UME XI.

SAFE THE COMMONWEALTH. MON of GENERAL ELECTION. van Act of the General Assemamonwealth of Pennsylva-Act to regulate the General his Commonwealth," it is en-ngive public notice of said onerate in said notice what beted, I. John Ryan, High onty of Cambria, in the Com-

said that a General Election will Gunty of Cambria, on the 6th gmber, A. B. 1877. (the same beext following the first Mon-h, at which time State and i he elected, as follows: for the office of Judge of the of Pennsylvania. for the office of Auditor Gen-A for the office of Treasurer of for the office of District Attor-

tor the office of Poor House of for the office of Coroner of MY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NO. lace for holding the aforesaid veril wards, boroughs, districts within the said county are as to meet at Brady s school to district composed of the

meet at school house No. e district composed of the ck, to meet at the house of i, it said township, district composed of the cia, is meet at the Court of the shurg.

district composed of the
formestas follows: First
mass in sail ward; Second
clock-up, in said ward. listrict composed of the eet at the school house strict composed of the was to meet at the school to meet at school house No. to district composed of the

strict composed of the lage of St. Augustine, in meet as follows: of Peter Maizl, in seid hat the house of John strict composed of the inest at school house In thill, in such township, district composed of the most at Remands, school

Barriet composed of the out Room in said ward; the district composed of the

district composed of the

to meet at the school buse of John Brady, on said word; Fourth Ward,

o, to most at the school bouse a. in the viringe of Munster. the district composed of the Thige house, in said ward.

reck, to meet at Jacoby's ose, in Wilmore torough, the district comp sed of the dittille, to meet at the school to meet at the school house

district composed of the he district composed of the the district composed of the

to meet as follows: First to house of Jacob Ream, in of Division, at Bheum's

In Article VIIIth of the new

be the following qualifications to vote at all elections: I have been a citizen of the Unihave resided in the State one

all have resided in the election v preceding the election. tex, which shall have been usmonths and been paid at us by the clitzens shall be affor voted shall be numberhe written thereon and at-

mil maye voted unless so as a witness to a judicial proor shall in all cases except treabreach or surety of the peace,

sand in going to and returning lever any of the qualified elecander a requisition from the ball-uted States, or by authority tight of suffrage in all elections

by the citizens, under such regulations 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 area of the control holding 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 chal-lenge is untrue before his vote shall be re-

SEC 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful 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 willful violation of the person convicted of willful 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 student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall con-sist 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 elec-tion 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 upon warrant of a court of record or judge 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 services.

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 ap-pointment or employment in or under the gov-ernment of the United States or of thi-State, erament of the United States or of thi-State, or of any city or county, or any municipal beard, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and altermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civit office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the gradue of city or county officers, as shall low 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, 1876.

SEC. 5. At all elections bereafter held under the biws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall he opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at Seven 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 21, 1876, provides as fol-That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet a

the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday. November 6, and each sold 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 highest indiner in shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall

inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his piace. 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 qualitad 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. Act regulating the mode of voting at all

Represent tives of the transminerally of Penn-sylvania in General Assumbly met, and it is here-by enacted by the authority of the same. That the by enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borongh, or special elections, are hereby hereafter an horized 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 to be voted for, and be labelled outside a ladiency, one ticket shall embrace the of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled out-side "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Siate officers voted for and be la-belled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be 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 to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

Gives under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sev-enty seven, and the independence of the Uni-ted States of America the one hundredth and Brst. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1877.

ORETTO PROPERTY AT PRI-LORETTO PROPERTY AT VATE SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a low price and on easy terms TWO LOTS OF GROUND, well improved, in Loretto barough, on which is erected a comfortable and desirable two story Dwelling House, 18x39 feet, desirable two story Dwelling House, 18x39 feet, desirable two story Dwelling House, as well as a subdesirable two story Dwelling House, 18x39 feet, with a good Kitchen attached, as well as a substantial Stable and other necessary Outhcilds. There are also on the premises, which are located on St. Mary's street, the principal thoroughfare of the town, a thriving Orchard of choice fruit and an abundance of excellent water. For further information call on a address Francis O'Friel, Esq., attorney in fact for PATRICK MEALLY.

Loretto, Oct. 12, 1877.-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of PETER BERTRAM, Sr. Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Peter pertram, sr., late of Carroll township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper form for settlement.

JOHN BUCK, Administrator.

Carrolltown, Sept. 21, 1877.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. Estate of MARTIN KELLY, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin Kelly, late of Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form form for settlement.

MARGARET WHALEN, Gallitzin, Oct. 5, 1877.-6t. Administratrix.

A GENTS WANTED .- To sell an A APPLE CORER and QUARTERER. Bushels cored and quartered by a single person in a few hours. The eleverest thing out. Send 30 cents for sample to the inventress, Mrs. S. J. RENNER. Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Territory for sale.

WANTED.—A young lady spending the winter South desires a few intelligent gentlemen correspondents. Address CONSTANCE CLAREMONT, Sept. 28, 18,7,-6t.* Memphis Tona

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCES-JOSEPH'S ADMIRA-

CHIEF JOSEPH.

TION FOR GENERAL MILES. A correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the following interesting account of the surrender of the Indian band of the famous Chief Joseph :

It has been ascertained that the resources of Chief Joseph and his band were on the most extensive scale, their equipment being really remarkable for its value and completeness. From the time when Joseph first left his stronghold in Oregon, until the day he was encountered by Genera! Miles, on Snake creek, his band traveled nearly fifteen hundred miles. This was a wonderful march, as Joseph did not perform it with his warriors alone, for he had with him, during the entire campaign, all the wives and children of his dusky braves.

Although his movements were naturally encumbered by the presence of these women and children, the wily chief, during his whole march, displayed at all times all those qualities and devices only possessed by a first-rate military commander, and he conducted the march with consummate ability and sbrewdness. It was this superior intelligence and military skill on his part which enabled him to outstrip his pursuers and almost gain success in his famons retreat toward the mountain.

The fighting strength of Joseph's band consisted of something more than three hand ed intrepid warriors, all inured to the hardships of savage warfare and trained to a skilfull use of modern fire-arms. All of these warriors were magnificently armed with the best descriptions of magazine rifles known to the military service, and it would be interesting to know how these Nez Perces Indians were able thus to equip themselves, though it is to be inferred that these rifles were procured through traders and at enormous cos, for the prices of such weapons must have greatly increased over those asked in the Eistern cities. Besides these magazine or repeating rifles Joseph also carried with him on his retreat a number of needle guns of the longest range, a few of which were provided with telescopic sights, showing how advanced in military science and knowledge was the leader of the band. One of the rifles in Joseph's possession was a Creedmoor sporting ritle

When he started out on his march in as though the captives unto the plains and Oregon Joseph took with him 2,000 horses hostiles, but rude knights of the plains and sky.

Oregon Joseph took with him 2,000 horses hostiles, but rude knights of the plains and sky.

"Yes, Ruth, it does look like it," he able all of the squaws and little ones to beaten, handed up their weapons in true answered. "I thought I heard it thunder life, ride, and at the same time leave sufficient chivalric fashion. Instead of bright lances just before I left work." to provide three steeds for each fighting and heavy shields these Indians surrender-

General Howard failed to catch Joseph for the simple reason that he began the pursuit with an inadequate force, a part of which was totally improvided with the nece-sary equipment for the projected campaign. Thus his effective strength was reduced and his movements impeded. The chase after Joseph was entered upon by General Howard with too few horses for the long race the Nez Perces led his troops, once the pursuit was fairly commenced, and, being compelled to make repeated halts to rest his men and horses. Howard lost considerable time and Joseph was able to increase his distance from his pursuers. This is a sad admission to make, but it is the truth, and the melancholy fact remains that a savage chieftain was able to equip his forces in a manner far superior to these sent out by a great government, whose resources should have enabled it to place a body of troops in perfect condition and equipped in the most approved manner and on a liberal scale.

There can be no question that Joseph taken and pounced upon by General John Giblion at the Big Hole mountains, on the 9th of August, Joseph was greatly per-

"What kind of an outfit is this?" beex. claimed. "This can't be the Bible chief?" And he speedily found out that it was not Howard, "the Bible chief," as the Indians have learned to call him. General latter officer the trouble of the movements he has just made, and carried off for him- ly killed during the desperate fight. self the glory of the victory achieved by the more fortunate Miles.

When General Miles started in pursuit of Joseph and his determined band of warmouth of the Tongue river, he had formed his plan of operations so shrewdly and ac- engagement. curately that he was led to say to one of ber, after a toilsome and determined march of twelve days, as a point within six miles of the spot he had indicated on the map be-

fore setting his troops in motion. The officers and men under General Miles's command were so eager for the first charge when they came in sight of fight, several of the men perished through sheer excess of bravery and hardihood, eral Howard, saying: But after the first and desperate charge their general so disposed his troops as to insure the subsequent victory without fur-

ther loss of their lives. General Miles placed his men in rifle pits, which from day to day, or rather from night to night, when concealment was possible among the barren gulches and ravines, were dug nearer and nearer to the lines of the Indians. He succeeded at first not effectual in compelling them to make speedy surrender, as the hostiles were a long siege.

were plenty in the Indian camp General Miles's next endeavor, therefore, was to stop their supply of water. His approaches by a series of new rifle pits, dug during the ply of water once cut off entailed suffering on his animals, as well as his braves, their squaws and children.

I need not repeat the tale already told to the readers of the Herald of Joseph's pro- itary genius of the Nez Perces chieftan answer was returned. Then there came a them. The large pot must be kept in the quad upedal, and with a body much like positions and final preparations for surrender, but now send you some further details consideration with the brilliant and subof the scene, which will be found interest- stantial victory achieved by General Miles, deeper. The tempest was fast coming.

When at last the Nez Perces chieftain sides deserves a high rank among the many upon the door that it made the entire cabin the entire band should formally surrender, the ladian frontier. seventeen men. With a spirit that became up to General Miles and said to him:

say amen to everything you have done." When Joseph entered the lines established by General Miles he passed by Genthe wily chieftain drew himself up haught-

ily and said : "I want to surrender to you." presented the figure and mien of as gallant a warrior chieftain as ever confessed himself fairly beaten at the game of war. progress of hostilities. About thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and clad in a pair of wore none of the war paint or savage bravery of headdress and feathers which usually adorn an Indian warrior on the warpath. outline, were covered by hardly a wrinkle. His eyes, black, brilliant, and as piercing as an eagle's, rested on those of General Miles with an expression at once melancholy and reserved. His long black hair of his head, and ornamented with a simple the one it now wears.

cluster of green feathers. Two long braids

descended from his temples and hung down

in front of his ears. Such was the man

to his pursuers, and who had almost gained the refuge he aimed for. that brave officer his rifle, with the barrel men's of Minnesota. pointing toward the ground. When the of the pattern most approved in New York. vitnessed the remarkable scene it seemed

> act easily appreciated by the veterans who in this respect. were silent witnesses of it. This ceremony of surrender on the part of Chief Joseph and his principal warriors It was kept up in a desultory sort of fash- it was hanging. ion all through the afternoon. From time to time the Indians forsook their rifle pits, she said. "Don't go out again to night, individually and in groups of two or three, to come across the debatable line and deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. The fact that these warriors failed to come up in a body was peculiarly characteristic of the Indian nature, for it was hard for them to voluntarily acknowledge themselves worsted. But as their leaders had taken the initiative in the matter they slowly followed the example.

sun rose on the morning of the 6th the respeedily learned to disdain General How- day. On the first day about sixty-seven guard to-night-were they friendly they and and his factics. When he was over- warriers and their families, including would have come openly to me or to the young backs, came in, and when the re- cabin, mainder were all in hand it was found that 240 men, women and children had surren-

Forty wounded Indians were discovered by the troops as they lay in their burrows, many of them being badly hurt. These mountains, would doubtless have saved the parture had the troops discovered the burial waiting." places of the Indians who were undoubted-

It must not be supposed that there were none killed in the Indian ranks, for it is almost certain that the band lost nearly

his officers, pointing to his map. "There's to come in with the o her leaders, and dewas ready for his supper. This was soon where I'il strike them." He struck the clined to give himself up on the morning placed upon the table, and it must be con-Nez Perces' camp on the 30th of Septem- of the 6th. Finding that he would not appear, General Miles and General Howard, them did not in the least diminish his appe-White Bird was missing.

One of the Indians then s epped forward Joseph's intrenched camp that, as in the and intimated that if General Miles would case of General Custer's last and glorious | give him a mule he would go out and find White Bird. General Miles turned to Gen-"I haven't got any use for White Bird.

I've got all his traps, and don't think he is worth a mule." General Howard agreed with this view of the value of the missing chief, and they

trenchments. These intrenchments consisted mainly of that ?" a series of rifle pits dug deep into the earth in surrounding them, but that success was and they were arranged in some respects with a skill which would have done credit was repeated. It was a footstep without. to an educa ed military engineer. Some of Ruth trembled with apprehension. Then glutted with supplies, amply sufficient for the pits were five and a half feet deep. In another and another was heard, them whole families were enseanced. By The redskins were about the control of the pits were five and a half feet deep. On ascertaining the fact that provisions an ingenious disposition of the upthrown breastworks they were made to overhang tone. the pits in such wise that the papooses

could be safely disposed of under them. The pits contrived for the shelter of famfollowing night, promised to do this effec- ilies and clusters of warriors were connecttually, and Joseph was not slow to discover ed, in many instances, by trenches which the utter bopelessness of his holding out admitted of safe communication with each against the government troops, for the sup- other beneath the line of musketry fire come in." brought to bear on the pits.

may be properly appreciated. Taken into few moments of silence on their part. The cellar. , the entire scheme of operations on both Suddenly there came so fearful a blow

and his principal supporters decided that campaigns that have been fought out along tremble. while Ruth gave utterance to a

Joseph came into General Miles's camp, all The fact is that Joseph and his tribe of alone, and announced the decision he and | Nez Perces are Indians so uncommon, so his warriors had come to. By that time different from the Sioux whom the Sitting hardly think they can do it. They can not General Howard had arrived on the scene Bull commission are presently to meet, so long as the prop holds as well as it does with his slender escort, consisting of only that those wiseacres in the East who would now. settle the Indian question without adequate a Christian soldier General Howard went knowledge of the true state of affairs cannot prevent the government and the press "General, I come here and find that it is from drawing a just and generous distincthe coarser savages following the leader-

ship of Sitting Bull and his congeners. The manner and method of fighting eral Howard in surly silence, paying no heed to the presence of the "Bible chief," mirable from first to last, and they have mirable from first to last, and they have and walked up deliberately to the spot taken their mishaps and final defeat withwhere General Miles was standing. When out a whisper. They have never scalped a he found himself in front of General Miles | dead white man, nor even ill treated a wounded soldier or citizen throughout the have reached you in regard to the alleged As the Indian chief thus stood before his cruelties perpetrated by the Nez Perces captor a self-acknowledged prisoner he are denied here in anticipation by the officers and soldiers who have been engaged with then, in all the conflicts during the

hovered along the verge of the various battle fields and swooped down upon dead | them. Nez Perces and white soldiers alike. The His features, regular and handsome in their last word to be said of Chief Joseph in this connection is that the original difficulty between his tribe and the white settlers in Oregon has had as yet but a confused and was gathered into a loose quene at the back | will assume an aspect quite different from | the door secure again,

SAVED BY LIGHTNING.

who for so long a time had bade defiance "It looks like a shower, don't it, Reuben?" said a young, fair-looking matron, standing in the doorway of a cabin just as As Joseph uttered the brief salutation to the sun was drooping behind the tree tops General Miles already recorded he handed to the west, in one of the frontier settle-

A young man, bardy and strong, was weapon had thus changed hands the chief passed quietly to one side with a guttural the river, with the ax he had been wielding again the rain had ceased. A bright light window, and from the lower logs to the top "How !" as he gave place to his followers. all through the day thrown over his shoul- shone without and Reuben once more of the house, was covered with the black The other chiefs and their companions who ders. These words from his wife saluted gazed through the crevice to see what it throng. A bright light shown through the had followed Joseph into the camp per-formed the same ceremony. To those who to turn his head and glance away to the When he started out on his march in as though the captives were not savage clouds was piled high against the evening among the debris lay the mangled forms of

ed death dealing rifles, and in reversing one," she said, a little apprehensively, for, were saved by lightning. their weapons gave a significance to the to tell the truth, she was a little cowardly To this her husband made no reply, but

playfully pushing her aside from the doorway, he entered the cabin, and at once began at two o'clock p. m., on the 5th inst. took down his rifle from the hooks where "What have you seen to shoot, Reuben?"

for supper is waiting now.' "I am not going," be answered quietly. "I am only making sure that my rifle is in good order-but still I may have occasion

The young wife turned pale, "You gon't mean to say that the savages

to use it before morning."

are here again?" she asked. "You may as well know the truth at once, Ruth," said her husband, looking Even at nightfall the entire band had not her full in the face. "There are reciskins surrendered, and the lines of sentinels had hanging about here, and I'm afraid they to be maintained all that night. After the mean us mischief. I've seen no less than three at one time within an hour, skulking mainder of the braves came in, in the same | along in the edge of the wood. Their moirregular manner observed the previous tions tell me that we had better be on our

"Oh, Renben! what shall we do?" and her eyes sought the bed, where a rosycheeked boy of some two summers was ly

ing fast asleep. "We must do the best we can. The cabin is stout and strong, and I doubt wounded braves were being nursed by their about their being able to break in should faithful squaws when found. If the cour- they try it. But you must have a lot of Gibbon on that memorable day, had be had | iers who come to us from General Miles are | courage, Ruth. | May be it won't be needed, as many men under his command as Gen- not mistaken in heir information there was and I hope it won't. Now let us make eral Miles had when he encountered the not a single dead Indian found in the cap- sure that the cabin is all tight, and then Nez Perces at the foot of the Bear Paw tured camp, nor at the time of their de- we will have that suppor which you say is

> He spoke cheerfully, but could not dispel the fears that filled her heart, and made her face as pale as death.

The heavy caken shutters of the two small windows were put in place and made thirty killed in the first assault upon them | secure there, and then the door was closed riors, on the 18th of September, from the by our troops, and they must have lost and barred and a large stick of timber that more killed during the progress of the was kept for that purpose was placed engagement. White Bird, one of Joseph's chiefs, failed | been completed Reuben announced that he fessed that the danger which hovered over accompanied by Mr. John Healy, the scout tite. But Ruth could hardly swal ow a latest here from the scene of the surrender, | mouthful, and she wondered how it was went down into the camp and explored the that her husband could. She was hinking Nez Perces' intrenchments, but found that only of the danger that menaced them, and listening for the slightest sound that came from without.

> The darkness increased, and the sound of distant thunder broke upon their ears. this insect is, that it easts its skin once ev-Through a chink in the shutter they saw ery year. In order to effect this, it forms, that the cloud in the south was fast rising in one corner of the web, a kind of thick and spreading itself over the beavens, hastening on the fast coming darkness.

"We shall get a good shower," said "I hope so," answered his wife, continued at some personal risk their tour there is it may keep the savages under whole length of the back. This being actogether through the line of Indian in- cover of the forest to-night."

> Both were silent, and holding their breath to listen. In a moment the sound The redskins were about the cabin.

"Yes," said Reuben. "Hark! let us three or four days. see what they mean to do."

A minute later, and the door was shaken violen ly. Then a savage we hout exclaim a moment's warning, at any and all times, thicket or swamp is thickly infested with ed, in broken English : "White man, open door. Injins want to you take out a quantum sufficit for break. them so unmerous in certain spots that As organized and conducted this last bat- He had no idea of granting the request, and large pot, stirring it well. By observing tion a serious calamity, and is carrying on

shrill cry of alarm.

"Courage," said her husband; "they are trying to batter the door down, but I

'It is for our child, Reuben." "We will do our best to save him, and our own lives," he answered, "Even

all right. This is your fight. I want to tion between these Nez Perces warriors and | though the door give way, with my ritle I can do much to save us.' Once more a terrible blow was dealt

upon the door, and at the same moment a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a peal of thunder that seemed to shake the solid earth. So tremendous was the blow the savages dealt that the prop against the door gave way, and fell from its place, and door itself trembled as though it was comentire campaign. Whatever tales may ing down. The heart of Reuben sank within his breast. Another such a blow must place them at the mercy of the savages. Only his rifle would stand between got nearer he realized that it was a horde them and death. Bu: at this moment of bats, Providence interposed its band. As though the peat of thunder had been a signal for Whatever scalps have been taken from the tempest to commence, the rain came the heads of white men were taken by down in torrents. Not knowing the exeblanket trousers, leggins and moccasins, he members of other tribes of savages, who cution their last blow had done, the sava- door, closed the shutters and lowered the ges hesitated as the storm broke upon

A little way from the cabin stood a large oak that the settlers had spared for its beauty and grateful shade. To the shelter bundred. On the outside could be heard of this the savages fled, to wait until the a tremendous commotion, as if the bars tempest was over. Thus our friends had a unsatisfactory description. When the respite for a time. Hastily Reuben re- selves. After the bats that had gotten into whole truth is made known the question placed the prop, and did his best to make the room had been disposed of, McAtee

> down as though there was a second deluge upon the earth. He heard nothing of the savages, but he thought be knew where they were, and that the attack would be renewed as soon as the rain had cleared. Suddenly there came a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a report that seemed to shake the ear h as though it was a leaf suspended in mid-air. For a long time they sat half dazed and stunned by the re-

The oak was riven into a thousand fragand its trunk was on fire. Scattered the savages. The same blow that had blasted the oak had deprived them all of

In after days Reuben and Ruth told "It looks as though it would be a heavy, their grandchildren how it was that they

SEASONABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS. - A practical housewife residing on Ridge Road, says the Harrisburg Patriot, sends the following recipe for making an infallible cough medicine, which is particularly opportune at this season of the year when violent colds are being contracted by the

sudden changes of weather: "Take a tablespoonful of wood liquorice liquorice in the wood), a tablespoonful of slippery elm, and a tablespoonful of good raisins. Cut into small pieces each ingredient, add one pint of water and let the mixture simm r over a slow fire, until near the boiling point in order to extract all the strength. When ready for use there should be exactly half a pint in quantity, as water may have to be added while steeping. Select the best materials. The seeds must not be removed from the raisins-the finer the latter are cot the better. This remedy has been tried and found to be an excellent one in hundreds of cases. The slippery elm removes the inflammation; the raisins strengthen, and the liquorice heals as fast as the inflammation is allayed. Dose-a teaspoonful every time one coughs or experiences a tickling sensation."

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS .- The Mark Lane Express copies the following receipe for sharpening edged tools from a German scientific journal for the benefit of farmers, mechanics and laborers :

"It has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for an hour into water to which has been added one-twen ieth of its weight in muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a home. The acid here supplies the place of a whet stone by corroding the whole surface evenly so that nothing further than a smooth olish is necessary. The process never in-jures good blades, while badly hardened ones are generally improved by it, although the cause of improvement remains unex-

"At length this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. workman at the beginning of his noon spell, or when he leaves in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidalated as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting."

THE SPIDER CHANGES HIS SKIN. -One of the most singular facts in relation to purse, similar to that in which it encloses its eggs. Placing itself then in the centre of its web, it begins to extend its body with all the violence it can exert, for several minutes, until it splits its skin the complished, it gradually forces its body "Hark!" said Reuben; "what was through the aperture, drawing out its legs one by one, until it is entirely free from its covering. The skin retains the entire form of the spider, and is perfec ly transparent. The insect itself, after this great change, remains gelatinous, and is of a pale green color. In this condition it retires to the aforementioned purse or bag, "They have come," cried Ruth, in a low leaving the skin suspended in the web. This shelter it is not able to quit for about

-Debt.

NUMBER 39.

MILLIONS OF BATS.

A curious story comes from Dog Prairie, St, Charles county, concerning the manner in which the house of Mr. T. J. M'Atee has recently become infested with bats. Mc-Atee lives in a double log house, the outside of which is weatherboarded. About "It is not for myself I fear," she said. two weeks ago he no iced a large number of bats flying in the direction of his house and concealing themselves in the corners of the windows and under the weatherboarding. He immediately began an onslaught on them, and in a few minutes had killed seventy, this cumber being all that he could reach with such weapons as he then had at haud. Next morning none were to be seen, but at twilight they returned in such vast numbers as to appul him. His attention was first directed to the neighborhood of his front gate, at which point he heard innumerable flatting noises like a storm in the distance. Looking that way, he saw what at first he look to be a black cloud approaching, but as it

As the swarm neared the house it lowered as if making ready to alight, and Me Atee, instinctively retreating from the formidable enemy, rushed through the front window sashes. By some means a considerable number found entrance into the room, and McAtee and a hired man succeeded, with brooms, in killing about one were swarming and fighting among themwent through the back door into the back Ten minutes passed, and the rain came | yard and around to the south side of the house where the horde had congregated, The scene at the window is described by him to have been of the most extraordinary character. The air was tilled with myriads of bats, flying and circling about in all directions, and darting against each other with audible force. A huge and writhing mass had settled, and the entire frame, as well as the wooden part of the sash, was covered with them. The weatherboarding window, and from the lower logs to the top window panes and everything on the outside was plainly visible. Though the greater part of the invaders showed a pre ference for this window, a general inspection showed that they were distributed over the entire premises. Hearing a great up-roar in the ben-house Mr. McAtee rushed in that direction, and found the entire fow l yard, in which were one hundred and fifty fowls, including chickens, turkeys and guineas, in the most extraordinary state of perturbation. An army of bats had made their way through the crevices, and were indulging in such desperate demonstrations of flitting and circling that every feathered inhabitant had been frightened from its roost, and the disturbed chanticleer, the cackling hen and the shrill guinea made night hideous with their notes of alarm, Every out-house on the place was either invailed or surrounded. In the stable where three horses were munching their eats there was a pawing and whinaving, and an examination revealed the fact that every stall and trough was infested with bats, and McAtce deemed it a matter of prudence to turn the horses loose into the pastures. The dogs-of which there was six on the place-went around howling in dismay at the strange speciacle. As Mc-Atee walked through the yard the air was thick with bats, and he had to keep up a continuous fighting with his hands and arms to keep them from striking bim in

> inal visitations, McAtee at first did not know what to do, but finally conceived a plan which resulted in the capture and the death of at least a very large number of them. An hour had passed away, and the pes s were as numerous at the south window as they were at first. He proposed to his hired man to raise the sash and let them in, and then close the window shutters from the outside, and having thus trapped the game proceed to dispatch it in the most expeditious manner. This plan was at once put into execution. As soon as the window sash was raised thousands rushed in, and in five minutes there was not a vacant spot on the ceiling, wall, floor, table, bed-post, bureau or chair. The window was closed and McAtee and his hired man began the work of destruction? Some of the bats seemed to realize the dire fa e to which they were doomed, and made desperate efforts to find egress through the panes. Others made war on the assaulted party, and the bired man was bitten once on the face and twice on his left hand -The two men were armed with ax-belves and they made fearful havoc among the foe. The slaughter continued an hour and a baif, many of the bats being perched at points of the ceiling difficult to reach. The result by actual count was 4 103 dead buts, and the carcasses filled a large barrel, which holds over five bushels, Though this onshaight greatly diminished the number of invaders there were still bundreds and perhaps thousands of them left, though, owing to the darkness, it was found impracticable to make further war on them, Next morning when McAtee awoke not a bat was to be seen, all the survivors having disappeared as mysteriously as they came. It seems, however, that the bats were

determined to make McAtce's house their haunt, and the following night they swarmed as formidably as on their first visit and over three thousand were killed, They still persist in coming, and up to this time there have been apward of 17,000 slain, and though there is a visible and gratifying falling off in the number of invaders they yet inlest the premises in siles ficient numbers to be very troublesome, Where they come from and why they have selected that particular place as a resort are two mysteries which have not been fathomed. It is believed that they come from an immense thicket about ten miles up the Misseuri river, where they breed in If you want to have buckwheat cakes at countless quantities. It is known that has mix in a large stone or earthen pot. When them, and shill-hunters have often found fast or supper, mix as much in another they could not make headway without great To this appeal Reuben made no answer. vessel as you take out, and pour it into the annoyance. McAtee considers the visitatle by Joseph and his band deserves to be words he knew would do no good. Again this rule you will always have nice light a relentless war of extermination. The considered carefully, in order that the mil- the demand was made. But, as before, no cakes and plenty of them when you want invading but is of the common species, that of a mouse. The story is certainly an extraordinary one, and its trath is roughed WHAT grows bigger as you contract it? for by several reliable witnesses. - St. Louis Globe Democrate