THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 14, 1879.

GEN. ALEX. L. RUSSELL, who was Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, has been nominated by Mr. Hayes to be United States Consul at Montevideo, South America. He is fit for and deserved a much better position.

A FEW DAYS before Governor Vance, of North Carolina, resigned his office to take his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March, a petition was presented to him for the pardon of Louis Weil, the only Jew in the penitentiary of that State. The Governor endorsed the petition as follows: "I take pleasure in saying that I sign the pardon in part recognition of the good and law abiding character of our Jewish citizens, this being the first serious case ever brought to my notice on the part of any of that people." It is a rare thing to see a Jew appearing in a criminal court as a defendant, and the tribute paid to that singular and remarkable race by Governor Vance, is as eloquent as it is true and just.

WHEN John James Ingalls, U. S. Senator from Kansas, returned to Washington last week from Topeka, after having just been re-elected by the Republican Legislature, and entered the Senate chamber, he found his desk covered with elegant boquets, placed there by some of his enthusiastic admirers as an expression of their gratification at his success. And now comes the news from the scene of his triumph, that a resolution has been passed by the Legislature for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges of alleged corruption and bribery in procuring the election of said Ingalls, which are declared to be susceptible of the clearest and most conclusive proof. Only a few years ago, Alexander Caldwell, who had been elected to the Senate from the same State, and who was supposed to be a marvellously proper man for the place, was investigated on the same charge, and the evidence of his guilt being overwhelming, he resigned his seat in order to escape expulsion. Ingalls may be compelled to imitate Caldwell's example.

MR. HAYES has nominated ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft to be Postmaster at Philadelphia; Snowden, the present Postmaster, to be Superintendent of the Mint, and Pollock, now at the head of the Mint, to be Naval Officer of the Port. These are not the appointments that were expected, and have apparently been made by Hayes without any consultation with the Cameron clique, whose choice would never have been Hartranft, but Leeds, a conspicuous member of the Philadelphia Cameron ring. Some of the Republican papers express the opinion that Hartranft will lower himself in public estimation by accepting the Postmastership. They forget that James Madison, after he had been President, held the office of road supervisor in the township in which he lived, and that John Quincy Adams, after retiring from office consented even to serve as a member of Congress. With what an iron grip that old public functionary, James Pollock, holds on to office. In 1854, almost a quarter of a century ago, he was elected Governor by the Know Nothing order, and, with the exception of a very brief period, has been constantly in office ever since, and if his good luck, or his cool impudence, don't desert him, he will die with his harness on. Hartranft's appointment not being part of the Cameron programme, but in direct conflict with it, is everything but satisfactory to the managers of the political machine in Philadelphia.

THE bill providing for the payment of the damages to property arising out of the Pittsburg riots, and fixing the liability therefor on the State, has been reported from the committee with an amendment limiting the State treasury to the payment of *three-fourths* of the amount of the losses and imposing the payment of the remaining *one-fourth* on Allegheny county. On the same day that this bill was reported, it was followed from the same committee by another, known as the border war claims bill, which means the payment of losses, amounting to about two and a half millions of dollars, sustained by citizens of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties, when the rebel army invaded this State previous to the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. The amount involved in these bills is not much, if any, less than *six* millions of dollars. The first, and indeed the only, question to be determined in regard to the riot damages, is, can the State be held legally responsible for the payment of losses by a riot in any case whatever, occurring in either Philadelphia or Allegheny counties, or must they not be paid by the respective counties themselves? The Pittsburg papers contend that the riot was caused by the blundering conduct of the State troops, and that therefore the State must pay the damages. As regards the claims of the border counties, if they are to be paid at all, the general government is the proper power to invoke, and not the State. Meantime we will keep our readers advised of the progress which may be made by these two stupendous raids upon the State treasury.

Tilden and the Cipher Dispatches.

Governor Tilden was examined before the Potter Committee in New York, on Saturday last, touching his knowledge of, or connection with, the cipher dispatches sent from Florida and South Carolina in November, 1876, to certain parties in New York, and which were published in the New York *Tribune* last October, relative to the alleged corrupt attempt to purchase the electoral vote from the Returning Boards of the two States named in his (Tilden's) favor for President. After the letter which Governor Tilden published as soon as he read the *Tribune* dispatches, in which he denied any knowledge of them, it was scarcely necessary for him to add to or strengthen that emphatic denial by reiterating it under the solemnity of an oath. Mr. Tilden, however, voluntarily appeared before the Committee and did so. At the outset he said:

"In respect to those (the dispatches) which relate to the negotiations to induce members of the canvassing boards of South Carolina and Florida to agree to give to the Democratic electors a certificate of election on payment of a certain sum of money, I know nothing. I never saw a word of those telegrams either in cipher or translated, and none of the contents have ever been communicated to me in any manner whatever. I had no knowledge and no information, and no suspicion, of that correspondence (the telegrams), or of any similar correspondence, or proceeding, until the publication of it in the *Tribune*, nor of negotiations on behalf of any member of the Returning Board of South Carolina, or of the State Canvassers of Florida, or any other State, and none such were ever entertained by my authority, or with my sanction. No negotiations, no dealing with them, no dealing with any one of them, was ever authorized or sanctioned by me in any manner whatever."

This extract from Mr. Tilden's statement corresponds with all the after details in his testimony, which occupied two hours and a half, including the lengthy cross-examination to which he was subjected. His emphatic and unequivocal denial of any knowledge whatever of the cipher dispatches, or of any offers or negotiations to use money to purchase Returning Boards which were anxious to sell out, ought to and will relieve him from all suspicion of complicity in connection with the business whatever. Mr. Tilden's testimony will satisfy the conscience of the country, as well as the respectable portion of the Republican press, but it will have no effect upon the thick and thin radicals who assumed his guilty knowledge from the very beginning, and will adhere to it to the end. Who would not rather be Samuel J. Tilden, an honored private citizen, than Rutherford B. Hayes, dispensing the patronage of a stolen office?

One other passage in Mr. Tilden's testimony is eloquent and impressive, and we dismiss the subject by giving it to our readers:

"To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States; to the four millions and a quarter of citizens who gave me their suffrages, I owed duty, service and every honorable sacrifice, but not a surrender of one jot or tittle of my sense of right or personal self-respect. Whatever the disappointment to those who voted for me, whatever the public consequences of suffering the subversion of the elective system by which alone free government—self-government—can be carried on, by whatever casuistry a different course might have been advocated or defended, I was resolved that if there was to be an auction of the chief magistracy of my country I would not be one of the bidders."

IF Benjamin Rush Foust, a greenback member of the Legislature from Huntingdon county, is an enthusiast on the currency question, he is also an undoubted lunatic on the prohibition issue. He has introduced a bill into the House, entitled an act to "prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors" within the State, which is very sweeping in its character, and bristles all over with the severest penalties. By this bill no person can engage in the manufacture of spirits without first entering into a bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned that he will not adulterate the liquor, or sell it in less quantities than thirty gallons, to be delivered at the time of sale in a single vessel, and not to sell it within the State except to persons authorized by law to receive it. It creates the office of State Commissioner of the Liquor Business, who shall hold his office for ten years, at an annual salary of $3,500—who shall prosecute all violators of the law, who, for the first offence, must pay a fine of $200, and be imprisoned thirty days, and for the second offence double the amount and twice the length of time in prison. The State is to be divided into districts, and liquor is only to be sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, by agents in the districts, who are to be appointed by the Mayor in Philadelphia districts, and in the counties by the County Commissioners. This is the substance of Benjamin Rush Fousts' contribution to the cause of temperance in this State, and it may be that after long and mature reflection he has worked himself into a belief in its practical efficacy and power. It is just such fanatics as Foust who hinder and impede all well meant efforts to promote the cause of temperance by their wild and impracticable attempts at legislation on the subject.

THERE is a prevalent belief that the bite of a Spitz dog will cause hydrophobia, and Mr. Wiest, a member of the House from York county, has offered a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to own or have in his possession any dog known to be of the Spitz species, and punishing the offence by a fine of $1,000 or three months' imprisonment, one half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the public school fund.

THE House Committee has reported the local option bill affirmatively by the historic vote of 8 to 7.

A Run into Kansas.

OUR LAST SAY FOR THE PRESENT ABOUT SALINA.

[THIRD PAPER.]

With little if any more time to spare for the purpose than we had last week, but with an earnest desire to finish up the job without further delay, we proceed to jot down the concluding chapter in the hurried and homely account we have been giving somewhat at random of our recent brief visit to Central Kansas. First then, in accordance with promise, we turn our attention to a hasty and imperfect description of the

CITY OF SALINA,

which, barring the absence of shade trees, though that was "allee samee" to us in the depth of winter, is one of the prettiest towns it has ever been our pleasure to visit. Located as it is on a level plateau, and possessing as it does the widest streets we have ever seen anywhere—none of them being less, we believe, than one hundred feet—and all of them, in the principal portion of the city at least, being either lined with elegant business houses or handsome and comfortable dwellings, it may well be conceived that Salina has few if any superiors in point of beauty, as we are sure it has none in point of prosperity, among cities of equal size in or out of Kansas.—But its pleasant location, its fine houses, and its level and well kept streets, are by no means its greatest attractions. The many advantages it possesses as a business centre and the prosperity, cleverness and genial hospitality of its citizens, who, if our own experience is any criterion to judge by, take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to all whom they deem worthy of such a recognition, are more to its credit than would be the most costly and elaborate monuments of wood or stone. That the hospitality of its people is of the most practical kind we have good reason to know, and that its present and future prosperity as a business centre is well assured may be inferred from the fact that it is the principal winter wheat town of Kansas, not less than two thousand cars filled to repletion with that kind of grain having been shipped from Salina alone during the year 1878. It is also the greatest broom corn shipping station in the State, the broom corn grown in the vicinity being beyond question the finest and best produced in the United States, so admirably adapted is the climate to its rapid growth and early development. In the fall of the year buyers of broom corn flock in from Chicago, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and the competition thus created very naturally results in making this great staple one of the most profitable as it is one of the easiest and surest to cultivate that a farmer can turn his attention to.—At present the Swedish population of Saline and adjoining counties have an almost entire monopoly of the broom corn business, they being the most successful producers of this peculiar product, though the day, we venture to say, is not far distant when other nationalities will contest for the prize with an equal chance for the winning.

Having said this much about the people and the products of the soil upon which the prosperity of Salina in a great measure depends, let us now turn our attention for a time to the city itself, which, as we have heretofore remarked, is the capital of Saline county, and contains to-day an estimated population of about 3,500, nearly if not quite one-half of whom have taken up their abode within its limits during the past two years, the greater number of this proportion, as we infer from the fact that one hundred and eighty-three houses were erected in 1878, having found their way hither during the twelvemonth last past. Of its public edifices we may mention ten churches, a $30,000 school house, an opera house (of which we have already spoken) capable of seating six hundred persons, six grain elevators, each with a capacity of from 15,000 to 60,000 bushels, three splendid flouring mills, one of which, the "Salina Mill," owned by Mr. Frank Goodnow, who, by the way, is good now and good all the time, being a jolly good fellow and a great wit, we had the pleasure, in company with and through the courtesy of our friend Mr. Wm. R. Geis, of inspecting thoroughly, as we also had of the grain elevator owned in part, we believe, by the same gentleman. This mill, which has a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, is one of the most perfect and complete, as we were assured and have reason to believe, in the United States, and the flour made therein, a sample of which we hope to have the pleasure of showing some of our friends one of these days, not only takes rank with the best manufactured in this or any other country, but finds a ready sale in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston, and many other cities, to which points large quantities are constantly being shipped.

Besides its many fine public buildings and extensive industrial establishments, Salina has a stone court house and jail, four large lumber yards, two banking houses, a loan and trust company, five livery and sale stables, with all the modern improvements, the principal offices of the General Land Department of the Kansas Pacific R. R., and quite a number of as large and neatly arranged stores as many cities of greater pretensions can boast of. Among these latter we may mention the general stores of Messrs. Ober, Wilson & Co., J. C. Rash & Son, Markland, Dodge & Moore, and three as handsomely equipped drug stores as can be found anywhere, one of which, and the oldest established, is owned by Mr. Oscar Seitz, who landed in Salina about twelve years ago with a satchel full of drugs, since when he has accumulated a snug little fortune, estimated at about $50,000. Another of Salina's enterprising druggists is Mr. Sale, who, owing to his absence from the city, we did not have the pleasure of meeting, but who is said to be not only a successful pill vender, but has the reputation of being an accomplished "heart smasher" among the fair sex, into whose affections he is said to *Sale* with every inch of canvas fluttering in the breeze. From this the fact may be inferred, and a fact it is, that he is more than ordinarily good looking, to which may be added the no less creditable fact that he is a gentleman and a sound Democrat. There are also in Salina some half dozen real estate firms, prominent among which are Messrs. Bender & Hamilton, Wight & Carroll, Faulkner & Wildman, and Cravens & Braniff, as well as a U. S. Land Office, of which Mr. T. L. Bond, whose word, and a kindly word it is, possesses as much value as any man's bond, is the Register. In the matter of newspapers Salina is supplied with no less than five weekly journals, all of which will compare favorably with those of any other rural district in Kansas or elsewhere. Of these, two are Republican, one Democratic, one Granger, and one a Swede paper, the latter of which we made no attempt to wrestle with. To this list of enterprises we might add many others, but as want of time and space both forbid, we must pass them by, though we should not forget to speak of Oak Dale Park, the property of Messrs. John and Wm. R. Geis, who were the original owners of all and are still possessors of much of what is known as Oak Dale addition to the city proper. This park, one of the finest and largest in the State, has a race track unsurpassed by any in or out of Kansas, while a small steamboat called the "Belle of Salina" plies between the city and park for the accommodation of visitors to the latter place.

This much for Salina as it is, but not as it will be when they get, what they have good reason now to hope for, another railroad outlet, which will secure them that competition in passenger and freight rates for which there is certainly a pressing necessity; and now let us say that there are several enterprises which the city greatly needs and would gladly welcome. Among these may be mentioned another first class hotel, which we were assured would prove a paying investment, a starch factory, soap factory, paper mill, plaster of Paris works, etc. The latter industry would be apt to prove particularly prosperous, as there are inexhaustible mines of gypsum in the immediate neighborhood.

As regards lands, we were told that prices range from $3 to $10 per acre for unimproved, and from $8 to $25, according to quality, location, etc., for improved farms, the latter, of course, being preferable and proportionately cheaper, as the improvements can generally be bought for less than the original cost, and the buyer has nothing to do but take possession and go right on with his planting, reaping, etc.

In the matter of climate there is certainly nothing to complain of, as the winters are exceedingly mild, the present one being the coldest known there for twenty years, while the winds, which sometimes get up on their hind legs and howl, are always dry and invigorating. If the situation is not a healthy one there is certainly nothing in the appearance of the people, as a class, to indicate the fact, and that contentment and prosperity reigns almost supreme is sufficiently vouched for by the assurance we received from all with whom we conversed on the subject that they had no desire whatever to return to their former homes in this or any other of the Eastern States. The only disadvantages they seem to labor under, so far as we were able to judge, is the scarcity of timber and the high price of fuel, the latter of which, however, will be overcome in a great measure as soon as they get a competing line of railroad.

So much for Salina, and now let us for the present conclude, and very befittingly, with the following from the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal* of the 4th inst., in the meantime assuring all interested that we will have something to say about New Cambria, or the Donmyer settlement, in our next issue:

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

The newspapers of Missouri exhibit their weakness, if anywhere, on the subject of education. Not that they are not alive to the necessities of educating the masses, but they fail thus far to exert any influence for good on the people of the State. The press of Missouri, times without number, has called attention to the fact that the schools of Kansas are drawing the cream of the emigration to the West. The JOURNAL has repeatedly referred to this, and noted the many advantages that would lie in favor of a home in Missouri were it not for the advanced civilization of our sister State. But Kansas is a progressive State. Born under the greatest disadvantages to rapid settlement, she has continued to grow with a rapid but steady pace, until last season, when the growth sprung into a rush, and the population increased beyond any precedent. Her climate and soil were the great factors in this, but the climate and soil of Missouri are equally good. Much of it, to be sure, was due to free lands, but those who came to purchase could have purchased as cheaply in Missouri. There was a cause beyond these things, and that cause must be the thing which Kansas possesses but Missouri lacks. That is a thorough public school system, and a disposition on the part of her whole people to have schools.

Kansas boasts of her rich prairies dotted all over with excellent school houses. And what is more to the point these school houses have excellent schools. The rooms are arranged for comfort and convenience, and each one has its desks and seats of the most approved pattern. Maps and other modern fixtures to promote the cause of education are not wanting. And all this regardless of the cramped homes of the settlers, for they believe in education and educate they will. The State was founded on principles of advancement, and all who come there come thoroughly imbued with the same sentiments. As a consequence of all this, every letter sent to inquirers, every pamphlet printed as an aid to immigration; every newspaper in the State, says: "We have excellent schools." This fund will be greatly increased, in fact, more than doubled, in a very few years. Thus in its educational advantages, Kansas is certain to be one of the richest States in the Union in educational features. When Missouri awakens to the necessity of making her public schools the corner-stone of her future, then may she expect to share alike with her sister commonwealth in the immigration from the East.

THE RETURNED BRAZILIAN LABORERS.—Messrs. P. & T. Collins have deemed it their duty to issue the following, which they do through the Philadelphia *Record* of Monday last:

There are, according to reports published in the newspapers of this city and elsewhere, a large number of men who claim to have been in our employ on the Madeira and Mamore Railroad in Brazil and who landed in New York from the steamer City of Para a few days ago. These men represent that they are seeking transportation to their homes, are waiting at the post office for letters from their homes, have called on the Mayor and cannot get away from the city, and if this were true they are much to be pitied. But statements of this kind must have been published upon hasty investigation, to say the least, for the facts, so far as they relate to our enterprise, are otherwise. The tramps about towns and on the roads leading to them have seized this opportunity to make an appeal to the charitable which would not be credited when coming from the tramp. Proper investigation would have shown that there were one hundred men landed from Para; that of these there was not one man, residing at any considerable distance from this city, who was not furnished transportation to his home; that all were fed and cared for whilst detained here, and that those who had money coming to them were comfortably clothed before their departure from Philadelphia; that there are, of the one hundred men, forty who had no money due them by us; that the whole hundred were brought here on John Roach's steamer, at a cost to us of $41.60 per man, the payment of the passage money for whom was duly arranged for before the men left Brazil.—After bringing these forty home, we considered that they had no further claims on us, for many of them had never earned a dollar. We had taken them to South America, fed them and brought them back. These forty are in our debt, and if any returned employes of ours are suffering these are the men. But we think there are many others who are imposing on the charitable by misrepresentation. We have thought proper to make this statement, that those who give in charity may in this case act intelligently. P. & T. COLLINS.

A LONG AND SUCCESSFUL SWIM.—A Pittsburg special to the New York *World*, dated Feb. 9th, says:

Captain Paul Boyton arrived here this afternoon at 3:30, having paddled down the Allegheny river from Oil City, a distance of 150 miles. The river is quite full of ice and the captain has had a rough trip. A cold west wind threw the water on his face, and shortly after leaving Freeport (twenty-eight miles above here), at 5.10 this morning, his forehead and cheeks were badly frozen and he became very much exhausted. He made forty-three miles on Thursday, thirty-five miles on Friday, twenty-seven miles yesterday, and twenty-seven to-day, and was in the water altogether about forty-one hours. On the river banks in front of the Robinson House, near where the swim was finished, there was a crowd of nearly fifty thousand people. From one end of the river front to the other it is estimated that there were over one hundred thousand people. Cannons were fired and flags hung out all along the line. The captain was taken to his rooms in the Robinson House at 4 o'clock, terribly exhausted.—He will have a big reception here to-night.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—Tuesday evening as Robert Smith and daughter were returning home to Wheeling, W. Va., in a wagon, and when at a crossing near Littleton, the horses became frightened at an approaching train. His daughter jumped out of the rear of the wagon and fell in the middle of the track, the engine passing over and killing her instantly, dragging the body a distance of 60 feet. The remains were gathered up in a horribly mangled condition. Her father, aunt and uncle, who were witnesses of her terrible death, remained in the wagon and escaped unhurt.

An Elopement Extraordinary.

A decidedly new thing in elopements, says the New York *World*, is reported from Trigg county, Kentucky, where a lover and his betrothed fled from the paternal mansion not upon a steed of any breed known to romance, red-roan, berry-brown, coal-black, milk-white or other, nor yet in a Gretna Green postchaise. No; the lovers departed on a saddle-ox specially trained by the swain, who had taken a leaf out of the history of the Puritan maiden Priscilla. The stern parent took down his shot-gun and pursued the fugitives, whom on his fiery charger or sure footed Kentucky mule he soon overhauled, and, though the maiden clung desperately to the horns of the ox as if they had been those of the hymeneal altar, he tore her away and left her hapless lover lamenting.

It must be confessed that for purposes of elopement, where the object of the fugitives is to annihilate both space and time and make each other happy, the leg-plaiting ox is by no means a success. Here at least the most prejudiced debating society must be compelled to admit that the horse is the more noble animal, as he is the more romantic. We cannot recall a painter or poet who has depicted knight and lady fair flying along beneath the sympathetic trees on a steer of the purest Devon breed, while the angry father's bull dozers fast behind them lurch. This sort of thing may do in Africa, where the *tsetse* fly acts as a practical embargo on the importation of horses, though in countries where marriage by capture is the custom it is the wife and her father who usually endeavor to elope from the lover. If the angry parent had no other recourse but to saddle Old Brindle or his good muley cow there would be something to say in favor of the Trigg county plan, but where the head of the family has a horse the fugacious lovers are as badly handicapped as an Eastern couple would be if they took the wings of the morning express train while the old gentleman telegraphed to the chief of police at the next station. In exceptional seasons of epizootic alone the ox might lift himself on high—which is the scriptural way of saying "might hump himself"—and scorn the horse and his rider. Jules Verne could write an interesting book on such an incident, his hero and heroine—or at least the hero—bestriding a cow, and the pair subsisting during their flight on her milk and on steaks cut in the Abyssinian style from her hinder quarters and cooked in the Tartar fashion beneath the saddle. Or again, if the lovers should depart on a Texan steer, who, as Broadway and the avenues know, surprises within himself the qualities of speed, agility, combativeness, brilliancy of conception and rapidity and effectiveness of execution all in their highest perfections, it might be possible for them, when overtaken by the stern parent, to abandon their beast, clamber up a tree and from that safe eminence watch him while with crumpled horn, like a black bull of Navarre in a Madrid *corrida*, he lifts the old man over the telegraph wires on one side of the road and the old man's horse over a six-railed fence on the other. So rare however, are the cases in which an elopement on ox-back can possibly be advantageous that it will be wiser as a rule for intending couples to imitate the simpler though sterner plan of another Western lover who stole away his bride before dawn, married her at daybreak, loaded his trusty shot-gun, in reversal of all the proprieties and precedents, appeared as the breakfast-bell was ringing at her home and "covering" his unwilling father-in-law conveyed the first intimation of this runaway or rather stand-up-to-it match in the words, "Old man, Susan and I have been married: what are you going to do about it?" Thus taken at advantage, what could the "old man" do but offer (from beneath the table) his blessing, which was duly conferred, the bride coming in from the entry and the groom keeping the finger of prudence upon the trigger of promptitude.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—Some years ago Mr. Frank W. Wood, the son of a formerly wealthy citizen of New Orleans, received a sunstroke which affected him so seriously that at his sister's wedding in Baltimore, in May, 1875, he entirely lost his speech. Some time afterwards he was placed in an insane asylum at Hartford Conn., but in September, 1877, discharged and sent to the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. McComb, on Fifth avenue, New York. From there, however, he was sent back to the asylum, but soon taken away to board with a private family. A few weeks ago he was on a train, near Pittsburg, when a collision occurred, and with the shock he felt a change take place in his condition, and, running out to the brakeman, actually spoke. The brakeman not fully understanding him, said "What?" but Mr. Wood was too much excited to attempt to speak again, and went back to his seat. The Hartford *Times*, of Saturday evening, gives the following interesting sequel: "Arriving in New York, he 'felt as though he would soon talk.' One hemisphere of his brain seemed to be 'sinking.' Going to Mr. McComb's office on business, he tried to write what he would say, but could not. Finally, becoming excited, he wrote, 'I'll go out and be back again soon, and talk to you with my own tongue.' He took a Staten Island ferry boat, and, getting a position out of the way of every one aboard, he began singing and shouting. Returning he went to Mr. McComb office and said 'O. K.!' Mr. McC. jumped up and embraced him, in his joy over his recovery of the power of speech. He goes to Indianapolis to establish himself in business. His age is probably 35. He has a wife and two children in New Orleans."

AN EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—The Traverse Bay *Eagle* says: Nearly all the inhabitants of Traverse City were awakened from sleep about half past two o'clock Tuesday morning by a deafening report, followed soon after by a rattling of glass and a general shaking of the buildings. The cause of this commotion appears to have been a meteor that passed over the town at the time. We have seen three or four different persons who were eye witnesses of it, and they seem to agree substantially in the statement that it came from the east or a little south of east and passed over the town in a westerly course. When a little beyond the town a dozen or more pieces were thrown off in appearance the size of a man's fist. In color it was a bright fire red. It rapidly approached the horizon, and between four and five minutes after its disappearance from view a report like heavy thunder and the shock of the explosion came. Mr. S. R. Bassett, who lives on the shore of Carp Lake, informs us that he was awakened by a terrific explosion, and that he found the next morning a place on the lake where it had apparently struck the ice and went into the lake. He says the ice was solid and between twelve and fourteen inches thick, and that it was all driven downward into the lake, making a hole about fifty feet across. We have not heard from localities very far away yet, but at Mayfield and Williamsburg we are told the shock was felt very perceptibly.

A WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.—The trial of Mrs. Mary E. Van Alstine for the murder of her husband, by poisoning, at Thompson, Wayne county, on July 20, 1877, was begun on Tuesday, February 4, before Judge Waller, at Honesdale. Van Alstine returned to his home on July 10 from the penitentiary, where he had been serving a term of eighteen months for an assault upon a neighbor. Mrs. Van Alstine, during the absence of her husband, had been living with Samuel Every. The poison was supposed to have been administered in some boneset tea, as Van Alstine died in convulsions two hours after drinking it. Having no means to defray the expenses of procuring counsel and preparing her case, the court appointed eminent counsel. The trial was concluded last week and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Upon receiving her discharge, Mrs. Van Alstine stated that she had no money and was in destitute circumstances, whereupon the sympathizing people presented her with a handsome purse. She had been considered innocent by many since her arrest.

—Senator Burton, a colored member of the Texas Legislature, sends money to Virginia to assist his old mistress who raised him and taught him how to read, and who is now living in poverty.

News and Other Notings.

—Susan Covington, an East Fallowfield, Chester county, invalid, has performed the remarkable work of making a bedquilt with 5,808 pieces.

—It has been discovered in Lancaster that a man owning several brick houses was among the daily applicants for food at the soup society.

—Mrs. Horace Broad died at Cambridge on Sunday at precisely the same instant at which her daughter expired on the same day in Boston.

—Machinery Hall, on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, which originally cost $800,000, sold at auction Saturday to W. C. Allison & Co., for $24,000.

—Nothing has been heard from Samuel Roop, a wealthy young farmer of Lancaster county, who deserted his wife several days ago and ran off with his hired girl.

—One of the finest memorial windows in a Leavenworth church was ordered and paid for—by way of a joke—by an impenitent horse-thief and stage-robber.

—Ida House, aged sixteen years, and the wife of a very old man, died in the almshouse at Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon from the effects of a severe cold.

—The first old man of the universe is believed to be Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Spirit Lake, Minn., past 98, who jumps up and cracks his heels thrice together while in the air.

—Peter Mecks, a wealthy farmer, seventy-six years of age, residing at Snydersville, Monroe county, on last Thursday morning committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

—George Murphy, one hundred years old last September, died in Bradford county not long since. His mother was one of those who escaped from the massacre at Wyoming.

—At Pardoe, Mercer county, a little girl was throwing bits of paper in the fire a few days ago, during her mother's absence, when her clothing took fire and she was burned to death.

—Mr. Eizenmayer's flouring mill at Little Rock, the largest in Arkansas, exploded her boiler Thursday night, killing the engineer, Horace Burns, and making an utter wreck of the engine house.

—Louis Passit, a young farmer, living near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, shot himself through the heart on Friday last. The death the day previous of a recently married wife was the cause of the suicide.

—J. F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his own throat Monday morning. The children will recover, but Simmons will probably die.

—A resident of Saco, Me., horsewhipped another upon the street last week, complained against himself at the police station, was duly fined, and departed without having made public the cause of the assault.

—A three-year-old child of Addison May, living near Shenkel's church, North Coventry township, Montgomery county, was burned to death the other day by having its clothing catch fire from the stove.

—John Geiss, a wealthy farmer in Anglaize county, Ohio, was engaged in feeding the pigs a few days ago when a vicious ram came up and butted him so severely in the back that he died soon after of his injuries.

—Church goers at Somerville, Mass., were surprised on Sunday morning to find the trees covered with sausages and lard, but subsequently discovered that a tank had exploded in a pork-packing establishment.

—H. P. Sanderson, of Rodgers' Mills, while tearing down a building in Millerstown, Pa., Friday, fell from the window, struck on his head and was killed instantly. He was twenty-eight years old and leaves a wife.

—The young man Hutchinson, who recently killed his father near Rochester, Beaver county, as he alleges, in self-defence, has the sympathies of the community. It seems to be known that he acted in self defence.

—Jacob Romig, aged 82 years, and his wife, Elizabeth, aged 79, were buried together at Greshville, above Pottstown, on Thursday morning. They lived together fifty five years and died within forty eight hours of each other.

—The body of a young man named Wing, taken a month ago from a grave at Cambridge, Crawford county, was found in a box on the side of the road, a few days ago, directed to his father who had offered a reward for his remains.

—West Suffield, Mass., counts among its residents an alleged "fiend who puts his two motherless boys to daily torture," and who to make his wife's dying hours more sorrowful dragged one of her children into her room and flogged it severely.

—An old sea captain recently died at Guilford, Conn., leaving most of his property to the Episcopalian Church. In accordance with the terms of his will the mourners went afoot after a grocery wagon which was substituted for a hearse.

—Senator Don Cameron's credentials are described by the Washington *Star* as "the handsomest credentials yet presented to the Senate." Perhaps, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*, Mr. Quay put the scribes to work at them last summer some time.

—A three-year-old child of Mrs. Stewart died in New York city, Sunday morning, of starvation, in a fireless room, at No. 30 Broom street. Stewart and his wife hail from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and went to New York lately in search of a livelihood.

—The centennial anniversary of General Putman's daring ride in Greenwich, Conn., during the Revolutionary war, when he spurred his horse down a rocky declivity to escape capture by British troops, is to be commemorated on the 26th instant by a grand celebration.

—A Nelson (Ky.) special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Matilda, aged fourteen years, daughter of Thomas Duncan, of that place, was instantly struck blind while engaged at work in her father's yard. It was necessary for her to call for help to be assisted into the house.

—Several days ago at Palmyra, Lebanon county, an invalid woman, Mrs. Bowman by name was tied in a chair, and immersed by a minister three times in an icy creek. She was brought to the shore nearer dead than alive, and two days after she was a corpse from the effects of the shock.

—Six burglars, who had been placed in jail in Seymour, Indiana, for entering houses and stealing clothing were taken out on Friday morning by a body of men, and, after being stripped, were soundly flogged and dismissed, with the warning not to come into the neighborhood again.

—One of New Hampshire's oldest inhabitants died at the age of 115 years. It is related of him that, wanting a smart wife, he gave notice to two women that if they would come out and fight he would marry the winner. They complied, and he kept his word. How he got along with the athletic winner is not told.

—Judge Corning, of New York, in sentencing Abraham Pearlstein, who recently fired a tenement house, declared that arson is a more heinous crime than murder, and that, while the murderer usually strikes at but one life, the incendiary imperils the lives of thousands. He then sentenced the wretch to imprisonment for life.

—A dispatch from Omaha says the citizens of that place and vicinity have shipped a car load of salt to Glasgow, Scotland, for the relief of the unemployed and distressed in that city. Free transportation was furnished to New York by the railroad companies and from there to Glasgow by the Anchor line steamship company.

—Cleveland society is agitated over the apparently well founded report that Miss Helen Cowles, the second daughter of E. Cowles, Esq., editor of the *Leader*, chief of the A. O. U., and the bitterest opponent of Catholicism in America, was baptized into the Catholic faith at Rome, in March of last year, and is now about to enter a convent.

—The "Chinese bill" was passed in the House a short time ago by a vote of 135 to 72. The object of the bill is to restrict immigration. It imposes a fine of $100 on any master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States who shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding ten with intent to bring them to the United States.

—The financial condition of Kansas is decidedly prosperous. The State's bonded debt is but $1,182,000, against which there is $468,000 in the sinking fund. The total receipts last year exceeded the expenditures by $311,000. With a permanent school fund of $1,450,000, and school property valued at $4,527,000, Kansas can fairly be classed among the most prosperous of States.

—Mrs. Lucy M. Caldwell, who murdered her husband with an axe near Newburyport, Mass., while he was kneeling in prayer, has been sent to the insane asylum. She told the jailor that she did not wish to be locked up again, but wanted to go home.

—On Saturday night the house of a farmer named Daniel Franz, residing near Dayton, Ohio, was broken into by masked robbers. They bound the family, and by threats of shooting them, forced Franz's wife to reveal where the money was concealed in the house amounting to $300 cash and $25,000 in notes and bonds. The robbers made their escape with this booty.

—As Howard Holtzclaw, telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent at Warrenton Junction, on the Virginia Midland Railroad was returning home from his office between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night, he was waylaid, murdered and robbed of his watch, chain and money. His body was found next morning near the station with a bullet-hole in the forehead. There is no clue.

—A sudden wedding in high life took place in Niles, Mich., the other day, the high contracting parties being ex-Governor Miller, of Minnesota, a widower of sixty winters, and Miss Bessie Magoffin, a niece of ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, a lady of twenty summers. Miss Magoffin was accompanying Gov. Miller from New York to Minnesota to be governess in his family, and the match was made on the cars.

—A late County Auditor of St. Louis, Mr. William H. Heath, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of a hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. He fell by gambling, and the fact that he held office for ten years, his losing operations extending over most of that time, indicates the loose way in which public affairs are sometimes conducted. It is not an isolated case, and the victim in this instance is not the only culprit.

—A number of members of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, propose to discontinue the observance of Lent as a season of fasting. They urge that the indulgence in worldly pleasures before and after Lent is increased by way of compensation for enforced abstention during the season of fasting; while they also urge that uniform moderation of life is the Church's great need and that this may be better secured without Lenten observances than with them.

—On Monday an old man named Swanson, a Swede, was entertaining a friend from Wilcox, also a Swede, at his home near Kane, McKean county, when a tramp, who had been allowed to warm himself at the fire, drew a hatchet and crushed in the skulls of the Swedes. The tramp was soon after captured, and it was with difficulty the people could be restrained from lynching him. The motive was money, as it was known the men had that day drawn their pay, but the murderer only secured a few dollars.

—Two years ago Miss Minnie Lombard, aged nineteen years, daughter of R. F. Lombard, of Wilmington, Del., became blind after a severe attack of typhoid fever. On Wednesday morning of last week she awoke early, complaining of a severe headache. Her mother applied warm water. She again went to sleep, and on awakening the second time found her sight fully restored. On the previous evening special prayer had been offered in St. Paul's M. E. church for her benefit. She attributes her recovery to a direct interposition of Providence.

—A horrible accident occurred near Wagner station, Snyder county, on last Saturday. A man named J. F. Hollenbager was taking lumber from a steam saw mill, when he accidentally slipped, and in falling one of his feet came in contact with a rapidly revolving circular saw. The foot was nearly severed from the leg, and the man was drawn around, when his arm was caught by the saw and terribly lacerated. Another workman was so much frightened that in trying to get away he came near coming in contact with another saw. The man's condition is regarded as critical.

—James Dean, late commissioners' clerk in Juniata county, has been arraigned on the charge of unlawfully converting a portion of the public money of the county to his own use. Juniata county built a sixty thousand dollar court house a few years ago, and issued bonds to pay for it. Mr. Dean counted the preparing and issuing of these bonds extra labor, and he took his pay out of the bonds to the amount of $457.42, which he charged up in the annual statement as "balance in the hands of the old commissioners." Two of the board have, therefore, had him bound over for trial.

—Can animals learn arithmetic? Apparently yes; for there is a mule out in Salt Lake City that can count. It is driven in front of a street car, is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day, as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny a half block before reaching Second East street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting and the driver has to run to the bank corner and return before changing, it will stretch out its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance before it reaches the place.

—A special despatch from McLeansborough, Ill., says Charles and Frank Morris, brothers, went to the residence of their two brothers-in-law, William Hale and Mathew Craig, for the avowed purpose of killing them because of a disagreement regarding some property which the father of the two former had deeded to his daughters. Hale was called to the door, when Frank Morris fired at him without effect. Hale returned fire, shooting Frank through the head and killing him instantly. Chas. Morris in the meantime went into the house and fired at Craig, but missed him. Craig immediately drew a pistol and shot Charles through the left lung, the wound proving fatal shortly after. No arrests had been made at latest accounts.

—A Kansas City dispatch says a terrible accident occurred about 7:30 Tuesday morning at the foot of Grand avenue, in the cut being made for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At that hour the cut, with its almost perpendicular walls, 90 feet high, caved in, and buried the workmen and their teams under six thousand yards of falling earth. There were four teams in the cut at the time, and ten men working at each team. Beside these there were the foreman, Jos. McCarthy, his clerk, and two men working with the pick. Mr. Stoden, the contractor, was not in the cut. Six persons were killed outright, and several wounded. The following are killed: Peter Bagley, Jas. Hagan, Thomas Casey, Ed. Hines, Daniel Lucett, and Richard Rine. All the bodies have been recovered. The scene is heart-rending.

—The Elko (Nev.) *Independent* says that Thomas Jenkins, a resident of Cornucopia, while on his way from Bruneau, across the mountains, a few days ago, lost his way during a storm and wandered about in the snow six days without food, blankets or other protection from the weather than the clothes he wore. At the expiration of the time mentioned he was found at what is known as the Winter ranch, forty miles from Mountain City, from which place he had started in a pitiable condition, both feet and one hand being badly frozen, besides being snow blind. He was at once conveyed to Mountain City, where every available means for the relief of the sufferer are being furnished. It has been ascertained that Jenkins had at one time during his wanderings approached to within seven miles of town, and then changed his course, moving in an almost opposite direction.

—There was a general expression of sympathy and surprise in the city to-day, says a Zanesville (O.) special of the 5th to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, at the remarkable affliction that has visited the family of Thomas Murphy, a laborer, who resides in the Eighth ward. Ten years ago a son had both legs taken off by the cars, and within the last year six members of the family have died, the wife and four daughters and this footless son. One of the daughters died last week, and another was immediately taken down on Monday last. Another daughter went into the room to see a sick sister, and upon returning to the sitting-room fell dead upon the floor. Last night another daughter died, and the father, overcome with grief at the sight of the corpses in the house, was suddenly thrown into violent convulsions and for several hours lay in a critical situation. The family are physically frail, and those of them who have lingered in sickness have died of consumption.

ANOTHER GREAT

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AT THE EBENSBURG

Hardware & House-Furnishing Store.

OWING to the large increase in my sales since the last reduction in prices and the adoption of the cash system, I find myself able to benefit my customers by a still further reduction in the prices of all goods comprised in my large stock.

JUST THINK OF IT!

A good No. 9 Cook Stove, trimmed complete for only $23.00.
Good Roasted Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.; best do. at 22 cts. per lb. No inferior or damaged coffee sold at this store.
Good Heating Stoves as low as $4.00.
Good Tea from 30 to 80 cts. per lb.
The largest stock of Floor Oil Cloth in the county, from 1 to 2 yds. wide and from 35 to 70 cts. per yard.
Best quality English Anvils at 15 cts. per lb.
Needles at 5 cts. per paper.
Good cast steel Table Knives and Forks as low as 60 cts. per set.
Pins at 5 cts. per paper.
Best quality Blacksmith Vises at 15c. per lb.
Good Syrup Molasses at from 40 to 70 cts. per gallon.
Good Door Locks and Knobs complete, as low as 25 cts. each.
Good Cotton Thread at 4 cts. a spool.
Best quality 12 inch Mill Saw Files at 20 cts. each.
Good Rice at 8 cts. per lb.
Best quality Sole Leather at 28 to 30 cts. per lb.
Double-bitted Axes at $1.25 and upward.
Largest stock of Stair Oil Cloths in the county, at 12½ cts. per yd.
4 doz. hard wood (turned head) Clothes Pins for 10 cts.
Clark's O. N. T. Machine Cotton at 5 cts. per spool.
Good long handle cast steel Shovels for 50 cts. each.
Good zinc Wash Boards for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Looking Glasses in town, very low.
Washing Soda at 4 cts. per lb.
Best quality four-tined Manure Forks at 65 cts. each.
Good Coal Shovels, 7, 10, 15 and 20 cts. each.
Pearl Starch 6 cts. per lb.
I have the largest stock of Queensware in town, at very low prices.
Best Baking Soda at 8 cts. per lb.
Diston's best quality 6½ foot Cross Cut Saws, at $3.50.
I have the largest stock of Spices in town, very low.
Good Door Latches as low as 7 cts. each.
Large stock of Table and Bed Casters at lowest rates.
Good Flour at $1.35 per sack.
Largest stock of Glassware and Lamps in town, very low.
A No. 1 Furniture Varnish at $1.40 per gal.
Good Corset Steels at 4 cts. a pair.
Over 100 lengths and sizes Tire and Carriage Bolts kept in stock, very low.
Best Tobacco in the market, at 65 cts. per lb.
200 kegs Nails now in stock, $2.50 rates, selected and made of best muck iron. No inferior or scrap iron nails kept in stock.
I have the best Cigars in town for the money.
Over 80 sizes of Window Glass kept in stock, very low prices.
Large stock of Bar Iron and Horse Shoes always on hand, at low rates.
Good fine Gum Combs at 5 cts. each.
Large stock of Table Oil Cloths on hand, very low.
Best Linseed Oil, direct from Factory, at [illegible] cts. a gal.
Dupont's best F. F. F. Rifle Powder, [illegible] cts. per lb.
Drop Shot at 10 cts. per lb.
Best Green Coffee at 22 cts. per lb.
Galvanized Coal Buckets as low as 50 cts. each.
Good Green Coffee at 20 cts. per lb.
Best pure White Lead at $2.10 to $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.
Stove Pipe, made of the best iron, reduced to 9 cts. per lb.
A large assortment of Tinware on hand, very cheap.
12 papers Essence of Coffee for 25 cts.
Largest stock of Trunks and Valises in town, very cheap.
A large assortment of Wall Paper always on hand at lowest prices.
Paper Window Shades at 25 cts. per roll.
Toilet and Washing Soaps in endless variety.
Cook Stoves from 15.00 up to $35.00.
Large assortment of Hair, Clothes and Tooth Brushes.
Heating Stoves from $4.00 up to $35.00; very cheap.
Extra No. 1 Salt, $1.65 per barrel.
Revolvers, five and seven shots, the largest stock from $1.50 up to $10.00.
Best Carbon Oil at 16 cts. per gal.

The above are only a few of the thousands of articles in the hardware and house-furnishing line which I am furnishing at equally low prices. I don't advertise to sell at 20 per cent. cheaper, or indeed any cheaper, than other men do, as I think it better to let the public judge that for themselves, but I do advertise to sell goods as low as they can be sold and pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Neither will I throw out a cent or a single article of goods over the counter at [illegible] or even less, and then charge two or three prices for something else to make up for the loss. It will be my endeavor to sell goods at the lowest living profit, and I promise this because I know that I can furnish goods at prices that will be beneficial to both seller and buyer, and not at prices which would benefit one and ruin the other.

Thanking you all for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, I remain

Respectfully yours,

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 29, 1878.

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Much More in Quantity and Variety

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by any other stock in the neighborhood, and as we shall from time to time add new features and new lines of goods—shall always buy in large quantities and allow no reduction in stock—we hope by strict adherence to GOOD GOODS, CLOSE PRICES AND SQUARE DEALING TO MAKE OUR STORE THE GREAT POPULAR

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More than that, we shall endeavor to make it the interest of all classes to

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by carefully catering to their wants and wishes and treating them as we ourselves would wish to be treated in all matters pertaining to business.

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We would say we have an unlimited demand for all kinds of grain and produce, and can offer them prices in advance of others in the business.

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