THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Jan. 14, 1876.

Democratic State Committee Meeting.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENN'A, WILKESBARRE, PA., January 1, 1876.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding a Democratic State convention, to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

THE Protestant clergy of Philadelphia will hold a "Christian Convention" in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, January 19th and 20th, 1876. They cordially invite Evangelical Ministers, editors of religious papers, and properly accredited Christian laymen, to meet with them at that time. Topics of vital interest in Christian work will be discussed during the meeting.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet for the transaction of business in the Senate room at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 19, at 10 o'clock, a. m. As this will be the day following the Governor's inauguration, and the day before the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, there will doubtless be a large representation of the journalists of the State in attendance.

ANTON C. HESING, principal editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, (Chicago,) was arrested, with several others, some days ago, for defrauding the government out of the tax on whiskey. His paper was the most potential of all the German organs in the west, and exercised almost unbounded influence over the German vote. When the Liberal Republican party came into existence, Hesing was regarded as one of its ablest and most efficient leaders. He is a man of great natural ability, and it is a sad thing to contemplate the sudden and ignominious fall of so bright a star in the political firmament.

BISMARCK, who has earned the unenviable title of despot, now finds that in repressing Christianity he has liberated the communistic element, which he is being made to face. Sufficient premonitions are given him that the materialism for which he has struggled, as the Pittsburgh *Post* remarks, will overwhelm the peace of the empire and engulf him with it. His unrelenting persecutions of the Catholic clergy, the most conservative class, breaking up the schools, imprisoning the teachers, and banishing those who preserved order, left the people exposed to the iron war machine, crushing their energies and depleting their purse. He save the subjects of the Emperor must worship the State instead of God, and he is now brought to taste the first fruits of failure.

THE petition presented by Senator Sargent, of California, signed by 26,616 women of Utah, asking for a repeal of the law prohibiting polygamy, is a most remarkable incident, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks it would not have been a matter of so great surprise if the women of that territory had sent in a petition praying for the legalization of polyandry as a fair offset for the Mormon system. The acquiescence and approval, which the existence of this petition presupposes, of the doctrine that one man may have as many wives as he can take care of, shows that the Mormon women are either crazy or unsexed. It is the most convincing argument yet adduced of the dangerous character of the Mormon fanaticism which can so completely undo the work of centuries in the course of a few years.

AT the head of this column will be found a notice issued by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, calling a meeting of the committee at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on *Tuesday, January 20th*, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the next Democratic State convention. It will be the duty of that convention to elect delegates from this State to the Democratic national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is important, therefore, that this Senatorial district (Cambria and Blair) should be represented at the meeting of the committee at Harrisburg. At the Erie convention, last September, the delegates from this and Blair county selected John Porter, Esq., as the member of the State Committee from this district. Mr. Porter has recently removed to Greensburg, and of course has ceased to represent *this* district in said capacity. Mr. R. H. Brown, of Johnstown, one of the delegates from this county to the Erie convention, has also left the county and taken up his residence in Philadelphia. The *three* remaining delegates to the Erie convention from this district are, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., of this place, F. P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona, and George Stroop, Esq., of Tyrone. These gentlemen have the right to fill the vacancy in the State Committee created by Mr. Porter's removal from the district. We would suggest to them the propriety, as well as the necessity, of their meeting *early* next week at Altoona and appointing Mr. Porter's successor, in order that the Democracy of the district may have a voice at the meeting of the State Committee next *Thursday*. We have no doubt that Messrs. Sechler, Tierney and Stroop will see the necessity of *prompt* action in this important matter.

WHEN the Legislature adjourned last March, two bills of the very first importance were pending—one in the House and the other in the Senate. The bill in the House, which had passed the Senate, was based on a provision of the new constitution requiring the Legislature to regulate the amount of the annual fees to be received by county officers in all counties containing more than 150,000 inhabitants. There are only three such counties in the State, viz: Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny. A bill complying with the constitutional provision referred to had passed the Legislature at its *previous* session and was sent to the Governor. After retaining it a long time, he *vetoed* it on frivilous and purely technical grounds, at the instance and dictation of that pure and model politician, William B. Mann, who desired the old state of things in Philadelphia to remain, out of which Mann and his associates had for years raised a huge corruption fund to control the elections in that city. It is important to the State in a financial point of view that such a bill should pass, and as the constitution imperatively requires it, the Legislature will prove recreant to its highest duty if it neglects to do so. Let there be no unnecessary delay in the matter.

The other bill which passed the House and was pending in the Senate, is known as "the Williamsport boom bill." The boom company or corporation at that place, of which the well known Peter Herdic is the controlling spirit, is one of the most grasping and unscrupulous monopolies in the State, and is the oppressor of every lumberman engaged in the business of floating logs down the Susquehana river to that point, where they are caught by and detained in the boom for market. The purpose of the bill is to reduce the unjust and extraordinary charges of the company to a fair but remunerating price, thus protecting the lumbermen, and at the same time doing ample justice to the company. Of course Herdic will resort to all his accustomed legislative arts and appliances to defeat it. He did so at the last session and will do so at the present one. No man who is at all familiar with the subject doubts the propriety and justice of the passage of such a bill, and in defiance of all the personal efforts and appeals of Herdic, the Legislature, as a duty to the hard-working lumbermen on the Susquehanna and its tributaries, ought at the earliest day consider it, pass it, and then let Hartranft take the responsibility.

THE anticipated difficulty between the Senate and House of Representatives of this State as to whether the present session was a mere continuation of the last one, or an entirely new one, was, fortunately and correctly, as we have always believed, amicably adjusted yesterday week by both houses adopting the following report of the joint committee appointed to investigate and settle the matter. It follows of course from the adoption of the report of the committee that all legislation at the present session must commence anew, without regard to any progress which may have been made by either house in considering a bill when the last session adjourned in March. It is true that a heavy expense could have been saved to the State by taking up the unfinished business of the Legislature as it was dropped at the March adjournment; but as that course would likely effect the constitutionality of its action, it was much safer to adopt the report and thus remove all doubt or cavil. The following is the report of the joint committee:

The undersigned, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to report on the order of legislation for the present session, respectfully report that in view of the difference of opinion existing upon the subject, and the fact that the course they propose will remove all doubts as to the validity of legislation, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced.

Signed.

JOS. W. PARKER, JNO. E. FAUNCE, J. I. MITCHELL, Com. on H. of R.

B. B. STRANG, G. V. LAWRENCE, E. ALBRIGHT, Com. of Senate.

WE publish in another column Mr. Wickersham's figures in relation to the schools of this State, which will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of the system. Seventeen thousand schools, twenty thousand teachers, twenty-four millions of school property, costing in all about ten million to maintain, with nine hundred thousand pupils, although not much over half the number are daily attendants. The Philadelphia *Times'* commentary upon the subject says:

It is noteworthy that Mr. Wickersham, though he thinks it worth while to quote the President's Des Moines speech as a part of the current literature of the subject, is in no great alarm about "sectarian encroachment," and he is not disposed to make a point of "the Bible in the schools." No books should be used, he thinks, no exercises take place, to which any reasonable man can conscientiously object; "the majority principle must be waived here, and the rights of the child of the most obscure and most friendless citizen must be respected." There is an important point which people who excite themselves on this subject commonly overlook, that the school system is rooted in our American principle of local self-government, and that such questions as these of religious exercises and the like, when left, as they must be, to comparatively small communities, commonly settle themselves. The objections to bible reading in the schools come from half a dozen widely different sources, with as many widely different reasons, but the American people have altogether too much common sense ever to get into a very serious fight upon the subject.

—In the coal mines at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pa., Joseph Marsden, aged 18, was killed by a blast of which the miner in charge gave no warning. At the same place, Michael Waldron, aged 14, was crushed to death under the wheels of a loaded coal car. The inspectors of coal mines for the Wyoming district report eighteen accidents for the last month, in which nine men were killed and sixteen seriously burnt or wounded.

A Home-Bred Hero-Martyr.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING BY ONE MAN.

Among the applications made to the last Congress for a medal for services in the saving of life, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, was that of John Horn, of Detroit who may be justly styled a home-bred John Lambert. The character and adventures of John Lambert, of Scotland, were very graphically described by Charles Reade a year ago in the New York *Tribune*, under the title of a "Hero and Martyr." Mr. Horn is a young man living at Detroit, assisting his father there in a small tavern near the public wharves. Doubtless this proximity to the water has given him the opportunities which he has had in several years for saving what he calculates in the aggregate at about one hundred human lives from death by drowning.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, of the House of Representatatives, who knew Horn in Detroit, brought his claims to the attention of Congress. In collecting information in regard to Horn's singular and thrilling adventures, the following letter was obtained from the hero himself. It is a very modest and not detailed report of what he has accomplished, told in simple and homely language, and will be read with peculiar interest:

THE HERO'S OWN STORY.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR:—I have never desired a public statement of the service which, under God, I have been able to render in saving human life, but as you have asked me to send you a list of men, women and children whom I have rescued from drowning, will do so, so far as I can from memory. I have never kept a record of the names, and the number is so great that you will excuse me if I leave some unmentioned.

I think I have altogether saved more than 100 human beings, but I take no credit about this matter, and I have never regretted doing what I have done in any case, although I have had at times to keep my bed for many weeks on account of the exposure in the cold weather. It is well for me that I had a good mother to take care of me in such times of sickness. On the 21st of May, 18—, I saved Mr. Manning, of Windsor. On the 7th of July, 1865, I saved Mr. George Taylor, of New York State; he was very near dead when I got him on the wharf. October 10, 1865, I saved a child of Mr. F. Gorman, of Adrian; she was about 5 years old, and was near drowned when I got her out. December 12, 1865, I saved a son of Mr. Yates, who kept a clothing store on Jefferson avenue. The night was very cold, a high wind was blowing at the time, and he was very near dead when we reached the wharf.

NINE PERSONS SAVED IN ONE NIGHT.

April 11, 1866, was the worst night I ever had. It will be ever memorable as the night of the great conflagration at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot, when 16 poor fellows were drowned. I rescued 9, and then became so exhausted that I could not swim, and had to abandon them to their fate. I got a very bad cold and lay in bed two weeks, but that was nothing in comparison to the good accomplished. July 25, 1866, I saved Mr. Joseph Noble of Windsor, and I believe you were there at the time. He was once engineer on the Great Western Railroad. You know he came near drowning me by his struggles in the water, at which time I received severe internal injuries. April 7, 1867, I saved the son of Mr. C. Myers, who lived in Mullet street. He was a boy about 12 years old. June 14, 1867, I saved the daughter of Mr. Andrew Norse, of Cleveland. She was going on board the ferry-boat with her mother and some other ladies, when she fell off the plank. When I got to the wharf she was going out of sight for the last time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. September 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who was a deck hand on the propellor Meteor. He kicked me about in the water terribly, for drowning men are always crazy. November 2, 1867, I saved Mr. David Miller, the man who drove a wagon for Hull Bros., storekeepers on Monroe avenue. May 10, 1868, I saved Mr. Robert Sinton, known as "*Free Press* Bob." You know he used to be a reporter for the *Free Press*. And in his haste to get news he fell in, and I got him out.

A few night after that I saved Mr. Steele, who used to keep a store on Michigan avenue. He was on the ferry boat with his wife; he had a very spirited horse, and was holding him by the head when the boat struck the wharf. The horse jumped and threw him into the river, when the current swept him under the wharf. I jumped in and got him out all right. October 4, 1868, I saved a daughter of Mr. McDonald's, of Windsor. May 12, 1869, I saved Mr. Flattery, one of the Flattery Brothers, who keep a furniture store on Woodward avenue. He was a heavy man; when I got hold of him he was near gone, and I came near losing my own life in getting him out. June 21, 1870, I saved a man called Mr. George Brodier. I was eating dinner at the time, when some person came running in after me, saying, "There is a man in the river." I ran out and jumped into the river, and as soon as I got near him he clutched me like a vise and took me under the water twice. When I came to the top the last time, my father handed me a long pole, which I caught, and that saved me. He was a powerful man, and kicked and struggled so hard that he made my legs black and blue for many months.

My mother goes to the edge of the wharf with me very often, when I jump in; but when she sees persons struggling in the water and drowning, she never holds me back.

RISKING HIS LIFE WHEN FIVE HUNDRED STOOD IDLY BY.

August 24, 1871, I saved the daughter of Mr. A. Wilson, of Milwaukee. March 4, 1872, I saved a colored man by the name of George Wilkes; he fell off the wharf while under the influence of liquor, but I think he has been a sober man ever since. July 4, 1873, I saved the daughter of Mr. F. Barlow, a butcher, who keeps a stall in the market. She was going on board the ferry boat Detroit with her mother and some other ladies; the crowd was very great, being the Fourth of July, and although her mother held her by the hand, the crowd surged, and she was crowded off the plank and fell into the river. There were about 500 people on the wharf at the time, and they were all staring at the poor girl struggling in the water, not one of them daring to go to her rescue. I was in the house when some one came to give the alarm, and when I got out there I could just see her dress as she was going out of sight four or five feet below the surface. I jumped in and caught her, and when I got out on the top of the wharf with her the people gave me three cheers. March 4, 1873, I saved a young lady called Miss Louise McKenzie. This was the closest call I ever had for my life. I was in the water about seventeen minutes, and the river being full of floating ice at the time, I was nearer dead than alive when I got out. Four men carried me into the house, and they rubbed me with hot whisky for over four hours before circulation was restored to its normal condition. This severe exposure made me sick, and it was over three months before the right feeling was in my hands.

You will remember this incident, for you came to me when I was unwell. I regret very much at this time I lost the beautiful medal presented me by the citizens, and I think you were one of the gentlemen connected with its presentation. I have been informed that I would receive a medal from the British Parliament, but it has not come. I don't ask any.

I saved "a poor unfortunate individual" last month, when I took a severe cold, and as I was lying in bed reading the proceedings of Congress, I saw something about an appropriation for medals to persons for saving life on the seashore, and I thought then that some gentleman would be very likely to remember also those who saved life on the northern lakes and rivers.—There are many other cases which I don't mention, as I have not got their names.—You must know yourself of a great many, as your place of business and warehouse are near by, and I recollect seeing you several times when rescuing people from a watery grave. Wishing you and your family good health, I remain, very truly yours, (Signed) JOHN HORN, JR.

DETROIT, Feb. 22, 1874.

THE Superintendent of Public Instruction, in presenting his annual report to the Legislature, says: It will show that the system adopted for the education of the children of the people has become an interest of vast magnitude, both in respect to the hundreds of thousands of our youth who partake of its benefits, and to the number of officials employed and the amount of money raised and expended in carrying on its work; that the rapidity of its growth within the last few years has been almost without a parralel in the history of this or any other country, and that its results have become so productive of good to society, and its perpetuity so essential to the prosperity of the State, as to make it an object worthy the generous support of the Legislature, and the source of just pride to every patriotic Pennsylvanian.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Number of school districts in the State		2,089
Number of schools		17,992
Number of graded schools		5,625
Number of school directors		13,825
Number of superintendents		87
Number of teachers		19,880
Average salaries of male teachers per month		$41.07
Average salaries of female teachers per month		$34.09
Average length of school term in months		6.85
Number of pupils		899,073
Average number of pupils		551,848
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered		.62
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil		.92
Cost of tuition for the year	$4,746,876.52	
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	2,059,464.83	
Cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid	2,448,813.78	
Total cost for tuition, building, fuel and contingencies		$ 9,254,656 13
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds		9,363,927.07
Total State appropriations		1,000,000.00
Estimated value of school property		24,260,789.00

To the $9,368,927.07 named above, there should be added $77,324.32, increased expenditures in the city of Pittsburgh, not included in the summary; $85,815.94 expended for Normal schools, and $423,683.76 expended in support of the soldiers' orphan schools to obtain the full sum of $9,950,760,99, expended for all school purposes during the school year 1875.

The changes in the most important items of our school statistics, as compared with last year, are as follows:

Increase in number of districts	18
Increase in number of schools	450
Increase in number of graded schools	39
Increase in number of school districts	75
Increase in number of teachers	553
Decrease in the average salary of male teachers per month	$ 1.88
Decrease in the average salary of female teachers per month	$ 1.78
Increase in average length of school term	235 days
Increase in number of pupils	39,299
Increase in average number of pupils	8,822
Increase in cost of tuition	$ 219,567.49
Increase in cost of buildings, fuel contingencies, etc	$ 297,158.76
Increase in cost of expenditures of all kinds	$ 541,941.62

GRANT AND THE CHURCH.—Suppose that after full and fair discussion of the subject of taxing church property, or property devoted solely to religious uses, it should be decided that church property might be a proper subject of taxation, the same as other real estate, in a State, what then? What has the general government to do with it? What business has General Grant, as President, to meddle with the matter? As a member of a church, if he is a member, he might have something to say; but as head of the National Government, which does not levy taxes on real estate, it does not become him to take the initiative in matters which appropriately appertain to the States.

True, the Constitution could be changed, so as to give the general government this power; so that United States officers might put in their oar and row the churches according to the latest State craft idea, their own way. But this idea of having the government surveillance of religious matters, is just a little bit dangerous. To be entirely and forever independent of this very thing, our forefathers were prompt to offer up in defence of their freedom, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and their sons will be found ready to do it again. This tyrannous thought of overshadowing and controlling religious affairs, by the minions of State; this worst possible union of Church and State, in defiance of the wishes of the United States; this radical change in the very substance of their government, had better not be too boldly attempted by men who wish to retain a particle of the respect of our countrymen and countrywomen. There has been tomfoolery enough in the Presidential chair by the President and his immediate surroundings, and the time has come for a full investigation of the past, by the House of Representatives; and little heed should be given to the firebrand suggestions emanating from the White House, designed to party the home thrusts, which should be delayed no longer. Look into the past wrongful acts of Grant. Remedy them, and let the Constitution alone.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

LARGE FAMILIES.—The forthcoming census report of New York, for 1875, will contain some curious items. No family has done more to increase the population of the State than that of Peter Moran, of Oswego. He is forty-five years old, and his wife forty. They have five single births and four pairs of twins recorded in their family. The oldest child is twenty-four years old, and the two youngest between two and three years. The single births all preceded the twins. In the four pairs of twins there are four boys and four girls. In Tully, Onondago county, there are triplets, two boys and one girl, ten years old. In Lockport there is a quartet of four girls, eight years old. Although the census makes no note of the fact, there were actually six children born at once in this family, two of which have since died, leaving the four as above noted. There is in Warransburg, Warren county, a six-year-old boy, named Frank Conway, that weighed, in June last—when the census was taken—118½ pounds.

News and Other Notings.

—A street car moved by condensed air pressure has been successfully tried in Paris.

—There are eleven Pennsylvanians in the California legislature. Enough to 'leven the whole lump.

—A Reading inventor claims to have a car brake for which he has refused $100,000, $20,000 of which were to be paid down.

—Washington Hays, of Butts county, Ga., has lost three sons through gunpowder accidents. The last of the three was killed on Christmas.

—The Peaks of Otter, near Lynchburg, Va., long supposed to be an extinct volcano, have recently given unmistakable evidences of action.

—Pius IX., with other good qualities, is an excellent musician; as a young man he was a magnificent tenor, and was carefully educated musically.

—In the court house at Sunbury may be found a desk and eagle quill which dates back to 1772. So say the grand jury in their official report.

—A rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial Lode, near Laramie City, Wy., it being claimed that the quartz is the richest ever found.

—The feeling of alarm in Europe at the near prospect of war is unabated. Denmark is fortifying herself, and Holland is reorganizing her army.

—In Bradford county, the other day, a father aged ninety years boxed his son's ears severely for abusing his wife. The boy is about sixty years.

—Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, had his infant son baptized last Saturday in water which the Senator brought from the River Jordon twenty years ago.

—The story that Babbitt, the New York soap manufacturer, could have been robbed of $600,000 without missing the money, unlike his soap, won't wash.

—On Saturday morning George Tate, aged twelve years, had his foot cut off while attempting to get on a morning train at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

—Wm. Thompson, convicted of an outrage on the person of a girl 12 years of age at Baltimore in March last, was sentenced on Saturday to 21 years confinement in the penitentiary.

—The Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Association of Great Britain, calls for subscriptions in aid of the persecuted German priests. The Duke subscribes $5,000 and Cardinal Manning $1,500.

—The last descendant of the famous navigator, Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his name to the New World, has just died near Florence. He bore the same name as the great sailor of the fifteenth century.

—A resident of Ottawa, Can., having a horse that he found useless, drove in into the bush on a cold night, chopped the hoofs off the poor animal in order to get its shoes and then left it to its wretched fate.

—The sworn statement of the commissioners of the sinking fund, published according to legal requirement, shows a balance in the sinking fund, Dec. 31, 1875, of $1,225,905.65. Where is it deposited? Who gets the interest?

—The birds which flew off to Florida to escape the chilling winds here, dived right into the snow banks. In the Orange State the season is unusually severe, snow, frost and ice seeming to have followed the fashion of going there to winter.

—Timothy Kirby, ad old citizen of Cincinnati, died on Monday morning, aged eighty-one years, leaving an estate estimated at between two and three millions. Among the few heirs are Don Piatt and Congressman H. B. Banning.

—A train filled with military recruits ran off the track at Odessa, Russia, on Saturday, and plunged down an embankment. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated. Many were burned to death. The total number killed is sixty-eight, and fifty-four injured, several fatally.

—Murray, one of the murderers hanged at Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, died an infidel, resisting the efforts of ministers of various denominations to the last. His gallows companion, Myers, became a Catholic, and joined in the endeavors to convert Murray, but he died declaring his disbelief in religion.

—The body of a laborer named John White was found in a vat at the stock yards, Chicago, on Tuesday morning. He was hauling offal to the vats Monday night, and it is supposed he fell into the boiling blood. His flesh was almost entirely boiled from the bones at the time of the discovery of his body.

—Jesse Spencer, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, Cal., has been placed in communication with his wife and family, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the war. They were discovered comfortably settled at Quincy, Ill., by means of a traveling newspaper item.

—The Boston *Herald* has seen a man who saw two other men who heard it said by the confidential clerk of a prominent politician that Gen. Grant would not allow his friends to put him in nomination for a third term, and that he favored as his successor Minister Washburne, with Conkling as his second choice.

—At Osborn, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Thursday night, burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels, all the stores and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars, and escaped.

—A young lady of Hardin county, Iowa, who, merely to show her knowledge of business affairs, drew up and signed a hundred-dollar promissory note at a party several months ago, has just received a notice from the bank to walk around and settle it, with interest. She thinks this is carrying a joke too far.

—At Milwaukee, on Saturday, experiments were made with "Gray's Harmonic System of Multiplex Telegraph." A loop was arranged to Portage, by way of Horicon, and back by way of Watertown, a distance of 200 miles, and over this single wire, it is said, eight messages were sent and eight received at the same time.

—A few days ago Mr. Perkins of Brookhaven, Miss., playfully measured J. H. Stewart for a coffin, and ascertained that an eighteen-inch box would do for him. About eight hours afterward he was astonished to receive notice of Mr. Stewart's death and an order for a coffin was sent in accordance with the above measurement.

—There is a musical prodigy among the coal miners near Massillon, Ohio. He is a boy of 17 and seems devoid of intelligence, except in musical matters. Brought up in the mines, without training of any kind, he has nevertheless remarkable powers for mastering music, and readily learns and plays difficult airs without missing a note.

—At the celebration at Quebec of the hundredth anniversary of the repulse of Montgomery, many of the guests appeared in the costume of 1775, and one, a Mr. Harrower, wore the coat of his grandfather (?), Thompson, who superintended the burial of Montgomery's body and held the dying Wolfe in his arms sixteen years before.

—Edward Martin, a cigar maker who has lately removed from Lancaster county to Reading, reports to the police authorities of the latter place that his daughter, a girl of sixteen or seventeen years, has an uncontrollable mania for dressing herself in boy's clothes. She has manifested this disposition ever since she was eight years of age.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBL

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK, A. M. EVERY WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to turn our Stock into Cash needed for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which will be apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, on many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

Our FINAL and ONLY Mark Down this Seas

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONOMIZING.

The Terms of the Sale are the usual Terms of our House.

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.
2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.
3.—The Contract on our part, to *return the money*, is a part of the bargain in every case (provided goods are returned unworn).
4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" stock.

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES and SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN and BOYS. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and that THE CORNER OF

6th SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH And MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this notice to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Brown

PHILADELPHIA.

—A musket is on exhibition at Lancaster which was carried at Valley Forge and in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington; was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown and with Washington when he crossed the Deleware. It served through much of the late rebellion and was captured by the rebels. At Gettysburg it was recaptured.

—It is stated that during the Landis-Carruth murder trial, now in progress, Mrs. Landis, who has been legally separated from her husband, and would have been divorced from him but for the law of the Roman Catholic church, of which she is a devout member, interdicting it, and Mrs. Carruth, at present in Vineland, will both figure conspicuously in the trial.

—Since Bishop Haven declared in favor of another course of Grant, the small critics are sticking pins into him at all points. One of the latest of the terrible things they have discovered about the Bishop is that not long ago he delivered a lecture on behalf of a Kalamazoo (Mich.) church, and took $50 for his services, though the house did not pay expenses.

—Some time since it was reported that the stamp tax on bank checks would certainly be removed at the present session of Congress. Now it is asserted that it will be retained, as will also the tax on matches. The Secretary of the Treasury says the government can not afford to dispense with these taxes, and the Committee on Ways and Means will not recommend any change.

—At Orleans, N. Y., one day last week, a shopkeeper hearing a rattling and squealing in his cellar went down and discovered a large rat which in running over a pile of clams had been caught by the tail by one of the shell-fish. The animal had dragged the bivalve to its hole, but was unable to pull it through on account of its size, and was in this situation when it was captured and killed.

—A novel clock has recently been placed in the tower of the Albany (N. Y.) Savings Bank. By an ingenious arrangement the dial is illuminated by a gas burner, lighted automatically at early evening twilight, and extinguished at daylight. This is accomplished by means of the mechanism itself, without the attention of any person; and what is still more wonderful, although the time of daylight varies very greatly from month to month, the clock lights the gas at precisely the proper time from day to day.

—A student in the institution at La Salle, Canada, has reason to bless the miraculous powers of the water of Lourdes if what is said of its effect upon him be true. It arrested the hemorrhage consequent upon the extraction of a tooth after it had continued uninterruptedly for fourteen days and reduced him to a condition of anæmia similar to that recorded of the sainted sister of Sir Perceval, through whom the moon shone and the lightest west wind blew as through a halo or an aureole.

—The Rev. Bernard Keenan, of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lancaster, Pa., is now the oldest clergyman in the United States. He was born in Tyrone, Ireland, ninety-seven years ago, and came to this country in November, 1820, with Dr. Conwell, who had just been consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia in London. Three years later he went to Lancaster, and has been pastor of St. Mary's without interruption for nearly fifty-four years, winning the esteem and confidence of the entire community, irrespective of religious opinion.

—A lady at Bradford, N. H., has had a narrow escape from being buried alive. She had been sick for some time, and had apparently died. Preparations for the funeral were made on the third day after the supposed death, when it was observed, as she was placed in her coffin, that one of the eyes was partly open. Nothing was, however, thought of this, as it was thought to be muscular contraction after death. But when all the arrangements for the funeral were complete, she astonished the attendants by a sudden request to be placed on one side. Her recovery is expected.

—It is proposed to erect in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, near the Centennial buildings, a monument one hundred feet high, commemorative of a century's progress of our country. The design is a succession of gradually diminishing star-shaped stages, corresponding with the number of States in the Union; the original thirteen forming the base or pedestal of the rest. From the thirteenth State, and at five different intervals thereafter, the stages will be increased in height. On these designs the statues of the Presidents will appear in their regular order, from Washington to Grant.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES ABOUT ... AND HIS CRIMES.—To make ... doubly sure, Thomas, the ... his arrival at Bremen, opened ... ous chest, took out the mechanism ... sent it to a clock maker to be ... tested. The opinion is advanced ... who saw it on the occasion that ... sin over-reached himself in not ... who constructed and repaired ... that the works were intended ... up. The hammer, it appears, ... icately poised, that any rude ... the chest must have brought it ... before the spring was sufficiently ... to lift the lever and let it fall again. ... it is possible that on the chest being ... from the wagon explosion was ... directly by the concussion of ... as has been hitherto assumed, ... ly, by the hammer leaping ... and acting prematurely upon ... apparatus. The board upon ... mechanism is placed is but ... and has been handed to the ... It consists of five layers of ... fitting, and strongly connected ... other by screws. The model ... too, is in possession of the ... The deliberation with which ... set to work may be gathered from ... that he procured the materials ... mission of his crime in very ... ities. He bought the explosive ... in America, and either conveyed ... many as passenger's luggage, ... sent after him, a point on which ... doubts seem to have risen. ... model of his pernicious clock ... tured after his own drawing ... ordered the clock at Berberich's ... metal case and wooden chest ...

A REMARKABLE PROFESSIONAL ... CESS.—Among the notable ... of this country who have achieved ... dinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, ... N. Y. The prominence which he ... ed has been reached through ... mate means, and, so far, ... serves the enviable reputation he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful training for his calling, and extensive ... a long and unusally large practice have enabled him to gain high ... even from his professional brethren ... ting his attention to certain ... the science he has so carefully studied, he has been rewarded in a remarkable ... In these specialities, he has become ... nized leader. Not a few of the ... prescribed by him have, ... adopted and prescribed by physicians ... private practice. His pamphlet ... works have been received as ... tions to medical knowledge. His ... added another, and perhaps ... work, because of more general ... to the list of his published works ... book, entitled "The People's ... Medical Adviser," is designed ... general circulation. Dr. Pierce's ... acknowledgements and testimonials ... sources, and especially selected ... from two of the first medical ... the land.—*St. Louis Republican.*

REMEMBER THIS—Now is the ... year for Pleurisies, Lung ... Colds, and fatal results of ... Consumption and other ... Diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN ... been used in this neighborhood ... two or three years without a ... cure. If you have not used ... yourself, go to your druggist ... Murray, Ebensburg, or to ... Wilmore, and ask them ... success among their customers ... will relieve the worst case. ... faith in any medicine, ... Bottle of Boschee's German Syrup ... and try it. Regular size ... Don't neglect a cough to ...

THE great Centennial ... at hand and it behooves everyone ... he intends to visit the ... tion at Philadelphia or not, ... in wearing apparel worthy of the occasion. To all who have ... to this important matter we ... mend the immense clothing ... worthy friend Golffer, ... the oldest dealer in that line ... can lay claim to. His store ... street, next door to the post ... stock is the largest and best ... the lowest in Central Pennsylvania.

Dr. Finney's Compound ... chu is guaranteed to cure ... Kidneys and Bladder, ... urination so frequent in old ... suppressed menstruation, ... gravel, gleet, stricture, ... Bright's disease, brickdust ... pain in the back or side, ... ples, blotches and eruptions ... diseases of a specific or ... regardless of duration, ... Syrup of Buchu is a positive ... For sale by LAMMON & ...