

THE Republican party polled 331,812 votes in 1846; 1,857,619 in 1850; 2,222,035 in 1864, and 3,010,453 in 1868.

DURING the four months since Grant's administration has been in working order, the public debt has been reduced over thirty-six millions! Mark that fact, taxpayers.

THE President has issued a Proclamation ordering an election in Mississippi on Tuesday, the 30th day of November next. It has about the same conditions as in the State of Virginia.

THE California Democracy have a just and sensible ambition. They propose to furnish, in the person of their present Governor Haight, the next candidate of their party for President, and as one of the indications to show that they propose to lead in the work, they formerly approve, in their State Convention resolutions, of the passage and ratification of the 15th Amendment. Sensible Californians! Thus far, at least, they deserve the name of Democrats.

The Union of Languages.

We have more than once referred to the tendency towards the adoption of a common language. Every year it becomes more marked. The ease and rapidity of travel which tend so much to the mingling of different nationalities, between whom some intercourse must be maintained, either directly by the acquisition of each others' dialect, or through interpreters, is fast making that language prevail which most largely represents the world's activities. Who, then, are the great travelers of the world? Are not the English, the Scotch, the American, found everywhere? All these speak a common dialect. America may be claimed as wholly English as to language. In all European cities the knowledge of it is a mercantile and social necessity. The language of India and Austria is English. The swarms of men and women from Germany and other European kingdoms to America all learn the English language in a year or more after their arrival. Many of these return to the fatherland and swell the increasing number of those who speak the Saxon idiom. It is the most widely spoken language on the globe. In compactness, in ease, in capacity of definite expression, in expressiveness, it is, with the aid of Latin, the king of dialects.

Potential among these wide agencies is the telegraph, by which the nations are placed practically together. To use it successfully, the language employed must be terse, definite, clear. This is needed by considerations of time and economy. Words are wanted which express a whole definite idea, which need no adjective or descriptive accompanying index. For this the Saxon stands pre eminent. No language can so tersely convey a thought, an order, a desire, as that which, in our conception, is the basis and beauty and power of the English language.

It is a curious circumstance, illustrative of what we have just written, that on the continent, not a few use the English language in their messages by telegraph, even where a foreign tongue prevails, because of its ability to condense language, increase its clarity and diminish its cost in transmission. Language is the manifestation of human thoughts and feeling by articulate sounds. In the use of the telegraph that language which utters most in a single word must prevail. The simple word "fire!" uttered by a frightened woman, sets all the bells of the metropolis in fiercest clang as soon as uttered. It in words like those that commerce will use to express its wants. They will be words recognized everywhere, in Tokio, as at Marseilles, in St. Petersburg as at New York. Commerce will forge language, which the hunt for gold, and the energy of enterprise, will sooner or later establish as this idiom of the world.

Of course it will take time, but mark how rapidly the Saxon tongue spreads. We believe that 100 years will not pass away before a traveler will need no other language to interpret his thoughts in any town open to commerce in any quarter of the earth.

Inside of our Western civilization there are certain marked tendencies the result of which cannot fail to be a gain to Christianity and the world. From a variety of causes, all of which are in active operation, nations are becoming fewer but larger. The lesser are gradually being absorbed by the greater. Language is following a similar law, and evidence is not wanting to convince us that this tendency is destined to become even more a characteristic of the future than it is of the present. A common nationality and a common language for all mankind is no longer an impossible dream. In proportion as this is realized so will the conquering forces of Christianity be multiplied and so will its success be secured. The race will be to the swift and the battle will be to the strong; and in this great future the United States, the second home of the English tongue, will play a conspicuous part—Journal of the Telegraph.

The printer who kissed his sweetheart, saying "please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the "liberty of the press."

The Rising of the Nile.

To the annual phenomenon of the rising of the Nile, Egypt is entirely indebted for its fertility, and even for its existence as an inhabited and populous country. Without it the land would always have been a desert, incapable of affording the means of subsistence to man. Except occasionally near the shores of the Mediterranean, no rain falls throughout the land, and therefore its parched and sandy soil would be entirely unfruitful, were it not that regularly, at a certain season of the year the river overflows the whole adjacent country. Why it should do so was a mystery in ancient times, and many absurd theories and conjectures were raised to account for it. The Egyptians themselves believed the river was a god, who, in his beneficence, spread himself annually over the land to supply the wants of his people. If the rising did not begin to make its appearance at the expected time—and it has hardly varied a single day throughout the course of ages—they hastily prepared a sacrifice to this deity, usually a beautiful girl, who was richly adorned and then thrown into the stream.

Some of the ancient philosophers lighted on the true reason of the rising of the waters, when they imagined it to be due to heavy rains falling in the interior of Africa, and swelling the sources of the river. What those sources were it had baffled the investigation of thousands of years to ascertain, until recently our travelers, Speke, Grant, and Baker, discovered them in immense lakes situated near the equator as the stream winds, from the mouth of the Nile on the Mediterranean coast. To these lakes the names of the Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza have been given by the successful explorers.

In the regions adjacent to these lakes, rain falls throughout the greater part of the year, and most heavily in March, at the time of the spring equinox. The lakes form huge reservoirs for the water which descends from the elevations known as the Mountains of the Moon; and as they become swollen, the size of the streams which emerge from them in proportionately increased. Several of these streams, uniting in their course, form the Upper or White Nile, and this river flowing gradually on, until it meets the Blue or Lower Nile, bears irrigation to the thirty lands below. Not only this, but as these rivers come down they bring with them a quantity of alluvial soil of the richest kind; and when the Nile at last spreads itself over the flat and sandy plains of Egypt, it enriches them year by year with this muddy but fertile deposit. The consequence is a gradually rising of the land, to the extent, it is calculated, of from five to six inches in a century. Owing to this fact, many of the proudest cities of ancient Egypt are now half buried in the soil.

Although in these days we know more about natural phenomena, than the philosophers of old, and can satisfactorily explain the reason of the rising waters, there remains one wonder connected with it which is as great to us as to them, and that is its uniformity. As we have said, throughout the course of ages its commencement has scarcely varied but one day, and its extent is also comprised, as a rule, within a narrow limit. So equal, in the main, must be the quantity of water which falls annually as the equator, and so regular the commencement and decline of the rainy season.

The rising commences in Lower Egypt about the 25th of June, and steadily increases during the three months following. In that time the valley of the Nile becomes covered by its waters, and its villages stand out from them like little islands, as for the time they are. When the water has attained its maximum height, it remains stationary for about ten days, and then declines as steadily as it arose. On its subsiding, the land has been thoroughly fertilized, and vegetation becomes luxuriant. The height to which the river rises is a matter of vital importance. A few feet more or less make the difference between starvation and abundance. The average height varies according to the distance traversed by the river, from about forty feet where it enters Egypt, to four feet only near the Mediterranean. Taking as an intermediate height that observed at Cairo if the rise is less than twenty feet, there is scarcity, or even famine; if it is three or four feet more, the crops will be short; three or four feet more again, and they will be abundant; but if the water goes still higher, it becomes an unhealthy flood.

Contrivances for measuring the exact rise of the Nile were in use in ancient times, and in two instances the remains of these "Nilometers" still exist. One and the most ancient, supposed to have been erected in the time of the Roman dominion, is found in the island of Elephantine, in Upper Egypt; and on the walls of the building in which it is contained are inscriptions recording the heights of the inundation in various years. The other is situated in the island of Rhoda, near Cairo, and is believed to have been built in the time of the Arabian caliphs. It consists of a square well, into which the water is admitted as it rises, while in the center is a column of marble marked at frequent intervals with the distance from the lowest level. The Nilometers are supposed to have been of chief utility in adjusting the taxation of the country, as they would give indications as to whether the season would be plentiful or otherwise.—World of Wonders.

A TALENTED young African of the best black persuasion, while dancing like St. Vitus over a customer's boots the other day, observed a neighbor poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon he addressed him thus: "Julius, what do dehel you lookin' at dat paper fur?" "You can't read." "Go way, fellah!" replied the other, indignantly; "guess I can read. I see big 'nuff fur dat." "Big 'nuff!" retorted the first one scornfully. Dat ain't nuffin. A cow is big 'nuff to catch a mice, but she can't do it."

How Mike Rode the Bull.

Mike took a notion to go in swimming, and had just got his clothes off when he saw Deacon Smith's bull making at him. The bull was a vicious animal, and had come near killing two or three persons, consequently Mike felt rather "jubus." He didn't want to call for help, for he was naked, and the nearest place from whence assistance could arrive was the meeting house, which was at that time filled with worshippers, among whom was the "gal Mike was paying his devours too." So he dodged the bull, as the animal came at him, and managed to catch its tail. He was dragged round till nearly dead, and when he thought he could stand it no longer he made up his mind to boller. And now we will let him tell his own story:

"So, looking at the matter in all its bearings, I came to the conclusion that I'd better let some one know what I was. So I gin a yell, louder than a locomotive whistle, and it wasn't long before I see the deacon's two dogs coming down like as if they were seeing which could get thar first. I know'd who they were arter—they'd jine the bullagin me. So, sez I, old brindle, as ridin' is as cheap as walkin' on this rout, if you're no objections, I'll just take a deek passage on that ar' back of yours. So I warn't very long getting astride of him. Then, if you'd been thar, you'd have sworn that thar wasn't any thing lumps in that ar' "mix," the side flew so offally as the critter and I rolled round the field—one dog on one side, and one on the other, trying to clinch my feet. I prayed and cursed, and cursed and prayed, until I couldn't tell which I did last, and neither warn't of no use, they were so orfully mixed up.

"Well, I reckon I rid about half an hour this way, when old brindle thought it time to stop to take in a supply of wind and cool off a little. So when we got round to a tree that stood thar, he naturally halted, so sez I, old boy, you'll lose one passenger sartin. So I just clam up a branch, kalkulating to roost till I starved before I'd be rid around that ar' way any longer. I was a making tracks for the top of the tree, when I heard a tharin' a makin' an orful buzzin' overhead. I kinder looked up, and it thar wasn't—well, thar's no use a swearin'—but it war the biggest hornet's nest ever hit. You'll gin in now I reckon, Mike, 'cans thar's no help for you. But an' id struck me then that I sodd a heap better chance a ridin' the bull than what I was. Sez I, old feller, if you'd hold on I'll ride to the next station anyhow, let that be what it will.

"So I just dropped aboard him again, and looked alof to see what I had gained by changin' quarters, and, gentlemen, I'm a bar, it thar wasn't nigh half a bushel of the stingin' varmints ready to pitch into me when the word 'go' was gin. Well, I reckon they got it, for all hands started for our company. Some on 'em hit the dogs, about a quart stroke ap, and the rest charged on brindle.

"This time the dogs led off fast, dead bent for the old deacon's, and as soon as old brindle and I could get under way we followed, and as I was only a deek passenger, I had nothin' to do with steerin' the craft; if I had, we shouldn't have run that channed anyhow. But, as I said before, the dogs took the lead—brindle and I next, and the hornets dro'ly arter. The dogs yelled—brindle bollerin', and the hornets buzz' and stingin'.

"Well, we had got about two hundred yards from the house, and the deacon heard us and cum out. I seed him hold up his hand, and turn white. I reckon he was prayin' then, for he didn't expect to be called for so soon; and it warn't long afore the whole congregation—men, women and children—cum out, and then all hands went to yellin'. None of 'em had the faint notion that brindle and I belonged to this world. I just turned my head and passed the whole congregation. I seed the hornets would be up soon, for brindle couldn't turn an inch from a fence that stood dead ahead. Well, we reached that fence, and I went ashore, over the critter's head, landing on the other side, and lay there stunned.

"It warn't long afore some of them as wasn't scared cum runnin' to see what I war, for all hands kalkulated that the bull and I belonged together. But when brindle walked off by himself, they seed how it war, and one of 'em said: "Mike Fincke has got the scragumage once in his life."

"Gentlemen, from that day I dropped the courtin' business, and never spoke to a gal since, and when my hunt is up on this earth there won't be any more Fincks, and its all owing to Deacon Smith's brindle bull."

THE Democrats are not pleased with Mr. Boutwell's very successful management of our National Treasury. His rapid reduction of the public debt is falsifying all their evil predictions, and they are consequently unhappy. Gen. Grant and the Republican party have pledged themselves to "economy, retrenchment and the payment of the public debt," and they mean to fulfil their pledge if it makes miserable every Democrat in the country.

THERE never was a party in existence in this country which redeemed its pledges as faithfully as has the Republican. When it was organized it pledged itself to maintain the national life. The crushed slaveholders rebellion is the evidence of the fulfillment of that covenant. During that struggle the Republicans agree to pay the national debt and take care of survivors of the war for the Union. It is doing this every day.

WHEN Gen. Hancock was assigned to duty in the West, with head quarters at St. Paul, the Democratic papers blubbered because he was sent into "exile." When he came out the other day for Governor of Pennsylvania, the Democracy concluded that this "exile" was just the thing for him and went in for Packer and his pig!

W. S. SERVICE.

200,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.

At the new Masonic Hall Building.

STOVES at prices that will please of all desirable kinds.

TIN-WARE of every kind on hand at all times.

Special attention given to Wholesale orders. Price list furnished to dealers on application.

SHEET-TIN AND COPPERWARE.

House furnishing goods a great variety.

STEAM AND WATER PIPING.

PUMPS, FISHING AND HUNTING TACKLE, such as RODS BASS.

NETS, SEINES, FLIBS, HOOKS,

CAPS, POWDER, &c. &c.

BIRD CAGES A NICE VARIETY.

*ROOFING, GUTTERS, SPOUTS.

of Tin, Galvanized Iron and Copper and every kind of

HOUSE AND JOB WORK

done on short notice and warranted.

AGENCY of Henry Disston's celebrated saws. Orders for saws at factory prices solicited, also for repairing. Information and price list furnished on application.

PAPER BAGS, OLD ROPE, OLD

COPPER, BRASS, PEW-

TER, LEAD, IRON,

FRESHWAX, HEAVY HIDES, DEARON

SKINS, SHEEP BELTS, GREEN

BAGS, NATIONAL BANK

NOTES, U. S.

BONDS &c.

taken in exchange for Goods or Work.

vln20M. W. S. SERVICE.

Special Notices

NO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the description and, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, N. Y. vln20y1.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, vln20y1. No. 42 Cedar street, N. Y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. S. P. Johnson, President Judge and Hon. E. C. Schultze and Jesse Kyler, Associates, Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Orphans' Court, Over and Terminer, and General Jail delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenses in the county of Elk, by their receipts to me directed, have ordered the aforesaid named Courts to be holden at Ridgway, in and for the county of Elk, on the First Monday of August if being the 2d day of the month, and to continue one week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county, that they are by these presents commanded to be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done, and that all Justices of said county make returns of all recognizances entered into before them, to the Clerk of the Court, as per act of Assembly of March 4th 1884. And those who are bound to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Elk, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JACOB McCaULEY, Sheriff. Ridgway, July 16, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of CLARK EGLESTON late of Horton Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers: Notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to the subscribers forthwith for adjustment.

HIRAM EGLESTON, HORACE LITTLE, Administrators. Ridgway June 22, 1893. n3206.

TANNING & LUMBER CO.

KEYSTONE STORE WILCOX PA.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY

SPRING OPENING!

The largest store in North Western Pa., literally filled to overflowing.

WINTER GOODS closing out regardless of value.

We are opening the spring campaign with the largest and most attractive stock ever offered in this market.

We shall endeavor to keep every department well assorted the year round. Our

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

will always contain a large and well selected stock of Cloths Casimers & Cloakings, Black and Colored Silks. Seasonable dress goods in great variety. Table Linens, Napkins Towels &c., white goods of every description, bleached and brown sheetings all widths.

GLOVES & HOSIERY

TRIMMINGS and NOTIONS

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS

WALL and WINDOW PAPER,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS &

DYE STUFFS,

LEATHER, & SHOE FINDINGS,

HARDWARE,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

IRON & STEEL,

NAILS & BUILDERS

HARDWARE

NUTS & WASHERS, HORSE SHOES

& NAILS, WAGON SPRINGS,

PATENT AXLES & BOXES, CROCK

ERY and GLASSWARE,

STONE WARE, FLOUR,

FEED & MEAL, CORN and

QATS, FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

SASH & DOORS

COFFINS,

MATRASSES,

BEDDING,

&c.,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

TRUNKS, VALISES & CAFFET BAGS,

RUBBER BELTING.

CLOCKS in GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Hoyt Bros. Celebrated Leather Belting.

With our superior facilities for obtaining heavy goods, in large quantities, from first hands we defy competition in

Groceries & Provisions.

We invite particular attention to our choice brands of extra and double extra flour, we get direct from mills at the west thus saving to customers the profits usually pocketed by middlemen. Our flour is always fresh ground and we guarantee entire satisfaction with every barrel

TANNING & LUMBER Co.

vln21uf. Wilcox Pa.

POWELL & KIME.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

POWELL & KIME,

At their capacious stores both in

The largest store in North Western Pa., literally filled to overflowing.

WINTER GOODS closing out regardless of value.

We are opening the spring campaign with the largest and most attractive stock ever offered in this market.

We shall endeavor to keep every department well assorted the year round. Our

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

will always contain a large and well selected stock of Cloths Casimers & Cloakings, Black and Colored Silks. Seasonable dress goods in great variety. Table Linens, Napkins Towels &c., white goods of every description, bleached and brown sheetings all widths.

GLOVES & HOSIERY

TRIMMINGS and NOTIONS

CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS

WALL and WINDOW PAPER,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, CLOTHING,

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS &

DYE STUFFS,

LEATHER, & SHOE FINDINGS,

HARDWARE,

STOVES & TIN-WARE,

IRON & STEEL,

NAILS & BUILDERS

HARDWARE

NUTS & WASHERS, HORSE SHOES

& NAILS, WAGON SPRINGS,

PATENT AXLES & BOXES, CROCK

ERY and GLASSWARE,

STONE WARE, FLOUR,

FEED & MEAL, CORN and

QATS, FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

SASH & DOORS

COFFINS,

MATRASSES,

BEDDING,

&c.,

TOBACCO & CIGARS,

TRUNKS, VALISES & CAFFET BAGS,

RUBBER BELTING.

CLOCKS in GREAT VARIETY.

Agents for Hoyt Bros. Celebrated Leather Belting.

With our superior facilities for obtaining heavy goods, in large quantities, from first hands we defy competition in

Groceries & Provisions.

We invite particular attention to our choice brands of extra and double extra flour, we get direct from mills at the west thus saving to customers the profits usually pocketed by middlemen. Our flour is always fresh ground and we guarantee entire satisfaction with every barrel

TANNING & LUMBER Co.

vln21uf. Wilcox Pa.

Also most other kinds of country produce taken at the market value