THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Jan. 21, 1876.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER has been chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, with headquarters at Washington.

THE Democratic National Executive Committee will meet at Washington on the 22d of February, to fix the place and time of holding the National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

THE widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson died at Greenville, Tennessee, on last Saturday night, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson. She had been an invalid for many years, and her death was therefore not unexpected.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT was inaugurated last Tuesday, and the address which he delivered on the occasion will be found in another column. In these days of Governor's messages, long drawn out, the conspicuous merit of the address is its brevity.

THE Kentucky legislature on last Tuesday elected Hon. James B. Beck United States Senator to succeed John W. Stevenson, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1877. Mr. Beck is a gentleman of well known ability and has been a leading Democratic member of the lower branch of Congress for the last eight years.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* concludes an article on Blaine and his Presidential aspirations by declaring that he might possess all the good qualities with which he is at present credited, superadded to those of his maternal ancestor, yet he would not receive a decent recognation from the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office if a Catholic. He might be a Lincoln in religion and a Morton in morals and be looked up to as a shining light and trusted leader, so that he was not a Catholic. Such is the proscriptive, bigoted and puritanical practice of the Radical party.

THE Republican National Executive Committee met at Washington, one day last week and decided that the Republican National Convention should be held at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th of June next. The friends of Secretary Bristow claim that the selection of the *place* enhances the prospects of his nomination for the Presidency, while the adherents of "bloody shirt" Morton assert that it will enure to *his* benefit. As for Grant, he will take a third nomination, just as he takes everything else, if they were offered to him. We keep out of the quarrel, and care not a cent for the success of any one of the aforementioned men, or any other man, except that we want a man who will be elected, and we think that, of all the men named, Morton is the weakest man for the place. We care not at this time or place of the strife which will be waged in the convention, further than we think, however, that if he has any preference about the *place*, he would prefer New Orleans, and that the convention should be presided over by his trusted friend and companion in arms, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. *That* would simplify the matter exceedingly, and at least make his calling sure.

SENATOR M'CREERY, of Kentucky, is one of the most eloquent, as he is certainly one of the most witty, members of the United States Senate. In the early part of last week, quite a number of Senators delivered eulogies on the late ex-President, Andrew Johnson. Among the number was Mr. Morton, of Indiana, who had taken a conspicuous part against President Johnson on his impeachment trial by the Senate. The commencement of Mr. Morton's remarks was as follows:

> Mr. President—As a member of this body, in the discharge of what I regarded as a high official duty, I voted for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. I believed he had violated the law, *and for that vote I have no excuse or apology to offer.*

Mr. Morton then proceeded to pay an eloquent and fitting tribute to the memory of the ex President, at the conclusion of which Mr. M'Creery began his own remarks with the following palpable hit at the Indiana Senator:

> Mr. President—I am the only Senator present who voted for the *acquittal* of Andrew Johnson at his trial for impeachment, and, like the senator from Indiana (Morton), *I have no excuse or apology to offer for that vote.*

THE Democrats of the House last evening held a simply attended caucus, and resolved to support a bill increasing the House officials by the addition of five and the Senate by four. This will give the Speaker a clerk, and an additional transcribing clerk, for which he will appoint Uncle Jake Zeigler. The Committee on Ways and Means last evening agreed to report a bill giving three new officers to each House, but they will gladly assent to the plan of the caucus. It is always in order to provide for some friend or attache of Senator or Representative.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

If the foregoing statement is true, it is *not* the entertainment to which the Democratic party of this State invited the people during the campaign of 1874, when the present Democratic House of Representatives was elected. If the programme is carried out by the Democratic majority in the House, the pertinent inquiry will be, What has become of the loud professions of Democratic retrenchment and reform?—Gone where the woodbine twineth. The Senate and House has each a larger number of officers now than there is any necessity for, and yet it is proposed to quarter a few more on the Treasury instead of reducing the number. This is an outrage on the taxpayers, and they will rebuke it. In the very teeth of the resolut on adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh two years ago, on the subject of useless and unnecessary officials, we confess our utter amazement at this cheeky movement. If it is sanctioned by a Democratic House, we will have a right to exclaim.

> "Man and things be?
> And overcome us like a summer cloud,
> Without our special wonder!"

WE publish below what the Lancaster *Intelligencer* has to say in reference to a joint resolution offered in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for the use of the members. The *Intelligencer* is mistaken in its belief that a similar resolution was adopted at the last session, and the great wonder is that such was not the fact. Perhaps the editor confounded the Purdon Digest grab with the swindling joint resolution of that session offered by Foster, a Democratic member from Schuylkill county, for the purchase of *three thousand* copies of Smull's Legislative Hand Book—a robbery of the treasury which we look for the Schuylkill statesman to repeat during the present session. The Legislature has not the shadow of a right to purchase and supply its members with either of the two books referred to, or with any other books. When the virtuous Sam Josephs retired from the House, after having been a member in continuous service for years, he could not have had less than *twelve* copies of the "Digest," unless he had sold them, which he doubtless did, being one of those thrifty legislators who always looked to the main chance. If a member wants a copy of Purdon's Digest all he has got to do is to step into a book store, buy it and pay for it out of his salary. If he does not, but draws on the treasury for it, he commits a fraud on his constituents. When this joint resolution is acted on we trust that some member will have courage enough to call the *yeas* and *nays*, so that the tax payers may know who are for retrenchment and reform in legislative expenses and who are against them. But here is what the *Intelligencer* says:

> We find that a joint resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest "for the use of the members" has been reported favorably in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. If we recollect aright a similar resolution was passed at the beginning of the last session of *this same House*, and, if so, all except the three or four new members, vice those deceased, must already be supplied with Purdon at the expense of the state, and if voted new ones will be obliged either to sell them at a discount or present them to constituents. At best the annual Purdon resolution is a fraud upon the tax-payers. Members have no more right to purchase law books at the public expense than any other article of purely personal use. Nevertheless, the old members who have received them at previous sessions never fail to take them and put them doubtless where they do the most good. This is bad enough, but how immeasurably worse will be the action which this joint resolution seems to contemplate, viz., the purchase of Purdons for the whole House after its present membership has once been supplied? We can hardly believe that such an outrageous proposition could be favorably reported by any committee, but if so it is time for the tax-payers to cry "Halt!" $3,000 spent thus unnecessarily is a big enough leak to stop.

A WEEK ago to-day, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the bill declaring general amnesty, which had been offered by Mr. Randall, from this State, was defeated by a vote of 182 to 97 nays, the necessary *two-thirds*, lacking *four*, not having voted in the affirmative. This was a most inauspicious commencement of the Centennial year, which was hoped would usher in peace and good will throughout the length and breadth of the land, and may in the end work serious mischief to the Centennial itself. For all this, James G. Blaine, the Republican leader of the House, will be held responsible by the common consent of the county. Two bills of precisely the same character had passed two former Republican Houses, and were defeated by a Republican Senate. The bill of last session was reported unanimously by a committee of which Blaine was a member, and was indentical with the bill of Mr. Randall. Notwithstanding all this, Blaine, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, went back on his own record and offered an amendment to Randall's bill excluding in express terms Jefferson Davis from its benefits. This was a low species of demagogueism and not statesmanship, and instead of advancing his Presidential aspirations, will defeat them. To make a martyr out of Jefferson Davis is as unnecessary as it is uncalled for, and if he is the monster Mr. Blaine paints him, the government ought to have disposed of him in a summary way ten years ago. If Jefferson Davis was a fit subject for clemency a year ago, as Blaine by his action said he was, has he done anything since to render him unfit? The answer to that question exposes Blaine's base inconsistency. Is Davis any worse a traitor than Longstreet or Mosby, the former of whom has held high office under Grant, and the latter is his confidential adviser and always is a welcome visitor at the White House? The debate on the bill by Blaine who commenced it, and Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was, at times, exceedingly violent and well calculated to open afresh the wounds of the late war and revive its resentments. For all this, James G. Blaine is responsible. Neither the South nor the North now care very much about Davis, but both sections yearn for perfect and complete reconciliation everywhere. Blaine and his party friends will not have it so, at least for the present, but the people eventually *will*.

GARFIELD got a terrible backset when he began to howl about the Democratic House removing Union soldiers. A member took occasion to show him that out of one hundred and fifty-three subordinate positions in the last House only eighteen were filled by Union soldiers, while out of eighty-five subordinate positions in the present House twenty six are filled by Union soldiers. Garfield, it is said, immediately dropped the consideration of the subject and passed on to the consideration of something else. Nor was it any wonder that he did so, since the record showed that the Radicals gave a Union soldier one office out of every nine, while the Democrats gave him one out of every three. This rather takes the wind out of the Radical howlers about Democrats proscribing Union soldiers.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY was present at the quarterly meeting of the Catholic Union last night, says the N. Y. *World* of Friday, and, some allusion having been made by those who addressed the meeting to President Grant's anti-Catholic policy, His Eminence spoke as follows upon that topic:

> The previous speaker has alluded to a prospect of the persecution of our faith in this country. If we are to have it in our turn, as other countries have, why, it will only be an honor and a glory; for it is a glory and an honor to suffer for the Church. I have often thought will it be that in Italy, the home of the Holy Father; in Germany, in France, in the Catholic countries of Europe, the Church is to be persecuted? Are these churches to have the honor of suffering for his sake, and will it be that the Catholics of the United States and the Church in the United States shall not have to take a part? Would it be considered a blessing from God, if we were left out, that we should not in some measure at least share with our brethren in the contumely and reproach which they bear for Christ's sake and for the sake of his Church? We have then nothing to fear; we have rather to be joyful that God does not leave us out of the account when he allows his Church everywhere else to be assailed. And to you whom I am addressing—it is nothing new to you, it was nothing new to your fathers before you, and it will do you no harm. (Applause.) I say if it is to come let it come, and the truth will be given here as elsewhere; and the Church will be only the more strengthened on its foundation, and the spirit of the Catholic faith will only take a deeper root in the hearts of the Catholics throughout the length and breadth of this great land. (Applause.) Methinks, after all, perhaps the whole trouble is not in your religion, but it is because you don't vote the right ticket. (Laughter and long continued applause.) So it will be very much more of a political than a religious storm; and when it has done its work, and the great end for which it has been undertaken has passed away, we shall then have calm, and shall return to our peaceful condition, as heretofore. But I may say a word of warning to you. A fire has been lighted, and the hope is that we Catholics will furnish the fuel to it. They have sought to irritate, and they have sought by their misrepresentations and their reproaches to excite us. Let us not be excited; let us not throw faggots upon the fire—the very thing they want us to do. Let us possess ourselves with patience; let us go on our path as before, fearlessly, noiselessly, giving offence to no man, bearing ill-will to no man, and rather pray for these, for many of them know no better, and we may say as our Saviour upon the cross, "Forgive them, O Lord, for they know not what they do." Those who are moved by religious feelings—who are fanatical—many of them know no better. But at any rate let us not be the aggressors. We stand on the defensive, fearing nothing; we stand true to our post; above all, true to the great point for which we have been struggling, which has brought the storm; true to our children. And there is the work for you, gentlemen of the Catholic Union, which you can do to show your devotion and your interest in the spread of Catholic schools, in the protection of the faith of your children. In every parish in which you are you can do this by words—it is not necessary to put your hands deep in your pockets; but by creating a spirit among yourselves and all those who have an interest in those schools, standing firm to the principle of securing Catholic education for Catholic children. If the burden is to be thrown entirely upon yourselves, God will bless it, and you will prosper here and gain a great deal more hereafter. (Great applause.)

MR. GEORGE RHEY, of Westmoreland county, is bound to be heard on the financial situation. He puts it thus:

> The people of the United States have it in their power to remove the financial embarrassment which now oppresses and afflicts them, immediately. The enactment of a law by Congress, and its approval by the President, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the holders of the bonds of the United States that interest on them would cease to be paid; providing for their payment in national money; the redemption of this money with gold at the rate of five per cent. each year, and its destruction as fast as redeemed, would give us instant relief; and as soon as this money would be utilized, all our productive industries would be started into prosperous activity; the idleness, the distress, the poverty, the misery and much of the crime which pervades the country would be speedily dissipated, and the opportunity would be once more afforded to our idle laboring people and mechanics to obtain, by honest industry, the comforts of life in the abundant profusion which has made our country so attractive to the people of all nations. The bankers of our country in 1870 numbered 10,000, and the owners of our national bonds not any more. The remainder of our population was 36,989,000. If the adoption of this measure would result injuriously to the bankers and bondholders, and beneficially to the balance of the people, it is warranted, in view of the recognized duty of governments to enact such laws as will confer the greatest good on the greatest number. It is, however, demonstrated by the facts and reasoning preceding, that bankers and bondholders are more deeply interested in the immediate adoption of it than any other portion of our people.

—About six miles from Shamokin, Northumberland county, one evening last week, seven thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Billman, a widow, while she was at the barn milking. While the depredations were in progress a son-in-law of the lady named Henninger approached her house. He was warned off by a sentinel, who fired at him as he retreated to his own house. Henninger ran up stairs, secured a gun and fired three shots at the robbers, who had congregated on the outside, killing one of them, Philip Hughes, of Shamokin. Another of the robbers, with whom they fled, was wounded. They were tracked for several miles to a ravine, where a large quantity of blood on the ground showed that they had halted with their wounded comrade. It is supposed that the fellow has since died. Martin Farrel, one of the alleged robbers, was arrested near Pottsville. One of the evidences of his guilt were his bloody boots. Mrs. Billman was robbed of about $2,100, none of which has been recovered.

THE *Herald* correspondent at St. Louis, telegraphs under date of Jan. 18, that, "It is more than probable that the government has at last succeeded in recuring several long coveted letters which it was known had passed from Babcock to Joyce, and which were deemed sufficiently strong to convict Babcock. It is believed that Joyce has become exasperated at the severity with which he has been treated by his old *confreres* at Washington, and is now willing to furnish testimony against Babcock. It is in fact asserted that he will surrender certain letters from Babcock to him into the hands of the district attorney to be used on the trial against the President's private secretary."

The Inauguration.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT ENTERS UPON HIS SECOND TERM.

The inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg on Tuesday last were attended by a larger crowd of persons than ever assembled in the capitol upon a similar occasion. The city was very handsomely decorated, Market street from the railroad to the river being brilliant with bunting and festal decorations. Stretched across Market street from the Lochiel hotel to the *Telegraph* building was an immense banner with a life size portrait of Governor Hartranft on his war steed.

The other public buildings, executive mansion and hundreds of private dwellings were also handsomely decorated.

Brilliant pyrotechnic displays were given on Monday evening between eight and nine o'clock—one in front of the Lochiel hotel, under the auspices of the Hartranft club of Philadelphia, and the other in the square, under the auspices of the Cameron club of Philadelphia.

The night was made gay by the arriving military and parading bands of music.

Of the procession Tuesday morning Maj. Gen. E. S. Osborne was chief marshal and there were two grand divisions, the first composed of the millitary, comprising the 1st and 3d regiments, and Co. F, 4th, Co. D, 6th, Co. B and Co. I, 8th, Co. G, 11th (Lancaster Light Guards), Pennsylvania State College Cadets, Co. B, 4th provisional battery, 14th, 18th, 19th regiments and Knapp's Battery, and Hutchinson's artillery. There were 2,500 soldiers in line. The second division consisted of the state officials, the political clubs of Philadelphia and the civil societies, numbering about 2,000. Co. F, 16th regiment, (Norristown,) acted as special escort to the Governor.—The line formed at 11 o'clock and moved over the route in about one hour and a half.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the corner of State and Third streets the military formed in line on the south side of State street, facing north. The civic column formed line on the north side of State street, facing south. The Governor elect passed in State street between the lines to the capitol, troops saluting, music playing and the arsenal battery firing a salute.

After music, prayer by J. R. Paxton, and the reading of the certificate of the election, the oath of office was administered, after which the Governor delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligations to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now renew my acknowledgements to the same generous constituency, who, after a three years stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and inflexible support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak from me, in return, the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my administration will be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interests. I still have as exalted an opinion of the office and as high a pride to be the chosen ruler of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its novel and grave responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my abilities to meet its requirements, but whatever may be my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people, who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and progress of a State depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of administration can produce any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people must be ripe for reform or reform can work them no permanent benefit. Invention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility and rulers may be never so wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies they will not take root in their affections or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was only necessary to resolve that its acts should have no selfish taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear nor favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the lights with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have failed to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion or of a tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of her people. In the future then, as in the past, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no doctrine or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinion upon the questions that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again refer to them.

When we look around us, gentlemen of the Legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire and it behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any default of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness or benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and provision for her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerence of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active co-operation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence

After the inauguration a review of the troops took place, followed in the evening by a grand pyrotechnic display on Capitol hill and a brilliant ball at the executive mansion.

—The German Government will, says the N. Y. *Herald*, close the Ursuline Convent and school in Berlin, on the 1st of April next. This is in pursuance of the law to meet such cases. The nuns, if desiring to retain their connection with the community, will then be obliged to leave Prussia, as was the case with those who were drowned on the ill-fated Deutschland, whose piercing cry as the waters rushed in through the cabin was heard: "*Ach Gott! macht es schnell mit uns!*"

News and Other Notings.

—Down with the rents.

—Eight murderers are waiting to be hanged in Missouri.

—It is said that not a single member of the Minnesota legislature was born in the State.

—An affectionate wife in New Castle raffled off her bible to get her husband out of jail. The scrip-tural proceeding had the desired effect.

—A young lady, a daughter of Alden F. Gardiner, residing in Crescent township, Allegheny county, was found dead in a run near her house Saturday morning.

—The National Temperance Society has called an International Temperance Conference to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday June 18, and continue in session three days.

—Four colored men, who confessed that they had fired dwellings and cotton gins, were taken from the jail of Coahoma county, Miss., on Saturday, and shot dead by a masked mob.

—The wife of ex-President Johnson died at her daughter's (Mrs. Judge Patterson's) residence, near Greenville, at eleven o'clock on last Friday night last. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

—The shipment of coal from the Clearfield coal fields, over the Tyrone Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, for the year 1875, amounted to 928,297 tons, an increase of 271,358 tons over 1874.

—The identical stove at which Martin Luther, on his return from the diet of Worms, warmed himself in the house of his friend Ulrich Von Hutten, has just been sold in Germany.

—Mayor Stauffer, of Lancaster, has fined the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for blocking the streets with trains and having the same drawn through the city at a faster rate of speed than is allowed by law.

—La Page, the murderer of Miss Josie Langmaid, in New Hampshire, has been sentenced to be hanged on Jan 19, 1877, until which time he will be confined in the State prison at Concord.

—The verdict in the *Post* libel case, of Pittsburg, giving $10,000 damages to Mr. Moore, late chairman of the Democratic county committee, was set aside by the court, and another trial granted.

—The late Mrs. Polly Freeman, of Plainfield, N. H., had not left her room for forty years. She could never be persuaded that she had recovered from the fever with which she had originally been attacked.

—Joseph Fleman, of Pittsburgh, carried a revolver to show his betrothed, Miss Amelia Paullia. He thought it was only a six-shooter, but the seventh barrell was enough to cause the death of the prospective bride.

—The solid men of Boston are thoughtful over the case of a debtor who comes to the meeting of his creditors behind a stylish pair of horses and a bright-buttoned driver, offers twenty-five cents on the dollar, and drives off again.

—Beecher, like a stag at bay, has turned fiercely on his assailants, lay and clerical, male and female. He solemnly asseverates that Mrs. Moulton has committed perjury, and strongly hints that the Rev. Dr. Storrs is a sneak.

—James Brady, aged eight years, a son of Maj. John Brady, of Harrisburg, while on a visit to the family of Jos. Stewart, in Lancaster, was accidentally and fatally shot in the head with a revolver by a six year old son of Mr. Stewart.

—Samuel Slabach, of Adamstown, Lancaster county, met a horrible death on Friday. While sawing logs his clothes caught in the machinery. The saw almost removed the head from the body and went through his brain, killing him instantly.

—Thomas E. Davis, a miner in the Park coal company's mines in Hyde Park, was instantly killed Friday noon by a fall of roof. His son was working with him until a moment before the fall took place, but had been sent away on an errand.

—The Virginia House of Delegates, by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty-six, refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to order a third reading of the bill, appropriating $10,000 for expenses incidental to the Centennial Exhibition.

—A Los Angeles, Cal., paper says: "The oldest lady in California, probably, is Donna Lulalia Guillen, who is now supposed to be about one hundred and forty years of age, who recently removed to the San Jose Valley, near Pomona, for her health."

—On Tuesday last a mob of 200 men assembled in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Richardson, who was murdered by his wife in Massillon, Ohio, on Sunday last, and fearing they would harm Mrs. Richardson, the chief of police removed her to Canton.

—The meanest man in the world resides at present in northern Ohio. He went on to Cincinnati to attend his brother's funeral and then coolly sent in a bill to the executors for $47.50, itemized as traveling expenses, hotel bills and $2.50 per day for "time" consumed in attendance.

—A correspondent of the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, tells a romantic story of a young man named Randall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a sheik's daughter, and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

—A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England. A grocer named Picker, who keeps fowls, was last week feeding them, when a bantam cock spurred him in the left thumb. Mortification set in, and all efforts to save the unfortunate man's life proved unavailing.

—A man named Henry E. Leppert, who was walking on the railroad track at Braddocks, about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, was struck by a coal train, receiving injuries which caused his death in a few minutes. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children residing at Wilkinsburg.

—Adam Moore, a farmer of Montgomery county, had $1,200 in greenbacks under a heap of threshed wheat in his barn. Last week he wanted some money, and going to the hiding place found his funds mutilated so badly that they were nearly all valueless, the mice having used his pocket book for a nest and torn up the bills.

—In 1877 a singular political circumstance will occur in Northumberland county—there will not be a single county officer to be elected. Next fall they will elect two Assemblymen, and a Register and Recorder, but in 1877 none of the terms of the officers elected will have expired, and consequently there will be no officers to elect.

—A lady named Smith was terribly burned at Irwin's Station, yesterday, by her clothes catching fire from the coals which she was scraping out of an oven. A Mr. Thomas was severely burned in attempting to save Mrs. Smith. She was still living at one o'clock this morning, although she was in a precarious condition. She was badly burned about the body.

—Notwithstanding the hard times foreign manufacturers of silk of the value of $11,433,610 in gold were imported into New York city during the last six months. This value represents the foreign cost of the merchandise, exclusive of freight and duty. Nearly ninety-five per cent. of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States are entered at the port of New York.

—Stick a pin there. There are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 25,000,000 daily. As these are all easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 50,000 every minute. Where they all go to is the wonder, but it is no longer a marvel where that "pin money" goes to.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

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 WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER 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, 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 Season

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

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

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" goods.

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both sexes.

It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and that it is THE CORNER OF

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

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

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Brown

PHILADELPHIA.

—The New York *Chronicle*, a prominent insurance journal, says: "The comparative value of medicated squirts is shown by the report of the fire marshal of this city for the past year. Out of 1,418 fires, 162 were extinguished by the aforesaid squirts, and 825 by the timely use of water buckets." The term "medicated squirts" is another name for the so called "fire extinguishers."

—A white man named Miller is haranguing the blacks of Northern Alabama and persuading them to apply to congress for a separate country of their own, from which whites shall be excluded and which will then become a paradise, having black lawyers, doctors and merchants. He promises to be the Moses of the movement. His harangues are producing much discontent among the laborers.

—C. C. Coon, of Elkhart, Indiana, has a brass drum which was manufactured by Richard Bichel, Dundee, Scotland, March 25, 1640, and will be 236 years old the 23d of next month. Some former owner shortened the barrel of the drum about one third of its length. The British coat-of-arms is painted on the outside, but in shortening it the unicorn was cut off and part of the legend, leaving only "Diea Mon."

—The Plymouth council is off. The Scudder people wouldn't touch the nasty thing, the Beecher people wouldn't have Buddington and Storrs, who were supposed to be unfriendly, and the other churches wouldn't come in unless everybody did. So the whole arrangement has fallen through, and Mrs. Moulton's lawyers have a fine chance to pitch into Plymouth for its evasion of an inquiry. And they are not allowing the chance to slip.

—There is said to be living in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre, Pa., an American family blessed with three children speaking some kind of gibberish peculiarly their own, and which, although well understood by the little ones, the parents cannot even understand. All attempts to compel their offspring to converse in plain English having failed, the parents, as a last resort, have been compelled to separate the children in order to break up what might otherwise become an incurable practice.

—An Indiana paper came out with a startling sensation, being nothing less than the fact that "Dynamite Johnson" was formerly a resident of its city. The editor gave a detailed history of Johnson's family and his career while in Indiana, and was considerably mortified to learn, several hours after the edition was worked off, that the dynamite fiend's name was Thomas, and that Johnson was still in town. It isn't at all certain when or where the next number of that paper will be issued.

—Elkton (Ky.) *Witness*: Mr. James Wilkins, of this county, is the father of a daughter who is only three years old and weighs 104 pounds. For several weeks after her birth she weighed only seven pounds, and for three months or more was very sickly, and generally unhealthy. About that time her health underwent a radical change, and she has never known a day's sickness since. She is now stout and healthy, and continues growing at a rate which justifies us in predicting that she will soon overshadow the celebrated Irish giantess, Mrs. Maxoy.

—The legistature which assembles in this State next January, 1877, will be composed entirely of new members in both branches. The terms of all the members of the present state senate will expire on the first day of December, 1876, and consequently at the election this year fifty new senators will have to be elected. In the twenty-five odd numbered districts senators will be elected to serve for four years, while in the twenty-seven even numbered districts those elected will serve two years. At the elections subsequent to 1876 Senators will be elected for four years. Two-hundred and one members of the house will be elected every two years.

—The amount of property held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, within the limits of Altoona, is fifty-three and a half acres, and in the shops erected in that place about 3,000 men are employed. The city is about two and a-half miles long, by nearly two miles wide, and embraces 1,197 acres of ground. The total number of families residing therein when the census was taken last year was 3,004, with an entire population of 15,329. Within the city limits there are twelve miles of water main, and the supply of the fluid is brought from a dam at Kittanning Point, nearly six miles west of the place. There are sixty-three fire-plugs; fifty-five miles of streets; eighteen miles of alleys, and five miles of sewers. The grade of the railroad east of Altoona is twenty feet to the mile, and west of the city is ninety five feet per mile.

A STRANGE STORY.—Some [illegible] ago a man about thirty years [illegible] address and shrewd in business [illegible] up his residence at Brady's Bend, [illegible] ern Pennsylvania. His name [illegible] John D. Schoonmaker, of Ulster [illegible] N. Y. He engaged in the lumber [illegible] and made money. In the same [illegible] lived an Irish Catholic family [illegible] of Gillespie. They were in good [illegible] stances and highly respected [illegible] one of the members of the [illegible] daughter, aged eighteen, [illegible] beauty, and the prospects [illegible] Schoonmaker, there grew a [illegible] and they were soon engaged [illegible] The parents of the girl objected [illegible] on account of the religious [illegible] but they were married [illegible] lived together happily [illegible] children were the result of [illegible] these the mother doubtless [illegible] in the faith of her family, which [illegible] always adhered to. The [illegible] this wish, and the ultimate [illegible] was that a separation took place [illegible] the husband and wife. He [illegible] his family, but did not [illegible] village. No one knew where [illegible] Four months after his departure [illegible] child was born—a son—and [illegible] Francis Xavier. A short time [illegible] news was received of the death [illegible] dent, of the father, near Mexico [illegible] child that was born after the [illegible] grew to manhood, and became [illegible] with the family history. He [illegible] not believe that his father died [illegible] in Ohio, but was confident he [illegible] turned to Ulster county, and [illegible] resolved to visit his father's [illegible] and make inquiries [illegible] This is the story told by the [illegible] in question, who has been [illegible] quiries in various parts of the [illegible] some weeks. His investigations [illegible] rative have created quite a [illegible] the numerous bearers of his name [illegible] in this county, especially [illegible] cus, where he believes he [illegible] missing parent, declaring that [illegible] vidual and the late Judge Schoonmaker were identical. The [illegible] young investigator is [illegible] lives of the late judge. If [illegible] ceed in making out his case, [illegible] result will be a complicated one [illegible] ceased left a large family [illegible] having married a Miss Mack [illegible] years ago. His children by [illegible] occupation of his estate, and [illegible] ous descendants. Young S[illegible] evidently well educated, and [illegible] a lawyer, practising in Pittsburgh, says also, that he was formerly [illegible] with the press of that city, [illegible] returned, with the intention [illegible] back to prosecute his inquiries [illegible] gations still further.—N. Y. [illegible]

IT was a shrewd saying [illegible] Samuel Johnson, that "a lie is [illegible] at one end of a line be [illegible] silk at the other end." The [illegible] national committee heads its [illegible] vention to nominate a President [illegible] United States with the name [illegible] E. Spencer, of Alabama, a political rogue, sitting [illegible] senate of the United States [illegible] nothing in saying that there [illegible] spectable republican citizens [illegible] out of politics, who would [illegible] vite this man, Spencer, to [illegible] But he leads the list of the "Statesmen" who are to be [illegible] made much of by any man who [illegible] Presidential nomination of the party in this centennial year [illegible] his followers are like unto [illegible] of Arkansas; Packard, of [illegible] "Addition, Division and Silence" of Pennsylvania? These be the [illegible] Israel of the dead Sumners and [illegible] and Lincolns and Chases? These [illegible] men who have scorned the [illegible] of the republican party in [illegible] States; and the organs of [illegible] tion are not ashamed to [illegible] choice of Cincinnati as the place [illegible] ing for the republican convention [illegible] to favor the renomination of [illegible] cause it will secure the presence [illegible] these particular vagabonds [illegible] of the party of "great moral [illegible] *World.*

—Now that the French-Canadian page, has been justly convicted [illegible] der of Josie Langmaid, the [illegible] Pembroke, N. H., are just as [illegible] that they did not, in their [illegible] nation, lynch Drew for [illegible] crime.