

THE CAMBRIA FREEDMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Dec. 12, 1873.

Congress, Democrat, was elected Governor of Texas, on the 4th inst., by from 33,000 to 40,000, and both branches of the Legislature are under Democratic control.

It is rumored at last that Minister Sickles has resigned. We fully agree with the *Harrisburg Patriot* in saying that if true this cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the country. The cause for this step on the part of the minister is alleged to be a disagreement between him and the Secretary of State, who objected to the imperious language in which his intercourse with the Spanish government was couched. Sickles should have resigned long ago. His presence in Madrid is almost as dangerous to the peace of the country as the conduct of the Peninsulars in Havana. Besides, as a representative of this government abroad he reflects no honor on his country. There is reason to believe that he has intrigued with the deliberate design of provoking a war, when all the demands of this government could be obtained without it.

The friends of the new Constitution are making a noble and gallant struggle in favor of its ratification in the Ring-ridden city of Philadelphia. This has especially been the case since the strange and unlooked for decision of the Supreme Court, delivered last Friday, in which it was decided that the action of the convention in appointing five Commissioners to revise the Registry lists, and in all other respects to conduct and supervise the election, was an exercise of power not warranted by the Act of the Legislature calling the convention, and therefore void. The effect of this decision will be that the election in that city will be held by the present Ring election officers, and it has thoroughly impressed the decent men of both parties with a full sense of the danger. The friends of reform in Philadelphia may therefore be said to be emphatically aroused, and large and enthusiastic meetings are being held to advance the cause of the people against the schemes of corrupt politicians. These meetings have been addressed by able and prominent men of both political parties, among whom may be mentioned ex-Governor Curtin, John W. Fomey, Col. A. K. McClure, John M. Broomall, Republican, and ex-Chief Justice Thompson, Geo. W. Biddle, Richard Vaux, and Wm. A. Stoker, Democrats—the last named gentleman being well known in this country.

The new Constitution will encounter its greatest danger from the fraudulent appliances of the Philadelphia Ring. Its masters and its tools will resort to all that is base and fraudulent to defeat it, and the knowledge of this fact alone should inspire its friends in other parts of the State to battle manfully from now until next Tuesday in its defense. We have strong hopes that even in Philadelphia the virtue and intelligence of the people will achieve a decided victory next Tuesday in the noble cause of reform.

NEXT TUESDAY.

On next Tuesday the special election will take place on the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. It will be a day long to be remembered in the history of our State, for the reason that the result of the election then to be held will be fraught with immeasurable evil, or incalculable good. The Constitution of 1790 was the supreme law of the State for forty-eight years, and the present, or amended Constitution, has been in operation since 1838. That our present Constitution needs reform and amendment in many important particulars, is a fact that is not questioned by any intelligent man of either political party.

The people now have the work of the Constitutional Convention before them for their calm and unbiased judgment and for their determination at the ballot-box. That the new instrument is perfect in all its parts is not claimed by its most ardent and enthusiastic friends, because perfection is not an attribute either of the human intellect or of human hands. But that it is a vast improvement in most of its details upon the present organic law of the State, is confidently claimed.

We trust it has been carefully read and deliberately pondered on. The question soon to be determined is, will the people of the State seize the opportunity now presented to inaugurate purity in their State government and honesty in legislation? That a powerful and well organized opposition will be made against the adoption of the Constitution is manifest, but that it will succeed against the vigorous and determined efforts of its friends, we do not for one moment believe. There is not a corrupt politician in the State of either party who will not move heaven and earth to defeat it. Will the honest and upright men of both parties permit this base and venal element in the politics of the State to triumph in their infamous designs against the rights of honest voters and tax-payers?

What will be the position of the friends of reform in Cambria county next Tuesday on this great and all-important question? We know and feel that the people of this county are overwhelmingly in favor of the new Constitution, but will they go to the polls and there proclaim by their ballots the faith that is in them? If for any reason they should remain indifferent—if they should sleep soundly upon their backs while the enemy is at their doors, and if they will permit themselves to be surprised and captured, then let the consequences be justly charged to their own criminal folly and neglect. Democrats and Republicans of Cambria! remember that on next Tuesday, our great and honored State expects that every true Pennsylvanian will do his duty fearlessly, faithfully and fully.

The New Constitution.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
—A BRIEF BUT STRONG APPEAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court, enjoining the commissioners appointed by the convention from directing the election in the city of Philadelphia, makes it proper that this Executive Committee should express to the people the extent and effect of that decision.

The convention was assembled by direct authority of the people and exercised only such powers as they believed to be delegated to them and to be necessary to the performance of their work. Without, at this time, entering into the discussion of any controverted question, and having neither the right nor the disposition to surrender any position taken by the convention, the Committee yet earnestly recommend prompt acquiescence in the decree of the court. To avoid all misapprehension, we deem it proper to state explicitly that the decree affects only the question of officers by whom the election in Philadelphia will be conducted. The commissioners named by the convention in the desire to secure in that city an entirely just and fair election, have been superseded. The election will therefore be held in Philadelphia, as in all other parts of the State, by the ordinary election officers, on Tuesday the 16th day of December inst.—the day fixed by the convention.

The committee respectfully and earnestly call attention to the fact that the active opposition developed to the work of the convention is mainly from those whose business it is to trade in politics and to profit by corruption. It is evidently impracticable in a short address to reply to all the misrepresentations which interested parties have made to affect adversely the votes of the proposed constitution. But we do distinctly affirm that the new constitution does not impose or restore any tax upon real estate or other species of property; nor require the legislature to impose or restore any tax whatever. It requires that all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and leaves the classification to the unlimited discretion of the legislature, simply prohibiting all special exemptions upon property of the same class, and all favoritism and inequality in taxation—just and wholesome provisions in the interest of the people, which deserve a place in every fundamental law. The expenses of government will be largely reduced. The saving in salaries and in the cost of printing, stationery and incidental expenses; shortened legislative sessions; reduction of reckless appropriations of public money and the diminished expenditures resulting therefrom, will by decreasing the cost of government largely reduce taxation. The present State Capital is abundantly large to accommodate the increased number of representatives and will require no additional expenditure except for slight alterations of arrangement and additional seats for members. The limitations upon local, special and corporate legislation are only such as are necessary to prevent the abuses which experience has shown to have been the most fruitful sources of corruption, and upon which the lobby has mainly subsisted.

The restrictions upon corporations are reasonable and necessary for the protection of the rights of private citizens. They correct abuses, without limiting the agency or usefulness of corporate bodies. No State institution of charity is denied proper aid from the treasury, and private charities, not sectarian, can, by adequate vote of the legislature, receive appropriations from the commonwealth.

Provisions for the support of the widows or orphans of soldiers are expressly authorized. Appropriations for denominational or sectarian institutions are prohibited as contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

The whole instrument has been framed with the most careful regard to the best interests of the people; and to them we earnestly appeal for the just vindication of their rights. The opportunity is favorable to strengthen the securities of property and of liberty, and the contest is becoming daily more active and earnest between those who would preserve our institutions in their purity and those who, for personal and selfish reasons, seek to prevent the reforms which the people demand.

JAMES W. M'CALLISTER, Chairman.
JOHN R. REARD, Secretary.
HARRISBURG, December 8, 1873.

ONE of the reasons given by the "Ring" for opposing the new Constitution of this State, says the *Philadelphia Age*, is because it "destroys the secrecy of the ballot," thereby depriving the citizen of his greatest privilege, the privacy of his suffrage. This will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that the Registry law was passed by the "Ring" for the express purpose of "depriving the citizen of his greatest privilege," and that its operations have been eminently successful in this city. Of what use is a secret or any other kind of a ballot to a man, when it is rendered worthless by the officers of an election? The "Ring" Legislature of this State enacted the Registry law for the express purpose of depriving the people of their right at the polls. They refused to change that law. And now the Supreme Court of the State lays down the doctrine that the people cannot rebuke the Legislature, if that body objects, and the "Ring" pretend to be friends of a pure ballot. All the objections to the Constitution are mere devices to cover up the real point of opposition to the new instrument, and it insures a fair election in this city and the certain death of the "Ring."

THE EMBARGO ON INTELLIGENCE.—When the shameful abuse of the franking system created the necessity of abolishing a privilege, which was originally created for private purposes, the members of Congress, charged at the time with the duty of which they could lend their signatures to political parties to lead down the mails with franked documents, or sell engraved plates of their names to vendors of lottery tickets and patent medicine manufacturers, sought to revenge themselves on the public and the press by abolishing the free transmission, by mail, of newspapers in the counties wherein they are published. This postage is trifling and difficult to collect, and is a petty annoyance to the patrons of newspapers, to whom the trouble of paying for cents every time they mail a paper is more than the expense. We are glad, therefore, to see that already several bills have been presented in Congress, and will be considered at an early date, having in view the restoration of the free postage privilege in the cases of newspapers distributed by mail through the country in which they are published.—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

THE Chicago *Times* says the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has "announced the remarkable legal proposition that a legislature is higher authority than a constitutional convention; whereas a body of the latter character is in fact nothing less than the agency by which the people resume their own sovereignty and assert their supremacy over legislatures, governors and courts."

Showing Up a Senator.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW'S OPINION OF HON. JOHN PATTERSON.—THE EVILS OF THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA CARPET-BLAGGER IN THE PALMETTO STATE.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]
COLUMBIA, November 28.—Agreeably to instructions, I have visited Dr. T. J. Moore, the present-in-law of John J. Patterson, who was recently arrested upon the charge of forging "Honest John's" signature to a note of one hundred and fifty dollars. While under arrest Dr. Moore would not make any statement, as I have mentioned before, being so advised he said by his counsel. Now being foot loose, he says he is:

GOING FOR THAT BROTHER-IN-LAW of his, and will show him up in all his rascality. The following conversation occurred:

Reporter.—Dr. Moore, I would be glad to have all the particulars of the case of the late Dr. Patterson, from you, as you are all the facts connected with your arrest, and to know what part you think John J. Patterson had in it, and what were his reasons?

Moore.—Well, sir, the circumstances of my arrest were as follows: On the 15th day of the present month, I was served with a warrant of arrest from Trial Justice Richmond, Patterson's henchman, and taken before him. The affidavit upon which the warrant was issued was made by Fillebrown, who is the chief clerk in the comptroller general's office, and charged that I had sold to him a note endorsed by John J. Patterson, which endorsement was a forgery.

A FORGERY.

After I reached the trial justice's office Richmond informed the constable that he would find the parties, meaning the prosecutors, at the house of Senator Patterson, Fillebrown and Col. C. C. Puffer. The amount of bail was fixed at \$2,000, and though but a few minutes to secure bonds was allowed me, I offered two Messrs. Howie and W. E. Rose, both of whom were perfectly good for the money. But they were refused, and was hurried off to jail, where I remained until Thursday, the 20th, when I was released upon recognizance in the sum of \$600.

Reporter.—Do you think that Patterson instigated your arrest, and if so,

Moore.—I am confident that Patterson was the real prosecutor in the case, and that his purpose was to damage my reputation and discredit my testimony in some disclosures concerning his rascally schemes which he knew that I might make. He had everything arranged beforehand, and was to have had me released on the Tuesday after my arrest, hoping thus to put me under obligations to him, and to close my mouth; but I would not be released by him, and remained in jail until the necessary arrangements were made by my counsel, entirely independent of Patterson.

Reporter.—What are the disclosures?

Moore.—Why I know all about him. There is scarcely a rascally step in his infamous career of which I am not cognizant, and I mean to let it all out, for he has acted in the most shameless and faithless manner towards me. His being United States senator, and his position of great force in the world, for he has not the intellectual ability scarcely to be a common constable, and in point of character he is a swindler and a cheat of the first water.

You have seen the article which appeared in the New York *Sun* showing him up. There is scarcely an important fact stated there which I do not know to be true, and I know a good deal more besides. It is true, as alleged in the *Sun* article, that by false pretenses and ingenious misrepresentations of his own means and property, he procured possession of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* from Thomas F. Fenn, the proprietor of the paper, and swindled him subsequently out of the purchase money. It is true, too, that he commenced his work of debauching legislative bodies in the senatorial contest in Pennsylvania in the year 1869, when Simon Cameron, (Republican), and Charles R. Buckalew were opposing candidates. He attempted to bribe Dr. T. J. Boyer, a democratic member of the general assembly, to vote for Cameron, and offered Boyer twenty thousand dollars if Boyer would concede to his proposition. He was exposed, and the general assembly of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution instructing the attorney general of the State to institute criminal proceedings against Patterson and others associated with him in the attempted bribery. All the other main facts stated in the *Sun* article are true. Besides the matters disclosed there, I know, furthermore, what has never before been published in the press, that John J. Patterson, as paymaster in the United States army during the winter of 1861-62, at Wheeling, Virginia, defrauded the soldiers of an Ohio regiment of their money. He paid out of \$3,500 pay that was due them for services gallantly rendered their country in war; and he continued this swindling work upon the soldiers of his country until he was finally rejected as paymaster by the senate upon the very ground that he had defrauded the soldiers. At that time I was one of his surties to the amount of \$20,000, and was acting as his clerk, and the facts are perfectly familiar to me. As a further manifestation of

PATTERSON'S UTTER CORRUPTION AND RASCALITY, you can state that while Patterson was the tender of the Greenville and Columbia railroad contract, he defrauded the treasury of ex-Comptroller Lanham's name to certain State guaranteed bonds of the company which were on hand, but had never been and could not be used, because of the want of the comptroller's signature. Patterson proposed to me to do the forgery, and if I had assented the bonds would now be on the market.

BRIING THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the senatorial election last winter, when Patterson was a candidate against ex-Governor Scott, Elliott and others, I was posted in all his movements, and know that he did not presume to hide his purpose of buying the votes of various members of the general assembly, and that he proposed to pay, and actually did pay, in many instances for votes prices varying from one hundred and fifty dollars to one thousand dollars. He boasted in Philadelphia, after the election, that he had no less than twenty-five members of the legislature in his pocket, and was under obligations to them to carry out his policy.

Reporter.—Does Patterson, you think, feel confident as to holding his seat in the senate?

Dr. Moore.—No; he is quaking in his boots, and though he attempted to assume an assured air, I know that there is nothing which he dreads so much as an investigation into the facts of the election by the United States senate; for if a thorough inquiry be made he cannot possibly retain his seat.

Dr. Moore having furnished his statement, and I having written it out and submitted to him for his correction and endorsement, I took my leave. GET VITE.

News and Political Items.

Seth Adams, a well-known business man of Boston, and with his brother, the first manufacturer of the Adams printing press, died on the 7th, in Boston.

It is said that in the consistory which is to be held in Rome, on the 23d instant, eleven cardinals will be created, and named to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, and Paris appointed.

Among the steady habits of Connecticut is a steady habit of drinking. Fifteen out of every forty-one who have died in that State during the past five years were drunkards.

John Kearney, of Kearney station, a brakeman on the P. & R. R., had several fingers crushed between two cars at Pittsburgh, not long since, and died from the effects on Monday last.

On Friday, as Adam Shaul was running alongside of a slide, near Millstone, a log struck a skid, breaking it in two and driving it into his body, killing him almost instantly.

While a party of hunters were sleeping in a cabin in Center county recently the building took fire near the door. In passing through the flames Samuel Adams was fatally burned. All were slightly injured.

Mrs. Deacon Smith of Collinsville, Conn., is slowly starving to death from an inflammation of the throat produced by a fish bone which she lodged there some time ago, and which prevents her taking any nourishment.

The Galveston, (Texas) *News* has the following: Thirty-three counties give an aggregate majority of 12,577 for the Democratic ticket, showing a net Democratic majority in forty counties of about 15,000. The Democrats claim the State by 49,000.

Benjamin Moore, of Brifton station, died on Saturday last from the effects of a terrible wound received in one of his arms by being accidentally shot by his own gun while out hunting on the 26th ult. He was crossing a fence at the time of the accident.

In Richmond, Va., a firm of colored persons manufacture saffron oil on a large scale. Forty thousand pounds of the root are used every week, producing eight hundred pounds of retorted oil. It is used for scenting toilet soap, flavoring tobacco, and the like.

The boiler of the steamer *Royal George* exploded at Albany, Texas, on Saturday night. The mate and three deck hands were killed, and several others injured. Five of the crew were seriously hurt. At last accounts the wreck was on fire, and relief had been sent from Shreveport.

Bridget Lanerzin, aged 28, was bent on to death on a vacant lot in Dorchester, Mass., on Friday night. The murderer was seen by his victim, but escaped. There were indications that an attempt to commit a felonious assault preceded the murder.

Eleven hundred persons own 15,000,000 acres of land in the State of California. That is an average of nearly 13,000 acres for each person. This is nearly three-quarters as much as the whole land under cultivation in the great State of Ohio. In Ohio the average size of the farms is 111 acres.

It is said that thieves are leaving the large cities in great numbers to ply their trade in the rural districts. They expect to do a rushing business by robbing the country people who have withdrawn their money from the banks on account of the panic, and stored it away in the traditional old safes.

And all the "back-pay" and "salary grab" resolutions which are being offered in Congress, we hear no intimation of Grant's intention to cover into the Treasury his share of the steal—\$100,000—and his message contained no reference to the most disreputable ever passed by faithful constituents.

James Kree, son of Henry Kree, the proprietor of the Meyers House, Blairsville, poured carbon oil into the bar-room stove to rekindle the fire, on Monday morning last, and the oil, igniting suddenly, killed him and burned him terribly. He had been often warned against this dangerous habit.

The officers and crew of the *Ville de Havre* are put in an unenviable light by late dispatches from London. From these it appears that they failed in decent exertion to save the passengers on the sinking steamer *Pithou*, and that about the only nobleness shown on the occasion was displayed by the English sailors of the *Locheur*.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* gives twenty-eight reasons for its opposition to the new constitution. Each one is headed with a because. We desire, says the *Age*, to add the twenty-ninth, which was evidently overlooked by the *Commercial*: Because the new Constitution prevents a few men from robbing the State Treasury and growing rich upon the money of the people.

John P. Ryan, who returned to Pictou, N. S., from the *Magdalen Islands*, on Saturday last, reports that on the night of November 18, a great light was seen on the coast, which is supposed to have proceeded from a vessel on fire at sea. From reports from different sources it is believed that the missing steamer *Pithou* was burned, and all on board have perished, as no boats could possibly live in such a gale as was blowing on the night in question.

The people in many of the counties of Kansas are suffering from the effects of prairie fires, which during the fall burned immense tracts. A large number of farms have been swept bare, not only of this year's crops, but of barns and dwelling houses. Arkansas, particularly its county of Pulaski, of which Little Rock is the principal town, has been similarly, though not so severely, afflicted, and the poor people are already suffering from cold and hunger there.

James Bishop of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was among the passengers rescued from the wreck of the *Ville de Havre*, and it is not the first time that he has been in great peril of his life and came out safely without serious damage to his person. About twenty years ago he was one of the passengers on the New Haven railroad who were precipitated from the drawbridge at Norwalk, Conn. Many lives were lost, but Mr. Bishop broke a car window and swam to a place of safety.

Terrill Wheeler, a man indicted for the murder of a young woman with whom he was intimate, committed suicide in the Auburn, N. Y., jail on the 1st inst., by cutting his throat with a razor. The previous evening he had confessed to the jury that he had been guilty of having murdered two men, and tried to kill a third, previous to committing the crime for which he was then awaiting trial. It would be an interesting question as to how such a man was permitted to have a razor in his cell.

A curious occurrence agitates society in Buffalo. A wealthy widow lady of sixty has just married her own widowed son-in-law of thirty-five, the former husband of her own deceased daughter, who in dying left to her bereaved partner two children. Of these children the grandmother has now become the stepmother, while their father, marrying his mother-in-law, becomes the step-father of his own sister-in-law. The various new relationships which are thus established are exceedingly complicated, and the curiosity and admiration of the Buffalo people are excited in an unusual degree.

The investigation by the Finance Committee of the City Council of Pittsburgh, during last week, relative to half a million dollars' worth of bonds, placed by the Secretary of the Water Board in the National Trust Company, which suspended, resulted on Saturday night in a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city being brought against some of the officers and directors of the bank and the Secretary of the Water Commission. A charge of embezzlement was also made against the Secretary of the Water Commission. The parties all gave bail, except the cashier of the bank, who has been missing since the suspension.

The first patent issued by the United States was granted to Samuel Hopkins on July 30, 1790, for the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes. The third was to Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, so famous for his inventions in high pressure engines, of whose invention President Jefferson remarked that "it was too valuable to be secured by a patent, and there should be no patent for a thing no one could afford to do without after it was known." This was in December of the same year in which Hopkins obtained his patent. For many years after this date the patent office, but a clerkship in the State Department.

Hon. John M. Read, not having been afforded an opportunity to express from the Supreme Bench his antipathy to the new Constitution, has availed himself of the columns of a sympathetic newspaper for that purpose. We trust, says the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, that the late Chief Justice feels better now. This matter has evidently been troubling him a long time. It agitated him so much while he was yet Judge, that, regardless of the dignity of his position, he was unable to refrain from giving vent to his views. Hon. Read will not, however, we fancy, make many votes for the little clique to which he seems so ardently attached.

Almer McElrath, the Euclid giant and fox-hunter, the father of a race of tall boys and girls, had a reunion of his family at the old homestead in East Cleveland (formerly Euclid) on Thanksgiving. From the Cleveland *Force* we learn that there were assembled father and mother, seven sons and four daughters, thirteen in all. The height of the old gentleman, who is now sixty-one years of age, is six feet six and a half inches. The height of the wife is five feet nine inches. Of the seven sons, four are each six feet and five and a half inches, and three six feet two inches in height, while the four daughters are each five feet eleven inches in height, and the height of all combined is eighty feet three and a half inches. The oldest son is Chief of Police at St. Paul, and another son is a member of the Cleveland police. The father in his day has lifted 1,700 pounds of iron.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever visited New Bloomfield, the county seat of Perry county, occurred on Friday night last, destroying property to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars. The flames were first discovered issuing from the stable attached to Grier's Hotel, on Carlisle street, shortly after eight o'clock. The structure being built of pine lumber and filled with inflammable material, burned very rapidly. The flames soon communicated with adjoining buildings, and in a few minutes the whole town was in either direction, and as the town is sadly deficient in fire apparatus it was found impossible to check the onward march of the red demon until the stable and hotel building, two private residences, the *Advocate* printing office, a large frame building, a marble shop, a law office and several minor structures had been converted into heaps of blazing embers. There was no insurance on any of the property destroyed, save the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars on the *Advocate* printing office in a steamship-lying between Sassafras and Yokohama, left for Japan. He arrived in the latter city with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, and met with many difficulties in his work; but finally the government organized a postal bureau and made Mr. Bryan special commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, for a salary of \$6,000 per annum, all expenses borne, and assistants and clerks to help him in his work. Mr. Bryan has accomplished his mission, so far as this country is concerned, and sailed for Havre a few days ago.—Though not a member of the nominal, he is the real, head of the postal department of the world, and is very naturally and properly elated with his success.

ONE of the best illustrations of what tact, pluck and energy will do for a man is given in the history of Samuel Bryan, of Cadiz, Ohio. Bryan enlisted at the opening of the war as a drummer boy, being twenty years old. In a short time he secured a discharge, and in a little while thereafter a situation as clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office in Washington. Here he was placed in charge of the British mail desk. Becoming acquainted with the foreign mail service, he was struck with the fact that while Japan had introduced our flag, she had made no effort to establish a postal department. He determined to make an effort towards doing this himself. He had an interview with Minister Delong, met with encouragement, and finally having secured a temporary situation on a steamship-lying between Sassafras and Yokohama, left for Japan. He arrived in the latter city with but twenty-five cents in his pocket, and met with many difficulties in his work; but finally the government organized a postal bureau and made Mr. Bryan special commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, for a salary of \$6,000 per annum, all expenses borne, and assistants and clerks to help him in his work. Mr. Bryan has accomplished his mission, so far as this country is concerned, and sailed for Havre a few days ago.—Though not a member of the nominal, he is the real, head of the postal department of the world, and is very naturally and properly elated with his success.

WONDERFUL PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Jap. Smith undertook, for a purse of \$200, to walk 100 miles in twenty-four hours.—Belle City Hall, Racine, Wis., was chosen as the place for the exhibition. Judges and time-keepers were chosen, and the hall accurately measured. The pedestrian commenced his walking at nine o'clock on Friday evening, November 28, and reached his fiftieth mile in eleven hours, and showed some signs of fatigue. He reached his eightieth mile in eighteen hours and eight minutes. During the walk he ate of nothing except a small piece of chicken. Tea and beef-tea was the only nourishment he took. On Saturday morning he undertook to partake of an egg, but it made him sick. He made a stop at a quarter to twelve on Saturday, and it was with great and legs were terribly swollen. Round and round he went, varying his gait, and at times it was painful to see him, but he still kept on, doing off his miles on an average of about fifteen minutes. He made his ninety-ninth mile in eleven minutes. His excitement at this time was intense. He struck out on the one hundredth mile, which he walked in less than ten minutes, accomplishing the feat of walking one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and thirty-three minutes, being the fastest time on record. Deducting the time of rest, he accomplished the feat in less than twenty-two hours.

THE proprietors of Johnson's *Androlyne Liniment*, *Painful*, *Rheumatism*, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition*, *Pain*, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had free by mail.

REFUS CHAPMAN, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee; limbered and strengthened by the use of Johnson's *Androlyne Liniment*.

On Saturday night a barn with all its contents, was burned on the McKee farm, a few miles from Blairsville.

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OF
Pennsylvania and New Jersey
Delaware and Maryland.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

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IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

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ALL THE IMMENSE STOCK
CONTAINED IN
OUR SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE
BEING THE
COMBINED STOCKS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS
COMPRISING
Clothing
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS
AT STILL
LARGER DISCOUNTS in PRICE

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Desire to make it widely known that the whole of their Stock of
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material, Fashionable Cut, and Substantial Make, is arranged for
REALIZING SALE

at a new and Lower Scale of Prices.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR BUSINESS THE PAST
HAVE ENABLED US TO CHEAPER PRICES AND INCREASE
MANY WAYS THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

IMPORTANT FACT.—We have abundant testimony every day
impossible for any other house to sell as cheaply, and on one our
superiority of our makes of both Men's and Boys' Clothing, while

THE ASSORTMENT IS SIX-FOLD LARGER

than anywhere else.

THIS IS A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—OUR REAR-
MENTS REQUIRE THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL OF SOME
DREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS.
WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST SEASONABLE AND FA-
VORABLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR BOTH MEN AND BOYS.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE PURCHASES SINCE
SALE BEGAN ARE HIGHLY DELIGHTED WITH THEIR
GAINS AND ARE SENDING IN THEIR FRIENDS.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.—Splendid lots of Blue and Black
says in Dark Olive, Brown and London Smoke Colors.

An unusual cheap lot of Chinchillas and other Fabrics that will
and comfortable garments.

Our Garriks and Capes are the cheapest ever offered.

MEN'S SUITS FOR DRESS WEAR.—Very much under
Every one expecting to buy a Black or Blue Suit should see our
GREAT BARGAIN LOTS NOW SPREAD UPON OUR COUNTERS.

EVERY DAY SUITS will be cleared out at astonishingly low prices
erding the qualities and excellent make.

PARTICULAR LOTS OF WARM AND LONG COATS
and Striped purposes are offered at excellent bargains.

PANTS AND VEST ROOMS CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS
RIETY OF COLORS AND QUALITIES. TO FIT EVERY SIZE AND
EVERY ONE WANTING GOOD WEARING GARMENTS MAY
GET THEM FROM OUR PRESENT STOCK.

BLACK PANTS.—We never had a better assortment to select
JACKETS AND PANTS FOR THE LADS are piled up
dreds, and will bear examination by the Ladies, who know the
what is good to stand the hard wear the boys require.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, of all sizes, styles, qualities, colors and
We have re-arranged the Boys' Goods on our First Floor to
date the ladies and other buyers, and can generally serve our friends
delay.

PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO HEAVY REDUCTIONS from ACTUAL VALUE

We invite the public to supply themselves from our counters NOW,
have an ENORMOUS STOCK of the BEST CLOTHING
was ever offered in this or any other city, which

WE FEEL COMPELLED TO CLOSE OUT WITHIN THE NEXT

WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL.

On the Corner of Sixth Street
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.
PHILADELPHIA.