

# Cambria

H. A. SPRECK, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

VOLUME 6.

EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

NUMBER 3.

1872. WINTER. 1872.

I am now prepared to offer  
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS  
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF  
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of  
Tin, Sheet-Iron,  
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,  
EMAMELLED AND PLAIN  
SHEET-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,  
CANNING MACHINES, MINE LAMPS, OIL  
LAMP, FURNISHING HARD-  
WARE OF EVERY KIND.

Special Anti-Dust  
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,  
WATER COOKING STOVES,  
SHEET-IRON AND PARLOR COOK-  
ING STOVES.  
I will get  
at manufacturer's prices—  
I sell; others  
be considered when wanted. Particular  
attention given to

Smoking, Valleys and Conductors,  
all of which will be made out of best mate-  
rial and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.  
I would call particular attention to the Light  
Glass Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving  
more light than any other in use. Also, the  
Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS  
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to  
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,  
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' Lists  
now ready, and will be sent on application  
by mail or in person

Having to see all my old customers and  
many new ones this Spring, I return my  
most sincere thanks for the very liberal pa-  
trons I have already received, and will  
endeavor to please all who may call, when-  
ever they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY,  
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

REDUCTION IN PRICES  
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!  
AT THE EBENSBURG  
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the  
citizens of Ebensburg and the public gener-  
ally that he has made a great reduction in  
prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will  
consist, in part, of Cooking, Parlor and Heat-  
ing Stoves, of the most popular kinds; Tin-  
ware of every description, of my own man-  
ufacture; Hardware of all kinds, such as  
Knives, Scissors, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges,  
Butter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Win-  
dow Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks,  
Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters,  
Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in  
great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and  
Combs, Axes, Hatchets, Hammer, Bor-  
ing Machine, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Com-  
passes, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vices,  
Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws,  
Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes  
and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells,  
Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes  
Wringers, Green Stoves, Patent Mollasse  
Gates and Measures, Lubricating Oils, Gun  
Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Gun-  
Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Pow-  
der, Caps, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plates,  
Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern  
Pumps and Tubing; Harness and Saddlery  
Ware of all kinds; Woolen and Willow Ware  
in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps,  
and all other articles, at the lowest possible  
wholesale. GEO. HUNTING  
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867-4f.

FAMILY GROCERIES,  
Such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syr-  
ups, Starch, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Rais-  
ins, Apples, Peaches, Dried Apples, Fruit  
Pie, Honey, Crackers, Rice and Flour,  
Barley, Soap, Candles, TOBACCO and  
CIGARS; Paint, White Wash, Scrub, Horse  
Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Sew, Clothes and  
Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed  
Cords and Manila Ropes, and many other  
articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

By Jones Sporting Goods, paid for and put  
up at low rates for cash. A liberal discount  
made to country dealers buying in large  
wholesale. GEO. HUNTING  
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867-4f.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE  
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,  
And GENERAL JOBBER IN SPOUTING  
and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street.  
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to  
sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF"  
COOK STOVE, the most perfect  
complete and satisfactory  
Stove ever introduced  
to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY,  
No. 17, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Col-  
lege Street, Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAND,  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,  
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,  
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,  
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,  
BACON, FLOUR,  
FEED AND PROVISIONS,  
1323 Eleventh Avenue,  
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood  
and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Station-  
ery will be sold from manufacturer's printed  
price lists, and all other goods in my line at  
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pitts-  
burgh current prices. To dealers I present the  
peculiar advantage of saving them all freight  
and drayage, as they are not required to pay  
freights from the principal cities and no dray-  
age charges are made. Dealers may rest as-  
sured that my goods are of the best quality and  
my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing  
a fair, upright business, and by promptly and  
satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit  
the patronage of retail dealers and others in  
Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respec-  
tfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed  
in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND,  
Altoona, July 29, 1869-4f.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,  
WASHINGTON STREET,  
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
MILLINERY GOODS,  
HARDWARE,  
QUEENSWARE,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
IRON AND NAILS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,  
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,  
PROVISIONS AND FEED, ALL KINDS,  
Together with all manner of Western Produce,  
such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT,  
CABBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited  
and promptly filled on the shortest notice and  
most reasonable terms.  
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,  
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, DEALERS IN—

ZAHM & SON,  
DEALERS IN—  
DRY GOODS,  
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,  
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY  
KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

Wool and Country Produce  
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.  
Store on South Side of Main Street,  
EBENSBURG,  
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock  
we are now prepared to sell at a great  
reduction from former prices. Our stock con-  
sists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy  
Soaps, Leons, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restor-  
atives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments,  
Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica  
Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences,  
Lemon Syrup, Scented Syrup, Spiced Syrup,  
Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c., &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
Blank Books, Book Notes and Bonds; Cap,  
Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper;  
Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing  
Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass  
Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, His-  
TOGRAPH ALBUMS, Prayers and Toy Books,  
Penknives, Pipes, &c., &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of  
FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite  
the attention of the Ladies.  
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or re-  
tail. LEMMON & MURRAY,  
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR  
UNDERSTANDINGS!  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his nu-  
merous customers and the public generally that  
he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and  
SHOES of any desired size or quality, from  
the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest  
brogan, in the very best manner, on the short-  
est notice, and at as moderate prices as like  
work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made  
at my establishment need no assurance as to  
the superior quality of my work. Others can  
easily be convinced of the fact if they will only  
give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended  
to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.  
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that  
my work and prices will commend me to a con-  
tinued and increased patronage.  
JOHN D. THOMAS,  
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace,  
has removed to the office recently occu-  
pied by Dr. E. H. Plank, on the east side of  
Centre Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

THE PARTISAN PRESS.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PENNA.  
EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION, AT HARRISBURG,  
JANUARY 25TH, BY HARRY G. SMITH, ESQ.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In the democracies of antiquity democra-  
tic institutions were principally confined to  
the cities, which subjugated the surrounding  
territories and ruled the inhabitants despoti-  
cally. When the people of Athens wished  
to make a law or to abrogate an obnoxious  
statute they assembled in the great central  
square of the city, and voted directly by a  
show of hands. There stood the *Bema*, and  
the advocates and the opponents of the  
measure of public policy were alike free to  
ascend its platform and harangue the voters.  
In a representative democracy, such as ours,  
this simple method of law-making cannot be  
employed, and the modern editor has taken  
the place of the ancient orator. Now every  
faction, however insignificant, must have its  
organ, and every citizen arrays himself under  
the banner of some political party. In this  
country nearly every newspaper assumes a  
partisan character. Even the religious press  
finds it difficult to keep out of the political  
arena. It manages to find various connect-  
ing links between morals and politics, and  
sometimes seems to discover such relation  
when none exists. The great political parties  
are ever dividing our people as if divided  
it were necessary to maintain one or more political  
journals in every county to rouse their pa-  
trons to action and to keep them advised  
in reference to local, State and National pol-  
itics. The potency of the press as a political  
agent is fully recognized, and with the im-  
portance which it wields commensurate  
responsibility is necessarily assumed by those  
who conduct it.

Upon most public measures the two great  
political parties of this country are divided  
in opinion, and the newspapers of each are  
thus constantly arrayed against each other.  
With too many editors, the fact that the party  
to which they adhere has taken one side of a  
question is sufficient to determine their po-  
sition. They seem to regard themselves as  
bound to support the views taken by those  
whom they recognize as party leaders, and  
they voluntarily assume the attitude which a  
lawyer takes when he accepts a retainer.  
The consequence is that public measures are  
not always discussed with that freedom of  
thought which should be the rule in a  
republic. What is demanded of the parti-  
san press of this country is a bold and manly  
discussion of all political questions. What  
is most needed by all who engage in political  
controversy is loyalty to the truth, no mat-  
ter where the evidence may lead or what  
may be the effect upon party organizations.  
The man who is ready and willing to  
follow truth beyond the narrow limits of  
party must necessarily be an unsafe political  
counselor, and such a one can never feel  
the proud consciousness of being a perfectly  
honest man.

A party strongly entrenched in power may  
commit many wrong acts without punish-  
ment, even in a representative government such  
as ours, if the newspapers which adhere to it  
are servile supporters instead of being free  
and bold censurers. It is a great mistake for  
the newspaper press of any party to hold a  
subservient position. Our best friends are  
those who tell us freely of our faults, and  
our worst enemies are those who tell us  
country could have, would be a press suffi-  
ciently independent to sound the note of  
alarm when any improper measure was  
proposed, and sufficiently honest to denounce  
every form of corruption whenever and wher-  
ever it might appear.

The curse of our politics and the most  
menacing enemy of our government, is that  
blind partisan bigotry which is born of self-  
interest. The enemies of truth and substanc-  
ial reform are the men that fear that their  
party may suffer from the exposure of this  
or that corruption. The press ought to  
break all such shackles and rise to a freer  
and nobler life, but it does not do so. For  
years past, upon the subject of our State  
Legislature and the political newspapers  
of Pennsylvania, without respect to party,  
I have commented severely upon the general  
demoralization of members; and yet, when  
the very worst men of either party have been  
re-nominated, voters have been urged to tick  
the ticket, and to deposit their ballots  
without a scratch upon them. Thus do base  
men enlist party prejudice and party organ-  
ization in their defense and support, instead  
of being held up to public execration and  
driven from public life, as they deserve to be.

It must not be supposed that public opin-  
ion in any party will rise above the standard  
which is set by its press. Had the press  
done its whole duty in the past so many of  
the best men of each party would not be  
found shrinking from any entrance upon the  
political arena. Representative government  
is based upon an assumption that the peo-  
ple will elect to their number the wisest and  
best men, and have these devote their ser-  
vices to the public weal; but our politics have  
fallen into such evil disorder that few of our  
best men can be induced to become candi-  
dates for office. They will not stoop to the  
means which are necessary to secure a nomi-  
nation. Gettysburg's aphorism that "society is  
a conspiracy for the success of fools and  
knaves" can be truthfully applied to us  
unless the prevalent tendency to demoraliza-  
tion shall be arrested. Bad and incompe-  
tent men must be taught that they cannot  
expect the support of the journals of their  
party after they have secured nominations  
by a resort to vile agencies. A few sharp  
examples will dispose of many of those  
men who are engaged in the making of un-  
lawful gains. There are signs of an awaken-  
ing in this respect.

In some of our large cities the manage-  
ment of political affairs has so completely  
fallen into the hands of the worst elements  
of society as to excite universal alarm. In  
New York the best men of the Democratic  
party, men who were recognized as its lead-  
ers, quitted with Republicans to overthrow  
the Tammany ring. In other cities we see  
indications that the reputable men of both  
political parties have determined their right  
to manage political affairs. But it is not in  
cities alone that reform is imperatively de-  
manded. The evils engendered by a slavish  
adherence to party have spread like a con-  
tagious disease all over the country. In the  
rural districts there is need of regeneration  
which can only be brought about through  
the agency of the rural press. There are

country rings as well as city rings. Phila-  
delphia does not furnish all the "roosters and  
pinchers" who are to be found in our Legis-  
lature, and it is not by them alone that no-  
minations are secured by the use of vile ag-  
encies. In some counties where the Demo-  
crats have large majorities charges of corrup-  
tion in the management of county affairs are  
freely made by Republicans, and in adjoining  
counties Democratic newspapers bring the  
same accusation against Republican officials.  
In too many instances the press of the domi-  
nant party declines to enter into any invest-  
igation and is content with the assertion that  
all such accusations are merely the machina-  
tions of political enemies. Such a policy is  
as short-sighted as it is improper. In no way  
can a political party be more surely  
strengthened than by the reformation of ab-  
uses which may have been introduced by un-  
worthy members. Unless this is done the  
masses begin to think that the leaders of each  
party are all alike corrupt, and are led to an  
equal desire for a reformation. The people  
know they have the power to effect a change,  
but they remain helpless because they are  
not taught how to use their strength. A  
single newspaper might be compelled to pay  
dearly in loss of subscribers for a thoroughly  
honest expression of opinion in reference  
to the men and the measures of its party,  
but no such difficulty would be encountered  
if the entire political press should rise to a  
higher plane of thought and action. There  
can be no doubt about the obligations to do  
so. This is a matter which must rest upon  
the conscience of every political editor, and  
there are few who will fail to recognize the  
duties which they owe to society and to gov-  
ernment.

If we are ever to have such a reformation  
in our political affairs as is devoutly desired  
by every good citizen, the impulse must be  
spread by all the power of the press.—  
It must not simply be the "partisan press," but  
the grand conservator of morals, the fosterer  
of intelligent thought, and the unflinching  
appliance in every social and virtuous obli-  
gation. With such tendencies it would cease  
to be the mere partisan vehicle for igno-  
rant purposes, and would gleam and glow in  
the fullness of moral and intellectual light.

A WONDERFUL CURIOSITY.—If Wendell  
Phillips were in Pittsburgh now he might  
have another illustration to add to the  
brilliant collection which has made his "Lost  
Arts" so famous the country over, for there  
was brought to the city yesterday a curi-  
osity equally as wonderful as anything that he  
ever talked about in that popular lecture.  
The new curiosity is a marble slab three  
feet and two inches thick, ninety-seven inches  
wide and two inches thick, which seems to  
be all that remains of India Burwell's class-  
room formed a part of the hearth in an  
upper room of a female seminary in Moun-  
dsville, West Virginia. About two years ago  
the building was destroyed by fire and the  
marble fell to the cellar, a distance of eight-  
teen feet, where it lay covered up with the  
debris. It was not until the ruins were cleared  
out that the workman discovered the marble  
which was unbroken, and which attracted  
their attention by its wonderful quality of  
elasticity.

It was taken to the office of the contract-  
ors, J. A. Holliday & Son, in Wheeling, and  
placed on exhibition, where it attracted  
much attention. It is a plain slab of  
purple American marble, and is as hard as  
the hammer as any marble of the most brittle  
character, yet it can be bent either way,  
and as soon as the tension is removed springs  
back as quickly as an unstrung bow.

Scientific men who have examined it, be-  
lieve that if the secret of its elasticity could  
be discovered, it would be of great value  
in making malleable glass, would be of great  
value in making malleable iron, and in  
making malleable steel. It has not been  
explained.

The owners have already received many  
tempting offers from persons wishing to pos-  
sess the curiosity, but have positively re-  
fused to allow it to pass from their hands,  
although willing to allow all who are inter-  
ested in such matters to gratify their curi-  
osity. It is now on exhibition at No. 22 Fifth  
and Avenue, and those of a scientific turn will  
find it very profitable.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

BABIES.—We love little babies, and love  
everybody who does love babies. No man  
has more in his soul who don't love babies.  
Babies were made to be loved—especially girl  
babies when they grow up. A man isn't  
worth a shuck who hasn't a baby; and the  
same rule applies to women. A baby is a  
spring-day in winter—a ray of sunshine in  
frigid weather—and if it is healthy and good-  
natured, and you're sure it's yours, it is a  
bunch of sunshine, no matter how cold the  
weather is. A man cannot be a hopeless  
case so long as he loves babies—old at a  
time. We love babies all over, no matter  
how dirty they are. Babies were born to be  
dirty. We love babies because they are  
babies, and because their mothers were lovable  
and lovely women. Our love for babies is  
only bounded by the number of babies in the  
world. We always look for babies—we do  
with anxiety and paternal affection. We  
do indeed want them! We always have sor-  
rowful feelings for women that have no ba-  
bies, and don't expect any. Women always  
look down-hearted who have no babies; and  
men who have no babies nearly always  
gamble, and drink whisky, and stay out at  
night trying to get music in their souls, but  
they can't come to it. Babies are babies, and  
nothing can take their place. Babies play  
out, and good living plays out, and sweet  
tempers play out, and beauty plays out, un-  
less there's a baby in the house. We have  
tried it. We know; and we say there's  
nothing like babies!—Ez.

ADAM'S WEDDING.—This is the title of an  
amusing article in an English journal.  
The writer is of the opinion that although  
Adam and Eve were rather young to be  
married, yet on the whole they managed  
matters extremely well. They were in a  
great parade about arrangements—every-  
thing was quiet and private, and the idea of  
a wedding in a garden was in very good  
taste. Would it not be a relief to anxious  
mamma and harassed papa if the simpli-  
city of early days was in some measure re-  
vived? No elaborate outfit, no expensive  
cake, no fashionable ceremony, no costly  
gifts, no reception, no bridal tour, but only  
love and Eden.

in the land, but its influence might be greatly  
extended. It comes more immediately in-  
to contact with the masses and reflects their  
opinions, and the sentiments thus expressed  
are never without their due weight in deter-  
mining the action of parties, whether in or  
out of power. The editor of a country news-  
paper should make his paper a live organ of  
correct political ideas and a reliable chroni-  
cler of all important political events; but he  
should not give up too much of his space to  
politics even in the midst of a heated cam-  
paign. He should aim to make his paper a  
complete compendium of general news, and  
should devote special attention to local af-  
fairs. By so doing he will steadily increase  
the influence of his paper and put money  
in his pocket. If a country newspaper is  
sickly and pays poorly, as a general thing it  
is the publisher who is to blame. The peo-  
ple are ready and willing to give liberal sup-  
port to newspapers which meet their wants.  
If all who are attached to the Editorial  
Association of Pennsylvania should deter-  
mine to lift the politics of this Common-  
wealth to a higher and purer plane of thought  
and action, and should steadily adhere to  
such a resolve, they could soon remedy the  
evils of which the people complain. No  
single man could do this, but if the combined  
action of the editors of the State's papers  
were directed to that end, the result would  
be of great benefit to the Commonwealth.  
Dishonest and mercenary politicians  
would be driven into that obscurity from  
which they should never have been permit-  
ted to emerge, and the stains which have  
been imprinted upon the fair fame of our  
State would all be wiped out. Surely this  
is a consummation devoutly to be wished—  
an object worthy of noble and energetic  
paths, and to arouse the best energies of  
political editors in Pennsylvania. The mis-  
sion of the press being thus legitimately en-  
nobled, its province as a high reformatory  
agency recognized, and its power and influ-  
ence both courted and dreaded, it would soon  
become not simply the "partisan press," but  
the grand conservator of morals, the fosterer  
of intelligent thought, and the unflinching  
appliance in every social and virtuous obli-  
gation. With such tendencies it would cease  
to be the mere partisan vehicle for igno-  
rant purposes, and would gleam and glow in  
the fullness of moral and intellectual light.

At the present time, when several exciting  
criminal cases are agitating the popular  
mind in this country, and the popular ten-  
dency is toward a sentiment calculated to  
prejudice the deliberations of legal justice in  
the interests of mere mob-passion, there  
should be wholesome moral instruction  
from late English papers of two notable il-  
lustrations of the strange mistakes to which  
the most confident of eye-witnessing is liable  
of the consequent cruel error into which  
courts may be led by any precipitous adju-  
dication even from that most positive form  
of testimony. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recalls  
the "Eliza Baker case," as it was called, in  
which the following were the suggestive facts:  
Miss Baker, a comely young woman of the  
upper-middle class, having been discharged  
from the service of Mr. Peter Wood, husband  
of a vicar of Bermondsey New Road, be-  
cause Mrs. Wood had become jealous of her,  
was employed by her former employer to  
take a leap into the Thames. The body re-  
covered from the river by the police, and a  
description published, Mr. Wood was attracted  
to the work-house whither the dead man  
had been conveyed, and there, with signs of  
strong emotion, positively identified it as  
that of the person girl whom his wife's  
jealousy had driven to the destruction.  
The parents of the girl and other relatives  
also recognized the corpse in the same iden-  
tification without hesitation; and the coroner's  
jury were about to find a verdict severely  
censuring the Woods' when they entered  
upon them a new witness who completely  
overturned all the preceding evidence. No  
relative of Miss Baker's, but only an ac-  
quaintance, this person—a drayman in the  
well known brewery of Whitebread & Co.—  
excitedly assured coroner and witness that  
Eliza Baker had not committed suicide at all,  
inasmuch as he could swear that he had seen  
and conversed with her in the street on that  
very day. Such talk sounded like the wild-  
est of insanity with the unchanged body of  
the dead girl still before the parents, friends  
and recent employers, who had positively  
identified it; yet, after a brief absence from  
the inquiring court, the drayman brought  
the living Eliza herself before the jury, with  
the effect of causing her father and mother  
to faint and Mr. Wood to fall down in a  
fit. What the identity of the corpse really had  
been in life was never revealed, and it re-  
mained only for the amazed jury to render a  
verdict of one more unfortunate "found  
drowned." It may be urged that death pro-  
cesses certain changes of feature and com-  
plexion in some degree calculated to confuse  
the memory of the living, but the identity  
here has been committed against the living.  
Exemplifying an error of the latter de-  
scription, another English journal gives the  
points of a curious case only just now ended:  
About the year 1855 a respectable young  
married man named Kerry, of the village of  
Kirk Langley, a few miles from Derby, was  
accused of having committed a crime, and  
while being an invalid at the time, he decided  
to leave her with her relatives until he  
should have prepared their new home for her  
reception; but even while he was on his way  
across the ocean the poor lady died, and his  
first English mail after landing brought him  
news of the sad event. Remaining in India  
for a number of years, he returned only re-  
cently to his native village, where, with the  
accumulated earnings of his foreign clerkship  
he purchased a small estate known as Star-  
ling Cottage, which is his present residence.  
It was not long after his return to Kirk  
Langley, when a Mrs. Rucktick, of Liver-  
pool, saw him there and indignantly iden-  
tified him as the man who had murdered  
a neighbor of hers a few years before. Mr.  
Kerry pronounced his accuser insane, and  
certainly denied that he had married a second  
wife; yet, upon being summoned from Liver-  
pool, the woman alleged to have been wed-  
ded by him positively identified him as her  
runaway husband. The affair reached point,  
with full personal descriptions of poor Kerry,  
and a few days still another woman, a  
Mrs. Spax, appeared at Langley to claim a  
matrimonial loan in the bewildered East  
India. As though these sufficed not, still  
other women, to the number of four, hastened  
to the village in search of husbands who had  
married and deserted them; and all united  
in recognizing and identifying Mr. Kerry  
as "the man." Great domestic uproar and  
popular excitement were the result of this  
grotesque and scandalous complication; all  
six of the clamorous deserted wives seemed  
wholly honest in their unimpaired positive  
assertion; and yet, by the daily certified  
affidavits of his former employers and associates  
in India, the persecuted victim of a mistaken  
identity is at last able to confound his half-  
a-dozen accusers with convincing proof that  
in all the times of his alleged marriages to  
them he was living honorably in a clerkship  
thousands of miles away. "And in that  
day," quotes a scriptural friend near by,  
"I had seven women about my head of one  
man, saying: 'We will eat of our own  
meat and be clothed with our own clothes,  
only let us be called by thy name.'" The  
six would-be-mistresses, Kerry, and the de-  
fective Mrs. Rucktick, have withdrawn  
their accusations and frankly confess that  
the case must, of course, be one of mistaken  
identity; although, but for the vindictive  
from India, popular wrath and judicial pro-  
cess might have consigned the most innocent  
of widowers to transportation for wholesale  
bigamy. If, then, the most credible and  
positive of eye-witnessing, no less than "most  
conclusive" circumstantial evidence, may be  
wholly and egregiously mistaken, how  
palpable is it that the law cannot be too li-  
berate, more cautious, and even more  
temperance in dealing with original cases  
in which either public sentiment or private  
revenge would urge it to a speed whereby  
the gallows or the prison justly ending a  
guilty life to-day might as unjustly punish  
the innocent to-morrow.—*Social Studies*,  
World.

SOME editorial fiend in human form, who  
writes for the *Indianapolis Journal*, was al-  
lowed to perpetrate the following outrage on  
defenseless woman: "Rev. Dr. Burlingame,  
of St. Louis, is delivering a course of lectures  
to prove that woman is 'Not exactly an  
Angel.' The Doctor had better address him-  
self exclusively to young men. Married men  
as a general thing, do not need to be en-  
lightened on this point."

Young Donaldson, the daring aeronaut,  
who made a balloon ascension at Reading,  
Pa., on the 30th of August last, and per-  
formed a series of terrific feats when a mile  
or more from the earth, reported his suc-  
cessful performance in Norfolk on Monday last.  
There was no basket to the balloon, but its  
place was supplied by a trapeze similar to  
those used by circus performers, and above  
the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to  
which was a suit of heavy clothing to be  
used by the aerial voyager when he encoun-  
tered the cold currents of the sky. The Norfolk  
Journal, in describing the ascension, says that  
when the balloon was released from its moor-  
ing and reached a great altitude Donaldson  
suddenly and apparently with little effort  
threw himself into a sitting posture on the  
bar, leaving his hands to the aerial voyager.  
Suddenly, pretending to lose his balance, he  
fell backward, sliding head downward until  
he caught by his toes on the side ropes that  
suspended the trapeze bar. In this position  
he swung to and fro several seconds  
—a time which seemed an age to the awes-  
tricken crowd below. He was curious to ob-  
serve the varying conditions of the air, some-  
times varying as the disposition of each individ-  
ual. Some were filled with admiration of  
the courage of the daring man, and kept  
their eyes riveted on him. Others shudder-  
ing with horror turned away with pallid  
faces and beating hearts and covered their  
eyes with their hands to shut out the dread-  
ful sight. Faint shrieks were heard from the  
ladies, and some turned to leave the spot, but  
true to the characteristic of their sex—curi-  
osity—concluded to take one more look, and  
looking once, looked again. Throwing him-  
self back in his seat on the bar the aeronaut  
sat outside the same. Then began a series  
of gymnastic evolutions; he swung himself  
around the varying conditions of the air,  
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