LUME X.

SAVE the COMMONWEALTH. HEATION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

orive public notice of said elecenumerate in said notice what ofhe elected, I. HERMAN BAUMER,
of the County of Cambria, in the
th of Pennsylvania, do hereby
and give notice to the electors of
foresaid, that a General Election
resid County of Cambria on the
November. A. B. 1876, (the
the Tuesday next following the
of said month.) at which time
muty officers will be elected as

nivided for by the Consti-nited States. perset, for Congress, notion with the county of a Commonwealth of Pennof the General Assemchih of Pennsylvania.

or of the Poor and House of Cambria county. HAY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOare for holding the aforesaid averal wards, boroughs, disof the district composed of the flegheny, to meet at Brady's school

in Adamsburg.

In a district composed of the Bart, to meet at School House No. f the district composed of the cklick to meet at the house of the district composed of the

to meet at the school house lawn, to meet at the school house reafthe district composed of the Bor-st Springs, to meet at the house of and borottyh.

of the district composed of the mangh, to meet at school house mangh, to meet as follows: First house of Peter Malizie, in said First Ward at the house of John Swarzpersonal the district composed of the Bor-personal, to muct at the school house

the district composed of the americal, in said township, the district composed of the Bor-canada, to meet at the house of d, in said borough, strict composed of the Bor-o meet as follows; East from, in said ward; West

The district composed of the sm. to meet at the house of Hen-Room No. 3, in said ward;

office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., said ward; Third Ward, at traity, on Franklin street, in Ward, at the house of John Flith Ward, at the house of said ward; Sixth Ward, at the house of said ward; Sixth Ward, at ry, in said ward, district composed of the Bor-meet at the school house in

district composed of the Borto meet at the house of

the borough of Wilmore, district composed of the Bor-e, to meet at the school house the district composed of the uchanna, to meet at the house

rick's, in said township.
I the district composed of the Bor-lic, to meet at the school house in

shington, to meet at the school of Plane No. 4, in said township, of the district composed of the the to meet at the house of John louse of Jacob Ream, in said

ficied to Article VIIIth of the new he following qualifications, shall e at all elections; have been a citizen of the Uni-

hall have resided in the State one by previously been a qualified elec-ter enterior of the State, he shall therefrom and returned, then six thately preceded. senty two years of age, or upward, paid within two years a State or ich shall have been assessed at least paid at least one month before the

the name of the elector who that. Any elector may write his icket, or cause his name to be writattested by a citizen of the district. Brees shall be sworn or affirmed lo do so as a witness in a judicial

shall in all cases except treas-reach or surety of the peace, be brest during their attendance on long to and returning therefrom. ver any of the qualified electors waith shall be in active military requisition from the President of requisition from the President of Nates or by anthority from this Com-

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

such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as luily 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 any 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

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.

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 second, and received in election boards filled, as lected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers 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 upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election traud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

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 an office, or appointment, 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 civil officer 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 bereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at 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 Common-wealth." passed July 2d, 1816, provides as fol-

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven 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 elecspector shall not attend on the day of any elec-tion, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at

the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his piace. 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 clections in the several counties of this Common wealth approved March 30th, 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 voters 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 Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hous neers voted for, and be labelled "County"; the 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

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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of PHILIP SCHETTIG, dec'd Letters testimentary on the estate of Philip Schettig, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to rettlement.

ADAM SCHETTIG. | Executors.

WATCHMAKING.—Having takoccupied by H. Kinkead, Esq., in the rear of the old Fuernan office and next door to M L. Oatman's store, High street, the undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to repair clocks, watches, jewelry, etc., at short notice, in a workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living prices. Please give me a call.

Eigenshurg Oct. 20, 1876-19. Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1876,-1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of THOMAS ADAMS, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Adams (of Joseph). late of Clearfield township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement,

JACOB HOOVER, Executor.

Sept. 29, 1876.-6t.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
St. Joseph have opened a Boarding School for Young Ladies at
St. Mary's Convent, Hollidays
burg. Pa.
TERMS. \$450 per annum, payable in advance.
Music and Languages, extra charge. [9-1.-3m.]

GEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, three doors from High street. (aug. 51, 72.)

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876. ESCAPING THE GALLOWS.

A Story of Circumstantial Evidence. BY LAWRENCE LESLIE.

Many citizens of the State of New York will remember the excitement created during the summer of 1867, by what was generally called the "Weatherwax Murder." The arrest, the legal controversy concerning jurisdiction, the final trial, and the howl of dissatisfaction which followed the partial acquittal, are matters not easily forgotten by those who then resided near the scene of the tragedy.

The circumstances of the case were substantially as follows: Captain John G. Weatherwax resided in 1856 near the vil-lage of Plattsburg, New York. He was a man of good character, one of a numerous family of the same name, the settlement being known for miles around as the Weatherwax settlement. Capt. Weatherwax was, at the time of which we write, about thirty years of age, and the owner of a small craft which plied on Lake Cham-plain trading with New York, Vermont, and Canada towns along the shore of the Lake.

The crew of his vessel consisted of him self, his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, and a man named Walter Brown. In the latter part of June, 1856, he left Plattsburg with a cargo for Canada, and on the way back stopped at Pike River landing, on the Canada shore, where he was to take a cargo of wood for Plattsburg. During the day, while the wood was being taken on board, a sharp quarrel arose between Captain Weatherwax and his cousin Andrew, and mutual threats were indulged in. It was soon over, however, but as Andrew had become intoxicated, he was rather morose

during the entire day.
So far, everything is plain and easily understood; but here the mystery begins, and what follows is largely based upon the statements of the third party, Walter Brown. He states that after dark (the night was very cloudy and starless) he was standing on the rear of the boat and heard the captain and his cousin (who were at the bow) resume the quarrel of the day. It steadily increased in violence, threats were exchanged, and though he could see neither of the parties, he could hear distinctly all that passed. The wordy war waxed hotter, and suddenly he heard a crash as of succeeded by a heavy fall, and as suddenly

all was still. The man listened with bated breath and trembled; his first impulse was to rush forward and offer assistance to the wounded man, but fear restrained him, and he waited the result. In a few minutes the captaim came aft, but he was alone. Brown noticed, or thought he did, that he was pale and excited.

Nothing was said about the quarrel, and the two men soon retired. Brown, however, could not banish from his mind the impression that a serious crime had been committed. He arose early and visited the spot where the altercation took place, and found Andrew's hat, and near it marks of blood. Still he did not mention his suspicion to any one, nor make any inquiries concerning the missing man. It appears that he was by nature exceedingly timid and shrank from the responsibility of charging a man with so serious a crime, and from the publicity which the position

The boat proceeded to Plattsburg, and when Andrew's relatives made inquiries for him the captain professed total ignorance of his whereabouts, saying that he had left him at Pike River, without notification,

and gone, he knew not whither. Matters rested in this condition until eight or ten days after the occurrence, when a body was taken from the river at the identical place where Captain Weatherwax's boat had been moored on the fatal

The body gave ample evidence of having met death by violence, as the skull was crushed as by a terrible blow from some heavy instrument. An investigation was held, and a captain of a vessel lying near to Captain Weatherwax's, on the night in question, recognized the body as that of a man he had seen employed on Weatherwax's boat. He further testified to having heard a quarrel on that night, ending with a scuffle and a blow, after which all was silent. The altercation, he thought, proceeded from Weatherwax's voice in the

Of course suspicion was at once directed to Weatherwax, and as he could give no satisfactory explanation of his cousin's disappearance, he was arrested. The preliminary examination lasted for nine days, and produced great excitement, but resulted in his being remanded to jail to take his trial at the next term of court for the

crime of murder. The Weatherwaxes then became alarm ed. Few of them doubted his guilt-indeed nothing seemed more certain-but they were not willing that the name should be disgraced by one of them dying at the hands of the hangman, so they contributed funds, employed able counsel, and made the best defense possible. Mr. McMasters then and now, we believe, a leading lawyer of that city, was engaged to defend him. Mr. McMasters examined the case, and though he had no doubt of his guilt, he, like a true lawyer, did his best for him. Not daring to take his trial on the merits of the case, he succeeded in establishing the non-jurisdiction of the court, and locating the crime in Canada. The criminal, for such everybody now believed him to be, was therefore set at liberty, when he was threatened with violence if he did not leave the country. He refused, saying that he was innocent and would not stir until he was vindicated. While a movement was being organized

to put the threats into execution, an officer arrived from Canada with a requisition, and he was taken across the line for trial. The trial was among the most remarkable ever held in Canada. The ablest counsel both of Canada and New York

The community felt greatly outraged by the result, and the press teemed with denunciations of those who thus conspired to cheat justice. His own counsel, wishing to repair as much as possible the wrong event in their lives .- N. Y. Sun.

they had done society by rescuing a criminal from a just fate, advised him to flee the country, and under another name strive by a better life to repay society for its tol-erance in suffering him to live.

All such advice the wretched man un-

heeded, and returned to his old home, de-claring his purpose to remain there until the cloud was lifted from his former good name. But though saved from the gal-lows, he did not escape punishment. The brand of Cain was upon him. Everybody believed him guilty, his old friends and neighbors avoided him, he was pointed out as a murderer, and his supposed crime was hooted in his ears many times as he passed through crowds in the public streets.

Thus the unhappy man passed eleven years of his life, submitting quietly and meekly to the aspersions cast upon him and waiting patiently for his vindication. His loss of character had brought with it loss of property; business men shunned him, the better avenues of trade and enterprise were closed against him, and he became reduced almost to beggary. But amid all these misfortunes he was still hopeful.

Thus matters stood until the early part of October, 1867, when a man clothed in the garb of a sailor, made his appearance in the village of Plattsburg, and inquired for Captain John Weatherwax. The latter was just then entering the post-office, where a considerable crowd had collected waiting the distribution of the mail, and was pointed out to the inquiring stranger. He made his way toward him, laid his hand familiarly upon his shoulder and exclaimed : "How are you, John ?"

John looked at him a moment in bewilderment, gave a suppressed scream and

"Great Heaven! has it come at last?" Turning to the crowd in the post-office which by this time had become interested, he said :

"Gentlemen, my vindication has at last come. For eleven years I have borne your reproaches in silence, hoping and praying for this bour. This is my cousin Andrew, for whose murder I have suffered a punishment many times worse than death."

The men stared at each other and at the sailor, stupefied with wonder. Andrew was equally perplexed, for the actions of both parties were to him incomprehensi-

For a short time there was a disposition to regard the new-comer as an imposter Captain Weatherwax of the disgrace that had attached to him; but his identity was soon established beyond question, and the interest in the case deepened, thousands coming from all parts of the State to see the man who had apparently risen from the dead.

The account which Andrew gave of himself was that he left the boat on that eventful evening, after the quarrel, wandered into a rum shop a short distance from the landing, became engaged in a fight and was arrested. In the morning he was brought before a magistrate and fined, but having no money, and being still angry with his cousin, he would not go to him for aid, and was on the point of being taken to jail, when a stranger in the audience came forward and offered to pay his fine if he would engage to sail with him, his vessel then lying at Montreal. He consented. and the next day they sailed for China; and for eleven years he followed the sea and never once communicated with his relatives. He now heard for the first time what one of them had suffered on his ac-

count. The matter of the blood, and his hat, which, it will be remembered, was found on the deck, he explained by stating that he had had the nose-bleed during the day, and that some of the blood had probably fallen on the deck ; the hat he tossed upon the deck when he decided to go out in the

evening, taking a better one in its stead. The identification of the body found, the quarrel, the blow, and the voice of Weatherwax heard during the altercation, are mysteries never explained. Perjury can hardly be alleged, but there was certainly criminal carelessness in judgment which embittered the best years of an innocent man's life, and nearly sent him to an un-

timely and dishonored grave. It is hardly necessary to say that there was a complete revolution in feeling to-ward Mr. Weatherwax. Every one seemed anxious to compensate by kindness and patronage for the wrongs so innocently inflicted before. This was not unappreciated. Business prospered, and three years ago both Andrew and John A. Weatherwax were among the most contented citizens of Clinton county, New York.

THE MAIDEN VOTE .- There will go to the ballot boxes on the 7th of November a great body of young men who will cast their maiden votes. It is a generation of veters who have reached maturity ten years after the civil war. When in 1861 the shot fired at Sumter was the signal for the mustering of the hostile forces, these now first voters were but 6 years old, and when the contest ended they were only 10 years old. Therefore, the remembrance of the events, which to us who passed through that period long after our beards were grown, a fresh and clear, to them is misty and almost a thing of written history only. They have learned at school of the victories and defeats which alternately cheered and depressed us, and the war is to them simply a childish memory of armed men marching away with banners and with music. They lost the education of that great conflict, which is one of the treasures of those who lived through it and shared in it as grown men, But perhaps better than we, they can con-template it in perspective, and view the war with no other than the prejudices which the opinions of their elders may have

created in them. These fresh voters can decide this election. It becomes them, therefore, to thoughtfully consider how they shall cast their ballots, and to earnestly and studiously inform themselves as to the issues of FINE PIGS FOR SALE.—I have for sale a choice lot of young POLAND ceeded in producing a disagreement in one profit; fattens at any age and will weigh 250 to 300 lbs. from 9 months to a year old. For further particulars address me at Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa.

Aug. 18, 1876, 3m.*

genious and questionable devices, they succeeded in producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy, and which corruption and producing a disagreement in one jury, and finally brought about an acquitance which selfish partisan zeal would impair or destroy.

The community felt greatly outraged by the result, and the press teemed with de-

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL. SOUTH CAROLINA CRIES FOR HELP. An Appeal to the People of the United States—A Solemn Call for Aid and Sympathy in Her Distress—A Terrible Arraignment of Governor Chamberlain.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25, 1876. The president of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal bishops, and the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Bapist and Jewish ministers, and the presidents of all the national and other banks in Charleston, in the following address on the condition of South

To the People of the United States : Wellfounded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown, and an overruling sense of duty to ourselves and posterity, and the country at large, impel us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the American people in the hope that it will induce them to extend to us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of our affairs. There is so much at stake that we cannot afford to be silent or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail. For ten long, weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off in two years at the point of the bayonet if it could have been done in no other way. They bore and forebore in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief but no such sense of justice or happy stroke came to their relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined, as if by a common Marion Teralbia Baker, is 32, and conimpulse and a natural and uncontrollable inspiration of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption, but to make it under and within the law. Those who hold authority here having, through party affiliation, all access to the highest organs of political power in the country and to their equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest misrepresentations and the most cruel slanders. Some of these we desire to correct.

BRANDING A FEW LIES.

It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected towards the United States government. -On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected towards it. They obey it at home and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression. It is not true that South Carolina or any of its counties are in a state of insurrection and domestic violence against the government of the State or that law or process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits, and that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal government to interfere for the protection of the State government against the violence of her citizens. It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people or have any design or disposition to abridge or infringe their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions and in the speeches of their candidates, for six years or more, the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected. The colored people should know that these pledges will be faithfully kept. It is not true, moreover, that the "Rifle Clubs" in the State are acting as men against the law, or that they are engaged in murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, or that they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice. The President has been deceived. These clubs were raised with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. Not one of them ever acted in defiance of law or against government or constituted authorities. The hostility to them of Governor Chamberlain and his coadjutors is recent. It is political, and is designed to affect the coming election. It is not true that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Cainhoy massacre and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgefield,

has been wonderful. THE REAL FACTS.

The truth is that the leaders of the col-

ored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes, have supplied them with arms, have aroused their fears for the loss of their liberty, and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence. We may also affirm some things that are true. It is true that there is in the State a most earnest and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule and re-establish honest State government. This is a legitimate and lawful object, which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country. It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection or domestic violence to elect Hampton. It is true that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored militia of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms, and to attend political meetings in military order, with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as is the comparatively defenseless condi-tion in which it places the white population. We simply ask what would the people of New York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them under such circumstances. CIVILIZATION REALLY IN DANGER.

Fellow Countrymen: We have sought to place before you, briefly and in true colors, the condition of South Carolina, the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Gov-ernor Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful and genuine enthusiasm, proclaimed to the people of the country the startling fact that the civilization of the Puritan and the cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot, is in peril in South Carolina. He spoke were engaged for the prisoner, and by postponing the trial for nearly a year, spiriting away some of the most important witnesses of the prosecution, and other ingenious and questionable devices, they succeeded in producing a disagreement in one study these carefully we have little fear that their votes will be given on the wrong side. Let them take heed to so cast their ballots as to assist us in preserving the Re-

N. Carolina.

P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston JOHN FORREST, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church G. R. BRACKET, Pastor Second Presbyte-

rian Church. J. L. GIRARDEAU, Professor in Theological J. A. CHAMBLESS, Pastor Citadel Square

Baptist Church. MULLER, D. D., Pastor St. Matthew's Lutheran. S. Bowman, Pastor Wenworth Lutheran Church.

P. F. STEVENS, Pastor Reformed Episcopal Church. W. B. YATES, Chaplain to seamen. DAVID LEVI, Minister Congregational Beth

Elohim. C. O. WITTE, President People's National Bank. S. Johnston, Presid't Bank of Charles-

ton, N. B. A. D. MOWREY, President Union Bank. JACOB SMALL, President German Savings

Bank. H. FROST, President S. C. Loan and In this State the Judges have control of a Trust Co. ALBERT LEGNICK, President People's Bank

of South Carolina. R. ROBERSTON, Vice President Carolina Savings Bank.

THRICE MARRIED AND THRICE DI-VORCED .- A Galesburg (Ill.) correspondent the Chicago Times, writing under date Oct. 22d, says that a remarkable case, in which the same parties have been three times married and three times divorced, occupied the court on yesterday. The complainant, Helen M. Baker, is 28 years of age, fine-looking, and the daughter of Marion Teralbia Baker, is 32, and connected with the best families in this city. The young couple were first married in Knoxville, Ill., November 15, 1865, and supported on both sides by wealthy and influential friends, their prospects of happiness made them the envy of all. However, in April, 1866, only six months after mar-riage, Helen filed a bill against Teralbia, asking for divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty. Divorce was granted the June following, and Helen rejoiced in her maiden name for a few months only, when on January 8, 1867, she and Teralbia met by chance in Chicago, repented with tears and were married the second time, and took up their residence in Galesburg. A daugh. ter was born in March, 1868. On the second day of December, 1872, Mrs. Baker again filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion, asking for the custody of her child. The decree was granted in February, 1873, according to the prayer of the bill. On the 3d day of December following the same parties were again married, as the complainant states, she hoping to spend the remainder of her days with the defendant. The couple received congratulations and presents from friends, who trusted they would be able to keep all their good intentions. August 4, 1876, Mrs. Baker again for a third time filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion and cruelty. The decree was granted yesterday, and the custody of the daughter, some seven years old, was given to the mother.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY .- One day about three week ago a strange customer came to a Gratiot avenue grocer. He wanted some goods, and he paid cash down. The next day he made another purchase and paid cash, and as the days went by his face and his cash became familiar. One day he returned with the change given him and said :

"I believe I am an honest man. You paid me twenty cents too much." The grocer received it and was pleased. Two days after that the stranger returned from the curbstone to say :

"Another mistake on your part; you overpaid me by forty cents."

The grocer was glad to have found an honest man, and puzzled to know how he should have counted so far out of the way. Three days more, and the stranger picked up a dollar bill in the store and said This is not my dollar. I found it on the floor and you must take charge of it."

The grocer's heart melted, and he wondered if the world was not progressing backward to old-time honesty. A skip of one day, and then the honest man brought down a wheelbarrow, ordered eighteen dollars' worth of groceries, and would have paid cash had he not forgotten his wallet. He would hand it in at noon as he went past, he said, and it was all right with the grocer.

That was the last of the honest man ; morning fades to noon, and noon melts away in darkness, but he cometh not. There are no more mistakes in change-no more dollar bills on the floor-and the grocer's eyes wear a way off expression as if yearning to see some one for about two minutes .- Detroit Free Press.

A SINGING MOUSE.-A lady residing in West Pittston, whose name we purposely withhold, while performing on her piano a few weeks ago, heard the voice of a bird chirping merrily, and seemingly endeavoring to accompany the notes of the instrument. When she stopped playing, the mysterious accompaniest ped playing, the mysterious accompaniest property, principally that belonging to the railroad company. For most of these no arrests have yet been made.—N. Y. Sun. few weeks ago, heard what appeared to be covery, the same thing occurred again, and the lady became very curious to know the cause of it. She made a search every where but could not see where, by any possibility, a bird-for she thought it was a birdcould have imprisoned itself in the wall. On the third day she went to the piano several times, and as often as she played, the musical notes of the mysterious min strel kept time and unison with what she performed. Two weeks passed, and one day while at the instrument, as usual, her eye was suddenly attracted by the appear ance of a mouse sitting on one end of the piano. The lady also observed that her little visitor was making a noise, and while she listened she discovered that the mouse was actually singing. All was now explained.

apartment. The lady now determined upon securing the mouse, and had pretty hard work to do so, but eventually succeeded. The mouse is now in her posses- be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy. sion and is quite stame. It sings almost sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and WM. WIGHTMAN, Bishop M. E. Church like a canary, and what is more, actually goody, be yourself all these. If you wish carries the airs of the pieces performed by it to be lazy and sulky, a liar and a thief. its mistress upon the piano. - Luzerne a drunkard and a swearer, be yourself all Leader, October 19.

HARTRANFT'S FRIENDS.

NUMBER 40.

THE CAMERON RING'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REIGN OF TERROR IN THE COAL REGIONS-WHO ENCOURAGED THE OUTRAGES AND MURBERS.

POTTSVILLE, PA. October 25.-The recent disclosures of political rascality made by John J. Slattery at Mauch Chunk, are still the all absorbing topics of conversation here, and the comments are governed by the political proclivities of those you hear talking on the subject. D. C. Henning and Gen. J. K. Sigfried, the dispensers of the Republican corruption funds to the Molly Magnires, appear to feel the sting of the exposure keenly, but they still declare that it was perfectly honorable to buy up

influential politicians. There is one phase of this story of corruption and bribery which is worthy of special notice, as it shows the eagerness with which the Republican leaders labored to secure the votes of banded murderers. certain amount of patronage, in the filling of vacancies in certain offices, such as constable, school boards and the like. In all of his appointments Judge Pershing was very careful, and by refusing to give countenance to the cut-throats, he drew upon himself their bitter opposition. That alone was sufficient to cause the majority of them to vote against him for Governor. This, however, was not satisfactory to the Republican leaders. They wanted to make sure of every Molly Maguire vote in the coal regions, and for this reason, in a single campaign, they spent upward of \$10,000 among the leaders here, who in turn pocketed the money and simply used their power over their dupes to keep them under control, and make them vote as Kehoe,

Dolan and Slattery wanted them to. A few of the "boys," when they discovered that the leaders had got money, and were disposed to keep it, began to kick the traces, and to quiet the obstreperous, some of the money had to be dealt out; but in most cases small sums were sufficient to "fix the boys." Slattery did not give the names of all who received money : Barney Dolan and Reilly the Bum got money, and the latter got an appointment on the Centennial police force from Hartranft besides. Pat Hester, chief of the Mollies in Northumberland county, and the worst of them all, was also avery active Republican worker, as was every pardoned murderer in the coal regions.

The Miners' Journal, the organ of the Treasury and Cameron Rings in this county, true to its party and masters, is earnestly engaged in throwing mud at respectable men who have helped to expose the corrupt practices of its party's leaders. It justifies those acts by saying that they have been the universal practices of all parties throughout the country, but it fails to vouchsafe the proofs. By this it will be seen that the Republican press and leaders, instead of disowning or denouncing the vile work, glory in its success, although it gave an impetus to crime that for years held the people of the coal regions under a reign of terror. The universal verdict is that the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania are as much responsible for many of the murders and other crimes committed by the Molly Maguires as those ruffians who to-day stand sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment

for conspiracy to murder. Those who were not in Schuvlkill county during the reign of terror can scarcely conceive how the political backing the Mollies received from the Republican authorities encouraged the spirit of deflance in them. It was this support that caused Kehoe to suggest that the Major brothers should be shot down like dogs in broad daylight in the streets of Mahanoy City. It was this that caused Barney Dolan to say publicly that the workingmen were cowards for not smashing the heads of more bosses, and not burning down more breakers. It was this that caused them to parade defiantly, wearing the badges of their order, and to nsult and abuse the clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church who had denouced them. It was this that encouraged Pat Hester to turn out his band and force the burial in the Catholic Cemetery at Shamokin of one of his Mollies, despite the order of the Rev. Father Koch against it. It was this that made the same Pat Hester bold enough to brutally attack Father Reilly on the streets of Ashlaud. This list might be lengthened indefinitely if it wrere necessary. The millions of readers of the Sun can see that there is no exaggeration in saying that to the corrupt practices of the Republican leaders is due a great deal of the crime that has made the Pennsylvania coal region a black spot in our country.

Mr. Gowen is by no means slacking off in his war upon the Molly Maguires. One by one they are even yet being gathered in. Yesterday Patrick Hughes, alias Fox, was lodged in jail here, charged with burning down the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's depot at Tuscarora, April 2, 1875. Michael Doolin, convicted of conspiracy to murder, was his confederate in the job, and they will be tried together. About the time this job

-The Jacksonville (Fla.) Union has this interesting incident : "A few months since a handsome mocking bird flew into the residence of a lady in this city, and alighted at her feet exhibiting little or no fear or suspicion of her, and permitting her to catch it in her hand. She placed it in a cage, and it seemed happy and con-tented, and proved to be one of the finest singers of its species, filling the house with its varied and melodious strains, until after some four months of captivity it was taken sick and died, much to the sorrow and regret of its mistress. A short time after its decease, the same lady was sitting in her room, when another beautiful bird of the same family came in and took its position near her, apparently inviting her to capture it, which she did without difficulty. She

WHATEVER you wish your child to be, these.

March Miles and March