on the bill presented by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, to issue forty millions of bonds to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions, indicates that a bill can be carried through by a large majority, and it is the intention of the Appropriations Committee to report a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for disbursement during the present fiscal year, and $10,000,000 during the next fiscal year. Commissioner Bentley says that under this bill pensioners of the United States will receive and average of $750 each. Mr. Bentley also says that if Congress will appropriate the money and give him twenty-five additional clerks he will prepare for settlement, under this bill, the claims of all persons now on the pension rolls. Mr. Bentley is busy sending out circulars to pensioners, informing them of the provisions of the bill and how to make applications for the money. He also instructs pensioners not to intrust their cases to claim agents or attorneys of any sort, but to apply directly to the Department.

THE VATICAN ON PREVAILING EVILS.—An encyclical letter from Pope Leo XIII. has recently been received in this country. It is addressed to the "Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and all Bishops on the face of the earth having favor with the Apostolic See." In it his Holiness says:

"Promptly after our elevation, in an encyclical letter addressed to you, we did not fail to point out the death-dealing plague that is creeping into the fibres of human society, and is leading it into the greatest danger. But those evils which we then deplored, even in so short a time, have increased. You readily understand us, venerable brethren, that we speak of that sect of men called by sundry and almost barbarous names—Socialists, Communists or Nihilists. They are spread all over the world, bound together most closely by a wicked pact between them all. But no longer do they seek cover in their hidden haunts. Openly, boldly they vaunt in public what they had hatched in secret, and aim to destroy the very foundations of civil society of whatever kind.

"The natural union of men and women, sacred even among barbarians, is befouled, and the marriage bond, that is the key stone of society, is relaxed or even broken loose. They attack the right of property sanctioned by the natural law, and pretending to care for the wants of men, and, to satisfy their wishes by a huge crime, they aim at robbing and making a common spoil of whatever has been lawfully inherited or gained by skill and labor or acquired by savings. And these outrages they proclaim in their meetings, put forth in circulars and spread among the ignorant in a swarm of newspapers. . . . . .

It is an error of the same kind, usurping falsely the name of National, while coaxing and spurning the desires belonging to man, and giving loose rein to all sorts of lusts, that has not only caught many men but has infected very widely human society. Hence, by a new godlessness, unknown even amongst Pagans, Republics form themselves, taking no account of God, or of the order He has set. Neither public authority, nor mastery, nor majesty, nor the power that God gives to rulers, is to be maintained, but rather gained from the throng of people that, thinking themselves free from all divine sanction accept only such laws as *ad libitum* are voted for them.

"The rewards and punishments of a future and an eternal life are forgotten in the heat of a lust for present pleasure. These doctrines far and wide spread, this freedom everywhere extended, of thinking and acting with a looseness reaching far and wide, no marvel that men of the lowest sort, beggars at the door, or idlers in the shop, are eager to get in the house or at the wealth of the rich; no wonder that there remains no quietness in public or in private life, or that the human race has come almost to the point of perdition."

## *The Black Death.*

A TERRIBLE PLAGUE THAT HAS DESTROYED 62,000,000 PEOPLE.

The black death, which has again appeared in some parts of Russia, has proved very destructive and causes the greatest alarm. This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and it gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that shows themselves in one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have had its origin in China in 1333, some fifteen years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for 25 years, while droughts, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns and mountains, and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. During the same period Europe had as many abnormal conditions as the East. The order of nature appeared to be reversed. The seasons were at various times inverted; thunder storms were frequent in midwinter, and volcanoes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompanied by decomposition of vast organic masses—myriads of locusts, brutes and bodies of human beings—produced some change in the atmosphere inimical to life. Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension almost wholly to infection and contagion. Three years passed from the date of its appearance in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle to the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China alone 18,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 24,000,000, while in Europe 25,000,000 souls perished, making a grand and terrible total of 62,000,000.—Although there is little danger of the spread of the pest to western Europe—for many generations it has been confined to the East—it is not strange that the Russians should be startled by the ravages the black death has already made. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies, and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry are so terrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright. Fortunately the laws of health and the peculiarities of disease are much better understood now than in centuries gone by.

FURTHER ABOUT THE GREAT SCOURGE.

A committee of the Russian Ministers have resolved as follows:

That the Minister of the Interior shall be empowered to burn Wetlianka and other villages where it is necessary, the inhabitants to be removed elsewhere within the quarantine district. Troops to enforce the quarantine will be placed at the disposal of the civil administration. A delegate will be despatched to Astrakhan and the neighboring governments with power to adopt extraordinary measures. He will be accompanied by a medical commission to investigate the causes of the epidemic.

Six more persons have been attacked with the plague at Selitreno. The Czar has ordered General Loris Melikoff to start immediately for Astrakhan, with full powers. He is appointed Governor General of the plague stricken districts, which are specially created into a province during the continuance of the epidemic.

All remedies have proved unavailing.—The local Sanitary Commission of Moscow have decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions.

CHARMING BIRDS.—The Forest (Ohio) *Review* says: We learn from a correspondent that there resides in the vicinity of Harrisburg, an out-of-the-way place in Hancock county, about three miles west of Mount Blanchard, a very remarkable child, only five years old, who seems to have the power to charm birds at will. Her mother first noticed this strange fascination that the child possesses about a year ago. The little girl was out playing in the door-yard among a bevy of snow birds, and when she would speak to them they would come and light upon her, twittering with the utmost glee.

On taking them in her hands and stroking them the birds, instead of trying to get away from their fair captive, seemed to be highly pleased, and when let loose would fly a short distance and immediately return to the child again. She then took several of them into the house to show her mother, who, thinking that she might hurt them, took the birds and put them outdoors, but no sooner was the door opened than the birds flew into the room and lit upon the little girl's head and began to chirp. The birds remained upon the premises all winter, flying to the little girl whenever the door was opened. The parents of this remarkable child became alarmed, believing that this strange power was an ill omen, and that that much dreaded visitor, death, was about to visit their home. But death did not come, and during last summer the child has had numerous pets from the birds. The child handles the birds so gently that a humming bird once in her hand, does not fail to return.

This winter a bevy of birds have kept her company, and she plays with them for hours at a time. Every morning the birds fly to her window, and leave only when the sun sinks in the west.

There is nothing peculiar about the child's personal appearance except her wonderful magnetic eyes, which sparkle like diamonds.

The parents of this little girl are poor, superstitious people, and have been reticent about the matter until lately, fearing that some great calamity was about to befall them.

A WONDERFUL CURIOSITY.—A curiosity, which astonishes scientists and puzzles them, says an exchange, to account for, is now on exhibition in Gould Cabinet, at Mill City. It is a perfectly formed hand, which apparently belonged to a boy about fourteen years of age. The hand is open, the fingers being slightly bent toward the palm, on which the thumb rests. The back of the hand seems to have been crushed or decomposed before it was petrified, but the palm, thumb and fingers are perfect. We are informed by Robert Slade, the obliging clerk at Gould's hotel, that a scientific gentleman, who examined this great curiosity, offered to pay almost any price for it, but that it is not for sale. It was found near the sulphur beds near Rabbit Hole by one of the men employed in shoveling crude sulphur into the refining retort, and is supposed to have been embedded in the sulphur beds for ages. The fingers are comparatively short, a fact which indicates that it did not belong to an Indian, as the red man's fingers are generally longer than those of the white, but the thumb is rather longer than the average. To what race the owner of the hand belonged, and how and when it was embedded in the sulphur, will probably ever remain unknown, unless some scientist should investigate the hand and the sulphur bank where it was found and explain these mysteries.

## *News and Other Notings.*

—If Gen. Sherman is called "Tecump," why shouldn't his brother John be called "Resump?"

—Mrs. Anna Warkle was found dead in Schenectady, N. Y., on Saturday, with her head crushed in.

—It is reported that the black plague has made its appearance in the province of Ceara, in Brazil. Five doctors have been sent there.

—St. Mary's College, a Catholic institution, in Potawatamie county, Kansas, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. Loss, $80,000 to $40,000.

—Nine of the twelve blast furnaces in Pittsburgh and vicinity are now in blast, producing about five thousand gross tons of pig iron each week.

—Diphtheria is never known, according to an observer at Des Moines, where soft coal is burned. The sulphur in it, he thinks, is a preventive.

—A young lady of Pittsburg, represented by the local papers of that city to be only sixteen, pretty and wealthy, has been arrestd for attempted infanticide.

—A Vienna dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* says a party of insurgent Arabs attacked a caravan near Hedjaz, a few days ago, and killed 600 persons.

—Miss Augusta Kingling, a beautiful young lady of Pittsburgh, has been missing from her home for more than a week and it is believed she has been kidnapped.

—A young man of Pittsburgh, who married a woman his senior by many years and very muscular, after having been whipped by her several times, sues for a divorce.

—A cat and dog recently attended a funeral at Windham, N. H., together, marching before the procession to the grave and leading the way back to the house.

—A dispatch from Indianapolis says it is now suspected that two sons-in-law of Farmer Brown, who was murdered last week, were the perpetrators of the crime, as both of them had some serious difficulty with Brown.

—The committee appointed to receive and audit the claims of depositors against Archbishop Purcell have already received evidences of indebtedness amounting to over $1,000,000.

—Two years ago a speculator at Clarinda, Iowa, refused sixty cents a bushel for 30,000 bushels of corn he had bought at thirty cents. He is now vainly trying to get ten cents a bushel for it.

—A London paper says that, under the patronage of the Catholic clergy, an emigration scheme has been adopted to despatch large numbers of Irish Catholics to the State of Minnesota.

—Mrs. Dora Grace, living at 951 Cumberland street, Philadelphia, reached over a coal oil lamp, on Saturday evening, and, her clothing taking fire, she was burned to death in a few minutes.

—John Siney, the Schuylkill county Labor Reformer, who holds a subordinate position in the House at Harrisburg, is confined to his bed with an illness which it is believed will prove fatal.

—The Williamsport lumbermen estimate that they will get a hundred and seventy million feet of logs into the boom this season, which will exceed the amount for last season some fifty millions.

—Ezra G. Perkins, a Boston railroad contractor, who died a few days ago, took a fancy to a certain Mrs. Hardy, coolly hired her husband to permit her to get a divorce, and then married her.

—But for his dog, which pinned him and held him down till the neighbors could break in and bind him, a farmer near Ripon, Wis., would have killed his wife and child while in an insane fit.

—A fire broke out at noon Monday in Lee, Mass., and burned out the business portion of the town, including ten stores and a printing office. The loss was nearly $100,000, partially covered by insurance.

—Mrs. Alice Swift, who sells groceries at No. 597 Second avenue, New York, is happy in the belief that she is the owner of an English property difficult of discovery but worth $2,000,000 if it could be found.

—Two lovers at South Lincoln, Mo., were so anxious to get married the other day that they set out for the minister's house in a furious storm, accompanied by two men to shovel a path for the sleigh through drifts.

—When Ashburton Webster was buried at Marshfield, Mass., last week, the coffin of his grandfather, Daniel Webster, was opened. The face of the great statesman was readily recognized, his body having been embalmed.

—Mrs. Owen Murphy was kicked to death by some drunken railroad laborers at Pownal, Vt., on Wednesday night.—She was buried next day at North Adams, and no investigation has been made by the Pownal authorities.

—A constable of Cannon township, Berks county, brought twenty-two tramps to Reading in a wagon, on Saturday, and had them committed to prison for thirty days as vagrants. That's Cannon law for you, with a vengeance.

—The greatest excitement prevails in Pittsburg among the cattlemen over the recent order of the British government prohibiting the importation of cattle from America. Pittsburgh ships 3,000 head of cattle to Europe a week.

—A bride in Beloit, Iowa, shot herself on the morning after the wedding, on learning that her husband had another wife; but the wound was not serious, and on recovering she took the less tragic course of prosecuting him for bigamy.

—No tidings have been received from the schooner Cunard, which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., for Greenland last June on a halibut trip with a crew of ten men, since she touched at Port Mulgrave, N. S., October 20th. She is given up as lost.

—Maggie Quinn is the name of a little girl who lives in Atlanta, Georgia, where she is known as "the child poet." A volume called "Violets," containing selections from verses written from her seventh to her eleventh year, has just been printed.

—The schooner Helen A. Hoyt, from Charleston for Boston was lost off Cape Hatteras on the 12th of January. The Captain and crew escaped in a small boat without provisions and have landed at Kingston, Jamaica. The steward perished from exposure.

—No religious services were held at the funeral on Friday last, of Judge James H. Knowlton, of Chicago. Some friends made a few remarks, and a tune was played on the judge's violin. The deceased was a noted lawyer. He believed that death ended all things.

—A Philadelphia conducter attempted to put his wife off his car because she couldn't pay her fare. She told him she had paid all her money for the supper she had just brought him. A lady paid the fare. Later he beat his wife so badly that her life is in danger.

—Miss Mary A. Clymer, a young lady twenty-one years old, died of lockjaw at Shoenertown, one mile from Easton, Pa., Monday evening, resulting from the drawing of two teeth. She was attacked on Friday, and suffered terribly. She was just getting up from a severe attack of fever.

—Jacob S. Bartholomew, who murdered a gentleman near Bradford on Friday last, is a hermit and nearly seventy years old. He claims that he shot a boy because he tormented him, and then shot the father because he would not leave when he warned him.

—The growth of Bodie, Col., is wonderful. Six months ago there was between 500 and 600 buildings, with a population of 1,400. Now there are between 3,000 and 4,000 buildings, and a population of 7,000. There is one street over a mile long, lined on either side with business houses.

—A despatch from San Antonia, Texas, says that a party of Mexican bandits recently robbed three women and two men on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande and left them tied to trees to starve. When found buzzards were hovering around the victims. Three of the bandits escaped.

—It is cited as a curious fact that the public affairs of England, a Protestant country, are directed by a Jew; that in Catholic France the most important departments of the Government are filled by Protestants, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Heathen Turkey is a Christian.

—The Nez Perces Indians are willing to cede their lands, amounting to about 4,800 square miles, to the government for six townships in the Indian territory and $350,000 in money. The interior department agrees to these terms and Congress is to be asked to make the necessary appropriations.

—Henry Ward, a tramp, has been sent to the Chester county almshouse with his legs in a bad condition. He picked up a signaling torpedo on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Coatesville, put it between his knees and hammered away with a stone. The torpedo exploded, severely wounding him.

—Hugh McCracken, who died in Pittsburgh the other day, was said to be 108 years old. He was born in Hillsboro, County Down, Ireland, in 1771. He was a prominent Mason in the old country, where he took twenty-eight degrees. His death was the result of old age, simply a total wearing out of his stalwart frame.

—A young boy, Master Frank T. Freeland, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, has invented an automatic machine for playing "tic tac to." When the human player that opposes it selects a square the machine immediately indicates its choice of another, and no matter what combinations are adopted the apparatus draws the game or wins.

—Father Alphonsus P. Pelletier died at the altar in St. Francis Xavier church, in New York, on Wednesday, while midway in the conduct of a marriage ceremony.—As if to point the wonder, Deacon Tuffts, on the same day and at the same hour, fell dead in Centralia, Ill., where he had gone to help his children and grandchildren celebrate the birthday of a son.

—Mrs. Mary Hoopes, who recently died in West Chester, among other bequests, left $2,500 for the suppost of her dog "Callie" during life, and it was provided in her will that if the said dog should die before her, the said sum should go into the residuary fund. If we were that dog we would keep a sharp lookout on the grub furnished by the heirs of the residuary fund.

—Mortara, the young Hebrew, whose baptism into the Catholic Church was the occasion of so much excitement in Italy fifteen years ago, is a canon of the cathedral of San Giovanni in Laterano. He has been living for some time past in France, where he is one of the regular prebendaries who officiate at the sanctuary of Mattincourt, a well-known place of pilgrimage.

—Benjamin Smith, eighty six years old, lives in Jackson township, Luzerne county, with his wife, who is eighty-three years old. They are a healthy couple, the old gentleman performing each day a good round task at manual labor, and the old lady spinning, sewing and ruling her domestic affairs with an evenness that younger housewives might well pattern after.

—W. T. Scott, Joseph Roush and E. W. Davis were convicted at Pittsburgh, on Saturday, on a charge of changing, altering or substituting ballots at the aldermanic election held last year. They were the election officers of the second district of the Seventh ward of Pittsburgh. If they had done the same thing at a general election they would probably not have been indicted.

—William Barnes has been convicted at Frenchburg, Ky., of the murder of Thomas Stephens, and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. He swears he will not go, and the jail is guarded to prevent any attempt at his release. He was formerly confined at Mount Sterling, and the town was fired twice by his friends, in the hope it would effect his escape.

—Bankruptcy is dangerous in Dallas county, Iowa. Dr. Slocum failed in business, and, although his creditors were not heavy losers, they dragged him out of bed at night, threw him nearly naked into a wagon, and started with him toward the woods. It is supposed that they intended to tar and feather him, but his friends were not Slocum-ing to the rescue, much to his relief.

—Joseph W. Brown, a wealthy farmer, residing near Indianapolis, Ind., was murdered on Wednesday night by two villains who entered his house about midnight and chloroformed the inmates. They dealt Mr. Brown a blow upon the head with a club or hatchet, crushing the skull in a horrible manner. Mrs. Brown was also severely cut across the head and face, and lies in a critical condition.

—Michael Sullivant, a man of national reputation as the largest cultivator of lands ever known, died suddenly yesterday week while sitting on a chair in the cabin of the steamer Guthrie, en route from Evansville, Ind., to Louisville, Ky. At one time Mr. Sullivant possessed 80,000 acres of land in Illinois. In 1872 he had under cultivation 18,000 acres of corn, with a proportionate acreage of oats and hay.

—At Lewis Run, six miles south of Bradford, a horrible double murder was committed Friday afternoon. Dr. Jacob Bartholomew shot thirteen buckshot into the back of Charles J. Ives, aged eighteen presumably because the latter broke his window. The father of the boy who came to the rescue was shot in the abdomen and killed instantly. The murderer was taken to Bradford to prevent lynching.

—Captain Paul Boyton has been invited to visit his native city, Pittsburg, by a number of its citizens, who have also requested him to give a lecture and to exhibit his powers of scientific navigation.—Captain Boyton has assented to all, with the observation that his trip up the Allegheny will be one of peculiar interest to him, as it is the river in which he made his first plunge and took his first swim.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Leopold died in Graniteville, South Carolina, the other day, at the age of 107 years. Around her grave stood the only surviving son, a white-haired, bent man of four score; a grandchild of fifty six years, several great-grandchildren over forty years of age, a number of great great-grandchildren, more than twenty five years old, and some toddlers, great-great-great grandchildren—five generations in all.

—A terrible double tragedy occurred at on Monday night last. Charles E. McWrightsville, a village in southern Illinois, Aulliffe, a physician, invited his wife's brother, Mr. Heavener, into his drug store, and after drinking with him, shot him dead with a shot-gun. The doctor fled, but was found by a constable, and before they could get him to jail an infuriated mob of sixty persons seized him and hung him to the limb of a tree.

—Mrs. Mary Holbrook, who died in Massachusetts a few days ago, aged ninety-three years, was a remarkable woman. When seventy-five years old she began the manufacture of tidies, which found ready sale in Boston, and were so much sought for that she was obliged to employ several old ladies to do the coarser work while she filled in the finer parts with her own hands. In this way, up to her ninetieth year, she netted $6,000 from her sales.

—David Stencil, John Campbell and William Williams were arrested on Friday near Kingwood, Preston county, West Va., for counterfeiting. A nurse in Stencil's house, opening a chest out of curiosity, found it to contain counterfeit nickles, quarters and half dollars. She informed the authorities, and the arrest was made.—The men are supposed to be part of a Pennsylvania gang, the members of which had represented themselves to be miners.

—The detectives investigating the death of Cashier Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) savings bank have satisfied themselves that it was possible for Barron to have locked himself in the safe in which he was found dead in February last, and the doctors give it as their opinion that death was caused by narcotic poison. A search through the bank's books shows a deficit of $3,600, and the chain of circumstantial evidence at least seems to make it possible that this may have been a case of defalcation and suicide.

—Mr. Thomas Moore, of Baltimore, owner of the schooner Adamantine, received information on Friday that the captain, Horace Baker, of Philadelphia, was found lashed to the topmast, and the dead bodies of the nine men composing her crew were found lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The names of the crew could not be learned. The inhabitants of Smith's island saw the wreck on the morning of January 2d, but owing to the rough weather were unable to get to it, although the captain was seen signaling from the topmast.

—A funny case was tried the other day in New York. A widow named Elizabeth Newmueller brought suit against Philip Lang for breach of promise