EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, - - - - JAN'Y 11, 1878.

A BILL for the re-enactment of the Local and every two years thereafter.

at the lowest possible price.

its enterprising proprietors.

tion is disposed of, the Bland silver bill, mate of public opinion in reference to it. which has already passed the House, and So far as we have seen an expression by the which provides for the coinage of the silver papers of both parties, it has been very dollar spoken of, and makes it an unlimited | pronounced in favor of the amendment, legal tender for all debts, both public and private, will be taken up. The best imon is that it will pass, with the cerder feature is essentially modified.

TRAT the Ya fonal Guard of this State, a very expensive institution to the taxpayers, is more ornamental than useful was abundently demonstrated during the railroad riots last July, when the Governos, or those representing him, were constrained to call on the President for military assistance to quell the outbreak and preserve the peace. There are entirely too many officere and too few privates, as is shown by the report of the Adjutant General, who states that there are now in service 871 officers and 9.485 enlisted men, or one officer to every elecen privates. The whole organization, as it exists at present, is regarded by the people as a public nuisance and totally inefficient for the work expected from it in as emergency. Governor Hartranft, himself a military man, has no faith in it, and the Legislature should take it in hand and either reform it thoroughly or abolish it

LAST TUESDAY was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. There was a time when the event was very generally eelebrated throughout the country, but that day has passed by, and the brilliant achievement of the brave pioneers of the South-west, who, on the plains of Chalmette, saved the "beauty and booty" of New Orleans from lust and pillage, is now unhonored and unsung. The conflict between the British and American forces below New Orleans was not a great battle, like that on the field of Waterloo, or Gettysburg, where the destinies of nations are straightforward, honest Democracy, but decided, but in many respects it was one of the most memorable engagements in the history of modern warfare. The commander-in-chief of the British army, Packenham, was an Irish nobleman, and his army was composed of men who had served under Wellington in Spain in his battles with the veterans of Napoleon's most trusted Marshals; while, on the other hand, Jackson, the American general-in-chief, was the son of an Ulster county Irishman -a Tennessee that under its present able management it lawyer-uneducated in military science, though born to command, and his troops by the Democracy of Philadelphia. were raw, undisciplined militamen, principally from Kentucky and Tennessee. The new type, its size enlarged to the old form, victory was the most complete and decisive and its entire appearance greatly improved. of the war, and the battle was fought after No man is better or more favorably known the treaty of peace had been signed at than the veteran editor of the Argus, John Ghent, of which the commanding officers M. Laird. Esq., venerable in years and unhad no information. It made straight the impeachable in integrity. He and his enpath of its hero to the Presidency, and in terprising sons have our best wishes for bis double capacity of soldier and states able and efficient Democratic journal which man no man, save Washington himself, they publish. enjoys more of the respect and veneration of the American people than Andrew Jack-

In the State Senate, last week, Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny county, introduced a point resolution proposing an amendment to the new constitution reducing the Legislature to the old number, thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. If this joint resolution is adopted by the pres_ ent Legislature, it must also be passed by Option law has been introduced in the the Legislature next year, and then the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. | proposed amendment must be submitted to It provides for the first election, to accept a vote of the people at the general election or refuse its provisions, in February, 1879, in November, 1879, for their ratification or rejection. It will thus be seen that if the amendment passes through these three sev-THE Philadelphia Daily Record is an eral stages, the first election for the reduced eight column paper, one size larger than number of members for which it provides the FREEMAN, and is printed in small type. | would not take place until the November It contains the very latest and most reliable election in 1880, and that, therefore, no news, both foreign and domestic, together | member of the present Legislature who dewith the fullest local intelligence. Any stres a re-election can be affected by its man who would read a number of the adoption. We have heretofore expressed Record without knowing its price would our decided approval of such an amendment searcely believe that it is sold for one cent and now reaffirm it. If the clause in the per copy; but such is the fact, and as a re- new constitution fixing the numbers of the salt its daily circulation has reached thirty- Senate at fifty, and of the House at two sis thousand. It is a marvel how so much hundred, had been separately submitted to reading can be furnished at so trifling a the people, it would certainly have been sum, and affords a remarkable instance of defeated. The beneficial results which its the success of a good newspaper furnished | advocates predicted from its adoption have not been realized, but, on the contrary, their wholesome theories have all vanished THE reputation of the Pittsburg Dis- into thin air. We never heard but one patch, whose prospectus for 1878 we publish | argument in its favor, and that was that the this week, as an ably conducted and enter- increase would render legislative bribery prising newspaper is so well established and corruption so difficult that it would not that anything we could say in its behalf be attempted. But at the very first adwould not enhance it. It is a first-class journed session under the new constitution, journal, and receives, as it well deserves, a two members of the House were virtually most generous support. The Dispatch is expelled for corrupt practices in connection one of the few Republican papers in this with the passage of the Williamsport boom State that supports the judicious and liberal bill, and some others richly deserved the p-licy of Mr. Hayes towards the South, and same fate. The interests of the people did has the independence to avow its adherence | not demand an increase of their representato the best interests of the country as su- tives, and there is no more necessity that perior to the temporary success of the Cambria, Blair, Bedford or Somerset coun-Republican party. We trust its future ties should each elect two members of Assuccess will fully meet the expectations of sembly than that they, as a district, should elect two members of Congress. If thirtyeight States are sufficiently represented in Congress reassembled yesterday. When in the lower branch of Congress by 293 the Benate adjourned for the recess it was members, surely 100 members ought to be engaged in considering the resolution of- enough to take care of the interests of the fered by Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, declaring people of this State in the lower house of it to be the sense of Congress that all debts, the Legislature. We trust that the public including government bonds, may lawfully | press will not be afraid to speak out on this be said in silver dollars, unless where other- subject, so that the members of the present wi specially directed. When this resolu- Legislature may form an intelligent esti-

THE leaders of the Greenback Labor party in this State, encouraged by the fiftytainty of being vetoed, unless its legal-ten- two thousand votes polled for its candidates at the recent election, are organizing for and conduct the great industries required by active and vigorous work during the ap-THE Legislature last winter baving very proaching campaign. Francis W. Hughes, properly refused to furnish each member of Pottsville, who is regarded as its ablest wish a copy of Purdon's Digest at the cost advocate in the State, and its most promiof the State, a member of the Senate at the nent candidate for Governor at the election present adjourned session, who is in the next fall, delivered a speech last Saturday pursuit of legal knowledge under difficul- night a week ago in the Court House at ties, has offered a joint resolution for the Harrisburg, in which he discussed the purchase of six copies for the use of the Greenback issue with all his admitted abili-Senate and twelve for that of the House. ty. Mr. Hughes thinks and says that his This would be one copy for eight members party cherishes a reasonable hope of carryof the Senate, and one copy for seventeen | ing the State at the November election, and members of the House-a most inconvenient intimates that in its conquering march it arrangement. It is very small business, may capture the Presidency in the contest and the only decent and honorable course of 1880. This is a most comfortable politifor every member to adopt is to buy a copy | cal delusion under which to labor, and if all of the much covated Digest, pay for it like greenbackers take as rosy a view of the fua little man, and not compel the State to ture as Mr. Hughes does, they certainly are farnish it to him without money and with- a happy family. We are inclined to think, however, that he is entirely too sanguine in his hopes of the future and that on the morning after the next November election he will be a wiser if not a sadder man. At the last election the Greenback-Labor party carried just one county in each of the three large States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, viz : Lucas county in the first named, Luzerne in this State, and Chemung in New York. If Mr. Hughes bases his reasonable hope of a victory at the polls in this State next fall on this beggarly showing, his faith in the strength of his party is exceedingly clastic. He is an old and experienced politician and knows that in this country there can be but two great leading parties—the same parties that have confronted each other since the days of Jefferson and Adams. Other parties being mere offshoots of these have time and again been organized and have sometimes achieved local success, but have disappeared as suddenly as they sprang into existence. Mr. Hughes will once more see what he has several times seen heretofore in the political history of this country, and that is that a party based upon a single idea, like the old anti-masonic party, the late know-nothing party, and the present greenback party, is doomed to speedy disolution The history of parties always re-

> NEWSPAPORIAL .- The Columbia Herald is now under the exclusive management of our genial friend, W. Hayes Grier, his associate, R. B. Risk, having retired. The Herald is a most excellent paper and an able advocate of the genuine principles of if it can be published without Risk it must be firmly established on an advance-paying

> -Not having seen a copy of the Philadelphia Commonwealth for a long time, we supposed that it had ceased to be, but the receipt of its issue of Saturday last removed that impression. Charles M. Leisenring, Esq., who has been connected with it ever since it was first established, is now its sole proprietor. We always admired the Commonwealth as a sound, reliable Democratic paper, and have no doubt will be properly appreciated and sustained

> -That old and unwavering sheet, the Greensburg Argus, is now printed with

-Ceder Keys, Fla., advertises a pig slightly injured. The fire was finally subson. His name will live in history, and with four ears, five toes on one foot, one live forger.

fers to the causes and effects :

Thus ended the great railway strike of 18:7 in Pennsylvania, which resulted in violence, murder and arson, which caused the deaths of over fifty civilians and five soldiers, and the wounding and maining of a hundred or more, and the destruction of millions of dollars worth

property.
While it is true that the workingmen who began it contemplated no such terrible results, it cannot be denied that the manner in which they proceeded to enforce their demands, by stopcannot be denied that the manner in which they proceeded to enforce their demands, by stopping inland commerce and solzing the property of corporations and individuals and driving eit zens from their usual occupations, in defiance of law, made the breach through which the lawless elements of society poured to plunder and destroy. By this inconsiderately inviting the co-operation of the criminal classes, labor dui itself a great and grievous injury, and it will be long before it can remove the suspicion and district with which the people will view its strikes and organizations. Into the merits of the contest it is not necessary to go; whatever be the rights of labor, the duty of the Executive is importative. In the message of 1876 were set forth the principles which govern the present administration in the discharge of this onerous duty, to which recent events have given additional emphasis: "No disobedience of regularly constituted authority will be primitted, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or combinations of men. No sense of wrong, however grievous, will or shall justify violence in seeking indemnity therefor. The rights of property must be respected, and no interference with its legitimate use will be tolerated. Every man must be allowed to sell his own labor at his own price, and his working must not be interrupted, either by force or intimidation. For grievances, fancied or real, must not be interrupted, either by force or in-timidation. For grievances, fancied or real, redress must be sought in the manner the law provides, and no one must attempt to override its process. If crizens will recognize these principles as binding upon their consciences and actions, there can be no necessity for Exand actions, there can be no necessity for Ex-ecutive interference to preserve the peace, and it must be understored, once for all, that any violation of private rights, or resistance to pub-ile officers when in the discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and the power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority."

As a sequel to the riots, the grand jury of Allegheny county entered upon an investiga-tion, and summarily demanded the attendance of the Governor and the civil and military of the Governor and the civil and minimum of the Executive Department, to testify before it. As I did not think it the time or place for an impartial investigation of the troubles, or concede the rights of the courts to command the attendance of a co-ordinate branch of the government, I refused to attend, and directed the givil and military officers to and directed the civil and military officers to refuse also. The question was submitted to the Supreme Court, and its decision according with the views of the Department, all appearance of conflict between the Judiciary and Executive was happily averted. Should the Legislative desaying expedient to investigate the Islature deem it expedient to investigate the subject, all information in the possession of the Governor or the Department, if any, in addition to that contained in the Adjutant-General's report, and the appendix hereto, will be

Passing from these secondary matters to the broader and deeper lessons of the strike, while there is much to cause solicitude there is much, also, to awaken confidence in the final solution of the problem. While capital held labor in ignorance and bondage strikes were rare.— Their frequent occurrence is a proof that labor In their frequent occurrence is a proof tax innor is growing more and more to an equality in strength and importance to capital. Intelligence has spread itself among the laboring classes; they have learned to read and write and to interchange their views, and formed associations, according to their new lights, for their protection and advancement. And if in this, as in many other cases, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," it is yet better than no learning stall, and is the progressive step to higher intelligence. On the other hand, under the influence of civilization, wealth became up to collect the large and small amounts of unemployed capital, to build the gigantic works

modern society.

These two results are the fuevitable consequences of increased intelligence and civiliza-tion. These great corporations, from the char-acter of the enterprises, are of necessity, in most cases, monopolies. As such, the people have a right to demand that while the profits may accrue to private individuals, their management shall be above merely selfish a ms. and consult also the public utility and welfare. It has come to pass that in the conflict between

The attitude of the people towards these two significance, in the general sympathy for the strikers, dulled only by their own unlawful acts, the workmen have assurance that in all right and lawful efforts to better their condition they will have the aid of nearly all classes of their fellow-citizens. And in the prejudices of their fellow citzens. And it the prejudices against the emporations, those who control them may realize that the possession of great wealth and the control of great enterprises impose obligations to the public which they cannot afford to ignore. In these facts we can discern the two roads that may eventually lead to the final at thement of the contest—the diffusions of the contest of the co tor, whose claims and rights, together with his own, must be decided and adjusted by arbitra-tion. In this contest the primary duty of the State is to keep the peace, and secondarily, so far as laws will avail, to hasten the consumma-tion of the result.

The Governor also repeats his suggestions on arbitration :

that litigation should cease; it is still more to the interests of the people that the conflicts between different classes should be brought to close. As it is becoming the public opinion the civilized world that the nations cannot afford to submit their differences to the costly arbitrament of the sword, so it is becoming the settled conviction that nothing can be gained by a war of classes to compensate for the loss caused by the disturbance of all industrial relations, and the dangers threatened to in-dividual independence and free institutions. And in many places the same idea is gaining ground among the trading classes for adjusting the conflicting claims of individuals. Since, therefore, arbitration has been successfully used to settle international questions and even the petty disputes of individuals, why cannot the same peaceful agency be invoked to adjust the relations of capital and labor? The subject, though important, is not new, but has floated in public discussion for some time, and no apology is needed for calling your attention to the suggestions made in the mes-sage of 1876. "Does it not seem practical to appoint a court of arbitration, composed of three of more of the judges of our courts, as many operators, and a like number of the representatives of the workingmen, to whom could be referred the disputes arising between employer and employes, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the pubic enlightened upon the merits of the coutroversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public epinion would constrain the parties whose ciaims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were wronged.

Any plan is surrounded with difficulties from

the constant changing relations of the great interests involved and the doubtfulness of se-curing a stable settlement with the proper op-portunities of revision eccording to these vary-ing conditions; but since labor has now organizations, and representatives by whom these organizations will be bound, it seems practicable to devise some plan by which all relations nontously adjusted. -The monster seen in the Mississippi

River above Memphis a few weeks ago by the captain and crew of a towboat reappeared the other day near island 95. This time the frightful creature was seen by some of the crew of a produce boat. The monsier's body was shaped like a snake's, his tail forked like a fish's and his bill formed like a pelican's. His bill was about six feet long, and a flowing black mane stood out from his head, which was erected eight feet above the water, as he swam majestically down the stream. One twist of his forked tail knocked off the steering oar of the produce boat and sent the crew in terror to the hold. The ill starred craft now lies moored at Vicksburg, deserted by all the crew but one man, the others believe that the monster is lying in wait for this particular boat to sink it out of sight.

-A local excitement and temporary panic were created at Wheeling, W. Va., on Sunday, by the discovery that the roof of St. Alphonsus's Catholic church, one of the largest in the State, was on fire. The rying his ch morning services were just over, and a morning the two would in this way go large party had assembled to witness a across and forage around Tapuacharuru, marriage, when the smoke was seen issu- returning to the pa at night, and if the dog ing began falling, and a general stampede ensued, in which several persons were dued with a loss of about \$1,200, The eburch was Jully ingured.

The most interesting portion of the Governor's message is that relating to the railroad riots of last July. After relating the story of the troubles the Governor thus refers to the causes and effects.

Of this lengthy and well-written does—

—Archibald Gordon, of Granville, N. C. is the father of twenty seven sons by one wife. the year have been \$15,644,500,05, and the disbursements \$18,482,458,19, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$2,162,046,87. debt of the State unprovided for is \$18,352. 386.38. The receipts for the next tiscal has a common house cat, four years old. year are not believed to be equal to the de- that weighs twenty-three pounds. Next. mands of the general fund by \$983,925,50. The Governor does not recommend increased taxation to meet the deficiency, but built in 1775 to replace it by one of modern the diversion of the Sinking Fund, there pretensions. being enough aggregate revenues to meet the demands of the Constitution for both

He wisely urges that the Legislature from the safe. should draw a line between banks for saving and those of discount. One is a trust House of Delegates from Tazewell county. and the other a business; but banks of sav- is the father of sixteen children, including ing should not be allowed to discount notes. | five pairs of twins. The history and lessons of the July riots occupy considerable space in the message. The historical part is a lucid statement of the inception, progress and close of the ing to more than \$6,000. riots in this Sta e. He holds that the lessons

intelligent, and more nearly equal to capital a single iron rail on which saddle shaped than heretofore; and hence capitalists must cars are to run, guided by wooden rails treat labor right, if they would prosper. The attitude of the people towards the strikers shows that in all lawful resistance against organized oppression, the workmen ci izens. "In these facts," he says, "we can around the neck. discern the two roads that may eventually lead to the final settlement of the contestthe diffusion of higher education among the workingmen, and the conviction, on the part of capital, that it has now to deal with an equal competitor, whose claims and rights, together with its own, must be this contest, the primary duty of the State up with a stove, chandelier, bunks and is to keep the peace, and, secondarily, so other household conveniences. far as laws will avail, to basten the consum-

mation of the result.

He insists that the stand against apprenticeships by the trades' unten will make the children of workmen mere drudges, unless the State shall see that they have an industrial education. "The great warfare of the nineteenth century is industrial warfare ; the struggle between great nations for supremacy in various industries, and for the control of the various markets." Says the Governor: "Pennsylvania has unrivaled resources, but unless she prepares for the competition, she must content herself with the production of raw materials, and her people become the hewers of wood and drawers of water for more highly cultivated communities. The means must be the diffusion of technical knowledge among the laboring classes; securing the co-operation of the workingmen; creating new industries and diversified interests, and throwing the ways to honorable and lucrative employment open to all." The establishment of workshops in connection with industrial schools, is the remedy proposed.

Alluding to the powers and responsibilities of the civil authorities, the Governor makes the following good point: "The office of Sheriff was formerly one of dignity and power. It has degenerated, standing without change in new conditions, until its lost within the walls, and two persons were main duties are those of a jailor and auc- crushed to death on the sidewalk. tioneer. Some means ought certainly to be taken to clothe the office with its original importance and responsibilities."

The geological survey, navigation of the Ohio river, municipal commission, and board of public charities, receive passing Maras, committing most frightfal atrocimention, and a number of minor subjects lies. are carefully collated and referred to in a way that shows the Governor to be in ear-

Lord and Lady Hicks.

His sons are asking for an inquisition of lunsey upon Mr. Thomas Lord, a million-New York, because be, being 83 years of age, has gone before Cardinai Mc-Closkey with Mrs. Hicks, a dashing widow of forty, to be there united in matrimony's holy bonds. The petition of the sons alleges divers act of eccentricity and forgetfulness upon the part of the ancient Lord, which they would persuade us were acts of lunacy; but manifestly the crowning aggravation was this marriage of a rich old man of 83 to a spendthrift widow of 40; an act most likely to seem, in the eyes of his sons and men, to be one of most indisput- indisposed to accept the proposal. able lunacy. We appreciate the feelings of the sons. We sympathize with them in the desire that they feel to say the flight souri, now residing in Titus county, Texas, of their father's million from them to Hicks. Hicks, 'tis said, had already secured, before the marriage and when she dwelt in high style in London, entertaining princes and potentates, \$300,060 of the aged Lord's money as a loan; and three weeks ago, coming quietly home for more, has concluded to take the balance of Mr. Lord's money with Mr. Lord himself. If that is not cause for aggravation of mind to Mr. Lord's children, we know not what would be

And still, with all our sympathy for the sous and daughters, so suddenly bereft of a fathers' love and money, we have an abund- city, on Friday, and handed them \$80. ance left for the ancient man himself, who, at the advanced age of 83, chooses to fall in love and is cruelly told that it is an act of such insanity as to cause the law to step in ago. to rob him of his bride and his cash; as, between the boys and their dad, it would seem that the sire has the best right to the money, and as to his title to his bride there can be no dispute, since she gave herself or sold herself to him and a cardinal blessed the union. There may fairly be two opinions as to which was the crazy party to such a union, if either was. We refuse to believe that Lord was, just because he was We know men of that age who are better men physically than those of half their years. Several years ago in the mouna husband of 94 and a wife of 40, who had around them several of their offspring, the youngest being four or five years old; in the vicinity dwelt a son of the patriarch's first marriage, some seventy years old; and the man of ninety-four years bad the appearance and vigor of but threescore .-Lancaster Intelligencer.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF ANIMAL SABACI. TY .- A New Zealand paper vouches for the truth of the following story: There is a dog at Taupo, and also a young pig, and these two afford a curious example of animal sagacity and confidence in the bona fldes of each other. These two animals live at the native pa on the opposite side of Tapuacharuru, and the dog discovered side, and informed the pig. The pig. being only two months old, informed the dog that he could not swim across the river, which at that spot debonches from the lake, but that in time he hoped to share the adventures of his canine friend. The um over. Regularly every

THERE were 870 failures, involving over \$30,000, in Now York etty last year.

-A Texas dog left in Messouri found his way back to his master's house, a distance The of 800 miles.

-0. M. Peterson, of Burlington, Vt., -John H. Mason, of Grassy Lick, Montgomery county, has just torn down a barn

-The office of the Eastern Express Company at Dexter, Maine, was entered Monday night, and four thousand dollars stolen

-Mr. Witten, a member of the Vinginia

-Mr. James C. Flood, of Nevada, is a generous man, He gave to various charitable institutions Christmas gifts amount-

-What is called a one legged railroad is of the strike that labor is becoming more being made near Oil City, Pa. There is lower down. -Crockett county (Tenn.) Sentinel: W

F. Poston has a hog eighteen months old that measures six feet seven inches from have the sympathy and aid of their fellow- stem to stern and three feet six inches -The debt of Pennsylvania unprovided for by bonds and cash in the sinking fund

is \$13,352,386. Pittsburgh alone can see that and go a couple of millions better. Philadelphia can quintuple it, -A cave, supposed to be a tramps' resort, has been discovered at Waterbury, decided and adjusted by arbitration, In Conn. It is thirteen feet deep and is fitted

> -A private letter received in Boston announces the death of Rev. Mr. Tracey, for forty years a missionary of the American board in India. He was born in Norwich,

Conn., and was 72 years of age. -Statistics for last month in various parts of the country show that a green Chris mas cut down the usual mortality about twenty per cent. But epigrams should never fool with mathematics. -State Legislatures are now in session in

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. -The Uniontown Express east on the

Baltimore and Ohio road struck a woman named Jones on Monday evening, between Moore's and Armstrong's stations, killing her instantly. She lived at Armstrong's and was thought to be intoxica ed. -The Richmond Whig says: Mrs. Elizabeth Bowyer, mother of Mr. Wm. Bow-

August that gave milk regularly for five months before it had a calf, giving about one half a gallon at each milking. -The last of the bodies buried in the

-The London Advertiser learns on reliable authority that official information has been received in St. Petersburg that the Chinese have massacred 15,000 men, women and children at the Kashgarian town of

-Kiron Carroll, a lawyer of Rome, N. Y., aged fifty years, dropped dead on Saturday while on his way to the funeral of his brother, Hon. Geo K. Carroll, of Camden, N. Y., who dropped dead Wednesday. Their father and brother both dropped

-Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, died on last Wednesday afternoon, in the 58th year of his age. The full name of the deceased, with all the titles attached, was about two yards long, though it was not that, but military emption, whatever that is, that caused his death.

-A telegram from Rome says Cardinal Manning has submitted to the College of Cardinals a proposal, that on the death of Pius IX. the conclave assemble at Malta. The Sacred College is divided in opinion on the matter. The Italian Cardinals are

formerly a confederate soldier, who stands 7 feet 6 inches in his bare feet. Barnum offered him a large sum to join his exhibition, but he very modestly declined.

-Even dried acorns have their uses. Sparks from a defective flue set fire to some clothing in an upper room of a house in New Hampshire, when a lot of acorns on the floor were made by the heat to pop so loudly that the family heard the noise, and running up stairs ex inguished the fire. -Rev. Father Manzer, paster of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Newark. called on a firm of carriage-makers in that which one of his parishioners had admitted

-A lawyer and his wife in Lafayette, Ky., got drunk on New Year's day. They smashed the windows of their dining room and the glass of the pictures, tore down the curtains, killed two birds, broke a dog's leg, whipped a servant girl, Their case is to be considered by the church of which they are members.

in the confessional to have stolen from

them while in their employ several years

-A singular accident occurred on Satchell Creek, Kan., recently. A party of hunters were loading up a team preparatory to starting for Wichita, when one of the men threw an ax into the wagon, even before she was of marriageable age. tains of southwest Virginia we came across which discharged a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. The charge entered his head, and he was killed instantly.

> Springs, Chester county, a few days since search of a new country, following the setcaught a live weasel at that place which was entirely white, with the exception of the tip of its tail, which was black. About a year ago the same gentleman caught a similar one there which he disposed of for the snug little sum of fifteen

insurance officials has come. Two Presi- sought "surcease of sorrow" in the wilds dents-Case and Lambert-of New York companies have just been sent to State's Prison for crookedness, and now a Connecticut Grand Jury has in licted the President, Secretary and General Manager of some happy hunting grounds on the other the Charter Oak for conspiracy to defraud

-A girl baby was born in Nebraska recently with but one leg, and that was covered alternately with red and white stripes, the latter being a brighter color than the rest of the girl. The local physician indog settled the difficulty. He went into sists that the mind of the child's mother the river, standing up to his neck in the water, and crouched down; the pig got on subject of ornamented hose, and that her hardly doubt that his daughter had come his back, clasping his neck with the fore husband, being a man of moderate means, to him asleep! The news spread that Adelegs. The dog then swam across, thus car- was unable to gratify her longing for red line's body had been "turned into a rock," and white stripes.

-A young man named Geo. W. Creagh, nineteen years old, died in Pittsburgh, Friday night, through sheer fright. He had tleman had carefully concealed it, but they ing from the ceiling. The plucky bridal couple told the priest to go on and the ceremony was completed. Pieces of the ceilbeen sick two days in a room in the rear were unsuccessful. All through the war it of a store which took fire and was consum- was guarded by the father as the most saferried over. The truth of this story is ed. During the progress of the flames he cred trust, but few persons being allowed vouched for by several who watched the arose from his bed and walked to the win- to see it. About six years ago, however, movements of the pair for several weeks. dow-looking out he saw the fire, which completely unnerved him and be died four hours afterward from the effects of fright. as stated by his peretolas.

That old Brick Building 6 6 6 mm Market in Philadelphia whore ovanamaker. STARTED earn a good name by making ONLY to earn a Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may = DEPEND ON

-The Ottawa Times says that some time ago the citizens of Mendota were surprised to learn that a married couple, who had apparently lived in peace and barmony in Hillingis, had been divorced in Kansas. The mystery is now explained. The husband had homesteaded 160 acres of fine farming land, and there was another 160 acres adjoining not yet taken up. The pair were divorced, the widow entered the vacant quarter section, and established her claims as the head of a family. When this was done the pair were remarried, and now have a fine farm of half a section

-A few days since Mr. W. Miller, of Uniontown, Pa., who, like Nimrod of old, is a mighty hunter, and keeps a pack of fifteen bounds, captured an earless wild hog in the mountains of Fayette county. The animal not only has no auricular apyer, has a young cow two years old last pendages, but has no orifice in the head for the admission of sound, and is consequently totally deaf. It also has but one eye, which, however, is large enough for Barclay street ruins, New York, has been two, being nearly two inches in diame er. recovered. There are no more bodies The animal will weigh about one hundred there; all the facts show that eight were pounds and is as ferocious as a bear. Mr. Miller will send it to the Zoological Garden in Philadelphia.

-The King of Spain is to be married in the Basilica of Atocha, at Madrid, on the 23d of January. The Princess Mercedes will arrive at Madrid only one bour before the ceremony. The fetes are to last five days, during which time theatrical representations and bull-fights are to be provided for the people free. A banquet is to be given to a thousand of the poor of Madrid in the Prado, and there are to be historizal processions in the Plaza de Toros, the nobles of Spain being invited to take part in cavalcades. All children born on the 23d are to be dowered, and 50,000 pesetas are

to be distributed among the poor. -In Lancaster, last week, William A. Hambright, a young school teacher, who had only been married last May, was tried on twenty-one indictments for stealing from hotels, market wagons, stores and houses a variety of goods, such as shoes, blankets, vests, pantaloons, sugar and beefsteak .-The defence was "kleptomania," and the young wife of the accused was put on the stand to testify as to his recent peculiar conduct and oddities. The jury acquitted the accused on nineteeu indictments and convicted him on two-one for stealing a beefsteak and the other for walking off with sugar that belonged to somebody else. He was sentenced to nine months

imprisonment. -A singular case of suicide occurred at Wheeling, W. Va., on Thurday night. Henry Daub, a well-known citizen of that place, who was once very wealthy, shot himself through the heart. He had been married twice, and had quarrelled with his second wife, who turned him out of the house and is said to have commenced leading a dissolute life. Late Thursday afternoon he showed a revolver to a friend and said he intended to kill himself on his first wife's grave. As he could not be found next morning, the friend went out to Mount Calvary Cemetery, and there upon his wife's grave, covered with a foot of snow. his body was found, and beside it lay the revolver with which he had shot himself. This is the third suicide among the Germans in Wheeling within three weeks.

A CURIOUS STORY FROM NORTH CAROLI-NA .- It is a fact not generally known that the cemetery of the Methodist church in Hendersonville, N. C., contains a petrified human body. About the year 1836 Miss Adeline Byers lived with her father, Francis C. Byers, fifteen miles south of that place, in Henderson county. She was a bright, sweet girl, much beloved by all who knew her, and her band was sought in marriage At last she was won by William Pinkney Murray, whom she had known long and well. Soon the nuptials were celebrated -Mr. George Llewellyn, of Chester and the b ide and bridegroom set out in ting sun to the Mississippi valley. There they located and began the journey of life together in real earnest. Prosperity and happiness came to them, until at an unexpected moment death cut down Mrs. Murray in the very prime of life. The disconsolate widower, consigning the body of his -The day of reckoning for swindling life deceased wife to the dust, as he supposed, of Texas. A few years afterward Dr. Josiah Johnston, intending to return to North Carolina, whence he had removed with his brother-in-law, Mr. Murray, disinterred the body of Mrs. Murray for the purpose of carrying it back with him. Imagine how amazed he was to find it in the coffin just as he had seen it there years before. The same features-almost the very same expression. But what he saw was not flesh-it was solid stone. The whole body had petrified. In that condition he and great was the desire of everybody to see it. Attempts were made, it is said, to steal it out of the cellar where the old genit was quietly buried in the Methodist cametery at Hendersonville, where, it is hoped, it will be permitted to rest until the "resurrecolon morn."

PRICELESS DISCOVERY.

Sure Cure for Piles. A sure cure for the blind, bleeding itching as alcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Wil :am-an Indian remedy-called Dr. William's Indian Chitment. A single bottle has cored the worst old chronic cases of twenty five and thirty years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wenderful soo ning medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Chinment supports the tumors, allays the intense tiching (particathe tumors, allays the intense tiching (parties, larte at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poulifier gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles and nothing else. Thousands of cured patients attest its virtues, and physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age. It matters not how long or severely you have been suffering, you can be cured.

suffering, you can be cured.

Mr. Joseph M. Bader, Cleveland, Ohlo, writes:
I suffered for years with Itching and Ulcerated
Piles, tried remedy after remedy advertised, and ascitted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, accinent, Indianapolis and this city; and spent adreeds of dollars, but found no relie; until I obtained a box of Dr. William's Indian Oin ment ome four months ago, and it has cured me com-letely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mite who had doctored with many physicians, and as a last resort went to the noted flot Springs, Arkansas, for freatment. He in-forms me that the Indian Contment has also sured him of the Piles. It is certainly a wenderful de-covery, and should be used by the many thous-

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two months I find myself entirely cared.

TOR: NOE DUNN. Mr. Dunn again writes under date of Aug.
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