Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876. NUMBER 38.

SAVE the COMMONWEALTH.

ELECTION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

...Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, ...regulate the General Election ...Commonwealth," it is enjoined ...public notice of said election ...to said notice what officers ...L. THOMAS BAUMER, ...County of Cambria, in the ...Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice to the electors of the ...that a General Election ...County of Cambria on the ...Tuesday, A. D. 1876, (the ...next following the first Monday ...month), at which time ...officers will be elected as ...

...at large and twenty-...from the Com-...to act as electors of ...President of the United ...by the Consti-...United States.

...in the counties of ...Somerset, for Congress.

...with the county of ...Commonwealth of Penn-...

...of the General Assem-...Pennsylvania.

...Associate Judges for Cambria ...

...for Cambria county.

...the Poor and House ...Cambria county.

...Jury Commissioners for Cam-...

...BE IT KNOWN AND GIVE NO-...the places for holding the aforesaid ...several wards, boroughs, dis-...townships within said county are as ...

...the district composed of the ...meet at Brady's school ...

...the district composed of the ...meet at the house of Dan-...

...the district composed of the Bor-...Ebensburg, to meet at School House No. ...

...the district composed of the ...to meet at the house of ...

...the district composed of the ...to meet at the Court House ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at School House No. 2, ...

...the district composed of the ...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at School House No. ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the ...to meet at School House in the village of St. Augustine, in ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet as follows: First ward, in said Borough, at the house of ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet as follows: East ward; West ward; North ward; South ward; Third Ward, at the house of ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house in ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house in ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at Dawson's school ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house in ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the house of Hen-...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at School House No. ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the house of Jacoby's school ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the Sanitmer ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the school house ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet at the house of John ...

...the district composed of the Bor-...to meet as follows: First District, at the house of Jacob Resh, in said township. Second Division, at Beam's school ...

SPECIAL ATTENTION

...to Article VIIIth of the new ...certain sections of which read as ...

...Every male citizen twenty-one years of ...the following qualifications, shall ...at all elections:

...shall have been a citizen of the United ...

...shall have resided in the State one ...previously been a qualified elector ...either of the State, he shall ...from and returned, then six ...preceding the election.

...shall have resided in the election ...he shall offer to vote at least two ...preceding the election.

...two years of age, or upward, ...shall have been within two years a State or ...shall have been assessed at least ...and at least one month before the ...

...All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents it. Any elector may write his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon by any person whom he may select and request to do so as a witness in a judicial manner.

...Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged during their attendance on elections, in going to and returning therefrom. And every elector who shall be in active military service, or who shall be employed by authority from this Commonwealth, shall be in active military service, or employed as aforesaid, on the day of any general election, shall be entitled to vote at such election in person, wherever he may then be, in the manner prescribed by law for absentees. And electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except in cases of surety of the peace, felony or indge thereof, for an election fraud for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held a place of profit, or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth" passed July 2d, 1836, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at or before nine o'clock by being, before nine o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 24, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act to regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth approved March 25th, 1865:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified votes of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; — and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box."

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1876.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of HENRY WATERS, Esq., administrator of S. A. KEPHART, late of Summit borough, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY OCTOBER 27th at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1876.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of GEO. M. READE, Esq., trustee, arising from the sale of the real estate of EDWARD DONALDSON, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 4 1876.-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the fund in the hands of WM. J. BUCK, assignee of WM. COLE, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to the duties of his said appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1876.-3t.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY; No. 46, June Term, 1876.—Timothy H. Brooks vs. Josephine Brooks. *Alias Subpœna in Divorce.*

To the respondent above named: You are hereby required to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for the County of Cambria, on the first Monday of December next, to answer the complaint of the libelant in the above stated case. HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 27, 1876.-4t.

M. A. WESNER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [5-12, 72.]

ADVANCE THE LINES.

MAT. M'ARNO.

Awake, Americans to glory!
Hark! hark! your country bids you rise;
Fair Freedom, with her bosom gory,
Beseeches you, with tearful eyes,
To save her from the thieves and spoilers,
Who trade within her temple doors,
Who drive the commerce from her shores,
And starve her host of honest toilers.
Advance the lines, advance!
The avenging ballot's might
Shall slay the crew of cormorants
And vindicate the right.

Corruption, brazen, unmolested,
Stalk unmasked in the noonday's glare,
Her wild and shameless face invested
With charms to those who seek and share
The plunder wrung in cruel taxes
From men who famine's pangs endure;
While on the grave stones of the poor
The rascal chieftains whet their axes.
Advance the lines, advance!
The avenging ballot's might
Shall slay the crew of cormorants
And vindicate the right.

The hundred years that lie behind you,
The hundred years that rise ahead,
The patriot memories that bind you,
The blood of all your martyred dead—
Be these the monitors of duty
Your arms to nerve, your hearts to warm,
Until the white flower of Reform
Shall blossom in perennial beauty.
Advance the lines, advance!
The avenging ballot's might
Shall kill the crew of cormorants
And vindicate the right.

TILDEN AND TWEED.

THE PART MR. TILDEN PLAYED IN OVERWHELMING THE RING.

In the October number of the *North American Review*, a magazine of no party prejudices, Mr. Charles F. Wingate gives the fourth article of his series, "An Episode in Municipal Government," which treats of the shattering of the Tammany ring, and particularly of Mr. Tilden's part in the work. Mr. Wingate says:

During the month of August Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, who was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, held several conferences with Mr. Francis Kernan, ex-Governor Seymour, Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr Oswald Ottendorfer, all eminent and respectable Democrats, to consider the situation. A programme of action was laid down and agreed upon by these gentleman which embraced as its main points the cutting loose from the whole Tammany organization, as it then existed, with the purification of the judiciary and the legislature. The great labor of giving effect to the plan was voluntarily assumed by Mr. Tilden, who, from beginning to end, both inspired and engineered this most dangerous of all the attacks on the ring. He was indefatigable in his exertions, and neglected no means calculated to unite the decent elements of the party in favor of reform. Among other things he issued a circular letter to 26,000 influential Democrats, in which he boldly declared that wherever the gangrene of corruption had reached the organization they must "take a knife and cut it out by the roots." He promised further that the present state of the local government should be made the subject of investigation and censure at the next state convention, and declared that the men who had caused the existing demoralization "would have to go under." This was strong language from a partisan politician, but it bore fruit in the hearty Democratic support of the reform ticket in the ensuing election, and in other undertakings which Mr. Tilden and his associates presently set on foot.

The "Seventy" was like other bodies of the same character; it was eminently respectable, but it realized too strongly that the eyes of the world were upon it, and accordingly indulged too much in posturing and debate, and not enough in steady work. Tweed and Sweeny, if they had at this time expressed their innermost sentiments, would probably have intimated a tolerably complete indifference to the debates and proceedings of the "Seventy," reserving their wrath and fear for the quiet, untiring sleuth like assiduity with which Mr. Tilden was ferreting out their wrong doings, and pressing them home to the party stronghold. The "Seventy" doubtless annoyed and worried them, but the chairman of the Democratic central committee was fairly hunting them to earth. * * * *

The move on Hall's part was an ingenious one, and brought to his side a large portion of the press and the honest public feeling which clamored loudly for Connolly's instant resignation. That he could not long sustain himself was apparent enough to all. The vital question, however, was "Who is to succeed him?" The mayor and his confederates were straining every nerve to secure for themselves the appointment of the new comptroller, confidently hoping that if they could but do so the frauds might yet be concealed. Again they were disappointed. Mr. Tilden stood in their path.

It was on the evening of the 11th that Mayor Hall had thrown himself on the magnanity of Mr. Connolly. On the 12th Connolly had mustered a sufficient degree of courage to inform him that he was "unable to submit himself as a vicarious sacrifice to satisfy the hungry appetite of adversaries for a victim," and that consequently he declined to resign. Having thus closed the correspondence, the wretched man abandoned himself to despair. In his utter wretchedness he finally bethought himself of Mr. Tilden, and through a friend begged for an interview. Somewhat surprised at the request, and not knowing what might come from it, Mr. Tilden appointed a meeting for the morning of the 15th. Then and there Connolly poured forth his whole soul. Declining to be his legal counsel or in any way to act for him, Mr. Tilden then frankly told him that he must resign his office, but on no account into the hands of his former confederates. The question then arose about his procuring money to carry on the city government notwithstanding the "Foley" injunction, and on that point Mr. Tilden desired time to consult with others, and deferred the rest of the interview until the evening. This anxiety on Mr. Tilden's part for a renewed interview was due to the fact that, on examining the laws after Connolly left him in the morning, he had noticed a singular enactment authorizing the comptroller to appoint a deputy, and to confer upon him for a definite period all his own official powers. This clause had been slipped into the act to enable Mr. Connolly to take a trip to Europe, which for some time he had desired to do; but Mr. Tilden instantly saw that the power therein conferred was equally available for the appointment of a deputy with full powers, and with the comptroller yet remaining nominally in office, though in New York. Here then, was the key of the situation. The reformers must take possession of Connolly, and through him and in face of his confederates, seize on the city treasury. That evening Mr. Tilden prepared the necessary papers, and the next morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Connolly, and that gentleman's lawyers appeared. On the way one of these last stepped in to see Mr. P. B. Sweeny, who had at once been ready with his suggestion. It was that Mr. Connolly should resign, that a man of sufficient character to assume the whole work of investigation should succeed, and that Connolly should himself be protected. This course was strongly urged at the conference; but Mr. Tilden objected to allowing any voice to the ring in the matter of filling the succession, and he carried his point. Among those present at the interview was Mr. Andrew H. Green, and him Tilden suddenly designated as Connolly's deputy. A reluctant assent to this arrangement was at last extorted, the papers were speedily executed, and Mr. Connolly left the house only to accompany Mr. Green to the city hall, there to install him in office as deputy comptroller. Thus Mr. Tilden had actually appointed a city treasurer, and by so doing seized the very stronghold of the ring.

It was a veritable *coup d' etat*, and felt to be such by Mayor Hall. He at once appointed General George B. McClellan to the vacant office, and had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman promptly decline. Mr. Tilden's services were again in active requisition. Knowing full well that freedom from doubt as respects the law was no security at all in presence of the ring judges, and not being so childish as to share in the newborn confidence in Judge Barnard's ardor for reform, he felt the necessity of bringing every possible influence to bear. He accordingly sought out Chas. O'Conor, and obtained from him a volunteer opinion affirming the validity of Mr. Green's possession. A carriage was kept in waiting ready to take Mr. Tilden armed with this document to Judge Brady, and the plan was to get that magistrate to vacate the fraudulent orders of the ring judges as fast as they could issue them. The immediate publication of Mr. O'Conor's opinion obviated the necessity of having recourse to this dangerous expedient. The qestion of Mr. Green's right to his position had been referred by Hall to Mr. O'Gorman, the corporation counsel. Unscrupulous as he was, that official did not, however, venture to dispute so high an authority as Mr. O'Conor, and therefore advised the mayor to acquiesce. Every investigation afterwards made was the fruit of the possession of the comptroller's office by the reformers, and but for this success it is safe to say Tweed and his fellows might still be exerting a paramount influence in New York political affairs. Last and most important result of all, this move in the game fairly blocked for the ring its most promising avenue of escape—it finally drove them to bay. Though the ring was now fairly dislodged from the city treasury, and the fact of enormous frauds having been perpetrated established beyond all question, yet no specific acts of plunder had been traced to any individual, nor had the system under which the members of the ring divided their booty, if any such existed, been discovered. While investigating certain warrants drawn in favor of Keyser & Co., the indorsements to which were alleged to be forgeries, Mr. Tilden struck upon a view which induced him to examine the books and papers of the Broadway bank, where not only the city but the individual accounts of several members of the ring had been kept. On comparing the books, memoranda of deposits and city warrants, he speedily became convinced that some undiscovered rule of proportion ran through them. He then set experts to work, and after some ten days of patient puzzling was rewarded by the whole system of division. The accounts of Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, Watson and Woodward in various banks showed that on every warrant in favor of certain persons, the first named received about 24 per cent., the second 20 per cent., the third 10 per cent., and the last two 5 per cent. each. The proportions, however, were not absolutely exact; the variation, it is true, was not great, being less than 2 per cent., but still it existed. The perfect accuracy of Mr. Tilden's conclusions were demonstrated at last when, long subsequently, the ring contractor, Ingersoll, having turned state's evidence, explained this variation. It seems that, not content with raising each bill so that the original charge was reduced to 25 per cent. of the whole, these absolutely insatiable thieves had also caused the warrants to be ante-dated, in order that interest might be charged from such date to the time of payment. In this interest Tweed, for some reason, did not share, nor did it appear on the face of the bills, being computed subsequently to their approval and included in the warrant. Its presence, therefore, caused the greatest difficulty in the investigation to Mr. Tilden, and only when it was accounted for was the accuracy of his results absolutely verified. The success of this investigation was the most important link in the whole chain of evidence against the ring. It made it complete. At last the mask was completely torn from the face of Peter B. Sweeny, and he stood exposed with the rest. Up to this time the ring had through him maintained a sort of dubious footing in the possible measures of reform; and only a few days before the Broadway bank discoveries the ring organs had eagerly suggested that if men like Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tilden would only act together, all would yet be well. This was over now. His share of the plunder was directly traced into the hands of each one of the confederates, and the legal evidence on which the subsequent actions for its recovery were based was complete.

* * * Those in charge of the legal proceedings against the members of the ring were, meanwhile, pressing them forward as rapidly as was consistent with the law's proverbial delay. Sweeny's case gave them the most trouble, for he had so skilfully hidden his tracks that great difficulty was found in getting sufficient proof upon which to find a bill against him. Indeed, it took Mr. Tilden not less than six months to explore, with an expert's aid, the devious path through which his share of the plunder reached its destination. Doubtless, the members of the ring hoped to yet tire out their pursuers; but fortunately there were a few patient, determined men, whom they could not weary nor silence nor throw off, steadily hunting them down. Foremost among these was Charles O'Conor, whose great name and unrelenting energy made him as formidable after the election as Mr. Tilden had been before. The difficulties these men had to overcome were, however, unseen by the general public, which was gradually settling down into the exasperating conviction that, after all, the heaviest peculators would escape scot-free, when suddenly, on the 16th of December, the city was startled by the announcement of Tweed's arrest. Shortly after the discharge of Tweed, the sessions of the legislature began at Albany, and the scene of active proceedings was transferred from New York to that city. The Rochester failure was partially repeated when the legislature met; for, though the composition of that body had been largely changed by the election, yet it was still impregnated with the old corrupt leaven. Accordingly, Mr. Tilden and his allies soon found that not much was to be accomplished beyond checking further direct corruption and laying the foundations of future action. If it had accomplished nothing else, this legislature would yet be entitled to a grateful recollection from the fact it impeached the ring judges, taking steps towards cleansing that Augean stable, the New York city bench. The urging forward this the most practical and vital of all the measures of reform had both naturally and by common consent devolved on the bar association. The task was not devoid of danger to those who undertook it, and involved a prodigious amount of laborious investigation. It was, however, cheerfully assumed by a public spirited committee, and so vigorously prosecuted that in January all was ready, and on February 2, a memorial was presented to the legislature praying for an investigation into the practices of certain members of the city bench. Mr. Tilden was naturally asked to present it, but declined in favor of Mr. Alvord, in order to conciliate a certain section of the legislature. A resolution was at once adopted empowering the judiciary committee of the assembly to proceed to New York and take testimony in the matter to which the memorial related.

On May 2 the assembly moved the impeachment of Judge Barnard, and Messrs. Vedder, Prince and Tilden were appointed a committee to present charges at the bar of the Senate. Their hold upon the bench was the great safeguard of the broken ring, and the actual impeachment of Barnard excited in the minds of all those who lived on city plunder the liveliest possible sense of alarm. A determined effort was therefore made to avert the consequences sure to ensue upon his removal. Fortunately, Mr. Tilden was a member of the legislature, and his remarkable practical ability in the management of men was again decisive at this most vital point of the whole struggle. Through his agency it was arranged that the managers should select such counsel as would be satisfactory to the bar association, and in this way the case was finally placed in the hands of Messrs. Van Cott, Pratt, Parsons and Stickney

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Getting Even with an Antagonist.

Some years ago the little village of Franklin, in one of our Western States, contained within its limits no two personages more antagonistic that John Hamilton and George Lewis. They were opposite in political views, belonged to different societies, and were constantly running counter to each other in all the affairs of life. There never was a term of court when they were not either plaintiff or defendant in some suit. Joe was a bachelor, and George, unfortunately for his happiness, was mated to one of the most tyrannical and expensive of the daughters of Eve. Their constant troubles resulting in lawsuits and quarrels, kept George, in conjunction with his wife's extravagance, always poor. One of these suits having gone through all the minor courts had been carried up to the Supreme Court. Now, it must not be supposed because the lady I refer to was objectionable in some respects she was equally so in all. Mrs. L. was certainly the handsomest and most stylish woman in Franklin, and none really admired her more than her husband's antagonist, Joe Hamilton. Well, one day there was an unheard of commotion in Franklin. A bachelor had eloped with a married woman. Who were the parties, suppose you? Why, none other than Joe Hamilton and Mrs. Lewis, George was absent from home at the time at Springfield, and would not return for some days. Every one was sympathizing with him in his affliction. "What a mean caper for Joe to take advantage of George's absence and elope with George's wife," was the general cry around the town. There were no telegraphs in that region then, or dispatches would have been sent to the injured one. In a few days, though, George drove up to his homestead now wifeless. The neighbors came flocking toward him, inquiring if he had heard the news. "Heard the news! Heard the news! No; what is it?" "Why, your wife has run off with Joe Hamilton." "Did she? Did she, really and honestly?" said George, with most imperturbable good humor and nonchalance. "Well, thank God, I am now even with Joe Hamilton at last!" There was no "racing and chasing" after the guilty pair, I assure you, for George considered his opponent most signally punished in taking care of Mrs. L. George gained his suit in the Supreme Court, for Joe failed to appear, and in a year or two, having been divorced, secured a most congenial, lovely wife. Joe's intended stab at his adversary was the making of the latter socially and financially. How frequently is the lesson taught before our eyes in every day life of that gun referred to by Hudibras, which

"Though well-aimed at duck or plover,
Flies back and kicks the owner over."

ADAM DEFINED.—A Scotchman being examined by his minister, was asked, "What kind of a man was Adam?" "O, jist like ither folk." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed for explanation.—"Weel," said the catechumen, "he was jist like Joe Simpson the horse couper." "How so," asked the minister. "Weel, nachody got ony thing by him, and many lost."

God gives food to every bird, but he does not bring it to the nest; in a like manner he gives us our daily bread, but by means of our daily work.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

The subject is too interesting to be introduced by any sage remarks. And yet it is important. Sometimes, many times, a man's happiness has depended on his manner of "popping the question." Many a time the girl has said "No," because the question was so worked that an affirmative did not come from the mouth naturally, and two lives that gravitated to each other with all their inward force, have been thrown suddenly apart, because the electric keys were not properly touched. Another writer corroborates the statement. "Oftentimes," says he, "a girl says 'no,' to an offer, when it is as plain as the nose on her face she means 'yes.' The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not is to look straight into her eyes, and never mind her noes." There are some people that never "pop the question" but once. They are cautious; they love with their whole hearts before they ask that all important question, and they never love again.—Others go through life "popping" to every girl they are fortunate enough to be introduced to, and to be treated civilly by, and are never answered "Yes." He that says bluntly, "Will you marry me?" has no music in his soul, or is a widower courting a horse or farm. Once in a New York church, the young man who carried the collecting plate, before starting to collect, put his hand in his pocket, as usual, and put a shilling, as he supposed, on the plate and then passed it round among the congregation, which numbered many young and pretty girls. The girls as they looked at the plate, all seemed astonished and amused, and the young man, taking a glance at the plate, found that, in place of a shilling, he had put a conversation-lozenger on the plate, with the words, "Will you marry me?" in red letters, staring everybody in the face. None of the young ladies, however, closed with the offer. A young gentleman, familiar with the Scriptures, happening to sit in a pew adjoining a young lady for whom he conceived a violent attachment, made his proposal in this way: He politely handed her a Bible open, with a pin stuck in the following text: 2d Epistle to John, v. 5—"And I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse 10: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou should'st take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the 13th verse of the Third Epistle to John—"Having many things to write unto you I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy be full." From the above interview a marriage took place in the ensuing month in the same church. A lady wants to know if a breach of promise suit can be instituted upon the following proposal, in writing:

"Angel! beneath whose folded wing
My soul should rest,
Be mine! for lo! I've bought the ring,
And all the rest
Of those house-treasures and steeteras,
Which every one who tries his state to better has."

It is certainly a breach of promise of poetry, if nothing else. "Popping the question" in Peru, is very romantic. The suitor appears on the appointed evening, with a gaily dressed troubadour, under the balcony of his beloved. The singer steps before the flower-bedecked window, and sings her beauties in the name of her lover. He compares her size to that of a palmtree, her lips to two blushing rose buds, and her womanly form to that of the dove.—With assumed harshness the lady asks her lover, "Who are you, and what do you want?" He answers, with ardent confidence, "Thee love, I do adore! The stars live in the harmony of love, and why should not we, too, love each other?" Then the proud beauty gives herself away; she takes her flower wreath from her hair, and throws it down to her lover, promising to be his forever.

HOW HE RAISED A SENSATION.—They have in a certain town in Northern Pennsylvania two rival newspapers, which are published upon the same day of the week. The editors make desperate attempts to get ahead of each other in procuring items and the consequences are often amusing. Last week they were serious. The editor of *The Mouth Organ* devised a scheme which he calculated would lay *The Meat Axe* out cold. He employed a man to make an attempt to assassinate him just as his paper was going to press. He bought this man a six barreled revolver, and instructed him to rush into the office of *The Mouth Organ* at a certain hour, and begin to bang away at the editor, taking good care not to hit him. The editor intended to permit the villain to escape, and then he proposed to sit down and run out a sensational local, with half a column of head lines, about a "Dastardly Attempt at Assassination," "A Blow at a Free Press," &c., &c. The man with the revolver seemed really enthusiastic about it. When the appointed hour arrived the editor took a position near the door. In dashed the villain of the piece, with murder written all over his countenance, and began to bombard that journalist at once with reckless ferocity. The first shot took effect in the editorial calf; the second grazed his elbow; the third tore a channel across his scalp. The editor howled for the assassin to stop, but the assassin thought it was all a part of the play, so he emptied three more barrels at him, scratching him a little every time. Then the editor fainted from loss of blood, the assassin was arrested in real earnest, the editor of *The Meat Axe* rushed around, wrote a stunning account of the tragedy, and got his paper on the street, selling like wild, before *The Mouth Organ* man revived. But he is sick now. He says the assassin must have misunderstood his instructions, somehow, or else he was bribed by the proprietors of *The Meat Axe* to play false. And he does not care to organize any more schemes for getting in ahead with sensational items. He thinks now that a newspaper ought to be conducted upon a cahnet basis.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

HINDOO PROVERBS.—"Stupid Mother, witless son." "He gives poison, and then goes to look up an antidote." "The foolish dove eludes the net, but the clever crow is taken in it." "There are men and men, stones and diamonds." "At night a rope looks like a serpent." "Kings have ears, but no eyes." "It is dark under the lamp."

Touching Story from Savannah.

A private letter from Augusta, Ga., to a Providence gentleman contains a touching narrative of heroism in fever stricken Savannah, which ought to have a wide publication as an impressive illustration of the noblest attributes of human nature. The writer is explaining that some business delay is caused by the grievous family affliction of an assistant, and goes on to say:

The death of a young brother, in Savannah, Monday morning, has thrown the whole family into the deepest grief—a young fellow, not much more than a boy, who married himself for the good of the people suffering with the yellow fever, and himself fell a victim. He was prescription clerk in Lippman's drug store there, and when the fever broke out the whole force left but the bookkeeper and him. A little later the bookkeeper left, and Charley ran the whole thing himself, till Lippman ordered him, by letter, to close the store. Then, instead of coming home, as his people kept lugging him to do, he replied no. He felt it his duty to stay, and he went to work in Clay's drug store, putting up prescriptions, hundreds per day; no time to rest, no time for dinner. Clay took the fever and Charley nursed him, but he died. Charley still ran the store. His cook took the fever; he nursed her, and she recovered. Then a young friend, Symons; he nursed him and got him up, running the store all the time, day and night. He wrote his mother: "I have to get something to eat the best way I can. My cook is down. I have no time for myself, putting up prescriptions all day. When night comes I am so tired I can hardly put one foot before the other. I have not had my clothes off in a week, and I have not brushed my hair in four days." This, although ordinarily he was extremely neat and careful of his person. It sounds like old army times. At last, when Symons was up, Charley took sick. He wrote that he had taken the fever, but was feeling pretty strong and was confident of being up and at work again. Telegrams then began to pass ten or twenty a day, "Charley improving, with good care he will come through all right," and everybody looked hopeful, when all at once "Charley is worse," and he began to sink, Symons nursing him in his turn and keeping up constant correspondence with Augusta by telegraph. Finally telegrams could be passed with difficulty, the telegraph boys refusing to carry the messages in Savannah. It was the worst quarter in the whole city. The last two telegrams received from Symons were: "I will stick to him to the last." "I shall not sleep to night." And the brave young fellow kept his word; they both died the same night. Symons had never fully recovered and wore himself out waiting on his friend. They were two brave boys, were they not? Does it make any difference which side or which flag such souls fought for twelve years ago? Can't you reach out and shake hands over any distance? Charley was a brave soul. I could not help mourning his death; she ought not to regret that he stayed; and my esteem for him is so great that my little boy, now four years old, whose name before was only Arthur, is now Charles Arthur; and didn't I do right? His is a name that ought never to die, and it will live forever somewhere.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal, Oct. 19.*

Proportion of the Sexes.

A VERY INTERESTING MATHEMATICAL PROPOSITION.

A correspondent writes to us thus: A recent number of a scientific journal, speaking of the relative proportion of the sexes in the human race, declares that for every one hundred and fifty men that come into the world, one hundred and seventy two and one-hundredths (100 72-100) women are born. I do not dispute these figures. I only ask for light. It appears, according to this, that there are some women who are only seventy-two one hundredths of a woman. What the remaining twenty-eight hundredths are I cannot imagine.

Now, what I want to know is this: If a woman of this kind marries a one hundred man and has a daughter will the daughter be an eighty four one hundredths woman, or a ninety six one hundredths woman? And what will be the exact relationship between such a daughter and a seventy-six one-hundredths and her aunt and her eighty seven one hundredth daughters, especially if the eighty seven one hundredth girls marry the brothers of the ninety six one hundredths girl, and so become not only her ninety eight one hundredths first cousins but her ninety five one hundredth sisters-in-law, the aforesaid seventy six one-hundredth aunt becoming also the eighty nine one-hundredths mother-in-law of her eighty-eight one-hundredth nephews, will the—the—. Let me see; where am I? It is an awful subject to tackle. Oh, Yes! I say if the seventy-six one-hundredth aunt—. But no. The question can't be solved in any such way as this. I give it up. The only way to get at it will be to do the sum in algebra some how, making the daughter z, the aunt y, the first cousin a, and the mother-in-law b. Then, it seems to me, if you multiply the aunt by the daughter and divide the first cousin by the mother-in-law, in some way or other, or extract the square root of the cousins and subtract the result from the aunt, keeping the daughter as a common denominator, and at the same time making a decimal fraction of the mother in-law, perhaps the result might be satisfactory. But I am not certain. I am poor at mathematics. I wish the lightning-calculator would get at this, or that Prof. Tyndall would subject it to chemical analysis.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A CALIFORNIA INCIDENT.—Mr. Joaquin Miller tells a curious California story, which recalls that of the cattle in Harte's "Gabriel Conroy." He describes an emigrant train passing over the prairie and meeting a herd of buffalo at full speed, and moved by one of the apparently insane impulses which sometimes seize animals. In an instant the immense herd had passed—there was no wagon, there were no men, oxen, or horses left; even their bodies were obliterated. The one survivor was a woman who was carried out of the horrible struggle on the back of one of the herd. How she never knew; her first consciousness was that she stood in safety upon a little hillock and the whirlwind had gone by.

A CLEAR conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic.