

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN

EBENSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, - November 7, 1873.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at No. 1014 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 4 p. m. As several subjects of importance will be presented for consideration, a full meeting of the Committee is earnestly desired.

WADE, the murderer, who was hanged at Williamsport, yesterday, filed his iron collar on Wednesday night, and was about attempting to escape when his plans were discovered and frustrated. How he got the file and knife found in his possession is a mystery. He also attempted to swallow \$50 in greenbacks, but a severe choking compelled him to disgorge the money.

The New Yorkers, after having tried Stokes, are now arranging to try the jury that tried him. One of the men that served on the jury has already been indicted—and there are various rumors as to the influence employed to control his views. His associates were evidently of the worst, and his remarkable liberality with money is looked upon as a suspicious circumstance. The laws of New York, as regards murder, are of the worst, and it is not particularly strange that jurors should be defective.

On Wednesday morning a most disastrous fire occurred in Harrisburg, destroying the State printing building, in which over one hundred men and women found employment. The building was owned by Benjamin Singler, State printer, whose loss is estimated at over \$200,000. About \$15,000 worth of the debates of the Constitutional Convention were destroyed; also 1,500 copies of the journal of the Convention, 20,000 school reports, 6,000 soldiers' orphans reports, and several thousand school books of the Osgood series, which were printed by Mr. Singler. It is said there was no insurance on the property, but we can scarcely credit the report.

The result of the elections held last Tuesday in several States shows that the Democratic party, which the Radical papers have time and again pronounced dead and buried beyond all hope of resurrection, has achieved a long roll of decided and glorious victories. In New York the Democratic State ticket was elected by a majority ranging from 15,000 to 25,000. S. S. Cox was returned to Congress by 6,000 majority. The political complexion of the Legislature is not definitely ascertained. Massachusetts, which gave Grant a majority of 74,000, now elects Washburne Governor by only about 18,000 majority. The Radicals will have a majority in the New Jersey Legislature. Maryland has gone overwhelmingly Democratic. In Virginia, Gen. Kemper, Democrat, is elected Governor by about 30,000, with a Democratic Legislature. In Wisconsin, which gave Grant 18,000 majority, Taylor, Democrat, is elected Governor by 5,000. The Radical State ticket was successful in Minnesota. The Farmers' party seems to have been victorious in Illinois in electing its candidates for county offices in most of the counties. The same party made great inroads over the Radicals in the election of candidates to the Legislature, but the returns from the State are meagre. Elections were held in some other States, but we have no returns indicating the result. Taking it all together, the Democracy last Tuesday done a noble day's work.

The late election in this county having sent Thomas Griffith "where the woodbine twines," we had a right to suppose that his friends would permit his political remains to rest undisturbed. The Herald of last week, however, resurrected him and once more brought him to the front. In referring to our statement, that Griffith had gone to St. Nicholas on the Sunday before the election and purchased two kegs of lager beer, and then there used their contents for electioneering purposes, that paper makes the distinct charge that what was imputed to Griffith was really done by his opponent, A. D. Criste, on the Sunday previous to the one spoken of. The Herald says: "The writer seems to be ignorant of the fact that what he charges Mr. Griffith with having done, was done by A. D. Criste the Sunday prior to the one in question." The man who wrote this sentence knew at the time that he was uttering a wilful, deliberate falsehood. We have the authority of Mr. Criste for saying that during the campaign he made but one visit to St. Nicholas, and that was in September, on a Saturday, that Samuel Henry, John T. Harris, Republican candidate for Sheriff, and Thomas Davis, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, were there on the same day—and that on the second Sunday previous to the election, on which day the Herald locates him (Criste) at St. Nicholas buying two kegs of lager beer, he went to church at Summitville in the morning and was at his home in Munster during the balance of the day. "Having made this statement, our readers can form their own opinion of the veracity of the man who presides over the editorial department of the Herald.

It is said, also, in the same article, that we "grossly slandered and misrepresented Mr. Griffith throughout the campaign." We deny it and appeal to the record. If to expose the electioneering devices of a candidate constitutes a slander against him, we admit the charge, but no man outside of a lunatic asylum will so construe it. We never entered a title of what we ought to have said in reference to his modus operandi during the campaign. If the whole truth had been stated, it would have been made to appear beyond all doubt or cavil that during the seven weeks he was a candidate for office, he did more to drag down and debauch the political morals of the county than any other man who ever sought the suffrages of its people.

The New Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention brought its protracted labors to a final termination last Monday. That its work will satisfy the various conflicting interests of the State was not to be expected, and a well-organized and vigorous opposition to its ratification may be confidently anticipated. As a general rule, the people are reluctant to acquiesce in a change of their organic law and are content to suffer present evils rather than fly to others they know not of. Hence the Constitution of 1838, which was unquestionably a vast improvement on that of 1790, which it superseded, was strenuously opposed, and was adopted by the people by only a meagre majority. Constitutions require to be changed with the progress of the age and the advancing strides of the people in all that affects their material prosperity, and although we do not pretend to recollect specifically every detail of the work of the Convention, which can only be ascertained from the full text of the instrument when it is published, we believe it has succeeded in framing a supreme law for the State which ought and will meet with the approbation of a large majority of the people.

The Constitution is to be submitted to a popular vote at a special election to be held on Tuesday, the 16th of December, in order that, if it is adopted, it may go into effect before the meeting of the Legislature on the first Tuesday in January. It is important that this should be done for the purpose of preventing another session of vicious and corrupt special legislation. After a full discussion, the Convention decided that the Constitution should be submitted as a whole and without a separate vote on any of its parts. It was supposed by some that a separate vote would be taken on the clause increasing the number of Senators from thirty-three to fifty and that of the House from one hundred to two hundred, and also on what is known as the "Rail Road Article"—which latter was the subject of more discussion than any other of the amendments—but the Convention determined otherwise. We are not quite convinced that such a course was wise and expedient, but it is now a fixed fact and it would be useless to discuss it.

In all the counties outside of Philadelphia, the election will be held by the present election officers, and it is made the duty of the County Commissioners to furnish each election district with the necessary number of tickets, both for and against the new Constitution.

In order absolutely to exclude the Philadelphia Ring from any chance of practicing its usual wholesale and iniquitous frauds on the ballot-box in that city, the Convention wisely deprived the present election boards of all power to act at the proposed special election. In that city five commissioners of election have been appointed by the Convention, who are to revise and correct the registry lists and furnish corrected lists to the election officers of each election precinct. They are also to distribute the tickets and to appoint a Judge and two Inspectors for each election division. The general returns of the city are to be opened, computed and certified before them, and their approval must be endorsed on the return, which is to be sent to the President of the Convention at Harrisburg. The Commissioners are John P. Verree, Edwin H. Filler and Edward Browning, Republicans, and John O. James and Henry S. Hager, Democrats. These gentlemen are all prominent citizens of Philadelphia and are well known as high-minded, honorable men, who would seem to perpetuate the frauds on the ballot-box that have made the name of Wm. B. Mann and those of his guilty co-operators infamous throughout the State. The Commissioners have a most responsible duty to perform, but their high character warrants the belief that they will prove themselves equal to the occasion. If they do the people of Philadelphia will once more enjoy the luxury of a fair and honest election and the ballot-boxes will not be made to utter a palpable and shameless lie.

The action of the Constitutional Convention in refusing to permit the present election officers in Philadelphia to conduct the special election on the 16th day of December, for the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution, vindicates all that has been said by the Democratic party against the frauds that have been perpetrated by the corrupt ring of that city under cover of the infamous registry law. It is also a pointed rebuke to a Radical Legislature which has persistently refused, at the impudent dictation of Wm. B. Mann, to change or modify the law in the interests of a fair and honest election. Whether Harry White, who has always been its apologist in the Senate and opposed to its amendment, voted in the Convention in favor of or against the proposition of ignoring the present election officers in this particular instance, we do not know. (Coming from a body of high-minded, intelligent men, unwayed by party feeling and solicited only for an honest and uncorrupted response from the ballot-boxes in that ring-ridden city, it is an emphatic and manly condemnation of White and his allies in the Legislature, who have been more concerned for ring supremacy and fraudulent elections in Philadelphia than that the honest vote of her citizens should be protected and fairly proclaimed. The Convention having thus squarely repudiated the Philadelphia registry law and all its iniquities, Wm. B. Mann, who is its father, and the Radical members of the Legislature who sustained and defended it, can now realize the fact that an election law purposely designed against the purity of the ballot-box must and will disappear before the wrath of an indignant people.

STOKES, the murderer of Fisk, has escaped, under a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, with four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Judge Davis, in passing sentence, expressed his regret that he had not power to give him a more severe punishment.

Hard Times Ahead.

From every part of the country we have reports of the stoppage of mills and workshops, and the discharge of workmen. Hundreds of thousands of able, industrious people, skilled in their vocations, are thus deprived of employment. Instead of adding to the wealth and the comfort and providing for their own comfort and for the education of their children, they are suddenly converted into useless members of society, and compelled to subsist upon their former savings or upon the charity of others. Mrs. Adams, who has an infant child, and suffering for a vast number of excellent people, who only demand the opportunity of being useful, is now to be expected.

What is the cause of this great misfortune? Who has brought such an immense calamity upon the country? Any one that all this wretchedness must be endured. These are questions that every thoughtful man will seek to answer for himself. It cannot be expected that all will agree in the solution of such a problem, but there are certain facts which are essential to the case, and which no one who attempts to study it should leave out of view.

The Republican party has exercised unqualified control over the national government and over most of the State governments. For nearly a generation past, every party ever had such authority before or encountered so little or so ineffectual opposition. The people have given their entire confidence to this party; and whatever its statesmen and its legislators have desired has been done. The interests of the business of the country and respecting all our business interests have been submitted to with more than cheerfulness. The public have been forward and zealous to obey, and have borne under its direction an amount of taxation far in excess of what people ever endured before. Its power has been well nigh absolute; its responsibility commensurate with its power. It is therefore in the legislation of the Republican party and in its administration of the Government that we must look for the origin of our misfortunes in which we are now involved and of the crushing evils which they produce.

Of course, writers and theorists will point to other causes. They will tell us that there has been a stoppage of the railroads, that our enterprises are too many, that too many railroads have been built; that too many foreign luxuries have been consumed; that the sentiment of honesty has been relaxed; and that corruption and extravagance have done the mischief. All these are things they will say truly. But where has this excessive speculation taken its rise? Where has the corruption found its chief incentives, its exemplars, and practitioners? What set of public men have caused so many unnecessary railroads to be built and given them subsidies and land grants? To ask these questions is to answer them. Our financial machine has run off the track with all these passengers on board the train, and the destruction is tremendous. But the cause is not in the railroads. It is in the legislation of the Republican party, and all the passengers that have turned out to have been engaged in plundering us while we thought everything was going smoothly, were passengers that it put on board and obstinately refused to be turned away.

Only a year ago a considerable number of citizens, anxious about the future, attempted to compel a change in the administration of the Government. Their ideas were radically different from those of Grant and his cabinet, and they declared their purpose to enforce a thorough reform in every department of public affairs. They warned the country that things were not right and that serious trouble was ahead. Their advice was neglected, their warnings were scoffed at by their candidates, and their measures were repudiated. The majority of the country concluded that it was best to keep Gen. Grant and his men in power; but now that the calamity that was foretold has come, perhaps some of those who were so scornful at the time was impending will understand that they were not so wise as they thought themselves; and, at any rate, all will admit that the crisis which is upon us was not produced by either the critics or the opposers of the Republican party. It is the leaders and election representatives and the liberate policy of that party itself.—N. Y. Sun.

HORRIBLE DEED COMMITTED BY SOLDIERS ON NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.—A letter from Philadelphia to the Philadelphia Herald, dated October 29, says: In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the action of the Metropolitan police sent here by Lieutenant-Governor Antoine, during the absence of Governor Wells, in regard to the house of a most respectable widow lady of Red River was tied into near this place. The doors were broken open, and the unfortunate lady and her daughter, a girl of seventeen summers, were cruelly assaulted. Neither the ladies could be found until late on Sunday afternoon. An infant eighteen months old, and a grandchild of ex-Governor Wells, was found out in the woods, some half a mile from the house, and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was a niece of Grant's, and a child of Mumford Wells, oldest son of ex-Governor Wells. The negroes up here all say that it was the soldiers, but we all believe if they were not the perpetrators, they instigated the negroes to the horrible deed of infamy. It is great here when Col. D. Klyne was informed of the outrage. He said he said his troops were up here for a higher purpose than to arrest men for mere petty offences. Antoine is believed to have sent these creatures up here, to give the negroes a chance for revenge, and one of them told the writer that he had a right now, under the protection of the United States, to shoot any white man he wanted to shoot, and violate any woman he met. I said to him that these were State troops, and he replied that the Colonel had said at a negro ball the night before that he wanted all the colored people to come and see him, and that now they could do as they please, as they were under protection of the soldiers.

AN Aged Female.—One Hundred and Fourteen Years Old.—A No. 907 Cross street, in a dwelling of modest pretensions, there resides a lady who suffered "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" through nearly 114 years, and yet in both body and mind seems fitted to weather the storm as many years longer. She is as bright and as active as ever, speaks rationally and distinctly, and with the exception of a lack of memory fails to show the evidence of so long a life. The name of this female is Hester Artos, and during the coming winter she will celebrate her one hundred and fourteenth birthday. Her husband has been dead many years, but with numerous grandchildren and a great-grandchild she passes a happy existence. She is present she is visiting a niece in Roxbury, and the salary she spends most of her time, going to and among her relatives with knitting and sewing, waiting with patience the moment when she will be forever at rest. If it were not that the old lady is poor in members of bygone days, and relate with tales of the dark revolutionary times when this nation was struggling with a foreign despot.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Mother Burns her Babe.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR NEAR UNIONTOWN, PA.—AN INFANT THROWN INTO THE FIRE.—CONFESSION AND VERDICT.

Fayette county already rejoices in a by no means enviable reputation for deeds of lawlessness and wickedness, and now it again comes to the front with another horrible and revolting affair. On Friday morning, 24th inst., Coroner Prader held an inquest at Dunbar Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, about eight miles from Uniontown, on the charred remains of an infant child, the offspring of a woman named Sarah Adams, who was suspected of having been guilty of the crime of infanticide. Dr. Clark produced what was left of the infant, being a mass of blackened flesh, and Mrs. Adams, who had confessed that the baby had been entirely consumed by fire. Being placed under oath, the doctor testified that on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23d inst., he was riding in Mrs. Adams' house, when Mrs. Adams called him and said she thought something was wrong in that dwelling. He went into the house and saw a fierce fire burning in the grate. A bad smell as though from burning fat and grease pervaded the room, and the black smoke was something more than usual. Going to the stove, he removed some of the coals that were on top until he reached a burning mass, which he took out, and on examination it proved to be the body of an infant. When cool he took it to his office. Mrs. Adams, when Mrs. Adams, who had corroborated the testimony of Dr. Clark. Mrs. Adams had skipped during the progress of the investigation, and when arrested by officer Springer, of Uniontown, was some six miles away. On being brought before the jury she said she had called her husband to her on the 23d inst., and told him that the child was in the box in the house until Thursday afternoon, when I put the child in the fire, and then I left the house." The Coroner then asked why she wished to destroy the body, to which she replied: "I wanted to prevent the discovery of my children." The verdict of the jury is as follows: "The jury do say that said infant, was born on the 21st day of October, 1873, and its body thrown into the fire by its mother, Mrs. Sarah Adams, on the afternoon of the 23d day of October, 1873, at Dunbar Station, Pa." Mrs. Adams is now confined in the Fayette county jail.

HAUNTED RAILROADS.—Haunted houses are played out, and the time is coming when this lively sphere gather about the liveliest and noisiest spots they can find. They both railroad men and delay trains. A short time ago we gave an account of a ghost that troubled the railroad people near Schuylkill. Pennsylvania. Now comes a visitation in the vicinity of Troy, New York, an account of which is given as follows: A fortnight ago, Thomas Campbell, who was temporarily acting as engineer of the train that left Troy at 4:45 P. M., when passing Stoney Lane, near the Agricultural College, saw a man sitting on the tracks waving his hat and gestulating vehemently. Campbell whistled "down brakes," and keeping his eye on the man, and being fearful of running over him, whistled again. While the speed of the train was being slackened the man seemed to vanish from sight. Campbell and his fireman both express a willingness to swear to this statement. They affirm that the man did not walk away; he vanished into the air. After the train arrived at Schuylkill, they related the circumstance to the other men employed on the train. There are several hypotheses by which this circumstance if it stood alone could be explained. But we can offer no explanation for what follows. On Monday last week William Mower, the regular engineer of the train, was driving a body of two human arms. When the train reached the place the arms disappeared. Tuesday evening the roof of the cab of the locomotive was struck by a stone, which the engineer says could have come from only one direction, and that was from the rear. The burglar or thief who had placed the arms in the train, at precisely the same spot, saw the arms. The hands attached thereto were not clenched as before, but were open and held two balls of glowing fire. Thursday evening at the very same time the train was being slackened by a body of a man lying across the track. In vain he essayed to stop the train. His efforts were futile. The locomotive and all the cars passed over the prostrate form. As speedily as possible the train was stopped, and all proceeded to the place where the body lay. When they reached it, they found a bloody and mutilated corpse. They found nothing; not even a spot of blood. Then the conclusion forced itself upon the mind of the engineer that he had run over a ghost. He is an ardent Spiritualist, and he believes that the body was something about the occurrence was supernatural.

Every one will have his own theory about these things. To some the steam and smoke of the engine may be an explanation, to others a fancy more or less induced by the distillation of a grain called rye. There is a young woman named Mary Faucher, residing at the corner of Galt Avenue and Downing street, Brooklyn, who has it asserted by her physician, Dr. S. F. Speir, taken no food for eight years. She is twenty-five years of age, and of an intelligent nature. She is a close applicant to her medicine, and she went to abandon her meals to powder over her books until the strain upon her intellectual and physical strength overcame her. She also sustained injuries by being thrown from a horse. Subsequently she fell off a horse, and the strain was dragged along the street for a distance of forty feet by her criminal catching in her car. She was then afflicted by absolute nervous prostration and has since been confined to her bed. Her legs are twisted and her hands are distorted. She is said to be endowed with clairvoyant faculties. She works embroidery in colors with great facility, and has made slippers and smoking caps with initials worked in them. The doctor is positive that there is no deceivable cause in the case, and every effort possible to detect any sign of imposture, but to no purpose. The case has baffled the skill of hundreds of physicians who has examined it.

NIXON was executed. He shot a stranger in the frenzy of ungovernable fury. He suffered death on the gallows. He had been in the past, he was now in a case at gambling and while temporarily insane through drink. They were poor devils. And if they had escaped the gallows by luck and gone to Sing Sing would have been put to hard labor and treated to showery butts, and the solitary cell. Stokes deliberately and dastardly picked off his enemy while the latter was in a trap, and gently fired off his deadly Derringer with a gloved hand. He escapes hanging and will live like an imprisoned lord or king. The young murderer, Walworth at Sing Sing. But his friends are highly respectable—and they have plenty of money.—N. Y. Herald.

News and Political Items.

—Antwerp City, a mushroom village in the oil regions, has entirely disappeared, all the inhabitants having removed, with their houses and effects.

—There is a hen in Williamsport which has just distinguished herself by bringing forth a family of thirty-two chicks.

—An incendiary fire, the third that has occurred in two weeks, took place in the village of Scotia, New York, on the 2d, destroying \$14,000 worth of property.

—The Junata Republican says: "Dead eels are floating with the current in both the canal and river. Of the likes of such an epidemic old fishermen have no knowledge."

—Humboldt county, Iowa, has produced thirteen pairs of twins within as many weeks, and many prudent swains have broken off their engagements in consequence.

—J. Nicholas Doyle, of Oneida, New York, arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 1st, with his wife. The next day he shot her dead in the street, and afterwards shot and killed himself. Jealousy was the supposed cause.

—In Wareham, Mass., on Sunday last, a large wagon conveying seventeen persons from that town to the Catholic church at Tremont village, was upset. John O'Hara, Michael Pindable and Thomas Reilly were seriously injured, and several others were badly bruised.

—Reports from Belmont, Nevada, say there is intense excitement at that place over the discovery of a mine ledge. It is ten feet wide and it already has been traced two hundred and seventy-five feet. The ore yields from one thousand to three thousand dollars per ton.

—Henry Walters, of Mount Joy township, Lancaster county, home himself on the 24th in the woods near his home. He was in the habit of wearing a belt around his waist, which habit his wife disliked; so she hid the belt from him. He then threatened to kill himself and he did it. One of the jailors at the county said to have expressed great indignation at the Stokes verdict. "Why, before now," exclaimed the wrathful official, "I have seen a man taken from this place and sentenced to five years imprisonment for stealing money enough to keep his family from starving."

—Mr. John Murphy drove Joe Elliott, the renowned trotter owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, over Prospect Park last week, a quarter in thirty-nine seconds, making the half mile in 1:30. He then drove a full mile in his case in 2:18. On the same day he jogged Puchont at an exercising gait at 2:09.

—Griffith Thomas, a mining engineer, met a horrible death in Luzerne county on Thursday. While in a mine his lamp went out, and while groping through a lot of loaded cars approached him. He stood on one side of the track, but there being no sufficient room between the wall and the track he was crushed by the cars.

—George Kirk, a young peddler, made an indecent assault upon the person of a German girl, Nancy Weiden by name, at Tanquary, on the 24th inst., while she was lying at the point of death from fever. The girl died, and on the inquest her attending physicians testified that her death had been hastened by the violence of Kirk. The miscreant was committed to jail.

—A white oak tree was cut down a short time ago in Lebanon county which yielded 3,000 feet of plank, valued at seventy-five dollars, and ten cords of wood of the value of twenty dollars. The logs were five and a half feet in diameter. About thirty-five years ago the tree was trimmed by Mr. Hellman and about three cords of wood cut from the limbs.

—At a recent election in Iowa nearly every County Treasurer was defeated for re-election, and many of them seem to be terribly alarmed at the general overthrow of books that must follow. A local journal says: "The Jackson County Treasurer takes time by the forelock, and announces that \$20,000 of the funds in his keeping was stolen the other night by burglars. The burglar is one of the Radical money depositors, not out."

—The fact is mentioned by the Pittsburgh Post that in California, where a dead seal was made against greenbacks from the word go; where the currency is composed of gold and silver coins, a paper redeemable on demand, we hear of no panic—no stoppage of business of any kind—not even the most trifling ripple upon the business surface of the State. It would seem as if California money was something of the right sort, after all is said and done.

—Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for State Senate, has been elected by a majority of 23 votes over Wagonseller, in the district composed of Union, Snyder, Northumberland and Perry counties. Only one year ago these counties gave Grant a majority exceeding 3,700 votes. Mr. Wagonseller was once a Democratic member of the lower House, and was one of a famous triumvirate who permitted themselves to be overcome by Cameron's blaudishments. Verily he has his reward.

—A Washington dispatch has the following: "It has transpired that the case of Jay Cooke & Co., which borrowed from the First National Bank of this city \$800,000, through the influence of Henry D. Cooke, President of the bank, has since their failure withdrawn \$200,000 in Central Pacific bonds, and deposited them with the Secretary of the Treasury for security for \$200,000 advanced them by the Secretary a few days before their failure. Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. are to investigate the above proceeding."

The Sprague firm in Rhode Island, wealthy cotton spinners, claim to be worth \$18,400,000. They control the little State in both business and politics; but they send to New York to borrow \$1,000,000 more! This is the class built up by an inflated paper currency—two men having doubled beneath the shadow of greenbacks, to accumulate enough to be two hundred and sixty-eight men worth \$20,000 each! Talk as you may about it, such a condition of affairs is unhealthy, and the legislation which produces it is anti-Republican and should be utterly destroyed.

—Three small colored children were burned to death on Saturday night in the Virginia end of the Washington Aqueduct bridge. The father of the children was at work at the coal wharves in Georgetown, and their mother, having made a fire in the stove, started with her husband's dinner, locking the children in the house, the oldest being about 4 years and the youngest an infant in the cradle. The mother had scarcely reached the coal wharves when she saw the house in flames, and being a prudent woman could be rendered it was entirely destroyed, with the three children.

—The New York Sun argues that the salary of the President can be limited to \$25,000 a year. The ground taken by the Sun is that the appropriation act increases the President's salary to \$50,000—contains a section providing for the compensation of the President of the United States. "States twenty-five thousand dollars." On this it founds the argument that as two salaries are fixed in the same bill the President should be allowed to draw only the smaller one. The Cincinnati Enquirer regrets that attention has been called to the Sun on this matter, as Grant will now be moved to take both salaries, inasmuch as he finds them allowed him in the civil appropriation act. Instead of taking the smaller salary he will only add it to the large one and make his annual pay \$75,000.

A PERFECTLY MAMMOTHE PROCEEDING WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE M... BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT WE HAVE OVER ONE MILLION OF DOLLAR --IN-- Men's and Boys' Clothing And Goods for Men's Wear BUT WE CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY GOOD TIMES ARE COMING But We cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer Time any more People can wear Summer Clothing in Winter Time WANAMAKER & BROWN THEREFORE ORGANIZED AT OAK HALL AN IMMENSE AND ATTRACTIVE We have actually more than a \$1,000,000 WAREHOUSE --OF-- GENT'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING And now Throw it on the Market to be Sold Immediately OAK HALL BUILDING SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA WE MADE UP THE BEST GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER EXPECTING TO SELL AT A PROFIT, BUT WE CAN NOT STAND FOR PROFITS NOW A PLAIN STATEMENT FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN We know that the hurry in the money market is only temporary harvests throughout the country have been large, and business has prospered as a general thing, on sound principles; it is only speculation brought about this state of affairs, which must soon subside, but a season to sell our Goods. Books, Machines, Furniture, &c., can be sold all the year round. Goods are made for special seasons, and so, without halting. WANAMAKER & BROWN Adopt a War Measure, and put into immediate operation A SWEEPING SALE THAT SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS THIS IS GOOD NEWS TO THE MILLIONS OF CITY AND COUNTRY They will Gain the Profit from Our Necessity, but they have patronized us in good times, and we are willing to give up our profit, say without exaggeration that this is the best opportunity for business offered in America, beginning SATURDAY, November 9 And continuing rapidly without interruption until further notice We will sell for READY MONEY THE FOLLOWING: FOR GENTLEMEN, 4716 BLUE AND BLACK DRESS COATS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 1710 DOUBLE BREASTED STREET COATS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 325 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 5982 BEAVER AND KIDNEY OVERCOATS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 376 PAIRS OF BLACK PANTS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 7214 PAIRS OF CASSIMERE PANTS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 2204 BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH VESTS, FOR GENTLEMEN, 7700 CASSIMERE VESTS, FOR LARGE BOYS, 1114 CHRISTMILL COATS, FOR LARGE BOYS, 1700 BEAVER AND CRINCHILLA OVERCOATS, FOR LARGE BOYS, 2313 FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS, FOR LARGE BOYS, 2085 FANCY CASSIMERE VESTS, FOR SMALL BOYS, 3315 BLUE AND TRICOT AND CASSIMERE JACKETS, FOR SMALL BOYS, 4690 PANTS TO MATCH, FOR CHILDREN, 2517 HATVARD SUITS, FOR CHILDREN, 1316 FRENCH ALBERT SUITS, FOR CHILDREN, 1131 GARRIBAUD SUITS, Making Altogether by Far the Largest Stock to be found in any Clothing House in the World. We are content to lose money rather than carry stock until next season. Imperative necessity is laid upon us to make the best of it. The Store will be open at 6 o'clock in the morning and remain open 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday night until 10 o'clock. No sale guaranteed as represented. Parties coming together from country towns within forty miles of Philadelphia purchasing at OAK HALL, will receive, besides the great bargains, a railroad ticket to return home. WANAMAKER & BROWN OAK HALL SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS PHILADELPHIA.