Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - AUG. 15, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
DANIEL O. BARR, of Allegheny County.

THE product of the Pennsylvania oil fields is estimated at 60,000 barrels daily, and from the fact that the pipe lines are all full, the quantity that runs to waste every day is thought to be from 7,000 to 10,000 gallons. Oil is now selling at about 70 cents per barrel at the wells, with no increase in the demand, while there is a daily increase in the production. About *two millions* of barrels of oil are now in tanks in the Bradford and other districts, for which in many cases double the present price was paid by the owners. This looks gloomy enough, and as new wells are constantly going down, it seems very certain that the old profits in oil will never again be realized.

RICHARD VAUX continues to "boss" one wing of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, while George McGowan puts in his time in running the other. Vaux is a veteran Democrat, and in former times was regarded as a man of good judgment and sound political sense. As to McGowan we have never been able to discover in him anything more than the low methods of a tricky ward politician. That *sixty thousand* Philadelphia Democrats could be induced to divide their ranks and march under the respective banners of these two would-be leaders, is disgraceful to their manhood and intelligence. But so it is, and we suppose from present indications that the fight of the factions will go on until the November election buries them both out of sight.

REX BUTLER thinks that the vote (110,000) he received last year for Governor of Massachusetts is a pretty respectable capital upon which to make another campaign this year, and has written a letter in reply to one addressed to him by the Chairman of the State Committee, in which he says if his friends want him to make the race again he is at their service. The regular Democrats, headed by Judge Abbott, their candidate for Governor last year, utterly refuse to enter into any combination with Butler's supporters, although strongly importuned to do so; but it is believed that if the Butler movement is made a purely State issue, with a view to the reformation of the State government, and is kept distinct from national politics, it will draw to his support a large number of the Abbott Democracy, who now stand aloof from him. The controlling Irish element in the Democratic party of the State appears to be as enthusiastic in Butler's support as it was a year ago, but we still can't see how he can possibly be elected.

FIVE MEMBERS of the committee of eleven appointed by the House to prosecute Kemble and others in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county for corrupt solicitation in connection with the attempted passage of the Pittsburg 100 bill, held a meeting at Harrisburg on Saturday last. They were: Wolfe, of Union; Sherwood, of Northumberland; Hackett, of Northampton; McRee, of Philadelphia, and Kirk, of Schuylkill. The committee decided, so it is stated, to commence proceedings immediately, so as to be ready for trial on next Monday week, the 25th inst., when the session will commence.

IT is a little singular, in connection with this matter, that Sam Barr, who is the private clerk of Don Cameron, should have been drawn as a member of the Grand Jury. It may have been all fair and square, but when the intimate relations existing between Kemble and Cameron are taken into consideration, it has at least a very suspicious and ugly look about it. We will not, however, do the Grand Jury the injustice to suppose that Barr will be permitted to control its deliberations to suit his own purposes by procuring the discharge of Kemble and the other defendants through a failure by the jury to find true bills against them. If this should be the outcome, the people will not get the benefit of Kemble's theory of what constitutes bribery of a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature under the new constitution, and that would be a loss which no other man in this State besides William H. Kemble can supply.

STANLEY WOODWARD, a Wilkes-Barre lawyer and somewhat prominent as a politician, is a son of the late distinguished Judge George W. Woodward, and his Democracy, like his father's, might be beyond suspicion. But it isn't, for during the political campaign of last year he consorted with the supporters of Hoyt, also a Wilkes-Barre man and a personal friend of Woodward's, and it is did not vote for Hoyt his course both before and after the election was such as to induce the belief, not only in Luzerne county, but outside of it, that he was not much of a Dill man. The Democratic convention of Luzerne county met last week, and one of the nominations then to be made was that of President Judge. Woodward was an aspirant for the place and it was thought would be successful, but he was defeated by Wm. S. McLean, and thus reaped the legitimate harvest of the political seed planted by him last fall. And so it should always be. A Democrat who will stab his party by refusing to support its nominations, and afterwards impudently seek office from a county convention, deserves no quarter, and in a political sense should be beheaded on the spot. The example set by the Luzerne convention in this instance ought to be imitated by every Democratic county convention in the State whenever a recreant to his party attempts to filch from it an endorsement of his claims to an office. The strength and integrity of a party can only be preserved by making odious all manifestations of treason to the decisions of its conventions, whether county, State, or national.

IRISHMEN and the descendants of Irishmen have always been lovers of liberty the world over, and have never failed to strike vigorous blows in its defence, no matter where their lot was cast. It is, therefore, consistent with their history and with their inherited hatred of English oppression, that the sons of the Emerald isle who had sought a refuge on our shores took a very conspicuous part in the stirring events that ultimately led to the separation of the thirteen colonies from Great Britian and the establishment of their independence. Without going back prior to the first meeting of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, it can be said that of the *fifty-six* signers of the Declaration of Independence, *nine*, including its Secretary, Charles Thompson, were of Irish birth or parentage. James Smith and George Taylor, two of the signers from Pennsylvania, were both born in Ireland—the former in 1713 and the latter in 1716. Matthew Thornton, one of the New Hampshire signers, was born in Ireland in 1714. Those born in the colonies of Irish parents were the following: George Reed, of Delaware, who, when tempted with British gold, replied: "I am a poor man, but the King of England is not rich enough to purchase me;" Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers, and who died at Baltimore in 1832; Thomas Lynch and Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, and Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, the second Governor of the State under the constitution of 1790. Charles Thompson, the Secretary of Congress, was born in the county Derry, Ireland, in 1740, and wrote out the Declaration from Jefferson's draft. It was Col. James Nixon, an Irishman, who first read the Declaration to the people from a window of Independence Hall, in which Congress was sitting, and John Binns, an Irishman, published the document for the first time with *fac similes* of the signatures, just as we see them now. Most of the eight signers whose names we have mentioned afterwards held high positions in their respective States.—Wales, also, furnished *one* at least, and perhaps *two* signers of the Declaration, while it is claimed, and we believe correctly, that Jefferson was linually descended from Welsh ancestors.

IT is a well known fact that in the Republican State of Rhode Island a foreign-born citizen, although he may have faithfully served his country during the late war, and may now be engaged in an honest occupation, cannot vote unless he owns real estate to the value of $134.09, while no such restriction is imposed upon a native-born citizen, though he be as poor as Lazarus. Mr. Wallace's Investigating Committee has just held a session, lasting several days, at Providence, in that State, and several citizens who were allowed to sight, but who cannot vote because they don't own the necessary real estate, were examined before it. Col. James Moran testified that he was a soldier during the war, but could not vote because he held no real estate. In his opinion, about one-third of the foreign-born citizens were disqualified from voting. Wm. H. Joyce testified that he had served during the war, last, like Col. Moran, held no real estate and could not vote. John M. Duffy stated that he had served through the war, and that at one time he owned real estate and was a voter, but he lost his property and with it his right of suffrage. Dr. Gottschalk said that most of the Germans in Providence were disqualified, and that in his belief nine or ten thousand naturalized persons in the State were excluded from the polls. Hon. Thomas Davis testified that he was of Irish nativity—that he had formerly been a Democratic member of Congress—that, failing in his business, he was compelled to make an assignment—that his title to his real estate passed from him, and that he lost his right to vote. In 1864, a year before the close of the war, an amendment to the constitution was submitted to the voters of the State, which provided for suffrage to naturalized citizens who had served honorably in the war of the rebellion, and permitting them to vote on the same terms as native citizens, but the Republicans voted it down. Congress has the power and ought to reduce the representation from that State from *four* to *three* members. This proscription of foreigners would never be permitted to disgrace the constitution of a Democratic State.

THE Legislature of Tennessee passed an act at its late session authorizing a vote of the people on the proposition to pay the public debt of the State at fifty cents on the dollar, with four per cent. interest. The election took place on Tuesday of last week, and the project was defeated by about 15,000 majority. The question now is whether this result is due more to a feeling in favor of wholesale repudiation, or to an honest belief that the entire debt should be paid according to the original contract. Minnesota has twice, by a vote of her people, repudiated a portion of her public debt, honestly contracted some twenty years ago. There is a strong party in Virginia in favor of what they call "scaling" the debt of the State, which is only another name for repudiation, but there does not seem to be much doubt about their failure to carry the Legislature at the election in November, and that the mother of States and of statesmen will not sully her fair name by disowning her honest obligations. The only difference between an individual and the people of a State in repudiating their debts is that in the one case the disgrace attached to the act is divided between a multitude, while in the other it inheres in the individual.

CHAIRMAN MILLER.—We were the colleague of Mr. Miller in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1876-7, and of course had full opportunity to know him. He is an honest man, a true Democrat, and has, as he deserves, the respect of all who know him. We congratulate Mr. Miller on the confidence that has thus been reposed in him. While we see plainly that our new Chairman has a most difficult task before him, one that will demand earnest, constant, intelligent effort, and clear, bold, outspoken appeals to the Democracy, we hope that he will be able to make such arrangements that the organization of the *township* of the State shall be perfect and complete. This will require great effort. *Philadelphia Times.*

Important to Voters.

As voters are an annual product in this country, either on becoming twenty-one years of age or by naturalization, too much cannot be said to direct all in the right and legal channel.

The regular assessment of registry lists for the coming fall election have already been made and sent out by the Commissioners, and are now to be found posted at the polling places in the various districts of the county as required by law. Under the new Constitution every person desiring to vote at the approaching November election must have resided for the period of *two months—sixty days*—in the election district where he offers to vote, and if *over* twenty-two years of age, shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least *two months*, and paid at least *one month* before the day of election. Note: *The citizen who removes from one borough or township to another between the third of September and election day loses his right to vote*, because he must swear, if challenged, that he has resided at least sixty days in the district where he offers to vote. And if he has resided but five, ten, or twenty days, then he cannot declare that he has lived sixty therein. Those who wish to vote the coming fall had better examine the list of voters now in the hands of the Assessors (or the one to be found at the election house), and see if their names are enrolled. If not on the list, inform the Assessor of the fact. The omission of name produces more confusion and trouble on election day than all defects put together, and yet it is one of the simplest duties enjoined upon the Assessor, and it is equally simple if the voter does not know that his name is not on the list until he offers his ticket and some one challenges him. It becomes the duty of the citizen from this until the 3d of next September (sixty days before the election) to apply to the Assessor if he wants his name placed on the list. It is the duty of every Assessor to remain at the election house in his respective district on the 3d and 4th days of September next, where those not registered can find him and have their names put on the list of voters. Under the change made in our election laws an Assessor renders himself liable to a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment for assessing a tax against any person after the time specified in the law for closing his labors.

THAT SOLDIER CANDIDATE.—The brilliant war record of Samuel Butler, of Chester county, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, is fully set forth in the following letter to the Harrisburg *Patriot*, dated West Chester, August 4th:

Since the nomination of Sam'l Butler for State Treasurer, considerable has been said concerning his being a soldier and his discharge. In a recent issue of your paper you ask in what regiment did he serve? This information you really had. There is little story connected with his company which in the present aspect of affairs might not be uninteresting. The incident is seldom if ever alluded to, and has been almost forgotten.

Samuel Butler enlisted in the militia of 1862. He was a private in company B, Second regiment. The exact date of the organization and discharge of his company I do not know. The different companies of the regiment were organized September 6-13, 1862; discharged, September 23-25, 1862 (See Bates' History P. V., vol. 5, pages 1,151,1,152). It will thus be seen his company was in the service between ten and nineteen days. The company of which he was a member was commanded by George R. Thomas, then and now a resident of West Chester, and had a roll of about ninety enlisted men. The company was located in Maryland, in the vicinity of Hagerstown (Williamsport I believe was the name of the place). While lying in camp a report was circulated that a detachment of Lee's army was within miles of our camp. Orders were given to march the men to a point a short distance away, and as was supposed form them in line of battle for action. Captain Thomas called his men out and informed them of the supposed state of affairs. Addressing them he said he did not feel justified in taking them where they might lose their lives, and he would put it to a vote of the company whether or not they should advance. He then announced that all who did not wish to go should step to the rear. Every man *except one* stepped out. These two men, neither of whom was Samuel Butler, fell in the rear of another company and marched to the point indicated. I recently became acquainted with one of these two men; suffice it to say that one of them is a prominent educator residing in Philadelphia, the other is a prominent merchant of West Chester, and both are Republicans. The cream of the joke was that no rebels were within twenty miles of camp. This is the history of the company to which the candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican State ticket served his country as a soldier. Whether or not he was with it when the circumstances before alluded to took place we do not know. It is even possible he never got so far. The records of the Adjutant General's office, I should suppose, would furnish any other information that may be desired.

It may be well to state that Mr. Butler was last week attending the encampment of the G. A. R. at Erie. VETERAN.

THE REAL ISSUES IN NATIONAL POLITICS.—Senator Wallace was interviewed in New York the other day by a *Herald* reporter, who elicited the following in reply to a question about the real issues of the day in national politics:

"Home rule and finance. Local government is our one, and it is really the issue under issues at present before the people. A government of the people by the people is what we want and must have. Elections of their several districts and localities must be free to vote as they like and must be relieved from the presence and force of Federal influence and direction. Finance will take care of itself. The country is prosperous. Next year or next year it will be more so. And by that time congress will have so regulated the money question that it will have completely disappeared. Thus, all the apparent difficulties in the way will have settled down into a natural channel. Our time resembles in a great measure that of Jefferson and Hamilton. In 1800 and 1801 the country was filled with similar questions to those now demanding solution at our hands. If we remain true and steadfast to the principles of the union for their we must win, but we cannot in the nature of man must be at liberty to vote the way he wishes and must be free to talk aloud to his friend on election day on what he considers his rights and privileges without being afraid that a marshal or other Federal officer will put his hand upon his shoulder and say, 'you are under arrest.' Local government, or, as it is sometimes called, home rule, is what the country wants and what we will give it. The people have grown impatient at the incessant threatening of the Federal armies in their borders, and are determined to destroy this advancing system of centralization. They look with a jealous eye on the increasing influence of massed capital, and are getting restless at the influence of huge monopolies."

In response to the query as to whether he thought the home rule system would satisfactorily arrange all these difficulties, Senator Wallace said:

"I do. The people will then feel and see they are governing themselves and not being governed by privileged classes. They will understand their own rights and duties and will operate all over the country and apply the proper remedy. Let any man go back to Jefferson and Hamilton and read the arguments put forward then by both and he will see and understand by what Jefferson said what is now the substantial issue."

PERSONAL FOOLISHNESS.—Long Island furnishes the following curious example of woman's feblemess:

A young German named August Miller came to this country several years ago and settled at Woodhaven, Queen's county, where he leased a farm. He had not been there long before he fastened upon himself the affections of a widow who was blessed with one or two children, who were quite as old as her new love. However, they were married, and here the interest in the story begins. Dissensions, fostered by the children, soon sprang up between them; the wife became jealous, and the young husband reciprocated by beating her, for which attention he was arrested and fined $50. Being unable to pay it, he was sent to jail, but the wife relented, sold one of their cows, and paid the fine. The next thing was a suit for divorce, which marked the next falling out between the pair. Again she changed her mind, stopped the proceedings, and paid the costs. Several months of happiness followed, but the sky again darkened, and the wife offered her younger mate five hundred dollars if he would leave the country. The money was raised, and the money was placed in the hands of Justice Botte, who bought a ticket, saw Miller on board, and gave him the balance of the money. But lonesome personnel arrived on the dock at New York last Tuesday just as the Wisconsin was swinging out into the stream. She had come from Woodhaven to implore her husband to come back again, and she says that if he does not she will follow him to his fatherland.

THE Catholic editor of the Catholic *Pilot*, published at Boston, is the first of the newspaper fraternity of that city to extend a word of sympathy to his contemporary, the Protestant editor and clergyman, Rev. Mr. Murray, in the latter's present embarrassments. Says this Catholic editor of his Protestant friend:

"He has occupied a notable position in Boston, which he has filled with ability and without reproach. He has made thousands of friends and few enemies. Yet no sooner does the first blast of misfortune strike him than he is also stricken by unfriendly hands. He is not yet down; but some hasty Puritan moralists have fired at him falling. But many a strong man has been shaken before, and, if the right stuff were in him, the temptation only made him stronger. We are mistaken in men, or Mr. Murray will come from the storm unscathed, and, grown wiser by the chastening, win a position in Boston, the foremost pinnacle of which shall lead from the angle of his present poverty."

WE are obliged to the Pittsburgh *Post* for the information contained in this paragraph:

A heavy white frost was noticed in the Allegheny mountains on Sunday, and the people at Cresson, Ebensburg and other summer resorts would have suffered from the cold had they not come provided with flannels, shawls and overcoats.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Dennis Kearney has sent $100 to the striking spinners at Fall River, Mass.

—At Fincastle, Va., Wednesday, Jas. Stevens shot his wife dead and then fled.

—A demijohn of whisky exploded in Lebanon Saturday night with terrific force.

—A company in Philadelphia offers to furnish that city with gas at fifty cents a thousand feet.

—An ounce of peach kernels contains a grain of prussic acid, which is a fatal quantity. Ammonia is the best antidote.

—A serious riot occurred during a Catholic procession in Belfast, Ireland, Monday lastt. Many persons were injured.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says D. O. Barr is a gay political trooper, and will whoop himself into the Treasury Department.

—It is stated that a Jerseyman cleared two hundred dollars on an acre of cucumbers; it is not stated how much the doctors cleared.

—Mr. Levi Smith, living near Mechanicsburg, who was bitten by a pet dog on the 4th of July, died on Thursday night of hydrophobia.

—Horace McQuay, aged eighteen years, sat down on the railroad track, near Watsontown, on Thursday afternoon, fell asleep and was cut to pieces by a train.

—George Culp, an old man, living in Ashland township, Clarion county, died on Friday from eating bread that had been poisoned. Suspicion points to his daughter-in-law.

—"Rev" Ann Oliver is a woman about twenty-eight years of age who preaches regularly in Brooklyn, and who is said to be one of the most attractive pulpit orators of the city.

—Harvey Chester ran off not long since from Washington county, Ky., with his half-aunt, and married her in Jeffersonville. Two years ago his brother married his step-grandmother.

—Two small children of William Crossman, who resides at Rockville Centre, L. I., were fatally poisoned on Friday by drinking from a can which had contained Paris green.

—The Hagerstown (Md.) *Globe* says that an employee of the Antietam paper mills, while sorting a lot of old paper recently, found a copy of the laws of England published in 1692.

—Mrs. Barbara Heim, aged 33, and Mrs. Catharine Miller, aged 28 years, were killed by a train while walking on the Junction Railroad bridge in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

—Danny Davis, of Reading, who is twenty-three years old, forty-eight inches high, and weighs forty-eight pounds, will sing bass in Liliputian Opera Company, for $25 per month and expenses.

—While assisting at a barn raising Friday afternoon, near Durham, Ont., Joseph Wighton and William Richardson were instantly killed by falling timber. Nine others were seriously injured.

—At the Pan-Presbyterian Council to be held in Philadelphia next year, among the subjects set down for discussion are the inspiration and the authenticity of the Scriptures, and the future retribution of the wicked.

—A deposit of $115 was made in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Savings Bank in June, 1839. Last Tuesday the book was presented at the bank for the first time since, and the Treasurer entered in it $1,010.70, dividends to July, 1879.

—The oldest couple, perhaps, in the State of Pennsylvania, are Pope Bushnell and wife, of Dyberry, Wayne county. They are ninety years of age. They were married in 1812, and built the house they now occupy in the heart of the woods in 1817.

—A fire broke out in the Latin quarter of Serajevo, Turkey, on Friday, which destroyed a thousand buildings, including two churches. Two soldiers were killed and ten thousand persons are rendered homeless. The fire was caused by an explosion of spirits.

—Rev. Dr. Lawrence McMahon was on Sunday last consecrated Bishop of Hartford, Conn., in the Cathedral of that city, by Archbishop Williams, of Boston. Six bishops, one hundred and fifty priests, and an immense concourse of people witnessed the interesting ceremonies.

—A few weeks since Martin Roberts, a small Ohio boy, found a pearl in a mussel which he picked up on the banks of the Miami river. The gem proved to be of remarkable purity and it weighed six karats. It has been sold for $370 and the money invested for the benefit of the lucky youth.

—Among the several hundred newspaper items about hens' eggs the following from the Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va., *Herald*, leads: "A. H. Keeling, Daleville, has a hen egg which for size beads anything we have heard of lately. It was by actual measurement 9½ inches in circumference lengthwise, and 6½ inches around.

—Mitchell Jefferson, of Scottville, Va., found the coffee in his cup very bitter, and turned it back into the pot. Soon afterward his mother-in-law poured some coffee from the pot, drank it and died. Mrs. Jefferson then confessed that her mother had induced her to attempt to kill her husband by putting poison in his cup.

—The Garden City (Kan.) *Paper* says that C. J. Jones has in his possession a spear of grass that is sixty-eight feet long, which grew on the bottom near the river. The above story sounds incredible, but any one doubting it can come and see for themselves, and if it is not the length stated we will pay all expenses of the trip.

—Two Pittsburg policemen found a man, named James McKenna, at the foot of a cellar stairway, on Penn avenue, near Eleventh street, on Saturday morning, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Investigation proved that he had fallen through a window while intoxicated and that the cut was inflicted by the broken glass.

—A crowd of people was attracted to a house in Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday night, by a report that it was "haunted." While a number of persons were standing on a high porch in front of the house, awaiting "manifestations," the porch gave way and threw them to the pavement, ten feet below. Nine persons were injured, one fatally.

—Snow is shoveled out of a large granite building in Boston every morning, and the boys may play at snowballing in a temperature of 90 degrees, if they are quick about it. This building is a warehouse for the storage of perishable provisions, and the air in it is kept at 40 by refrigeration with ammonia. The snow gathers constantly in the machine room.

—Betsey Grubb, the daughter of a white planter at Wytheville, Va., married a full-blooded negro, and went to live with him in a log cabin. Such a union is criminal, according to Virginia law, and the girl's parents had her husband arrested. When he was arraigned before a magistrate she kissed him affectionately and declared that she would never desert him.

—Governor Hoyt has issued warrants for the execution, on October 9th, of John O'Neill and Peter McManus, of Northumberland county, Mollie Maguires—convicted of the murder of Coroner Hesser, near Shamokin, in 1874; also for the execution of Andrew Tracy, a young lawyer of McKean county, who murdered a young lady to whom he was paying attentions.

—Mrs. Julia Irwin, the woman who was so terribly cut in the Weiss tragedy in Pittsburgh two weeks ago last night, was discharged on Saturday from the West Penn Hospital. Her husband, J. J. Irwin, arrived in Pittsburgh from Altoona on Saturday morning, but he said he did not intend to have anything further to do with the woman.

—Rev. Theophilus Van De Moortel, a Jesuit priest of Chicago, who recently created a sensation by publicly renouncing Catholicism in favor of the Episcopal form of the orthodox faith, has augmented that sensation by publishing a retraction and his resolution to return to the Catholic Church, "that opens its arms to receive an erring child."

—Henry J. Stewart, of Jasper, Ga., sends to the Savannah *News* a natural curiosity in the shape of a sweet potato. The *News* says: "It was grown by G. H. Ancrum, and is a wonderful freak of nature, being an exact imitation of a snake coiled up as if in the act of striking. The resemblance is really startling. This curiosity is of the 'nigger killer' variety—a very appropriate name."

—Preston, Conn., is greatly exercised over a cat and her antics. A resident of that place being troubled by rats, bought what passed for a good mouser. When the servant girl went into the cellar the other day she was shocked to see a large rat eating from the same dish with the new cat. Other members of the household were whispered to and stealing up on tiptoe witnessed the spectacle.

—Caspar W. Nye, one of the principal witnesses in the Raber murder trial at Lebanon, has been arrested on suspicion of having beaten to death Cyrus Craig, a colored man who was found dead a short distance from Dauphin, Pa., on the 26th of July last. Information was made before a Harrisburg Alderman on Friday by a brother of the deceased, and Nye was committed for a hearing.

—At the funeral of Mrs. Tifft, at Mystic Bridge, R. I., a neighbor rummaging in a bureau drawer found a watch that had long before been stolen from him. This led to a search by other persons whose residences had been visited by burglars, and it was found that the Tifft house was a store of plunder. The thief proved to be the deceased woman's son, who had been an active member of the Baptist church.

—The Olathe (Kansas) *Progress* says that Miami county can boast of a family containing three of the heaviest persons, for their age, in the State. The weighty trio are a boy seven and a half years old, weighing 111½ pounds; a lady, seventeen years of age, weighing 272 pounds, and a young man of twenty years, who pulls down the beam at 295 pounds. They say the warm weather affects them only by increasing their flesh.

—A ship carpenter at Belfast, Me., has concluded to spend the rest of his life in a chair. When wages were reduced he declined to work any longer, and seated himself in a rocking chair near his sitting-room window. There he remains all day long, only rising to go to his meals or to bed. His chair rockers have worn grooves in the floor, and on the window sill, where he drums idly as he rocks to and fro, are the imprints of his fingers. He is supposed to have some savings on which he and his wife live.

—Nathan G. Sayles, of Golden, Cal., who is sane now, and probably has never been insane, has had some hard experiences in being confined as a crazy man. The persecutors were his wife and daughter, who would be benefited by his dying intestate. He says on oath that they induced a jury of six of his enemies to pronounce him insane, hired a brute to keep him upon his farm, reviled him when, in an effort to escape, he was lassoed and had a leg and hip broken by his jailor; and finally that they stole his property.

—A curiosity was shown us this morning, says the Lancaster *New Era* of Saturday, by Mr. D. H. Heitshu, druggist on North Queen street, in the shape of a two-bodied chicken. Two sets of organs were evidently formed, as the bodies were joined near the head. The bodies were perfect, and are joined about half the length of the body. It was sent to Mr. Heitshu to put in alcohol for preservation, and is the property of Mr. Nicholas Zuppler, living on the farm of Mr. Ben Evans, on the Fruitville turnpike.

—Nine years ago a young man named Lafeton, employed by William Wallace Ward, proprietor of a small hotel near the Market street depot, Jersey City, was taken sick and died. Mrs. Ward took care of him, and her husband buried him. Some time afterward the young man's mother, living in New York, heard of her son's death, called on Mrs. Ward, expressed her gratitude, and on parting said, "You will hear from me again." On Tuesday Mrs. Ward was informed that Mrs. Lafeton had just died and left her $5,000.

—Perhaps the most remarkable exhibition of pluck and promptness on record was recently shown by a miner's son at Hollis, Ill. It is said that the father, Thomas Harland, lighted a slow match leading to a blast, and signaled to be drawn up the shaft. He struck a projection and was thrown back to the bottom of the shaft, where he lay with a rib broken. Realizing his father's peril young Harland slid down the seventy feet of rope, lacerating his hands terribly, but reached the bottom in time to tear the match from the fuse and prevent the explosion.

—The trial to Philadelphia of Eugene Waltz, charged with felonious assault on the person of Viola Savoy, a child eight years old, one evening recently, occurred on Friday, before Judge Peirce. The prisoner's head was bandaged by reason of wounds inflicted by the child's father at the time of the hearing. The proof against him was complete, and a verdict of guilty was promptly rendered by the jury. Judge Peirce sentenced him to pay a fine of $8,000 and undergo an imprisonment for fifteen years at separate, solitary confinement at labor in the eastern penitentiary. The sentence was received by the audience with cheers, though the prisoner protested his innocence.

—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, dated New York, August 9th, says: Edwin Forrest, driven by John Murphy, made the fastest mile that was ever made in the world, this afternoon, on the three-quarter track on Mr. Bonner's farm, near Tarrytown. The first quarter was made in 32¼, the three-quarters in 1.38¼ and the full mile in 2.11¼. Three watches were held on him. The fastest made the mile in 2.11¼, and the slowest in 2.12. The time, according to rule, is 2.14¼. Forrest, a year ago, before Mr. Bonner bought him, trotted a mile in public at Hartford in 2.14¼, and it is Mr. Bonner's intention to show him once more in public so that the people at large can see the great improvement in the horse's speed.

—A curious plant has been discovered in Wisconsin which produces a kind of cotton and flax from the same stalk. It has already been woven into fabrics, and, as any article that will make as good cloth as can be made from this plant will make good paper, it has been called the paper plant. It can be planted in the spring and cut in the fall and winter. It bleaches itself white as it stands, and will yield at least three or four tons to the acre. From a single root that was transplanted in Appleton last spring grew twenty large stalks, with 305 pods (containing the cotton), with at least sixty seed in each. From this root were obtained seven ounces of pure cotton and over half a pound of flax. It is a very heavy plant, and grows from six to seven feet high.

NO GOOD PREACHING.—No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See other column.

PRESENCE OF MIND has lately proved valuable in several interesting cases. Henry Kuhn, at the bottom of a Dubuque well, drove his pickaxe into the side, and stood under it when he saw the earth-laden bucket falling, thus saving himself from being crushed. John Carey, when lightning struck the New Haven mill of which he was foreman, knocked down three of the panic stricken operators, who were madly rushing toward the narrow exit, and so prevented a dangerous jam on a stairway. Mrs. Dunkin, of Long Prairie, Minn., was threatened with an axe by her crazy son. She said, "Well, if you want to cut my head off, let's go to the chopping block." He nodded, and they passed out to the woodpile. It was dark, and addressing him with, "Now, I'll put my head on the block," she drew the white kerchief from her neck and threw it down and slipped away. The lunatic struck the kerchief a heavy but harmless blow. Julia Clark, a San Francisco factory girl, was caught in a machine by her long hair. She seized a pair of shears and cut off her tresses so quickly that she was not drawn between the wheels and killed, as she otherwise would have been. Ten men started down the shaft of a Nevada mine in a small skip. The donkey engine broke, and the miners felt their vessel sink downward with lightning speed. Deathly fear turned every face white. In the panic most of them clutched the skip to wait for the crash. At the first intimation of disaster Patrick McCarthy, the engineer at the top of the shaft, seized a heavy plank and thrust the end between the pinion-shaft and the reel, from which the cable was running off. The drum was revolving with terrific speed, and the friction produced streams of fire and smoke. But the engineer's thrust was exactly at the right point, and the end of the board soon checked the descent, bringing the skip to a standstill a few feet from the bottom.

FACTS INCONTROVERTIBLE.—The people of Cambria county, or a goodly portion of them at least, will substantiate the fact—

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $3.50 to $2.75, we are never out of them;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $4.00 to $3.00, we always have them on hand;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $5.50 to $4.00, they are always in stock;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $6.75 to $5.75, we can always find them for customers;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $8.50 to $6.75, we don't tell people we have just sold the last suit;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $12.25 to $10.50, we can always furnish a perfect fit.

Remember that the goods quoted above are lined throughout, and are saleable, desirable and serviceable clothing.

Pants we can sell in jeans from 50c. up; in cotton worsted from 90c. up; in cassimeres from $2.75 up. In gents' furnishing goods we can sell white laundried shirts from 40c. up; calico shirts from 20c. up; undershirts and drawers from 20c. up; suspenders from 6c. up; half hose from 4c. up; hats from 25c. up; caps from 5c. up. The largest stock of trunks and valises in Altoona.

Remember we are slaughtering summer clothing, straw hats, etc., in order to close out all kind of summer wear at the New Clothing Depot, 1230 Eleventh avenue, which is known far and near as the cheapest house in this county, and the best place in the country to buy good clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods at honest prices.

CHARLES SIMON,
In Dr. Christy's Building, in rear of Logan House, Altoona, Pa.

A SPOTTED NEGRO.—An esteemed friend in Webb City, says the Little Rock *Gazette*, sends us the following:

"Of the seven wonders of the world the United States furnish five—the Mammoth Cave, the Niagara Falls, the Natural Bridge, the Hot Springs, and last but not least, the Ethiopian who is changing color. We saw two last being in Arkansas, and are pre-eminently the most wonderful. The former are common in a small way, their magnitude alone being remarkable, but the latter is unapproached in the history of the world. The public have seen or heard of the Hot Springs, but this radical, positive and permanent change of a white man into a negro, or vice versa, is a freak of nature unparalleled in the history of man. This individual, Frank Jones (ex-officio colored), has lived a quiet life of thirty years that now finds him, at age five miles south of Ozark, Franklin county, Arkansas, the public know nothing of this phenomenon. He was born black, of black parents, and remained so until he was about grown, when a white spot, resembling that of a lamb, appeared on his breast and from that the spot spread in each direction. He is now a spotted man, being about half black and half white, and becoming more and more white all the time. The spots are very decided, white being very white and black very black, except those that are undergoing the change from black to white, which are of a grayish yellow. He is in perfect health every day. I regard him as absolutely the greatest wonder of the age."

A LONG FAST.—Miss Sarah Root, of Reading, became an exceedingly devout Lutheran, and finally a religious monomaniac. She believed that food was polluting, and refused to eat, declaring that she would fast four days. How well she succeeded may be learned from the following dispatch, dated Reading, August 8th:

The physician of Miss Root yesterday concluded that the forcing of food through a tube inserted in her nostrils must be discontinued and the patient was informed that another method would be tried, which was attempted. Rather than submit a second time, Miss Root said she would eat. She ate sparingly of a soft boiled egg and a cracker. She is very weak and greatly emaciated. It is estimated that from July 4 to August 4 she ate but a few spoonfuls and half a cracker. She now seems to have an idea that her forty days are over, although she is not sure about it and will only eat through fear of another operation being performed. Miss Root's friends are in hopes that she will continue to take food naturally, but they are not certain whether she will or will not. It is also given out that she was led to her melancholy state of mind by a love affair, but this is denied by some of her friends.

A MAN'S HEARING RESTORED WHILE BATHING.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* is responsible for the following:

A shoemaker named Winters, residing in the vicinity of Broad street, between Fulton and Margaretta streets, lost his hearing during an engagement in which he participated in the late rebellion, and was much annoyed in consequence. A few evenings ago he went into the river for the purpose of bathing, and while thrusting his head under the surface of the water he thought he heard a loud report. Instantly raising his head he was surprised to find matter running from one of his ears, and a little while afterward was astonished to find that his hearing had been actually restored. The only inconvenience he now finds from the occurrence is the fact that persons who have known him for years still continue to talk loud or shout at him, when in reality he hears as well as anybody else since the night he took the bath in the river.

State Fair!

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
—OF THE—
PENNA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
—WILL BE HELD IN—
MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
Fairmount Park, Philad'a,
September 8th to 20th, 1879, Inclusive.

Entries and Competition FREE!

Entry Books will close at the office Northwest corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, September 2d, 1879.

$15,000 in Cash Premiums,
CASH PRIZES for Live Stock, $9,000.

A Ring, for exercise and parade of Horses and Cattle, will be provided.

☞ Liberal Premiums are also offered for Fruits, Flowers, Ornamental Plants, Products of the Farm and Dairy, Tools, Implements, Machinery, Textiles, Furniture, Manufactured Goods, &c., &c.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates on all railroads centring at Philadelphia, and liberal arrangements for transportation have been made.

WILLIAM S. BISSELL, President.
D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.
ELDRIDGE M'CONKEY, Corresponding Secretary.
Aug. 15, 1879.-3t.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. He mailed what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

$120 Profits on 50 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports, sent free.— $100 Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50, - $100, - $500. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 25 Wall St., N. Y.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Important Announcement!

JOHN WANAMAKER,
GRAND DEPOT,
Thirteenth Street, - - Philadelphia.

THE large increase of our business thus far this year makes it necessary to

ENLARGE OUR PREMISES.

We have been cramped and crowded all the season in some of our Departments, and earnestly alternative is to make some important alterations and additions to give us the needed room.

The only time to do this is during August and September, the dullest periods of the year.

To allow the builders to get on rapidly with the work, some of our goods must be removed or sold. To save expense of removing certain stocks, to prevent loss and depreciation from fire during the alterations, we have concluded to offer many of our goods at or about cost.

The whole of our stock will be found to be marked very, very low.

THE GREAT ALTERATION SALE
COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY.

Our prices are always at the very lowest point, and at this time, when goods are advancing in price, we should not press our stock to sale but to get the goods out of the way of the

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS

And Improvements to be made to the Grand Depot.

It is unnecessary to say that the qualities of our goods are the best. We do not mean to lose reputation by selling poor or imperfect goods. The well-known rules of Exchange and Return Money observed by the Grand Depot fully protect our customers, and, besides, in building up this great business, we are very careful to keep good faith with our patrons who are depending on us.

We only add that it will be to the interest of the people in city or country to buy during this

GREAT ALTERATION SALE.

Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings,