THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - March 31, 1876.

THE delegates from this Congressional district to the St. Louis Democratic national convention are R. L. Johnston., Esq, of this place, and E. L. Kerr, Esq., of Bedford. The elector is John H. Uhl, Esq., of Somerset, and the member of the State committee is George Stroup, Esq., editor of the Tyrone *Democrat*.

THE proceedings of the Democratic State convention recently held at Lancaster will be found in another part of our paper. The convention was as able a body of repsesentative Democrats as has convened in this State for many years, and the platform which it adopted, being a vast improvement upon the one put forth at Erie last September, will command the approval of the Democracy of the entire State. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious, and its action throughout is indicative of a healthy party feeling, which fully appreciates its duty, as well as a fixed determination to perform it in the important campaign which is approaching.

STANLEY WOODWARD, of Luzerne county, committed a great blunder when he offered a resolution in the Lancaster convention virtually instructing the delegates from this State to the St. Louis convention to vote for Judge Black as its nominee for President. The convention was not called for the purpose of bestowing an empty compliment upon Judge Black, or any other man; and, besides this, it was calculated to place Judge Black in a false position, as he has too much political sagacity not to know that he stands about as good chance of being struck with lightning as he has of being nominated at St. Louis. The resolution was offered without his knowledge or consent, and the convention did a wise thing by laying it on the table.

SINCE the fall of Belknap and the testimony of Orvil L. Grant before Mr. Clymer's committee, exposing the facilities afforded him by his brother, the President, for obtaining control over and speculating in post-tradership, the third term project, if not absolutely dead, has grown small by degrees and beautifully less. But that Grant himself has abandoned it is not any more certain now than it was at any time since he wrote his ambiguous letter to Harry White last May. For anything that appears on the surface of Republican politics, he may still be regarded as rolling the third term idea under his tongue as a sweet morsel and as looking forward for the happening of the contingency which, in his opinion, might render his renomination a necessity. Although recent developements at Washington have serverely damaged his political prospects at Cincinnati, his case is by no means as hopeless as some people might imagine.

THE bill relating to the erection of public watering troughs along the highways has become a law, although important limitations are attached. Any one who shall erect a trough not less than four feet long, twelve inches wide, and ten inches deep, and keep it continually supplied (when not frozen) with clear running water, shall be entitled to an annual reduction of $5 from his taxes. When there is no spring or stream, the same bounty is awarded for the providing of a pump and trough, to be kept in good order. Supervisors may erect such watering troughs or pumps, should private individuals omit to do so. Any persons injuring or defacing such troughs shall be punished by a fine of not over $20, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, on conviction before any justice. The limits fixed by the law are that troughs erected under the act are not to be nearer than five miles to each other on any public road, and it is not to apply to counties of less than 45,000 inhabitants.

ON the day after Caleb P. Marsh gave his testimony before Mr. Clymer's committee on expenditures in the war department, he left New York city and went to Montreal. A howl was at once sent up by the radical press that Clymer, for certain purposes, had connived at, if he had not actually advised, his escape. Without the evidence of Marsh, the conviction of Belknap would have been difficult, if not impossible, and although Mr. Clymer could have no possible motive in advising him to leave the country, it suited the crooked ways of radicalism to make the charge against him. Marsh, as he quickly discovered, was as liable to be prosecuted for giving a bribe to Belknap as the latter was for accepting it. The President having sent him a pardon, however, he returned to Washington last week and testified before the committee that Mr. Clymer had nothing to do with his escape, but that he had gone away on his own motion, simply to avoid being arrested. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a leading Republican paper, has the manhood to do justice to Mr. Clymer by saying:

> The explanation made by Marsh of his late exodus into Canada shows the danger of premature fault-finding. Caleb says that he fled away upon learning from the papers what a serious turn things were taking and how unpleasantly likely it seemed that he, also, as well as the disgraced secretary, would be indicted. When he made this disagreeable discovery he was in New York, from which place he straightway took his departure and journeyed northward. Those injurious accusations which have been made against Mr. Clymer are therefore proved without foundation in fact, and must be withdrawn.

IN the brief space of one month Hiester Clymer has been the subject of more radical calumny and abuse than were ever before heaped upon any public man in this country. Why has he been thus singled out as a shining mark for the envenomed arrows of radical hate? Has he ever stolen anything since the commencement of the present session of Congress, or at any other time, or been concerned in any fraudulent contracts, or in manipulating post-traderships on the frontier, or in anything whatever inconsistent with the conduct and purposes of an honorable man? Nothing of the kind. But he happens to be chairman of the committee on expenditures of the war department—a committee which was created about ten years ago, but which under radical rule has been regarded of so little importance that before the present Democratic House assembled, it never even met and organized. When Mr. Clymer, however, was placed at its head he meant business and went vigorously at work. How well and thoroughly he has performed his duty let the sudden and disgraceful fall of Belknap answer. Who drove a corrupt Secretary of War out of the cabinet? Not Grant, but Clymer and his committee. Who exposed Orvil L. Grant and his post trader frauds, if it was not Hiester Clymer? Who but Clymer and the Democratic members of his committee have taught the country that such a committee ever before had an existence? Mr. Clymer's offense in radical estimation consists in having exposed and dragged down a cabinet officer. This is the unpardonable sin which he has committed and for which radical editors will never forgive him. If he had taken any other shape than *that* he would not be the arrant cheat and trickster that they represent him to be. The people fully understand the matter and will not withdraw their confidence in Mr. Clymer in consequence of the bitter and unceasing abuse of which he has been the object. He and his committee intend to persevere in the work upon which they have entered of unearthing fraud and corruption, no matter whether it be a Democrat or a Republican who may come to grief. From recent revelations his committee, although like the mills of the gods it may grind exceedingly slow, will grind exceedingly fine. The committee having struck a perfect *bonanza* of corruption in the Belknap vein, can now turn its attention to a development of the smaller radical leads.

IT would be the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out if a Democratic State convention could be held without that brazen bushwhacker, Sam Josephs, appearing on the scene, either as a delegate or as an outside disturbing element in its proceedings. Josephs was prevented from attending the Lancaster convention as a regularly accredited delegate, by reason of his having removed from his old and congenial habitation in the third legislative district, and, unfortunately for himself, taken up his residence in another and more reputable community, where men of his stamp are compelled to go to the Democratic rear. Samuel, however, was at Lancaster as a looker on in Venice, and it occurred to his innocent and guileless nature that the Democratic machine could not be successfully run without his aid and interference. Intent, therefore, on business, he procured a written substitution from one Geo. J. McIntyre, a delegate from the 28th Philadelphia district, who had a fellow feeling for his friend Josephs, and presented it to the convention as his warrant to be admitted to a seat in that body. But Sam had counted this time without his host, and McIntyre's deputation was received with a storm of indignation by the convention that would have caused even a more shameless political knave than Josephs to quake and tremble. The day of Sam Josephs, like that of every other dog, had come, and having been indignantly commanded to step down and out, he stood not on the order of his going but went at once. This little episode was one of the most gratifying features in the proceedings of the convention. It is to be hoped that this was the last act in the drama of his disgraceful political career, and that he will never again attempt to cross the door-steps of another Democratic State convention.

MR. MONAGHAN in his excellent speech on the occasion of his election as permanent chairman of the Democratic State convention at Lancaster, on Wednesday of last week, struck the key-note of the coming presidential campaign in his concluding sentence, "Let us, in our actions to-day, remember that the great need of the country is honesty and upright men in office, and it is our mission to supply that want." Things have come to such a pass in the management of political affairs, remarks an exchange, that the ordinary questions of policy about which men differ must be held in abeyance, pending a necessary moral purgation. It is of little use to amend our laws or repair our constitutions, if they are to be enforced by a civil service so rotten that no department of it appears to be any longer sound or substantial. It is to be hoped that the republican party which has done so much to debauch and lower the tone of political morality will make a resolute struggle to reform itself by the nomination of good candidates. The democratic party will set it an example for emulation in this respect in any event, and devote the centennial year to the single work of regeneration and administrative reform.

CAPT. WOODRUFF, of the Johnstown *Democrat*, is entitled to the honor of having made the motion in the Lancaster convention which prompted Sam. Josephs to incontinently flee from the wrath to come.

The Democracy in Council.

The Democratic State convention which assembled at Lancaster on Wednesday, March 22d, was called to order by Col. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who counseled order and decorum. By an almost unanimous vote, Hon. William H. Playford, of Fayette county, was elected temporary chairman of the convention, and returned his thanks for the compliment. He advised harmony, counseled the exposure of corruption wherever it existed, and said there should be no hesitancy in declaring for right principles. Corruption, he declared, should be investigated even if it implicated the President of the United States.

After the temporary organization had been effected and committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions appointed, Robert E. Monaghan, of West Chester, was unanimously chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and fifty vice presidents and numerous secretaries were named. The chairman made an eloquent address on assuming the duties of his position.

THE PLATFORM.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, chairman of the committee or resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, reasserts its oft-repeated declarations of devotion to all of the provisions of the Federal Constitution and to a perpetual union of the States; pledges itself to rigid fidelity to public trusts, to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments, to local self-governments in every section, to the honest payment of the public debt and to sound preservation of the public faith. They see with humiliation and alarm the evidences of bribery, fraud, and peculations in high places, the distress that prevails and the wide spread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are direct results of the personal government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, extravagance and corruption of the Republican party and its officials, and inviting all of every shade of political opinion who believe in official purity and fidelity in the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having regard for the interests of the whole people and not of a class, in the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and in a policy which under the Constitution keeps abreast of the progress and civilization of the age, to unite with them, they declare:

First. That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and infidelity to public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity, and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for public station, and that the wholesome penalties of the law should be used with rigor to enforce official accountability.

Second. That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of the conduct and condition of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and that all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject at Washington to a prompt, thorough and exhaustive examination of their respective field of labor.

Third. That retrenchment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State, and Municipal Administration as an essential means towards lessening the burdens of the people, and we commend the efforts of the majority in the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth. That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States who have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of Congress and of the President, would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of the Centennial celebration of American independence, and that the recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message, and its endorsement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious, and timely.

Fifth. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania cordially approve of those provisions of the State constitutions, to wit: The eighteenth section of the third article and the second section of the tenth article, which protect not only school funds, but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fitly illustrate that doctrine of the separation of Church and State which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

Sixth. That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the first day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business man, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh. That gold and silver are the only true bases for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people.

Eighth. That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct inevitable fruit of extravagance and of reckless and dishonest Republican tampering with the finances of the country, and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of the State and of the home. We call upon the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practicable measures, which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep its slighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the Federal Government, which shall give performance for promises and restore solvency to the nation by restoring prosperity to the people.

Resolved. That in common with the people of our sister States, we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the Centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the government of the British crown, marking, as it did, the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of our own Commonwealth, and in the city where independence was declared.

Mr. Stanley Woodward, of Luzerne, presented a resolution that the convention present for the consideration of the Democratic party of the Union the name of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for President, being well assured that his nomination and election would secure an administration distinguished by the simplicity, economy, and personal purity of former days. The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew was chosen by acclamation to head the Electoral Ticket to be voted for this fall.

The election of a Chairman of the State Committee next being in order, Captain William M'Clelland, of Pittsburg, was elected on third ballot. The chairman announced the selection of Mr. M'Clelland, after which the names of the members of the State Committee were announced, as follows:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

William M'Candless, Chairman.

1 Thos. M'Donough.	26 E. V. Hawley.
2 Morris Murphy.	27 J. T. Baker.
3 John Buhlet.	28 N. M. Wanner.
4 James Brennan.	29 M. Beard.
5 ———	30 Joseph Dolan.
6 Thomas Menetta.	31 A. G. Bonsall.
7 Albert Lawrence.	32 Muhl'b'g Williams
8 Joseph B. Allen.	33 M. M. McNeill.
9 J. L. Forward.	34 P. Gray Meek.
10 John G. Rundall.	35 George Stroup.
11 Henry M. Keim.	36 A. H. Coffroth.
12 H. B. Dickinson.	37 K. L. Blood.
13 A. J. Steinman.	38 John Woodcock.
14 W. S. Yundt.	39 Jas. S. Moorhead.
15 Elb'ge M'Conkey.	40 Abner Ross.
16 C. T. Haines.	41 Jas. C. Van Delan.
17 Gibson Bowers.	42 W. P. Beadell.
18 Jere. S. Hess.	43 Robert Liddell.
19 O. B. Kelley.	44 W. H. Stoughton.
20 F. A. Beamish.	45 J. R. P. Duff.
21 E. L. Merrimon.	46 M. Donahue.
22 E. O. Greenwald.	47 P. J. Pearce.
23 W.W. Kingsbury.	48 Jno. B. M'Callister
24 Fred. E. Embick.	49 James Hemphill.
25 H. H. Goodrich.	50 Homer J. Humes.

Resolutions were passed naming W. L. Scott, of Erie, for the national executive committee, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit on all subjects and thanking the officers.

The district electors and the representative delegates were then announced, as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

C. R. Buckalew and S. B. Wilson.

ELECTORS.

First—Robert F. Steif.
Second—George R. Bell.
Third—William H. Wright.
Fourth—Thomas E. Gaskill.
Fifth—John Morgan.
Sixth—Dr. John A. Morrison.
Seventh—Colonel O. Jones.
Eighth—William K. Hawk.
Ninth—Joel L. Lightner.
Tenth—Henry T. Trumbauer.
Eleventh—George H. Rowland.
Twelfth — ——— ———
Thirteenth—J. B. McCamant.
Fourteenth—Daniel D. Boas.
Fifteenth—J. B. McCollom.
Sixteenth—F. W. Knox.
Seventeenth—John H. Uhl.
Eighteenth—Thomas Bower.
Nineteenth—David Small.
Twentieth—Sebastian Wimmer.
Twenty-first—James J. Haslett.
Twenty second—John B. Guthrie.
Twenty-third—R. N. Gibson.
Twenty-fourth—David S. Morris.
Twenty-fifth—R. R. Brown.
Twenty sixth—Thomas W. Grayson.
Twenty-seventh—Benjamin F. Morris.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

William A. Wallace, Andrew H. Dill.
Hiester Clymer, Hugh M. North.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. George McGowan, William M. Reilly.
2. John R. Read, Thomas D. Pearce.
3. Samuel J. Randall, William McMullin.
4. W. V. McGrath, Henry Donahue.
5. John Fullerton, Frederick Gerker.
6. R. E. Monaghan, J. B. Rhodes.
7. George Ross, James B. Gotwald.
8. Amos B. Wanner, Evan Mishler.
9. W. Hayes Grier, J. L. Steinmetz.
10. William Mutchler, Thos. B. Metzgar.
11. David Lowenbarg, A. G. Brodhead, jr.
12. Hendrick B. Wright, James Corbett.*
13. D. E. Nice, W. M. Ramsey.
14. George W. Ryan, George H. Spang.
15. R. A. Packer, W. H. Dimmick.
16. John B. Beck, George D. Jackson.
17. R. L. Johnson, E. L. Kerr.
18. Dr. A. J. Fisher, John A. Magee.
19. F. E. Beltzhoover, Thomas Hoover.
20. A. C. Noyes, Thomas M. Uttley.
21. Charles E. Boyle, Alexander Patton.
22. Anthony F. Keating, W. J. Brennan.
23. Malcolm Hay, Alexander G. Cochrane.
24. William C. Dunlap, Ianthus Bently.
25. Silas M. Clarke, H. N. Lee.
26. John T. Bard, James A. Stracham.
27. Robert L. Coffin, J. Ross Thompson.

*A contest is spoken of in this district.

NATATION AS A SCIENCE.—President Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, granted the use of the old Navy Yard to Paul Boyton, the celebrated aquarian who successfully crossed the English Channel, for two days, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in order that he might give thereon morning and afternoon exhibitions of his skill for the benefit of the Centennial Fund. There is room for ten thousand spectators, and so the four exhibitions gave a very large number of people an opportunity to amuse themselves and be patriotic at the same time. Boyton illustrated the different methods of locomotion in the water, showing how one can go against a sea or with it. He rigged himself like a sloop, his body the hull, and then set a mainsail, gaff topsail and jib, twenty-two feet of canvass in all. After showing how a person in one of these dresses can signal with flags, he illustrated how he sent dispatches in the English Channel. Then, from floating debris supposed to come from a wreck, he constructed a solid raft. One of the most interesting of his feats was his exemplification of how a line can be carried to a wreck. Mr. Boyton sails direct for Russia the week after next, he having accepted a liberal offer from the Czar to drill the coast guard, which is going to be entirely equipped with suits similar to that worn by Boyton.

A PIGMY GRAVEYARD IN TENNESSEE.—An ancient graveyard of vast proportions has been found in Coffee county. It is similar to those found in White county and other places in Middle Tennessee, but is vastly more extensive, and shows that the race of pygmies who once inhabited this country were very numerous. The writer of the letter says: "Some considerable excitement and curiosity took place a few days since, near Hillsboro, Coffee county, on James Brown's farm. A man was ploughing in a field which has been cultivated many years, and ploughed up a man's skull and other bones. After making further examination they found that there were about six acres in the graveyard. They were buried in a sitting or standing position. The bones show that they were a dwarf tribe of people, about three feet high. It is estimated that there were about 75,000 to 100,000 buried there. This shows that this country was inhabited hundreds of years ago.—*Woodbury (Tenn.) Press.*

THE Republican State convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, but up to the time of going to press Thursday afternoon we have heard nothing of its doings, except that W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was elected temporary chairman, D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, was chosen as one of the electors, and John Cessna, of Bedford, and Ed. Scull, of Somerset, were selected as representative delegates to the Cincinnati convention, with instructions to vote for Gov. Hartranft for President.

News and Other Notings.

—The richest lead mines ever found in this country have just been discovered near Baxter Springs, Kansas.

—A Rochester woman picked out of her knee the other day a needle that she sat down on twenty-five years ago.

—A company of boys is being drilled at Pittsburg for the centennial, the whole to be handsomely uniformed and equipped.

—A man at Goshen, Ind., has made a chair in which he claims that he has used one hundred and three different kinds of wood.

—Two miners, named Kelly and Kilcullin, were killed in a colliery at Scranton on Saturday, by the falling of part of the roof of the mine.

—Mr. Charles Lewis, of Colchester, Conn., died on the 18th inst., at the age of 83 years. He left a wife and a child only two weeks old.

—A baby weighing nineteen and a half pounds was born at Boone, Iowa, the other day. And the girls already hail him as a Boone companion.

—Federal troops have lately made their appearance in several counties in Mississippi. It is not known what the object of the movement may be.

—What is to be done with Orvil Grant, the trading post broker, and his brother Ulysses who informed him whenever there was a trading post to sell?

—The well known hymn, "Rock of Ages," was written 100 years ago this month, in March, 1776. Its author was Augustus Montague Toplady.

—Voltaire said: "The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be." But the *Courier-Journal* doubts whether Voltaire ever heard of Belknap.

—A fat doe was discovered in Lake Erie recently floating on a cake of ice twelve feet square, two miles from the shore. Two men rowed out to her and strangled her.

—There were three republican conventions March 29th. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont radicals met together to openly endorse and inly curse the Grant-Belknap dynasty.

—At the recent election in Texas the Republicans succeeded in electing but one out of twenty-six district judges, and but three out of thirty senators, one of whom is a negro,

—A couple were recently married at Waynesboro', this State, the bride being seventy-five years old and the groom seventy-one. Both had previously been single all their lives.

—The deed to a Bucks county man's farm was executed in the "fifth year of the reigh of William and Mary, King and Queen of England," or in 1693. The farm is in England.

—A tree was recently cut near Sweetwater, Tenn., which yielded 2,400 three-feet boards, 3,452 two-feet boards, 286 ten-feet rails, 172 six-feet rails, and six cords of kindling wood.

—The glass dome of the Centennial art gallery will be lighted by 2,000 gas jets. The dome is 266 feet above the level of the Schuylkill, and will be visible at night all over Philadelphia.

—The losses by recent floods in Clinton, Mass., are estimated at $350,000; Norwich, Conn., $125,000; in Sprague, Conn., $100,000; in Versailles, Conn., $50,000, and Danielsville, Conn., $25,000.

—A strange man recently died in Vienna. He conducted an eating house, waiting personally upon his customers, and yet he collected a library of 21,000 volumes, many of them editions of rare value.

—A hunter shot a wild turkey near Nashville, the other day, and when he went to pick it up, found lying near it a half-decayed pair of saddle-bags, in which were $35,000 in gold and bonds.

—The late storm is said to be the most severe one known in Kansas for ten years. The snow is so deep that travel is interrupted in every direction, and heavy floods may be anticipated when it melts.

—Imagine how the lacteal of human kindness curdled in the bosom of a Shamokin (Pa.) man, the other day, when he opened a box sent him by express and found therein a hundred dead mice.

—A fire in Pittsburgh, late on Saturday night, destroyed the whole block on Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The loss is about $100,000. Robert Miller, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

—Robert Williams, "an old white man," stole a mackerel worth sixteen cents in Richmond, the other day, and received as punishment six lashes and one hour's imprisonment. The confinement cost the State ninety cents.

—The gentleman of New Haven, Conn., who recently found a draft on a Boston bank for $1,500, and informed the bank, received the thanks of the owner and two three cent stamps, one of which he used in sending back the draft.

—The Lock Haven, Pa., *Republican* says that marble has been discovered at Hecklely, Centre county, said to be equal to the finest Italian marble. It possesses a beautiful bronze surface, and it is susceptible of an extraordinary polish.

—A peculiar bride in La Porte, Ind., was attired in a brown silk dress, a gilded crown upon her head, surmounted by a bridal wreath, a white lace veil sweeping the ground; the bridesmaid in blue silk, and the groom in pure white.

—The town of Bloomington, Ill., is in danger of being overcrowded by tax-burdened citizens, as soon as it becomes generally known that the assets of that town amount to $200,000 more than its liabilities, and the taxes are beautifully small.

—Saturday evening Mrs. Mary Welsh and her two children, residing in Columbia, fell through the railroad bridge spanning Paxton creek, at the lower end of Harrisburg. The youngest child, aged about 9 years, was drowned. The others were rescued.

—While Wm. Haggan, his wife and four children were crossing a bridge across Big Sandy Creek, three miles from Winchester, Ills., on Saturday, the wagon ran off the end of the bridge, which was covered with water. Mrs. Haggan and three children were drowned.

—William Schrall is the name of the man who started from Denver last January in a light spring wagon, drawn by two horses, to go to the Centennial. He passed through St. Joseph, Mo., last week. He drives slowly, "so as to get a good look at the country," he says.

—Advices received in London on the 28th from India report that the steamship Jowad was wrecked in the Arabian sea, with about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, on board, bound to Bushire. Three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

—During a severe storm on Tuesday night, a frame building on the outskirts of Brooklyn, N. Y., occupied by a colored family, was blown down, and the wife, about to give birth to a child, and a little boy were killed. The husband, with another child, were badly injured.

—The Juniata iron works, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, have ceased operations on account of the abandonment of the Pennsylvania canal west of Petersburg dam and the destruction of all locks, etc., on the portion of the line by the company. The works were erected in 1837.

—Forty miners left Scranton, Pa., on Monday, for the Black Hills. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band, and a crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly officered.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We continue from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—65 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of floorings, and covers space once occupied by upwards of twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long free counters, and taken thence on the goods elevator to the inspector's room on the [illegible] floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters!"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides [illegible] machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as low as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 300 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the thronging customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of admeasurement make it possible to fit your orders as easily as if we had your person."

V. "I suppose you have at your disposal all forms of accounts?"

A. "My department we have found to be each charged with its own business thoroughly; I am only responsible for the [illegible] at wholesale."

V. "Will you name a few departments?"

A. "With pleasure. There is the department, for the sale of ready-made clothing, with its [illegible] The piece goods department, making custom clothing, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Boys' clothing, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's Furnishing Goods, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Hats and Caps, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Ready-made Clothing, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's Furnishing Goods, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's Hats and Caps, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Department, for the sale of Men's