THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - February 13, 1874.

THE Mexican war veterans are in a fair way of securing pensions—the proper committee of Congress having resolved to perfect a bill for that purpose.

SENATOR BOUTWELL has introduced a National Bank reform bill, which prohibits national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and requires them to keep seventy-five per cent. of their deposits at home. It is designed to remove what is supposed to be one of the causes of the panic.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* of Tuesday has the annexed word of commendation for a gentleman whose name possesses a familiar ring for Cambria county readers.

We observe with pleasure that the Hon. Charles Albright, member at large from Pennsylvania, is taking an active part in the debate on the reduction of army expenditures. In opposing any reduction of the army or of its wasteful expenditure, the former military experience of Mr. Albright in Fishing Creek is of great service to him. We also learn that Mr. Albright will support the measure before congress which contemplates the equalization of bounties. As he received his bounty from the people of Banks township, Carbon county, while commanding a regiment and drawing the pay of colonel, this action of Mr. Albright is so much the more disinterested.

T. B. SCARIGHT, of Uniontown, Pa., has been appointed by President Grant as Surveyor General of Colorado Territory. Scaright was a Democrat as long as he could hold office, and this is his reward for betraying the Democracy of Fayette county last fall into the hands of the Radicals. We think with the Clearfield *Republican* that the Senate had better be looking after "Tom," because he was a far worse "rebel" during the war than Caleb Cushing. But then Tom was always a Simon Cameron, who has carried him in his pocket for twenty years. He was a hired spy in our party making semi-annual reports to the Secesh Chief. Like Wagonseller, Lebo and Mencar, Scaright has his reward, too. Cameron will no doubt see that his spawn is confirmed.

THE latest instance of retrenchment and reform comes to us from Harrisburg. The other day, Mr. Allison submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives providing that the sum of $500 be appropriated for the painting of a portrait of Gov. Hartranft, the same to be hung up for public inspection in the Capitol. But, by the decisive vote of 43 nays to 14 ayes, the resolution was not agreed to, and a panel in the Gubernatorial chamber will therefore remain unadorned so far as this special proposed work of art is concerned. When it is remembered that it has been customary since the time of Penn down to the days of Geary to place on enduring canvas the lineaments of Pennsylvania governors and swing the same out to public inspection, one naturally wonders what sin has been committed against the Republican party by Hartranft that this gross insult should be put upon him.

IN the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Monday, Mr. Cressler introduced the following resolution: "*Resolved*, if any member cannot finish his speech in ten minutes, he shall be allowed to present his speech written to the publisher of the *Legislative Journal* for publication therein." The view taken of this resolution was that it was somewhat vague in its provisions. For instance: Charley Brockway is reported to have remarked that he was unable to understand from the provisions of the resolution whether the *finishing* of a speech meant the preparing thereof or the delivering of some sentiments after the same had been fully adjusted in the mind of the orator, while Sam. Josephs insisted that the mere act of *presenting* a speech to the publisher of the *Legislative Journal* would not necessarily insure its insertion in the columns of that interesting sheet. So the resolution was not agreed to, though another resolution was subsequently passed limiting the speeches of members on any subject to ten minutes.

THE election to be held for Mayor in Altoona next Tuesday will possess much interest for the careful observer of passing events. One year ago the people of that city voted on the "local option" question, and, by the large majority of over 900, decided adversely to the sale within the city limits of all manner of intoxicating liquors. This result was looked on as one of the most signal triumphs achieved by the prohibitionists in the State, and was widely quoted as an indication of the rapid advance of the principles characterizing the temperance idea. But those conversant with the facts in the case aver that, despite the vote referred to, no diminution in the consumption of alcoholic drinks is perceptible in the Altoona of to-day over the Altoona of a year ago, and the records of the Quarter Sessions of Blair county, eloquent as they are with memoranda of contraband whisky-selling cases, would seem to corroborate the assertion. Prominent amongst the advocates of local option was and is Mr. Kinch, the present Mayor of that city. In season and out of season he has distinguished himself, as a public officer no less than as a citizen, by his untiring hostility to that enemy which is popularly supposed to have the power to steal away men's brains. He sees in intoxicating liquors nothing but an evil, and against all evils he wages a never-ending crusade. This Mr. Kinch is a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty. His opponent is Mr. David Gillard, a gentleman who is represented to be no friend of sumptuary laws, but rather a consistent enemy thereof. Hence it is that the contest to be determined next Tuesday is invested with more than ordinary interest, and the result will be accepted as the deliberate judgment of Altoona on the merits or demerits of local option.

FROM time to time, charges of a most damaging character have been made against the reputation as an honorable man of Professor A. L. Guss, Superintendent of the Cassville Orphan School. No less a crime than the debauching of the virtue of the female scholars under his control has been laid to his account, and so persistently has this charge been returned to that at last the Legislature has felt itself called on to order an investigation into the truth or falsity of the indictment. The committee to whom is entrusted this delicate task is composed of the following members: Messrs. Anderson, Warfel, Rutan, Collins, and Chalfant, of the Senate, and Messrs. Oliver, Henry, Young, Jones, Orvis, and Reynolds, of the House. This committee held its initial session at Huntingdon, on Monday. The part of the people was represented by Messrs. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, Doty, of Juniata, and Brown, of Huntingdon, and Surveyor General Heath appeared on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. Messrs. Petriken, Woods and Lytle, of Huntingdon, acted as attorneys for Mr. Guss.

The following testimony, according to the Huntingdon *Journal*, was adduced:

Miss Kate M. Handcuff was called to the stand and qualified. She is an intelligent young lady, nineteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and of remarkable memory. She proceeded to relate that she had been some four years at Cassville, that at four different times, commencing when she was between thirteen and fourteen years of age, A. L. Guss made improper advances to her, one of which was very much like a rape under the circumstances. The testimony was simply horrifying. She stated that she had been compelled, by fear to make an affidavit of the falsity of one of these charges. She gave other most damaging testimony. She was subject to a most rigid cross-examination, covering a period of three quarters of an hour, which only resulted in strengthening every point related before. In not a single instance did she fail to confirm her statement in chief. The truth of her statement impressed itself upon everybody. She is a school teacher and one of the most respectable young women in Blair county. After a very questionable effort to browbeat the witness and failing, Mr Lytle withdrew from the case, a course, which, if pursued by his colleagues, would have done them infinite credit. Miss Handcuff was corroborated materially by her mother.

This is indeed most damaging testimony, and, if it be reliable, fully confirms the charges made against Mr. Guss. Additional witnesses will be examined, and the remote particulars touching the matter will be laid bare. Should it prove true that the accused is guilty of the horrible outrage imputed to him, is there punishment within the province of man to inflict that ought not to be visited upon him? The final report of the committee will be looked for with anxiety.

THE RESLEY-CLARY MURDER TRIAL.—It has been a matter well understood in this community ever since the beginning of the trial of John M. Resley for the murder of Lloyd Clary that the jury empanelled was of such a character as to preclude the slightest hope that justice would be done; yet the State's attorney and the Attorney-General, for reasons satisfactory to none but the friends of the accused, persistently refused to remove the case from the county. We venture to assert that nowhere in the annals of American criminal trials can a precedent be found in which such a verdict has been returned in a case in which not a shadow of legal defence was pretended to be set up, either by the prisoner or his friends; for, even admitting all they attempted to prove by their manifestly perjured witnesses, Kime and Peterman, it forms no atom of justification for the murder; but that both Kime and Peterman perjured themselves on the stand, no one in this community, whether in or out of that jury-box, could or did doubt for an instant. So palpable was the perjury of these men, that the counsel for the defence, Colonel Marshall, who is evidently an honorable gentleman, would not allude to them, and disdained to base any argument upon their testimony. But the climax was capped when the jury returned their verdict on Saturday night, when, even before the Clerk could record the verdict, the prisoner was seized by his friends and admirers and hurried from the court-room amid shouts of exultation and rejoicing that would better have graced the triumphs of a hero than the escape of a criminal from the deserved fetters of the law. A crowd numbering between two and three hundred persons accompanied him through the streets to the dwelling of his father, making the welkin ring with their shouts of exultation. Thus ended the "farce" of a trial which succeeded the bloody tragedy that took place in this office on October 27, 1873. The apotheosis of murder is complete, and Allegheny County irremediably disgraced in the estimation of all decent people.—*Cumberland News.*

WHAT A MISPLACED COMMA DID.—The comma (,) that little dot which is a very insignificant thing to the eye, sometimes plays an important part in language.—Though the rules for its relatives, are somewhat obscure, nevertheless its function in some cases is very clear and of considerable moment, as has been discovered in a law of congress passed in 1872. In the tariff bill which went into effect that year there was large addition to the free list, and among the articles added were "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," designed to encourage their importation and cultivation. But in the process of engrossing or transcribing the bill to be officially printed, a comma was interpolated between fruit and plants, whereby all fruits were put on the free list. The custom officers, if they "minded their p's and q's," did not mind the comma and went on collecting the duties. At length some lynx-eyed importer discovered the comma, and demanded that it should be recognized, and the customs officers had to stand on the order of Prosody and pass fruit free. The result has been, that about $2,000,000 have been illegally collected by this interpolated comma, at which Uncle Sam will have to stop and count more than once, and refund. The ways and means committee will report a bill to expunge the comma, and thus remand fruit back to the list of dutiable articles.—This will prove a most expensive comma.

—A young newspaper man in Reading is in great tribulation. He is paying attention to a young lady in Pottstown and used to visit her about five nights in a week; but he has only been down once since the first of the year. The young lady, not being acquainted with the true state of affairs, mails her lover a letter daily, accusing him of cruel neglect, and says he is forgetting her and all that sort of thing, and the newspaper man replies in billet-doux burning with love and devotion and things. But he has not the courage to confess that his reduced visits are in consequence of the free-pass system. We fear the new Constitution is going to cause more misery than was anticipated.

The New Election Law.

SOME OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES.

The new election law, which recently received the signatures of the officers of the legislature and of the governor, is almost as voluminous a document as the new constitution, being composed of twenty-six sections of unusual length.

Section 1 provides for the registration of voters by assessors in June of every year. It requires the assessor to visit each dwelling house located in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to erase the same from the list, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list the person shall forthwith be assessed, and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain by inquiry upon what grounds the person so assessed claims to be a voter; the occupation of every person registered shall be noted, as also whether he be a native or a naturalized citizen, and also to make a note of persons intending to be naturalized for the next ensuing election.

Section 2 requires the county commissioners to add the names on the new assessments to the tax duplicate of the district in which the voter lives.

Section 4 provides for the appointment of overseers of election on the petitition of five or more citizens of any election district setting forth that such an appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure fairness at the election.

The judges of common pleas shall fill vacancies in the election boards ten days before the election. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

Section 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections, it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Section 9 provides that all ballots shall be numbered and any voter may write his name on his ballot and have the same attested by a citizens of the district.

Voters whose names do not appear on the registry list may prove their right to vote notwithstanding that omission on the day of election.

Section 11 provides for challenging, although the name of the challenged party may appear in the registry.

Section 13 requires that the vote as soon as counted, shall be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The returns shall be sent to the prothonotary, and at twelve o'clock on the second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court, and they shall be made part of the record of said court.

This legalizes the election this month:

Section 15. That at the election to be held on the third Tuesday of February next, and at the election annually thereafter, there shall be elected in each election district in the state, as well as in those wherein the registration of voters has heretofore been made by officers appointed and not chosen by the people to perform the duty, as in all others, one person as judge and two persons as inspectors, in conformity with the election law of the commonwealth, to conduct the elections for one year, and also an assessor, who shall perform the duties incident to elections, as required by the provisions of this act.

Section 19 provides a penalty of $100 for any assessor failing to perform his duties, which are set forth at length in the act.—Also, any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in judicial proceedings, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sections 20 and 21 provide penalties for issuing and obtaining fraudulent naturalization papers, and for issuing them blank, with a seal of any prothonotary or clerk attached.

Such are the main points of the new election law of the commonwealth, which applies to all special and city, ward, borough and township elections, as well as to the general elections.

—A ten year old son of Mr. J. A. Penney, residing at Thompson Centre, committed suicide on Friday of last week, by shooting himself with his father's revolver. The boy had been attending school, as also was an older boy about sixteen years of age, who was in the habit of whipping him. In a scuffle on the day named, young Penney cut the boy in the back with a knife, causing the blood to flow freely, and some of the boys told him that he would be hanged for it. This alarmed him and he got leave of absence and started home, but at the door told those there, good-bye, for it was the last time they would see him. In the evening inquiry was made for him, when he was missing. Search was made, and he was found lying in the barn, shot through the head, with his father's revolver, where it had evidently fallen from his hand. It appears that he had come home unknown to his father, and got his overcoat, as if to go away, but had left the coat in the kitchen, when it is supposed he got the revolver and went to the barn, where he had evidently shot himself.

—Buffalo township, Butler county, Pa., defies any township in any county in the State to beat it for *twin babies*, in proportion to the number of families in the township. A correspondent writes as follows: "We have two hundred families in the township, and in the last twenty years we have had eleven sets of twins born and one set of triplets; nearly all of which are living, and nearly all of the parents of them live on adjoining farms. Below is a list of the names of the parents of all of them: B. S. McAlister and wife are the father and mother of two sets; John McAlister and wife of two sets; Robert Fleming and wife of two sets; Wm. Fleming and wife of one set; Philip Walters and wife of one set; R. J. Law and wife of one set; J. B. Reed and wife of one set; Andrew McCafferty and wife of one set of triplets, all living, all three girls. Beat that if you can."

Ullman's Educated Dog.

THE BEST LIKED INHABITANT OF SCARSDALE.

There are few travelers on the Harlem Railroad who have not heard of the educated dog at Scarsdale depot. His name is Knapp. He is the property of Mr. George Ullman, the station master. Knapp is a shepherd dog, about two feet high, and is covered with a dark-brown shaggy coat of fine hair. He was born in the Scotch Highlands nearly 4 years ago. In his infancy Knapp was imported at considerable trouble by a gentleman of Scarsdale, who, being suddenly called to Europe shortly afterward, gave him to Mr. Ullman. Noticing genius and intelligence in Knapp, Mr. Ullman began to train him. Now Knapp can perform many wonderful feats. He has been taught to assist his master in the performance of his duties around the depot. Knapp has learned to tell by the clock when a train is due; and at night when the hands point to the proper hour Knapp takes a lantern in his mouth and stands on the platform with the light guiding the engineer to the stopping place.—Knapp knows an express train from a mail train, and a mail train from a way train.—In day time when an express train approaches the station and the track is clear Knapp shows a white flag, which signifies all is well.

Not many days ago Knapp appeared with the white flag as an express train hove in sight, but seeing two small children going down the wagon road ignorant of the approach of any train, he saw that the children would reach the crossing simultaneously with the train. Knapp dropped the white flag and seizing the red flag in his mouth, he darted toward the crossing. The engineer saw the red flag and shut off steam before the animal reached the children. Arrived at the crossing he stood there and prevented the train from passing until the children were safely over the track, then he laid the flag down and the train went on.

On another occasion Knapp snatched a child from in front of a way train just as it was stopping at the depot. The child's clothing was torn by the wheels of the locomotive, so narrowly had it escaped death.

Knapp consults the clock every day for the arrival of the mail trains. A few moments before the mail is due Knapp stations himself at the mail rack and when the bag is thrown from the car he carries it to the Post Office, and if it contains any letters for his master he takes them back to him.

When freight trains begin to switch cars at the depot Knapp always takes a red flag and trots up or down the track, as the case may be, and flags any train that heaves in sight. Knapp always keeps his position faithfully until called in by signals, just as any other flagman is. Engineers all know Knapp, and faithfully act upon his signals. After the departure of freight trains Knapp often walks down the track and carefully examines the switches to see that the brakemen have left them all right. Satisfied that no blunders have been made, he walks back to the depot, and if the clock shows him that he has a few leisure moments he signifies to his master a desire for a pipe. Mr. Ullman has taught him to smoke, and he always keeps Knapp's pipe ready for lighting when he calls for it. The pipe being lighted the animal sits on a chair and smokes with as much apparent ease and comfort as his master.

Mr. Ullman is a good musician. He has a piano in the ladies room of the depot, and often performs on it. Knapp has been taught to sing or whine the tunes which Mr. Ullman plays. The dog often perches himself on a chair besides his master with his fore feet on the piano frame, and accurately turns the sheets of music with his tongue. Knapp can waltz; dance a schottische or a polka as well as any one can on four legs.

Of late some of the mischievous brakemen have thrown snow balls at Knapp just as the trains started, or have made ugly faces or stamped their feet at him. He seemingly took no notice of these insults, but on Monday one of the brakemen went into the depot to get a drink of water.—When he started out Knapp stood in the door and would not allow him to move.—He made a movement as though about to administer a kick, and Knapp opened his mouth and uttered a growl, which convinced the brakeman that such a proceeding would be dangerous. Knapp kept his prisoner in the room until the train had gone so far that the brakeman couldn't catch it, and then releasing him, Knapp walked away as unconcernedly as though nothing unusual had occurred.

Since that time the brakemen have been exceedingly civil to Knapp, but he treats them with lofty indifference.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MOST REMARKABLE FEAT OF ALL.

A correspondent furnishes the following additional incident to the *Sun*: I have read the story of Ullman's educated dog, and can vouch for its truth; but his most remarkable performances are not even referred to in your article. Standing one day upon the platform at the depot I noticed that a passenger train had stopped, and that the engineer had temporally left the engine. At this time the dog Knapp was standing near, and it was apparent from his restlessness that he was not at all pleased to see the locomotive thus left alone. As he was silently contemplating the scene and wondering in his own mind what course it would be advisable for him to pursue under the circumstances, another train came thundering up to the depot and ran into the rear of the one that had been left standing without an engineer.—Fortunately the force of the collision was not great, but the jar was sufficient to open the throttle of the driverless locomotive, which immediately commenced moving off at a rapid rate. Knapp took in the situation at a glance. His time to act had come, and, like a flash, he sprang for one of the passing cars, catching the rear platform of the last one as it rushed by him. From here I saw him clambering to the top of the car and dashing wildly for the locomotive, which he soon reached, when, seizing the throttle in his teeth, he instantly reversed the engine, stopped the flying train, and brought it safely back to the depot. Once here, however, he would not permit the engineer to take his place, and could not be induced to leave the engine until a new driver had been placed in charge. Think what a terrible catastrophe was probably averted by the wonderful intelligence and coolness of that dog!

—Mrs. Jane D. Hendricks, mother of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, died in Indianopolis on the 30th ult., at the age of eighty years. She was born in 1763 near Chambersburg, Pa., her maiden name being Jane Thompson, and she was married to Major John Hendricks in 1814. From this union sprang Rev. A. T. Hendricks, who died in 1869, Alexander Hendricks, Thos. A. Hendricks, the present Governor of Indiana, and John and James Hendricks, besides several daughters. In 1820 herself and husband took residence in Madison, and afterward in Shelby county, Ind. She is described as a thoroughly cultivated Christian woman, whose death will be widely and sincerely mourned.

THE oldest man in Indiana lives in Monroe county. He was born in May, 1759, and will soon be one hundred and sixteen years old.

News and Political Items.

—Three men were frozen to death during the late cold spell near Petrolia.

—A Massachusetts Mayor, whose salary is but ninety dollars a year, has delivered an inaugural address twelve columns long.

—William Good, of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, slaughtered a hog a few days ago which weighed, when dressed, 1,099 pounds.

—A prominent physician of Chambersburg was detected, in company with others, in a cemetery of that place in theact of digging up a child.

—A New York firm have in their store a piece of lace five yards longworth $1,200 a yard, which a man could crowd into his watch-fob or pocket-book.

—Mr. Oney Carnaged about fifty years, eclipsed a number of more youthful swains and ran away with a miss of fifteen, the daughter of the tollkeeper, near Abington, Luzerne county.

—John C. Henry, chief clerk in the United States Revenue Office at Lynchburg, Va., has absconded with a large amount of money, said to be one hundred thousand dollars.

—John Henningray, a middle aged man, was instantly killed at Sewickley, near Pittsburg, on Saturday night, by jumping from a freight train upon which he had taken free passage from the city.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a distiller in a county where the issuing of license is prohibited by the local option law, has no right to sell the liquor manufactured by him.

—Benoni Howard, the millionaire match manufacturer of New York, convicted of having counterfeited United States Internal Revenue stamps, was on Saturday sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

—John Quincy Adams, on Saturday, in the Massachusetts house of representatives, made a speech against the Philadelphia centennial, and a resolution, instructing their congressmen to favor it, was tabled by 76 to 34.

—William H. M'Cotter, who killed his father-in-law, Robert Insley, and Joseph W. Davis, who killed his employer, Abraham Lynn, were hanged in Maryland on Friday last, the former at Cambridge and the latter at Westminister.

—The oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania is in Montgomery county, near Manayunk. The old edifice, which still stands in its original simplicity, was erected in 1695, as appears from a date on a tablet, and was founded by the early Friends from Wales.

—Mr. Montgomery Blair has written a letter in which he declares that the charges on which Fitz John Porter were convicted were not only not proved by the testimony, but that new testimony, chiefly from rebel sources, shows that they had no foundation whatever in fact.

—Mrs. Catherine Waller-Waite, who is being tried for bigamy, at Portland, Me., denies ever having seen Waller, who claims to be her husband; asserts she never knew the children who claim her as a mother, and maintains the most profound composure in the face of overwhelming evidence.

—Mr. and Mrs. Weiland were found on Monday morning in their room in Philadelphia, sitting alongside of a stove, both apparently dead. A doctor was called, who found the room filled with gas from the stove. He succeeded in resuscitaing Mr. Weiland, but his wife was beyond recovery.

—The cable brings a report of the death of David Friederich Strauss, who is known chiefly by his "Life of Christ," a work published as long ago as 1835, and intended to divest the character of Jesus of Nazareth of the attributes of divinity with which it was invested by the Christian Church.

—A Washington county man threatens to bring suit against a young farmer who persists in sitting up with his daughter Sunday nights till 4 o'clock in the morning. The stern parent claims, first, that the following day being washday, his gal ain't of no account; second, that, if they would only use two chairs, the one they do use would not cost so much for repairs.

—The West Chester *Republican* makes some damaging statements in regard to the Pennsylvania farm school, based on information given by a trustee before the West Grove farmers' club. Notwithstanding the institution has a clear net income of nearly $20,000 a year from the sale of land scrip appropriated to it by the national government, it is running in debt every year to the amount of $6,000.

—The death of Baron Meyer Anschel Rothschild, a member of the firm of Rothschild & Co., is announced. He was born in 1818. He was deputy lieutenant of Buckinghamshire and member of parliament for Hyde. The late baron's two remaining brothers are Baron Lionel N. Rothschild, late member of parliament for London, and Sir Anthony Rothschild, the Austrian consul general at London.

—Nearly 2,000 coke ovens in the vicinity of Connellsville have suspended, owing to the inability to obtain satisfactory freight rates, on account of the war between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies. If matters are not adjusted nearly 5,000 men will be thrown out of employment, occasioning great distress. A delegation of coke men were in Pittsburgh on Friday last to interview the railroad authorities upon the subject.

—A four-year-old lad of Boston is of an inquiring turn of mind. A few days ago he was possessed by a desire to know whether his younger sister's head would go in the family bean-pot. It did go in beautifully, but it would not come out again, and a surgical operation was performed upon the pot, from which it will never recover, the instrument used being a hammer. The marvelous infant now wishes to try another experiment with a larger bean-pot, but a strict guard is kept over that utensil.

—As the committees of Congress continue their search for ways and means to reduce the expenditures of the government, new jobs are discovered almost hourly. It now turns out that an appropriation of $350,000 for new clothing for the army mysteriously crept into the appropriation bill last year. The money was not needed for any legitimate purpose, but has been appropriated by some member of the army ring who had an itching palm. The amount allowed for the purpose this year is only $50,000.

—A man by the name of Isaac Fine had the honor, last week, of being called upon in the courts of Northampton county, says the Luzerne *Union*, to plead to twenty-nine true bills of indictment for forgery, containing in all fifty-eight distinct counts. The forged notes dated from May, 1871, to late in September, 1873, and amounted in the aggregate to $30,678.28. Not feeling confident of evading so many charges, he concluded to plead guilty, and was sentenced to the county jail for five years, nine months and twenty-six days.

—Mr. Jonas Laner, of Lower Mascungie, wherever that is in this State, is the owner of a goose that has attained to the great age of twenty-seven years. She has in her time raised a large family of the anseres order, and has always been looked upon with particular favor by her owner. She has latterly become blind, but is otherwise hearty, and having now escaped all danger of having her head decapitated, she may continue to quack around the barnyard for several years more. She has received the appellation of "old mother goose," a name which she richly deserves.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874

THE LATEST SENSATION

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased.)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Surrounding generally, that they have just opened at the above named places a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and [illegible] a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and patterns, a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c., all which we will be sold at 15 per cent. less than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We desire to state that we keep the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that we will sell on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN Goods, which we can sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when in town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to come 20 miles. COATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialities, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

—It wasn't exactly handsome of the Chicago rector to dismiss a couple he had half-married because the lady had been divorced. He left them in a dilemma.—The man was married to the woman, but the woman was not married to the man at all. Such obstructions in the way of matrimony are exceedingly inconvenient. At the latest advices the married man and divorced woman were searching for a parson who would pick up the dropped thread and finish tying the knot.

—It isn't every man who is lucky enough to have the editor of a newspaper for a wife. Mr. Lewis Walker, of Iola, Kansas, enjoys the sweet boon. Appreciating his modesty, she waited for his temporary absence, and then brought him out in her newspaper, the Iola *Register*, as a candidate for the United States Senate, with a most touching editorial setting forth his honesty, integrity, genius, learning, incorruptibility and special capacity for public affairs. How Mr. Lewis Walker took this sort of thing when he got home we are not informed.

—We trust that the Rev. Mr. Reynolds of Muhlenburg county, Ky., will now give up preaching. His views of the paternal relation are peculiar. He has a young and beautiful daughter and wanted her to marry a young and rich man. She declined. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds flogged her until she consented, but upon the evening fixed for the nuptials she wrote to a gentleman in the neighborhood, stating her forlorn case. She was rescued by the neighbors, and the next day a legal guardian was appointed for her; so that one of the occupations of the Rev. Mr. Reynolds is gone.

—A woman named Brink, while boarding at a house in Port Jervis, N. Y., gave birth to a child. When she came to leave the house she could not pay her board, and the child was kept as security. The mother went to get her baby several times, but was not allowed to have it until she paid her board. She finally stated her case to officer Burton, who went and demanded the child. After some angry discussion the boarding house keeper stripped the child of all its clothing, and told the officer to take it. He wrapped the disputed property in a shawl and delivered it to the rejoicing mother.

—In Harrisburg, on Saturday afternoon, a colored man named David Davis, familiarly known by the name of "Black Davy," attempted to cross the railroad in front of an approaching train of cars and was caught by the cow-catcher and instantly killed. His right leg was cut off near the thigh, and mangled badly at a point near the knee. His right arm was also crushed and his face considerably hacked. His intestines protruded, and he presented a most sickening appearance. His body having become wedged in the cow-catcher the engine had to be raised with jacks before the mutilated corpse could be extricated.

—A dispatch from Cunningham, Charlton county, Mo., says a boiler in the saw mill of Thomas Dobbins, situated on Grand river exploded on Saturday morning, killing Elisha Smith, engineer, Richard Worthington, and Jesse Thatcher, employes, and badly wounded Wm. Simpson. Smith was blown about six rods from the mill.—His head, back, arms and legs were blown off, his body rent open, and his brains scattered over the ground. Worthington was blown two hundred and fifty feet from the mill. Both his arms were torn off, and both legs broken near the ankles. The other had his skull broken, one of his hands cut off by pieces of the boiler, and was carried fifty feet from the mill. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

—The negro Wyatt, who was arrested by Sheriff Alex. H. Irvin on Wednesday of last week, for the murder of Mrs. Ryan, the wife of a section boss of the Mount Carbon Railroad, near Carbondale, Jackson county, Ill., was taken from the jail at Cairo, on Thursday night, by a mob of 500 men and hung. The sheriff says the mob hung him up and then let him down, when he asked them if they were going to kill him. They told him of course they were, when he said: "Well, then, I don't want to die with a lie in my mouth. I killed the woman and took her money." He had no more than said this when a man jumped up and threw a rope around his neck and swung him up. His body was still seen hanging on Saturday, and no one was allowed by the mob to touch it.

IT is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

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Johnstown, Oct. 17, 1873.-tf.

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Apr 18, '73.-1y.