UME IX.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

NUMBER 33.

Steel Plow Points ull, are hereby informed trol labor can be saved by bases, of which only one sufficient for a whole asked two sensons. make the plow scour and worn dull, they can be

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

- hind made to order. PRICES of POINTS. High Ren cutter, cate \$1.50 \$ 1.60 1.0 1.85 1.5

ntring part. on hand and fit any Pitts-

1.75 1.50 memy trade mark and the words at once and try it now, more cust points hereafter plang this Steel is patented, made at no other Steel Works ly half the weight of these Way and Garrison Alley Pittsburgh, Pa, Works, June 4, 1875,-3m,

to note is the LIPPLE is impure the whole sys-he diseased. You can a stream while the or can you impart good is while the blood is conntiant) and nature will heal ment has ever been discovered to great a number of perma-

LINDSEY'S inquiring a national reputation for the cure of

* Affections, Cancerous ous, Erysipelus, Boils. s. I leers. Sore Eyes. Beat, Tetter, Sa't unc. Mercuriol and di shin Diseases. is a Vegetable Compound, and can-

mant. Ladies who suf eating diseases known as Fre-E E SELLERS & CO., Phish E SELLERS & belong of such bottle. In long sets and Country Dealers, in long sets and lo

ALECTORE TO YOUNG MEN.

> connal Weakness, or Sper by Self Abuse, Involunta BERT J. CULVERWELL, dreen Book, Sec. er pointing out a mode of of effectual, by means of matter what his condition is a plain envelope, to any ad-

s the Emblishers,

PIT HANDY. able Family Medicine. a had quickly cured by the use of 2 4 25 21 4 T T T A 4 TW

net remain, entirely vegetable, market man as well as to adults. " axraot and readily taken by

gol Blechberry Root and Rhubach.

here it is the house an use in

YOU GOING TO PAINT? ill Chemical Paint All sizes and colors, ready to

ANS, BALDWIN & CO., 63 Wood Street.

PLAIN SPRING WAGONS, Local Wagons, all kinds of Carts and culardured and for sale cheap at

FOR SALE.

ENE WAGON WORKS, orest and Allegheny river, 2 squares on its dge. Allegheny City, Pa.

C. COLEMAN & SON. OMING SEMI-MONTHLY TERY sture Draws on the 15th ash prizes. Capital Prize

TANK M. D., respectfully sional services to the "E and vicinity. Office adsmediately in the rear of store. Night calls can of Mrs. Bunn, on Craw-[4-24,-tf.]

OATMAN, M. D., bysician and Surgeon. EBENSBURG, PA-treet, hearly opposite Blair's F Town Hall, Julian street

ald be made [4-4-11. CONNELL, M. D., BIRCIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA.

"upled by Dr. Jamison. Night.

/ore Hotel. [5-14.-6m.*]

hysician and Surgeon. of John Buck's store. Night the residence of John f April 4, 1873-17.]

i with his profession.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. the only Polytechnic Home School. ST. CLEMENT'S HALL, Ellicott City, Md. Pive

ies owing to enlargement. Apply at once,

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"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!"

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\$50 TO \$10,000 Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 CENT. PROFIT "flow to Do It," a Book on Wall St., sent free

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall Street, New York. C77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free, P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

TEAS. The cholcest in the world—Importers'
-staple artiale—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everwhere—best inducements --ion't waste time-send for circular to Ron'r WE LS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

HOWE'S AGUE CURE
Price, \$1. Sold by Druggists,
8500 REWARD IF IT FAILS TO CURE. DR. C. HOWE, SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

SOLDIERS

Disabled by wound rupture, injury or disease of any kind, however slight, are entitled to pension, and most of those already pensioned to increase of pension. McNEILL & BIRCH, of Washington, D. C., (one of whom was for years an Examiner and Chief of Division in the Pension Office.) being at the seat of Government, have the very best facili-ties for prosecuting these as well as other Govern-ment claims. Information freely given upon ad-dres ing them, evelosing stamp. The best of re-ferences given if desired.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspaper in the State of

PENNSYLVANIA! Send for list of papers and schedule of rates,

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, NO. 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

Y IST OF CAUSES set down for

mencing on the First Monday of September next:
SECOND WEEK.
Saupp & Covs. Kriser
Martin & Co.'s use vs. Seaman.
Galliganvs C. Hins.
Fiske & Co v . The Twp. of White,
Eckenrodevs. Henry.
Wolf vs. Stiffler.
Vaughu & Lynchvs. O'Neill.
M'Closkey,vs. Adams' Ex'r.
Fullerton et alvs Rayer,
Myers & Covs. Conrad.
Rowland vs. Davis et al.
Ragervs. Walker.
Davisvs Dunn.
Trexlervs. Trexler et al.
Bradley vs. Driskel'.
Brown for usevs. Knepper.
Burgoonvs. Kaylor.
Rodgersvs. McDonald,
Tobinvs. Byrne.
Dononghvs. Kerin,
Van Ormervs. Wagner et al.
B. M'COLGAN, Prothonotary,
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 9, 1875.

THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

A Good Family Newspaper. The LANCASTER WRIKLY INTELLIGENCER is unsurpassed as a family journal. Equal in size to any paper published in Pennsylvania, each is. sue contains a varied store of Literary, Political and Scientific matter, together with ALL THE NEWS OF THE WE. K.

Its agricultural department alone is worth more than the price of the paper.

It is the oldest Democratic journal in Pennsylvania, having been established in 1794, and all political questions are freely and fairly discussed in

Its large circulation makes it a very valuable dver'ising medium.
TERMS.—Single copies, \$2 a year. To clubs of on or more, \$1.50 a year.

49-Specimen Copies Sent Fare.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Moyer, dec'd. The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Moyku, jate of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent that payment must be made without delay. having claims against the same wi present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AUG. MOYERS.

J. H. DOUGLASS.

Clearfield Twp., Aug. 20, 1875. 6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of M. H. BURK, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of M. H. Burk, late of Adams township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly auhenticated for settlement, Aug. 20, 1875.-6t. FRANCIS DEVLIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County to extend the limits of Summitville borough so as to include a part of Washington township

in said borough.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Aug. 5. 6ts Atty's for Petitioners.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Court of Quarters Sessions of Cambria county to incorporate the village of Hemlock, in said county, into a borough.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Aug. 4, 1875.-6t. Atty's for Petitioners.

CAUTION.—Having on July 26th, 1875, purchased from WM. Young one dark brown mare, I hereby notify all persons not to interfere with said mare, as I have left her in his possion during my pleasure.

JOHN BENDER.
Carrolltown, July 26, 1875.

[8-27. 3t.

NOTICE-All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain judgment exemption note, dated March 27th, 1875, for \$30, payable to Joseph Walker, as I will not pay the same.

JACOB WAGNER. Blacklick Twp., Aug. 20, 1875.-3t.

PAY UP!—All persons indebted to the undersighed are earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts without delay, as I am greatly in need of money at the present time. ANN DOUGHERTY, Ebensburg, Aug. 20, 1875.-3f.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS -SENATOR THURMAN'S VIEWS ON THE GEGHAN BILL.

that the public schools are in danger from the machinations of the Catholic church. Hon. Allen G. Thurman in a speech made at Cleveland on last Saturday week took up this question in all its bearings. After showing that there never was a public measure adopted by the democratic party that gave to the Catholic or any other church any preference or advantage over any other sect or body of men, he demonstrated that from the foundation of the government the democratic party had degovernment the democratic party had de-fended the rights of conscience and opposed the union of Church and State. He proved that the common school system in Ohio was established and fostered by the democratic party, and that the late democratic convention had adopted as a part of the State Constitution the provision that "no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State." All efforts to interfere with the status of the common schools had been time and again voted down by democratic legislatures. It was reserved for a republican Congress to attempt to destroy the school system by the mixed school system provided in the Civil Rights bill.

Passing by his eloquent vindication of the democratic party upon other topics we quote in full his remarks upon the legislation of the Ohio legislature last winter out of which the radical party is trying to make capital. He said: In close connection with the false clamor

about the schools is another false clamor of priestly interference in politics. We hear great deal about a bill passed by the last legislature, commonly called the "Geghan Bill," and to listen to a radical stumper or read a radical newspaper, a man, knowing nothing else of the subject, would suppose that that bill was a frightful enormity giving peculiar and immense advantages to the Catholic church over the other churchs | es in the State. But these alarmists take trial at the ensuing term of Court, com- [good care not to produce the bill itself; because it is only necessary to read it to see that there is no foundation whatever for their denunciations. There is not a word about the Catholic church in the Geghan law, not a provision that gives to that church the slightest preference over any other church, not a provision that is not found in substance in the Constitution of the State, and that was not found in our old constitution. Ever since Ohio has been a State, ever since the year of our Lord 1802, the principles of the Geghan bill have been a part of our fundamental law. The old constitution declared "that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to tttend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious society or mode of worship, and no religious tests shall be required, as a qualification, to any office, of trust or profit. But religion, morality and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of instruction shall forever be encouraged by legislative provisions, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience." The same provision, enlarged in its scope, is found in the present constitution, which declares, article 1, section 7, that, "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent, and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society; nor shall any interference with the rights of conscious be permitted. No religious test shall be required, as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly

> gious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction. Now, this constitutional provision completely covers the Geghan laws, for what man will dare to assert that the inmates of our asylums, or even the convicts of our penitentiary, are less entitled to the rights of conscience than other men, or less entitled to the ministry of religion, or that they can be compelled to attend any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship against their consent? The constitution embraces every man woman and child in the state, the guilty as well as the innocent. the prisoner as well as the freeman. The legislature can inflict penalties for the commission of crime, but there is one penalty it cannot inflict, one penalty that the constitution imperatively forbids, and that is, a deprivation of the rights of conscience And now, what is the Geghan law? Let me read it, and you will see that every word I have said is strictly correct, and that the clamor against it has not the slightest foundation in reason or truth. It reads as follows: "AN ACT to secure liberty of conscience

to pass suitable laws to protect every reli-

in matters of religion to persons impris-oned, or detained by anthority of law. "SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio. That as liberty of conscious is not forfeited by reason of conviction of crime or by reason of detention in any penal, reformatary, eleemosynary institution or any house of refuge, workhouse, jail, or public asylum in this state, no person in any such institution shall be compelled to attend religious worship or HOEMAKER & SECHLER, be compelled to attend religious worship or instructions of a form which is against the

ized clergyman of their own religious denominations or persuasions, under such rea-sonable rules and regulations as the trustees, directors, directors, managers or sup-erintendents shall make, but no such rules shall be so construed as to prevent the cler-gyman of any denomination from fully ad-The radical party in Ohio have endeavninistering the rites of his denomination to ored to stir up a religious strife by the cry such inmates, provided such ministration shall entail no expense on the public treas-

ury.
"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from "SEC. 2. This and after its passage.
"Geo. L. Converse,
"Representati "Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"ALPHONSO HART,
"President of the Senate.
"Passed March 30, 1875."

When this bill first passed the house of representatives there were six votes for and thirty-two against it, and among those

who voted for it were seven conspicuous republican members, one of whom, I am told, was and is a Protestant preacher of managers that some party capital might be made out of the bill; that it might be made to assist the anti-Catholic and know nothing cry about to be raised for party purpose; and hence these seven republicans were induced by party consideration to forego their judgment and to vote for a reconsideration of the bill, and, only four days after they bad voted for it, four of them voted against it, and three of them omit-ted to vote at all. Now if the bill were a bad bill, why were seven republicans found voting for it, before the party lash was applied to their backs? And why did three stand out so far as to let it pass without their dissent? If it is a bad law, why did not the republican stay convention condemn it and demand its repeal? They were ready enough to condemn the legislature, but you find not one word in their platform condemning this law. If it is a bad law why did not the republican convention of Hamilton county, only last Wednesday, refuse to pass a resolution de-manding its repeals? If it is a bad law why did not some republican orator, from Gen. Hayes down to the least of them, or some republican newspaper, great or small, point out wherein it is bad? But you hear nothing of that kind from those speakers; you see nothing of that kind in those papers; but you hear and see general declamation without end passionate appeals without truth or decency, and misrepresentations without stint or limit. You hear it asserted that however unobjectionable the bill may be, it was passed in obedience to priestly dictation, and this assertion is made a text for a crusade against the Catholic church and wholesale denunciation of the democratic party. But what foundation is there for the charge? That some Catholic priest or priests may have expressed themselves in favor of the bill, for aught I know, true; that some Catholic newspaper may have advocated its passage may also be true; but pray, tell me, when did a man lose his rights as an American citizen by being a Catholic priest? When did it come to pass that to be silent? And when, in the forum of

upon a measure touching the rights of conscience, a Catholic newspaper was bound reason, patriotism and common sense, did an indiscreet remark of a preacher or a newspaper furnish a just reason for assailing an entire Christian church and an entire political party? And when did they furnish a just ground for charging the members of a general assembly, chosen by the people and knowing their responsibility to the people, with succumbing to priestly dictation ? Nine-tenths, at least, of the members who voted for the Geghan bill were Protestants, or sympathize with Protestantism. Not a few of them are earnest and active members of Protestant churches. Some of them represented constituencies in which the Catholic are scarcely one in a hundred of the people. Did these men succumb to Catholic dictation? Were the seven republicans, the Protestant preacher included, who at first voted for the bill, servants of

the pope? Is there any man, not an idiot or utterly blinded by prejudice, who does not see that the charge is absurd, that it is a mere trick of party managers, who are willing to jeopard religion, convulse society and sow the seeds of perpetual discord in order to achieve party success? Can not any man in his senses see that if party ascendency can be obtained one year by attacking a particular church, it may be obtained at another time by attacking some other church. I can remember when a Universalist was not allowed to testify as a witness in some of the states; when it was necessary to believe in hell fire in order to give testimony about a horse or an ass; when, in some neighborhoods, he was regarded as a fee to religion and worse than an infidel. There are many people yet who think that a Unitarian denies the truth of Scripture, and deserves the frowns and condemnation of all true christians. There are still others who regard the Quakers as enemies of government, because they insist upon the gospel of peace and deny the lawfulness of war. There are others who regard the Episcopal church as a sort of adjunct to Rome. And so of all the sects; there is not one against whom, in the minds of other sectaries, prejudice may not be excited; and if that preudice is to take the form of political warfare, there is no sect that will be secure from its baleful influence. The radical managers now assail the Catholics, knowing them to be in a minorty. Were the Protestants in a minority, I dare say some of these same managers would be found assailing them. No, my friends, the only safe ground to stand upon is the democratic principle of equal rights and perfect freedom of conscience, embodied in our Federal and state constitutions. The churches are powerful and efficient instrumentalities for good, and whatever may be a man's belief or disbelief in theological tenets, he can not truthfully deny their conservative power over the morals and peace of society. But whenever they shall be dragged into the mire of politics, whenever warfare upon a church shall become a high

assured that a blow at their usefulness will have been dealt that will require many years of pain and suffering before its evil effects will cease to be felt. To hear a radical stumper talk of the Catholic church, you would think, if you knew no better, that all the members of that church are under the absolute domin-

road to political perferment, you may rest

religion the Catholic reverently receives the instructions of his spiritual guide; in secular matters he acts, as other men act, upon the dictates of his own judgment. There are tens of thousands of Catholics who vote, and have always voted, the republican ticket; and if the number of such votes is diminishing, it is not because of priestly domination, but because the spirit of knownothingism again stalks abroad, and threatens to obtain complete possession of the republican party.

It is not many years since Archbishop Hughes, of New York, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, were open support-ters of Liucoln's administration, and were much applauded by the republican leaders for that support. Then not one of those leaders was heard to utter a word about priestly interference in politics, or priestly domination. On the contrary, these venerable prelates were lauded to the skies by the republican party, and their examples everywhere cited as an inducement to Catholics to vote the republican ticket, Nay, further, President Lincoln manifested his high regard for the Archbishop of New York by sending him on a mission to Europe, and the whole republican party applauded the act. But did the course taken by those eminent prelates-none more eminent or better entitled to the regard of their flocks and mankind-control the Catholic vote? Every man of you manifests sensibility. The head of the is ready to say no, for it is notorious as that - male is small and mis shapen, the ears prethe sun gives light to the earth, that senting more the appearance of those of the great body of Catholics continued to an animal than a human being. The pulvote as they had been accustomed to votethe democrats continued to be democrats and the republicans continued to be re-

It is a little curious to hear republican speakers denounce what they call the interference of the Catholic priesthood in politics, and then turn over a few pages of history and see what the Protestant priesthood have done, not only with the approbation, but encouraged by the loud plaudits of these same republicans. Have you forgotten the petition to congress of three thousand (I think that was the number) Protestant ministers, denouncing the policy of a democratic administration, and with what a flourish of trumpets it was presented and applauded? And is it not an undeniable fact that no democrat ever suggested or thought of assailing a Protestant church because of that "priestly interference in politics? Is it not an undeniable fact that though the form and language of said that it was of questionable propriety | Savannah, and thence to New York." cal character and not in their simple capacity of citizens, yet no one was found to deny their right of petition, or to vilify their churches because they exercised that right? Have you forgotten the advent in Washington of a large body of Protestant clergy of Chicago, who almost assumed to speak in the name of the Almighty when demanding of President Lincoln the issuance of the emancipation proclamation? And is not every, man of you a witness of the fact that that "priestly interference in politics" loccasioned no democratic assault upon a Protestant church, while on the other hand it was lustily applauded by the republican leaders and the republican press? And yet these same leaders and this same press are ready to go into spasms if a Catholic priest has the audacity to exercise his right as an American citizen, and express, however modestly, a political opinion that is not

orthodox according to the radical creed. Fellow citizens! I am not a Catholic, and I have no desire to draw comparisons between the Protestant and Catholic priesthood; but, since the latter are so freely denounced for what is called their interference in politics, it may not be amiss to ask a few plain questions:

What man ever heard a political sermon from a Catholic pulpit? I am sure I never did, nor did I ever read or hear of one. What man can number the political sermons preached from Protestant pulpits,

from that of Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth church, down to that of the humblest edifice whose spire points to Heaven? What man ever heard of a Catholie priest making a stump speech? I am sure I never did, nor do I believe such a thing ever occurred. But who can tell how many Protestant

ministers have taken the stump, from Henry Ward Beecher down to the Granville Moodies? What man ever heard of a Catholic

priest being a candidate for office? I know that I never did, nor do I believe that any one of you ever did. But how many Protestant ministers have held, and how many yet hold office, from

the halls of congress and of the state legislatures down to the humblest offices of the county, the city and the town? Fellow-citizens, you will much misunderstand me if you suppose that, in any thing I have said, I mean to censure, much less condemn, any Protestant church or any Protestant priest. On the contrary, I stand here to defend the rights of every church, and to maintain that every man, be he Christian or Jew, Protestant or Catholic, priest or layman, believer or unbeliever, shall enjoy, to the fullest extent, his rights as a citizen; that he shall have the rights guaranteed by our constitutionsfederal and state-the right of free speech, the right to petition the law-making power, the right to vote as he sees fit, the right to hold office, and, most sacred of all, the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. stand here to maintain that he shall not be traduced and proscribed because he exercises these rights; that a viudictive prejudice shall not be excited against him because he exercises them : that he shall be, to all intents and purposes, what the constitution makes him, a free man. I stand to denounce the agitators who would practically deprive any man of these rights, to denounce the know-nothing spirit that seeks to reduce Catholics and foreign-born citizens to the status of a degraded class in the community, to denounce the hypocrisy that our schools are in danger, or that our ligislation is controlled by any priesthood whatever; and I stand here to appeal to you, whatever may be your religious belief or disbelief, whatever are or may have been your political affiliations, whatever may be gust. - Norristown Herald. your calling or occupation, whatever may be the land in which your eyes first beheld the sun, to set the seal of your condemna- probably never will be why a boy who will there were icicles in her voice as she retion upon the most heartless, insincere, eat four meals, play ball three hours, gorge plied : "Don't let that happen again,

The Siamese Twins Outdone.

Atteman,

TWO SOULS WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT, TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE."

The Savannah (Georgia) News, says: thus describes it :

ity is the offspring of colored parents, Crittenden and Sarah Jones of Beech Island, South Carolina. One of the children is a perfectly developed female, large for her age, and with every appearance of health. The other, who is a male, is but imperfectly developed, has only the rudiments of limbs, and does not eat, depending for sustenance upon its sister. These two beings are joined together by a wide band in the centre of which one of the lungs of these strange creatures seems to be located .-Touch the mail, and the female will shrink; pinch it and she will cry. Reverse the operation, and still it is the female who sations of the heart and the act of respiration can be plainly perceived in the ligament joining the bodies. This ligament, if such it can be called, is joined to the girl at the end of the breast bone and to the male lower down. It is broad and thick, covered with skin like the rest of the body. Whether there are two distinctive sets of vital organs or whether both are dependent upon one, has not yet been determined. The latter opinion seems to prevail, however. It is apparent, at any rate, that the male receives nourishment through its companion. A well known physician of this city examined the twins yesterday and pronounced them to be the most wenderful natural phenomenon of the kind in the world. The mother and father of the children are strong and healthy. Twins were never born to them be-The twins are about eight weeks Messrs. Hankerson and Weathersdy, of South Carolina, have them in charge, the petition were criticised, though it was | and intend to take them from Augusta to

A STORY WORTH REPEATING .- Judge Davis, of Illinois, a is rich man. The public may not know how he became wealthy. About thirty years ago, when Judge Davis was a practicing lawyer in the West, he was employed by a Connecticut man to collect \$800. Davis went to the place where the debtor lived, found him to be rich in landed possessions but without a dollar in money. He finally settled the bill by giving a deed for a tract of land-a flat, moist and undesirable piece of land in appearance, lying close by a sheet of water, and consisting of about sixty acres. Davis subsequently met his client in St. Louis, when the latter (who seemed not to have the usual Connecticut shrewdness) fell to and gave him a regular "blowing up" for taking the land rather than insisting on baving the \$800 in cash. He did not want any of your Western land, and he told Davis that, baving received it in payment of the debt. he had better keep it himself and pay the money out of his own pocket. To this Davis agreed. Stepping into a friend's office he borrowed \$800, took the Connecticut man's receipt for the land, and held it for a rise. That land forms part of the suburbs of Chicago. Judge Davis has sold two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of it, and has nearly a million dollars worth left. It is a striking example of what Western property has done for its holder, and as the story has never been printed we thought it would be interesting enough to publish.

seventeen of them-exactly seventeen. ble struggle. Pickett got back alive with They marched down Michigan avenue in the remnant of his heroes, but sorely double file-all but one. He marched alone wounded. Gettysburg was lost to Lee with at the head of the column. They were no- the repulse of this charge, and the confedble young men. They had high foreheads | eracy to the confederates, and intelligent faces, and there was a stern, determined look on each face-a look which said they would die at their coun- and try it in emergency-it can do you no try's call. Were they going forth to battle? harm, and may be of service. There is no Were they going to the resone of some necessity of death resulting from either kind sentiment which the wicked world diptheria or croup, especially with the was trying to blot from the hearts of man? young, if the proper preventive is applied Were they going to the succor of the un- in time, and it is at the service of every fortunate and distressed? No, not a cent's mother and nurse in the whole country. It worth-they were going out to play base is simply to spread sommon tar on a musball. It was an imposing sight to see them | lin strip, as you would prepare a plaster, march, march, march, each form erect, and wrap it around the neck and glands of each step in time, each face bearing that the patient. Renew and supply fresh tar look which warriors wear when the roar of on the neck of the child once or twice a the battle is loudest. If every one of the day, and its life is assured. This is a very seventeen had been on their way to the simple cure, and as diptheria is in almost wood-pile or the corn-field the sight could every case fatal, we would advise those not have been more grand or thrilling .- having it to try this remedy. There is Detroit Free Press.

ONE of the most provoking things in this world is to have one's name spelled wrong in a complimentary notice in a newspaper. Dead bodies found turned ever in coffins, after slumbering in the grave for years, are supposed to have been buried alive; but if the truth were known, their names were wrongly spolled in their obituaries, and this caused the corpse to turn over in dis-

HOEMAKER & SECHLER, Altorneys-at-Law.

GHLIN Morneys
The Office in the Districtions of a form which is against the dictates of his or her conscience; and it shall be the duty of every director, trustee, superintendent or other person having in the charge any such institutions of the author of the party to which he points. There are no person having in the charge any such institutions of the author of the party to which he points. There are no person having in the charge any such institutions of the author of the party to which he points. There are no person having in the church are under the absolute domin
tion of their priests; that the priest has but to point his fluger and his whole flock vote for the party to which he points. There are no perintendent or other person having in the church are under the absolute domin
tion of their priests; that the priest has but to point his fluger and his whole flock vote for the party to which he points. There are under the absolute domin
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SILENT ROMANCE OF A LONDON STREET. -Norfolk street, Strand, has a curious commemorative monument. An observant spectator will notice that the first floor windows of a large house at the corner of How-It appears that Savannah is shortly to have and street presents a peculiar appearance. the opportunity of seeing a curiosity of na- The shutters are up, and they are covered ture's laws, which is said to rival the cele- thickly with dust, while through the chinks brated Siamese Twins. This wonderful can be seen the blinds, also thick with dust, lusus naturæ is at present being exhibited and mouldering away with age. Those in Augusta, and the Chronicle and Scatinel shutters and blinds have been in exactly the same position, untouched, for about "This strange freak is in the shape of a fifty years. During that time no human double child, or, more strictly speaking, foot, it is believed, entered that room. And the reason is this?

Fifty years ago a certain nobleman was engaged to be married. The day was fixed, the wedding morning arrived, the breakfast was laid out in that spacious and handsome room, the bridegroom was ready to proceed to the church, when it was discovered that the bride was missing. A note in her handwriting was found addressed to the bridegroom, briefly informing him that she had eloped that morning with his 'best man," a gay and gallant captain of dragoons. The jilted bridegroom did not say much, but he went alone to the room in which the wedding breakfast was laid out, with his own hands put up the shutters and drew the blinds, locked the door and took the key. He gave orders that the doors should be nailed up and barred with padlocked bars, and that no one should enter the room again. When the house was let it was stipulated that the room in question should remain untouched, and a sum of two hundred pounds per annum was paid to the tenant to compensate him for the deprivation of the use of the room. The nobleman has been dead some years, but it is believed the room has never been entered since the day he closed it, and there are the "wedding meats" mouldering away, and the ornaments crumbling into dust in the funeral gloom.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR. - The recent death of General George E. Pickett recalls to the St. Louis Times the following reminiscence of the battle of Gettysburg: It was the day of his crowning glory. Lee himself ran his eye along the list of his subordinates, seeking for a soldier fit to lead the column that was to dash itself against the Federal centre. There were many such, but he chose Pickett. What happened thereafter belongs to history. Pickett put himself at the head of the Virginiaus. He had an aid-de camp, a boy almost, and the only son of a mother who idelized him. Just before the column broke from a parade-rest to run, the General spoke to his staff officer tenderly, and asked him if he (the aid-de-camp) were killed in the charge who would be sorrowing for him. "My mother," the boy auswered, something like a tear dimming the glint of his steel blue eye, and busied himself no further with the future. Not so with General Pickett. Just as he mounted and moved out at the head of his troops, he called the young officer to him and sent him with an unimportant message te a distant part of the field. When the boy returned the division was decimated. ilis commander had just taken the trouble to save his life.

The charge of the Virginians at Gettysburg will live in song and story for a thousand years. Out of five thousand, fifteen hundred got back alive with their colors and reported for duty. Of these fifteen hundred, seven hundred were barely unwounded. Some got over the breast works and died there. Just outside the parapet, however, the dead were thickest, and bore AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT .- There were the most convincing evidence of the terri-

> To CURE DIPTHERIA. -Cut this out nothing injurious in the tar, and therefore it can have no bad effect.

It was only a line or two in the daily paper, says the Detroit Free Press-a few words to the effect that Central Station had been newly whitewashed. Goodheart, of Sixth street, came home after a night's absence with whitewash on his back, and as he met his wife he said : "Hang my luck! I got carried off on a Lake Shore train." She picked up the paper, placed It has never been accounted for and her thumb on the word whitewash, and