THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - February 20, 1874.

The Borough Election.

The Fight of the Radical Factions for Burgess--Hon. A. A. Barker "Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth."

The election for borough officers in this place on last Tuesday was the most fierce and bitter contest of the kind within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." On the Saturday evening previous, the radicals held a meeting in the Court House and nominated a full ticket which was said by certain dissatisfied members of that party to represent the personal and political interests of Hon. A. A. Barker, who for years has exercised a controlling influence over the affairs of the borough. This ticket was headed with the name of Alvin Evans, Esq., a young lawyer and a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, for the office of Burgess.

It became apparent on Monday morning that the radical cauldron was about to boil. On that evening the democrats, who are in a minority of about *sixty* votes in the two wards, held a meeting and nominated a ticket comprising the names of those only whom they knew could be elected. The anti-Barker republicans subsequently procured the consent of one of their number, Mr. D. H. Kinkead, to stand as an independent candidate for Burgess against Mr. Evans, and also obtained the consent of other dissatisfied republicans to have their names submitted for the offices left vacant on the democratic ticket. It will thus be seen that while the fight was ostensibly and principally between two radicals, Kinkead and Evans, the former being the more active and bitter partisan of the two, it was really a contest between the Barker and anti-Barker wing of the republican party, the latter being aided and abetted as a general rule by the democrats as a matter of *political expediency*.

The opposition to Barker's candidate was led by Hon. Samuel Henry, the present radical member of Assembly, Thomas Davis, late chairman of the radical county committee, J. Alex. Moore, Sam'l W. Davis, and other leading and influential republicans. The struggle was intensely exciting and raged violently all day along both lines of the contending factions, the *old war horse* of radicalism in northern Cambria fighting valiantly until the close of the polls. In the west ward Kinkead's majority was 70 and in the east ward Evans led his competitor 46 votes, thus electing the anti-Barker candidate by 24 majority.

While we have no words of triumph or exultation to utter over Mr. Barker's discomfiture, we have no sympathy for him, for the obvious reason that he was done for in the house of his friends and by the very men whose efforts against the democratic party for years past *he* has aided and abetted in the most prominent and efficient manner. *He* and *they* can settle their grievances of last Tuesday between themselves in any manner they may see proper. What effect the result of that day's battle may have on the future prospects of the radical party in this borough, we leave each man from his own standpoint to draw his own conclusion. After us the deluge.

THE result of the election in Philadelphia on last Tuesday for Mayor and other city officers created more than usual interest throughout the State, in as much as it was the first election held in that ring-ridden metropolis under the new Constitution. As our readers are aware, the candidates of the Reform and Democratic parties for Mayor was Hon. A. K. McClure, and his opponent was William S. Stokley, the present incumbent of the office. Although Col. McClure is not and never has been a Democrat, yet as he was endorsed by the regular Democratic city convention as its candidate, in the interest of reform and honest government, we hoped to be able to announce his success. We regret to say, however, that he has been defeated and that Mr. Stokley has been re-elected by a majority of about ten thousand. This result was accomplished by the refusal of a well known portion of the Democratic party, led by Richard Vaux and other men of his peculiar political views, to support Col. McClure. The triumph of the ring ticket was therefore inevitable, and Philadelphia is again placed under the control of the same unscrupulous and desperate men who for years have ruled and plundered her.

CONGRESSMAN DAWES is treading on dangerous ground. He is telling the truth with risky plainness. The most devoted of the household organs at Washington, the National Republican, warns him of his peril, and chides him in this gentle, patronizing way: "It seems unfortunate that a gentleman holding the high and important position occupied by Mr. Dawes can rarely take the floor to explain the financial condition of the Treasury without announcing propositions which, unexplained, tend to weaken public confidence in the party that he assumes to lead. He is doubtless a laborious, studious, painstaking man. He would save at the spigot while wasting at the bung. His vision appears too contracted to embrace the vast expanse of this country and comprehend the extensive ramifications of the Government in its principal workings."

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, United States District Attorney for the Western District of this State, died at East Liberty on Monday morning last. He was comparatively a young man, was born, as we remember his history, at or near Alexandria, in Huntingdon county, and at the time of his first appointment, about three years ago, was a leading member of the Clearfield bar. He had been reappointed by the President a few months since. Although somewhat eccentric in his habits, he was esteemed by those who knew him well as a gentleman of decided ability. The press of the city of Pittsburgh unanimously concur in the statement that he was an able and efficient legal officer of the general government.

THE bill reported in the State Senate providing for districting the State into Judicial districts, as required by the new Constitution, fixes the number of districts at forty, and will require the election of fifteen additional judges. This district, which at present embraces the counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon, remains unchanged—a result which was brought about by the unanimous request of the members of the bar of each of the three counties, that the present arrangement should not be disturbed or interfered with. We feel well convinced that the people of the district, without regard to political opinion, will heartily approve this action of the Committee of the Senate. Judge Dean has shown himself to be an affable, upright and impartial judge, and these three requisites constitute the safe administrator of justice. A change in the district would have brought with it a new and an untried judge—an experiment which the people of neither county wished to hazard. When the census of 1880 is taken Cambria county will contain a population of *forty* thousand, (she only lacks about two thousand of that number now,) when she will be entitled, under the Constitution, to be a separate judicial district and to elect her own President Judge. That one of her own citizens will be found fully competent and worthy to fill the responsible position to his own credit and the satisfaction of the people does not admit of any reasonable doubt.

THE dashing team and future gorgeous home of our Cæsar is thus referred to by a Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*:

The President's new team, composed of four handsome bays, with gold-trimmed harness, made its second appearance on the avenue this afternoon. Very wide and very white reins controlled them, and the team surpasses anything of the kind ever seen here. About the only thing that ever came up to it in style was Buchu Henbold's turnout with gold-trimmed harness, also, which was here four or five years ago. The horses of the President's four-in-hand are all superior, and it is said the team can get over the turf at a three minutes' gait. We, of the horses, the leaders, have done better than this on the private half-mile track south of the President's mansion, on the White House lot, on more than one occasion, and once, at least, the President held the ribbons.

The President has recently purchased a lot of ground containing nearly fifteen thousand square feet, and which fronts the circle at the intersection of P and Thirteenth streets and Vermont and Rhode Island avenues, and extends 183 feet along the latter, and 143 feet along the former avenue. The price paid was $160 per square foot, amounting to $22,315.70. On this lot the President proposes to erect a fine residence.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Annie Tope was living with a family named Sides, near Jonesboro, Ill., every member of which was supposed to be equal to the commission of murder. One night women's voices were heard in loud altercation, and two pistol-shots were fired, followed by a piercing shriek, after which Annie Tope was seen no more in the vicinity of Jonesboro. Some months passed away, during which the most uncomplimentary rumors were circulated relative to the connection of the Sides family with her disappearance. A search was made for the murdered girl's remains, and was so far successful that the body of a woman was found with two bullet-holes in it. Some clothing and trinkets upon it were identified as the property of Annie Tope, and a strong case was apparently made out against the sides family, who were arrested and lodged in jail. The astonishment of the crowded courtroom at a preliminary investigation may be imagined when, all the evidence for the State being in, counsel for the defence placed upon the witness-stand the girl whose remains had apparently been discovered some weeks previously. Since Miss Tope emphatically repudiates the mangled corpse the county is diligently searching for the rightful name to which it belonged.

APROPOS of the ladies' crusade against the saloons, we are reminded of the power and success of the temperance movement under the auspices of the Catholic Church. An idea of what has been quietly and unobtrusively achieved in this direction may be formed from the fact that it maintains 255 total abstinence societies, with a membership of over 27,000, representing all North America. In calling public attention to these facts, the *Inter-Ocean* says: We certainly must give our Catholic fellow-citizens credit, not only for their religious devotion, but the amount of good they are doing through the agency of organizations as various as the exigencies that give them birth. Since so much of what is accomplished in these ways is done on the principle of not letting one hand know the deeds of the other, it oftens escapes public observation. We also notice that the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which held a short time ago its third annual session in New York, has passed resolutions for a grand celebration and parade in 1876, in honor of the centennial of American independence, and for the futther commemoration of the day by the erection in Fairmount Park of a costly fountain, from which the water is to flow for the first time on the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth.

THE organized movement of the women in Southern Ohio, and the inauguration of a similar movement in Massachusetts, to compel the saloon-keepers to stop selling whisky, is discussed by the Chicago *Tribune* under the head of "The Female Crusaders." The *Tribune* asks if it is proper to pray at saloons, "why not invade the pawnbrokers' shops, the 'fences,' the Peter Funk stores, the gambling-rooms, the houses of ill-fame, and all other establishments which make a living by preying upon the community? Why not also include within the sphere of their operations legislatures, boards of trade, railroad corporations, and city rings? Where is this thing going to stop? The originator, or rather the reviver of the old custom, is Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Having set this ball in motion, it is reported that he is now organizing similar raids against the use of tobacco. Is it too much to anticipate that, after he has besieged the tobacco stores with troops of praying and singing women, the unfortunate householder who does not believe in Lewis's theory, that a piece of bran bread and three beans are sufficient daily sustenance, will find his property besieged in a similar manner? Where will the crusade end?"

—The passion which the colored people have for getting into courts is noticed by the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal. If one owes another a dollar and doesn't pay it on demand, the creditor forthwith brings suit; and the cost amounts to greatly more than the debt. So, too, if one calls another a liar, there is a suit for defamation, and one or the other has the costs to pay. Law, to these simple people, is a new invention.

Wonders of Wedlock.

MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATIONS.

The philosophy of domestic history involves many a problem in real life that would be scouted as extravagantly impracticable in fiction, and the peculiarly facile genius of social and legal institutions in the United States seem notably favorable to the development of such curiosities. Thus, a jury in Portland, Me., has recently disagreed, and thereby necessitated a new trial, in a case of alleged mistaken identity, the parties to which are a gentleman who claims another person's wife as his own, and the lady, who firmly and indignantly denies that she ever saw the claimant before. Mrs. Waite, wife of a highly respectable citizen of that name, is the lady in question, and the claimant of her marital allegiance, who is from another part of the country, persists that he once married and was deserted by her, and brings letters and witnesses in proof thereof. She, on the contrary is sustained by her husband, children, old friends and acquaintances, in utterly denying all knowledge of the man; and, as the disagreement of the jury shows, the evidence on both sides is so strong as to baffle the average of human sagacity to decide the astounding problem.

But yet more surprising are the anomalous legal complications in a case in San Bernardino, California, of which the following are the chief facts: In 1872, an Englishman named Oades came thither from Australia and purchased a farm in Temescal township; representing that he had experienced bitter domestic bereavement and pecuniary loss in the land whence he came, and exhibiting great despondency of spirit in consequence. In January of the following year he wooed and won a highly respectable widow of San Bernardino named Foreland, but not without giving her the tragic history of his past errors. About six years before he had been a thrifty farmer in Wellington county, New Zealand, on the frontiers of the seditious Maori county. During his absence from home one day, on a short journey of business, while his wife and children were alone in the house, a band of savage Maoris devastated the place, and left the buildings in smoking ruins. Upon his return he found only heaps of smouldering embers and ashes in the place where the homestead had stood; and the charred human fragments in the dreadful wreck left him no hope but that his whole family had been butchered by the pitiless destroyers. It seemed, indeed, barely possible at first that some of the victims had been carried off captive; but weeks, months, and even years of pitiful waiting and inquiring never sustained the possibility.

At last the inconsolable man had gathered together what little worldly substance was left to him, and emigrated to California, and now told the story of his calamities to her whom he besought to be his second wife. Thus Mrs. Foreland knew what Oades had suffered before she gave him her hand in wedlock, and needed no further information from him, when, in a year after the marriage—or only a few weeks ago—the first Mrs. Oades and three children arrived at the farm in search of her husband and parent! The woman and the little ones had been made prisoners, instead of killed by the Maoris; the human remains found in the smoking ruins were those of savages who were slain by each other in a fight for the spoils; and after a captivity of years, the hapless Mrs. Oades and her children had finally been released, and followed their natural protector to California.

Upon hearing the piteous tale from the poor wanderers, Oades and his second wife were of one mind about what to do in the matter. They would not relinquish their own union, for it had been entered into in perfect good faith on both sides, and was justified by the mutual devotion it had developed; but the desolate new-comers must be received into the house as legitimate members of the family, and receive all the amends that could possibly be made for their anamolous condition. Not so, though, decided the good people of San Bernardino, who, on being frankly told of the domestic situation, insisted that there must be a divorce to accommodate affairs to a civilized form. As neither Oades nor either of the Mrs. Oades would move in the matter, the public prosecuting attorney was constrained to institute legal proceedings. And then began the judicial perplexities of the problem. According to the Los Angeles *Express*, the husband was first sued for retaining the woman from Australia under his roof. He proved that she was his lawful wife, and the suit was abandoned. A suit was then brought against him for unlawfully living with wife number two. He was acquitted under the law, which declares that "the marriage of a person having a husband or wife living is void, unless such former wife or husband, living was absent and not known to such person to be living for five years immediately preceding such subsequent marriage—in which case the subsequent marriage is void only from the time its nullity is adjudged by a proper tribunal." He was then prosecuted for bigamy, but the law provides that "no person shall be held guilty of bigamy whose husband or wife has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person as being living." So he again escaped.

A fourth suit was finally brought to dissolve the second marriage. That failed because not brought by one of the interested parties. They were appealed to, but refused to take action. At a public meeting of the now fairly frantic citizens, it was proposed to petition the Legislature to pass a special act dissolving Oade's last marriage. But Oades, who was present, immediately arose to address the meeting, and told them that that was no go, for by the twentieth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of California it is expressly provided that "no divorce shall be granted by the Legislature." As Oades produced the book itself, this argument was unanswerable. It was then proposed that the Legislature should be petitioned to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of annulling one or the other of Oades' marriages; but Oades produced the Constitution of the United States and read the tenth section of the first article, which expressly provides that "No State * * * shall pass any law * * * impairing the obligation of contracts," "and marriages," he said "was well settled to be a contract, and therefore no earthly power could deprive him of his vested right in his two wives."

And thus the case stands at present—one of the most remarkable examples of legal and social contradiction ever known in a civilized country.

IF Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Dopartment did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

—Charles Carter, a negro, raped an old German woman named Seaple, near St. Charles, Mo., Saturday evening last. He was arrested on Monday, and after confessing the crime a desperate attempt was made to lynch him by the citizens, but the officers finally succeeded in lodging him in jail.

The Cassville Investigation.

Special Correspondence Pittsburg Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., Feb. 14, 1874.

The joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature, to investigate the Cassville scandal, closed its labors here on last Tuesday night, and returned to Harrisburg. I have only time to give you a brief *resume* of the testimony.

On Monday evening Miss Handcuff was examined, and testified that Guss drew her into his office, one evening, when she was between thirteen and fourteen years of age, pulled her upon his lap, pressed her to his bosom, and offered her other indignities. She complained of this to one of the female employes, and by her assistance a letter was sent to her father, who promptly sent the guardians of the child to demand her, but she was not yielded up. A short time afterwards, she was taken into a room before a Justice of the Peace, and frightened into swearing that her charges was not correct. Again, when she was approaching sixteen, he lured her to the woods, and, when the coast was clear, threw her to the ground and endeavored to accomplish his vile purpose. Twice, subsequently, he made similar attempts. She also stated that one of the girls was *enciente*, and that she was obliged to wear the witness' clothes, who was a much larger-sized girl. The boys would twit this poor creature while reciting in class, and charge her with familiarities with Guss. She stated that there were constant reports of his familiarity with the girls.

Mrs. Handcuff corroborated her daughter's statement in regard to receiving the letter, etc.

A lady from Altoona, who had been employed at the establishment, stated that she frequently saw girls from her room coming out of Guss's room, late at night, with their slippers in their hands. She said that reports of familiarity were constantly flying around the establishment.

Mr. Owens, who had formerly been a teacher, gave similar testimony, and stated that he had frequently seen Guss with some one of the girls on the cars.

Miss Louisa Pope stated that she had gone to his room to ask permission to go to visit her uncle, in company with one of the girls. Guss said he was busy writing a sermon. He called her to him and asked her if she could keep a secret. She, thinking it was something in reference to the school, said she could. He then endeavored to seduce her. She said she would cry out, and he opened the spring lock and allowed her to retire. She complained immediately. The matron and others corroborated her statement as near as possible.

Mrs. Funk stated that he called her into his room and asked her if she could keep a secret, and when she told him that she could, he endeavored to accomplish his vile purpose.

Within a few weeks he took a Justice of the Peace to this witness, and endeavored to make her swear that the statements which she had made were untrue. He insisted on her not to come to the investigation. She was corroborated by other witnesses.

Dr. Isaac Guss, formerly physician to the school, stated that one of the teachers told him that there were half a dozen complaints by young girls at one time, and that the "Professor" was constantly charged with criminality with a number of girls named by the witness. He also stated that Guss was frequently seen riding about the country with his arms around the large girls; that there was no effort to conceal his lecherous motives.

Judge Clarkson stated that there was frequent rumors of the criminalty of Guss; that he (Clarkson) saw him in the cars with a whole car full of small girls, and selected the largest one and put her on his lap, and caressed and fondled her.

George McEldowney stated that he saw Guss in the ironing room with his arms about one of the girls in the corner; he saw Guss and one of the larger girls coming out of the stable about eight o'clock at night, and also went to his office on one occasion and found him locked in with one of the girls.

This is only a portion of the testimony, softened down to suit publication, but it ought to be enough. STYLUS.

A CRAZY BOY CLIMBS A TREE.—A boy named Allebaugh, living on Decker's run, a few miles from Cochranton, suddenly exhibited symptoms of derangement on Monday morning of last week, but his family saw no immediate cause for alarm. He seemed impressed with the idea that somebody wanted to kill him; and laboring under that fearful apprehension he rushed out of the house about 9 o'clock a. m. and made for the woods. His grandfather and another man followed as soon as they could, but the boy ran like a deer. They saw him climbing a stout poplar tree but were too late to stop him. He ascended the tree to the hight of some seventy feet and there sat in the upper fork. The day was bitterly cold and the poor youth was thinly clad and without a coat. The two men climbed the tree, but as they got near him the boy crawled out on a frail limb and threatened to jump to the ground if they came closer. The two men descended, as they feared that the boy would thus destroy himself. As their last resort to keep him from freezing, they got his coat and sent it up the tree and left it as near the boy as they dared go. The boy came down far enough to get his coat and then climbed back to his dangerous position.

As a last effort to save him—for to remain as he was much longer was death from freezing or falling—they concluded to cut down the tree, guying it with stout ropes to prevent its coming down with a crash. Two good axemen went to work and soon the tree began to waver and settle in the direction they wished it to fall. But in spite of the guys it swung to one side and lodged against an oak. The insane boy sprang into the oak with the agility of a squirrel and was soon in its topmost branches.

All entreaties and promises of protection were unavailing to get him down. The night was coming on and the cold increasing. It was thought that possibly a playmate in the neighborhood, of whom he was very fond, could coax him down, and this boy was brought to the scene with dishes of food. All now left except two men, who concealed themselves in the brush to seize the poor boy if he should come down from his perch. The stratagem succeeded. The boy was secured and taken to his family. His feet, hands and face were badly frozen during his terrible exposure of fifteen hours, but it is thought that no serious consequences will ensue from that. It was a thrilling day to the neighborhood and will be long remembered among the annals of Decker's run.—*Venango Spectator.*

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.

—A man in Canton, Bradford county, bought eleven coffins at sheriff's sale recently. He is now looking around for an order to furnish a grave-yard.

News and Political Items.

—At Rutledge, O., last Friday night, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children, and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

—Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irving, convicted at Montrose for the murder of O'Mara's mother and sister, have been sentenced to be hanged.

—A wealthy Buffalo lady of sixty has just married her own widowed son-in-law, and the children of two families are now puzzled to settle their relationship.

—A merchant and his family, of Philadelphia, formerly rich, influential, sociable, and respected, were last week turned into the street for non-payment of their board.

—Cardinal Tarquini, one of the prelates raised to the dignity of cardinal at a consistory held at the vatican by the Pope on the 22d of December last, died in Rome on Friday night.

—Neil McBride, a miner, was murdered at Beaver Meadows, Pa., last Saturday evening. It is supposed the murderer is a man about twenty years old, named Neil Paul, who escaped.

—Santa Anna, who has been in banishment at Nassau for some years, is on his way back to Mexico. He returns under the amnesty proclamation of President Lerdo, and has firmly resolved not to meddle again in Mexican politics.

—Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, was visited by a serious fire on Friday night last. Mr. Daniel Weintz, Mr. David Dress, Mr. Joseph Davis, Mr. William Williams and Mrs. Belden all suffered severely. Mr. Weintz's loss was about $4,000.

—Mrs. Locke, who recently died at Irasburg, Vt., aged ninety-two, was the mother of fourteen children, grandmother of fifty-eight, great-grandmother of eighty, and great-great-grandmother of three; but they all called her "granny" for short.

—Lawrence Norton was murdered at a christening party which took place at the house of John Barry in the Highland District of Boston, Saturday night. Five men and two women have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the homicide.

—In New York, on Saturday, Jesse R. Clark, aged fourteen years, while playing with a revolver, aimed it at his cousin, Jesse Wicks, aged fifteen years, when the weapon was accidently discharged, shooting Wicks through the forehead and instantly killing him. Clark was arrested.

—A mother in Columbia, Lancaster county, destroyed the sight of one of her child's eyes, a few days ago, in a singular manner. The latter was spinning a top for the little one's amusement, using a shoe-string. The metal tip on the latter struck the child in the eye, damaging it irreparably.

—A woman in Boston recently fell into a trench in front of a house, and broke her leg. By the advice of a lawyer she sued the owner of the building for $2,000. He was poor, but agreed to settle for $150, from which the doctor was paid his bill. The lawyer took the rest and the poor woman got nothing.

—Col. McClure ran two thousand votes ahead of the highest candidate on his ticket. This is the respouce to the calumnies of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* which supports gamblers and profligates of the ring at every municpal election without making a crooked mouth at the humiliating task.

—Reports from the western portions of Nebraska state the Sioux Indians on Thursday night burned the town of Red Willows, in Republican Valley. They killed several persons, among them Royal Buck, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Nebraska. Much excitement prevails. The exact truth is not known.

—A Thompson, Conn., clock company has shipped a curious clock to San Francisco, to be placed in the tower of the greatest hotel on the continent, where it will furnish the time for 500 dials, which are to be operated by compressed air carried in pipes all over the building. The building has 500 rooms, and there is to be a dial in every room.

—Monday morning while several persons were engaged catching drift wood on the river at Wrightsville, they found the bodies of two women embedded in a mass of ice. The discovery of the bodies has created a great sensation in the neighborhood. Nothing has developed to show who the females were or under what circumstances they met their death.

—N. P. Trist, who died in Alexandria, Va., at the age of seventy-four, was a native of Pennsylvania, and, being Chief Clerk in the Department of State during the Polk administration, negotiated the treaty of Guadalouape Hidalgo, in which claims of the United States against Mexico resulting from the war with that country were settled. He was Postmaster of Alexandria since the war.

—In New York railroad companies are prohibited by law from salting their tracks. It has been found necessary to close the public schools, so as to prevent the children from being obliged to walk across the salted tracks, and thus sow the seeds of diptheria, from which in 1860 the mortality was great. The ordinance imposes a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, upon any one salting any part of the streets or avenues.

—Mr. John Hoelle met with a very serious accident at Harrisburg last Friday morning. He was employed at the Lochiel Iron Works, and while engaged in removing the belting from some machinery, his coat was caught by it, and he was carried to a height of twenty-five feet, from which he fell, head foremost, upon a pile of iron rails. His head was cut and skull fractured, from the centre to below the left ear, and his leg was broken below the knee.

—The proposition of Charles Nordhoff, made through *Harpers' Magazine*, some nine months ago, to turn Alaska into a penal colony, is said to be thought of seriously by members of Congress, and a scheme of some kind will, it is said, be brought forward to give effect to some such plan. We know it is an open question whether a penal colony is better than prison confinement; much can be said on both sides. It will be a relief if the most of our criminal population can be removed to a place by itself, but we doubt the readiness of Congress to adopt such a plan.

—Aunt Beckey Flenniken, of Waynesburg, Green county, celebrated her 82d birth day recently. The following is a list of those present, with their ages attached: Mrs. Nancy Crawford, 84; Mrs. Sarah Wilson, 82; Miss Rebecca Flenniken, 82; Mrs. Browning, 81½; Miss M. A. Harvey, 81½; Mrs. Brooks, 80; Mrs. Lemley, 76; Mrs. Cleavenger, 74; Mrs. Ingham, 70; Mrs. Howden, 65. Their united ages, including the fractions of years, amounted to about 853 years. A remarkable circumstance in connection with the supper was that not one of the entire number would take a cup of tea.

—Men were at work all day Saturday at Henry Muller's brewery, Thirty-second and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, engaged in removing the debris of the fallen building and in extricating from the ruins the bodies of the men buried beneath them. Lieutenant Crock, of the Twenty-third District, with a squad of twelve policemen, superintended the arrangements and preserved order among the spectators. It was ascertained on Saturday night that ten, perhaps eleven, persons were killed, and seventeen wounded. Several of them were not seriously injured, but of the others it is feared that three or four of them cannot survive.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 18

THE LATEST SENSATION

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRIC

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STO

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased.)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN,

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

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GO

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS 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 prices, full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c., all which will be sold at 15 per cent. less than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also take pride in the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short [illegible] on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you come to town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. READY MADE COATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, 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, JOHNS

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

—The iron-clad monitor Dictator, it is feared, has been lost, with all on board. No tidings of her have been received lately.

—A train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, between one and two o'clock Monday morning, ran into a land slide near Slate Dam Station. The engine jumped the track and eighteen cars were piled upon each other, smashing freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and hurled into the river. Not one of the train hands, as far as could be ascertained, escaped injury. The body of engineer Daniel Shannon was found under the engine considerably burned. Otto Shannon, fireman, and Frank Ryan, brakeman, were badly scalded and burned. Three others are reported killed. The stove in the caboose set fire to the freight and nine car were burned.

—A singular and so far unexplained case of sudden illness and the death of an entire family in the North Division of Chicago came to light on Saturday. A neighbor, on going to the house of David Thompson, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors fastened, and suspecting something wrong, procured help and forced his way into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of her four children dead, and the other two in an apparent dying condition. The woman was in a state of insensibility. A third child died Sunday, and the nurse, Mrs. Behrens, who was at first suspected of having some connection with the affair, is now very ill with symptoms similar to those in the other cases. The physicians are unable to determine the cause of the deaths, but there seems to be a general impression that they were caused by gas from a coal stove. The nurse, when found, was apparently partly stupefied, and is now in a very precarious condition.

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