Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - AUG. 29, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
DAN'L O. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF:
MICHAEL J. NAGLE, of Carroll Twp.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN ROHRABAUGH, of Croyle Twp.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN J. HORNICK, of Richland Twp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE *Democratic Chronicle*, of Shippensburg, has passed into the hands of Alfred Sanderson as editor, and A. J. Sanderson as publisher. One of them at least, if not both, has had considerable experience as a newspaper editor, and being the sons of that veteran Democrat, the late George Sanderson, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, it may safely be assumed that under their management the *Chronicle* will be a firm and trusted advocate of true Democratic principles, as well as a live newspaper in every sense of the word.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, although it has devoted a great deal of time and space in its columns to the undertaking, has failed to convince the men who run the Republican party in that city that it would be a very proper thing in them to nominate that chronic office-seeker, John F. Hartranft, for Sheriff. Just why the *Times* was so completely captivated with the notion of transferring Hartranft from the Post-office to the Sheriff's office is something not easily to be understood outside of that city, and especially so as the experience of its editor ought to have convinced him that the Republican leaders would never, or at least hardly ever, consent to see so valuable a prize carried off by a man, recently imported from Montgomery county. The *Times* of Tuesday admits that at last the leaders of the conflicting rings have definitely arranged the Republican nominations, and that John L. Hill will be the candidate for Sheriff. If the two discordant and belligerant factions into which the Democracy of that county are divided possessed a single grain of political wisdom, here is their opportunity to retain possession of the Sheriff's office and its vast patronage, but as they prefer division in their ranks to harmonious and united action, the result can be easily foreseen.

IT is a satisfaction to know that the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county, which convened on Monday last, is presided over by one of the oldest, ablest and most experienced judges in the State, Hon. John J. Pearson. A great portion of his charge to the Grand Jury was devoted to a definition, or explanation, of what constituted corrupt solicitation of a member of the Legislature, having reference of course to the indictments against Kemble and others. It is very evident from his elaborate instructions to the Grand Jury, that Judge Pearson expects at the hands of the jury the most thorough investigation of the charges against the different defendants. "We want to find out everything about it," he says to the jury; "we want to get at the truth of the matter and to get to the bottom of it, and to see who is guilty and who is not guilty, or whether any person is guilty, or whether it is merely a general slander." The judge also instructed the jury that if it should come out during their investigations "that any member of the Legislature did accept, or agree to accept, any gift of money, or valuable thing, office, or anything of the kind," to make a presentment of it to the Court. This is intended to cover the cases of Petroff, Rumbarger and other members, against whom the House strangely neglected to instruct the committee of eleven to proceed by criminal proceedings in the Courts, even though it refused to expel them. The indictments would be laid before the Grand Jury to-day (Wednesday), but, as we stated last week, the probabilities are that a continuance will be asked for by the defendants until the next term, and that it will be granted by the Court.

IN a recent speech in the British Parliament, John Bright, the well known English reformer, stated some astounding facts connected with the tenure of land in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales one hundred persons own more than 4,000,000 acres, and 710 persons own more than *one-fourth* of all the soil south of the Tweed. In Scotland it is worse, *twice* persons there owning 4,346,000 acres, or nearly *one-quarter* of the whole country. The one-half of that country (9,400,000 acres) is in the possession of *seventy* land owners. In Ireland, which has a much larger population than Scotland, *two-thirds* of the entire country is in the hands of 1,942 persons. It is this monopoly of the land in Ireland by a few individuals that has caused the present feeling of deep discontent among the tenant farmers in that country, and which threatens the most serious consequences. How different it is in the United States under the operation of our homestead laws. According to the last report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, 6,000,000 acres—an area greater than New Jersey—were taken up and actually occupied during the year ending the 30th of June last. The books of the office show that each settler took up an average of 120 acres, which establishes the fact that during the year just closed 50,000 families, or at least 150,000 persons, have found homes on the public lands. Since the homestead law went into effect, sixteen years ago, 384,848 entries have been made, embracing 40,181,760 acres, or more than the size of the six New England States. Most of the entries during the past as well as previous years were made in Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the territory of Dakota. "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and the imagination can scarcely conceive the teeming millions who will people the almost boundless expanse west of the Mississippi at the close of the present century.

THE influence which Dennis Kearney exercises over his followers in San Francisco was very plainly illustrated by what took place on the "sand lot" in that city on last Saturday. Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch is the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor of the city. About twenty-two years ago he had charge of a church in Boston—was accused of adultery—indicted, and escaped conviction, just as Beecher did from a failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict. He then went to Kansas, and afterwards to California. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, edited by two brothers named De Young, has latterly been exceedingly bitter in its opposition to Kalloch, reproducing the story of his Boston immorality, as well as other unsavory matters imputed to him, and slandering his father and mother. An immense meeting of Kalloch's supporters was held on last Friday night, at which he defended himself against these attacks, and, "carrying the war into Africa," pronounced the two De Youngs to be "the bastard progeny of a strumpet." On Saturday morning Charles De Young armed himself with a revolver, procured a carriage, drove to the private entrance of the Metropolitan Temple, where Kalloch was, sent a boy to tell him a lady wished to see him in her carriage, which was basely false, and when Kalloch walked up to the vehicle De Young shot him twice, one ball entering his breast. A number of Kalloch's political friends, who were in the vicinity at the time, rushed for the carriage, and capturing it, handled De Young very roughly until the police rescued him and took him to the station, where he was locked up in a cell. The news of the shooting spread through the city, producing the most intense excitement, and an angry crowd soon surrounded the prison, threatening vengeance against De Young. A meeting on the "sand lot" was called, and a demand made by the crowd to go down town, take De Young out of prison and hang him, but a dispatch came from Kearney, who was at a meeting at Vallejo, twenty-four miles distant, saying that he would arrive in the city at 8 o'clock, P. M., whereupon the meeting decided not to hang De Young until Dennis could be heard. He came, mounted the platform and looked down upon 20,000 surging, excited men, shouting and yelling for De Young's life. The crowd needed but a word from him to have sent them off wildly to the prison, but Kearney reminded them that in ten days the election would put their party in power in the city, and then De Young would be attended to—that any attempt at violence would be met by the revolvers of the police, and the rifles and Gatling guns of the military, and that he wanted them to keep quiet and go to their homes. They took his advice, and for once in his life Dennis Kearney's influence over his followers has shown to advantage, and riot and bloodshed have been prevented. At last accounts Kalloch was recovering. De Young's cowardly attack, it is almost needless to say, cannot but be of immense advantage to the Kearney ticket at the election on Wednesday next.

WHAT Grant refused to say to Harry White about a third term, in his letter to that amateur statesman a short time before the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, he (Grant) is represented now by some newspaper editors to have said to the Viceroy of Tientsin, China, in a conversation which recently took place between them. It will be remembered that the letter to White was beautifully non-committal on the subject of a third term—that it was a puzzle to the country closely akin to the ways of the thimble-rigger when he says to his dupes, "You pays your money and you takes your choice." In the interview at Tientsin, the Viceroy referred to the time when Grant would again be President of the United States, to which the latter replied: "Your Excellency is very kind, but there could be no wish more distasteful to me than what you express. I have held the office of President as long as it has ever been held by any man. I have no claims to the office. I have had my share of it, and have had all the honors that can be or should be given to any citizen." Now if any man can extract out of all this a declaration against a third term, the same man could have drawn the same conclusion from Grant's letter to White, and it is not pretended that any one ever put upon that production a construction so lame and impotent. The Viceroy himself was not deceived by Grant's disclaimer of any additional honor from the people of this country, because it is stated that from the rest of the conversation "he was not convinced that Grant would not again accept the office." Grant has never said, either in this country or in any of the countries he has been visiting, what it would have been very easy for him to say, that under no circumstances would he accept another term as chief magistrate of the American people. He will never say so, and about the time he returns to this country there will be published at Washington the first number of a journal projected and owned by capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, and to be issued for the express purpose of advocating his nomination for a third term. How the almond eyes of the Viceroy of Tientsin would sparkle, and what a bland and childlike smile would suffuse his face, if the gnerilla Mosby, consul to Hong Kong, with a copy of the third term organ in his hand, should explain to him through an interpreter the purpose for which it has been established.

THE yellow fever has been on the increase in Memphis during the week ending on Wednesday last, the deaths averaging seven per day, as against four previous to that time. One genuine case resulting in death on Monday occurred in New Orleans, the victim being the wife of the well known confederate General, John B. Hood.

THE Democratic State Committee has been called by its chairman, George W. Miller, Esq., to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 10th. A full attendance is requested.

ONE of the most honored names in this country is that of Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, who is passing the evening of a life well spent in peaceful retirement on his farm near Utica, in that State. Until in a recent letter he expressed his unalterable determination never again, on account of the delicate state of his health, to become a candidate for public office, his name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, which, other things being equal, he would be so admirably qualified to fill. Standing as he does to-day the most popular man in New York, repeated efforts have been made by the leaders of the two factions into which the Democratic party in that State is unfortunately divided, to prevail upon him to accept the nomination for Governor, and by his election in November heal the differences that now exist in the ranks of his party, and thus place the result of the Presidential contest in that State next year beyond a reasonable doubt. But a stern refusal on his part has been the invariable reply. Our purpose, however, in now referring to him is to vindicate, through Edwin M. Stanton, his patriotic services to his country in the dark days of 1863, when he was Governor of New York. Even at this late day it is a common thing to see Horatio Seymour referred to by Republican editors, whose ignorance is only equalled by their malice, as a "copperhead" during the war—opposed to the Union—and whose heart was with the South; and all this in the face of *facts* well known to every man who is at all familiar with the history of the war.

What Gov. Seymour did to strengthen the government in 1863, just before the battle of Gettysburg in July of that year, and which was the turning point in the war, is briefly but conclusively set forth in the following letter to him from Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War:

[*Confidential.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge without arrogating any personal claim on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend, EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR.

When this letter was written the rebels under Lee were swarming down the Cumberland valley towards Harrisburg, where consternation and dismay reigned supreme. In three days afterwards the battle of Gettysburg began, and after it was over and when Governor Curtin hadn't a single soldier to send to the upper Potomac in pursuit of Lee's retreating army, regiment after regiment of hastily-enlisted troops could be seen passing through Harrisburg and on up the valley railroad to Chambersburg and Hagerstown. These regiments were the swift evidences of the "energy, activity and patriotism" of two Democratic "copperhead" Governors—Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

HOW TO DO IT.—They know how to do things over in Cumberland county in a political way, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that county, Mr. M. Guswiler, of Mechanicsburg, cannot be excelled as an organizer and political worker. He has just issued a circular which is given below and which is commended to Democratic Committees everywhere as a model document of its kind:

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE, MECHANICSBURG, August 18, 1879.—*Dear Sir:* It is of the utmost importance that the workers of the Democratic party be vigilant and active in this campaign. It's the skirmish line of the great battle of 1880, and no point should be left unwatched. The secret of successful work is in knowing what to do, and how to do it. The object of all political effort is to get the greatest possible number of votes to the polls. To do this we must see that all the Democrats and those who will vote the Democratic ticket are qualified to vote. To be qualified all must be registered on or before September 3; all must have paid a State and county tax before October 3. Particularly we must see that those who have reached the age of twenty-two since the last election have a tax assessed to them and paid. This is frequently overlooked. Having seen that all are qualified to vote, we must next remember that November 4 is election day, and that all true Democrats who love their country and their party should turn out and vote. This is an off year, and our antagonists will count on our apathy and indifference to allow them to win. This must not be. No vantage ground must be surrendered to the enemy. A Republican in the Sheriff's office would be hundreds of votes for a Republican President in 1880, besides incalculable injury to the local interests of the party. Let the election poll books be made out with care. Let windowmen be selected who will watch the polls on election day and see that no illegal votes are polled against us. Let documents and speeches and newspapers be liberally distributed, so that the great issues of the day may be plainly put before the people. Let hackers be employed who will bring to the polls the invalids and all others who would otherwise be unable to get there. Let everything be done to show that the great fraud of 1876 must be wiped out, and that no military dictator, with his army and subsidized satellites at the polls shall control the ballots of freemen. Let every man know that this is a fight between Democratic liberty and insidious imperialism. Very respectfully, etc.,

M. GUSWILER, Chairman.

UCCLE JAKE'S OBSERVATIONS.—Speaking of Daniel O. Barr, Esq., the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Zeigler's Butler *Herald* of last week says:

We have given more than ordinary attention to our exchanges to see what the public feelings was in regard to Mr. D. O. Barr, our candidate for State Treasurer. In doing so, we were gratified to find the Democracy a unit in his support, and also that a number of independent journals have expressed a preference for him. That he is a gentleman of unexceptional private worth and splendid business qualifications is admitted even by his political opponents. He belongs to no "rings" or "cliques," and being of undoubted integrity, he would bring to the discharge of public duty an honesty of purpose that would be a sure guarantee that the interests of the people would be zealously cared for. Our readers know that we were strongly in favor of his nomination, because our intimacy with him assured us no better selection could be made. Should he be elected, and we earnestly hope he may be, he will enter upon the duties of the office untrammeled by the demands of party politicians, and unawed by their frowns. This is as it should be. The dignity which pertains to public position consists in a faithful discharge of duty, and not in the personal interest it brings to the incumbent. In the purer days of the republic men went into office poor and came out the same. In later days they go in poor and come out rich. The nomination of Mr. Barr is a move in the right direction. By it we are assured the public interests are once more to be regarded as paramount to all other considerations. Let the people act accordingly.

A BLOODY DUEL.—A Kansas City dispatch gives the following particulars of a fatal duel in Kansas on Friday evening last:

About dusk Friday night a terrible tragedy was enacted in Wyandotte county, Kansas, ten miles from Kansas city, resulting in the death of James Dobbins and Michael Burns, old farmers and residents of the county. There had been a feud of ten years standing between the families, and on Friday Dobbins and Burns met on the premises of the latter and after passing a few words began shooting at each other. It was a deadly duel with the wives and families of both as spectators. Dobbins opened fire by sending two balls into the side of the house, when Burns pulled his revolver and the men advanced to within a few feet of each other before any more shooting took place. Dobbins then fired, hitting Burns in the arm, and in return received two bullets in the chest. Neither man fell, and Dobbins then turns through the abdomen, when the latter fell, but raising himself shot once more, the load entering Dobbins' head behind the ear. The men then clinched and in a death grapple beat each other with clubbed revolvers. The wife of Dobbins tried to assist her husband, but he died while struggling with Burns, who also died about daylight this morning.

The section of the country where the affray took place is historical, being near the old post road followed by Quantrell's raiders after the sacking of Lawrence during the early years of the war, and has been the scene of many bloody encounters.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—One McCloskey fatally stabbed John Dabarr, at Phœnix, Arizona. He was subsequently lynched.

—A son of General George W. Cass died recently in the south of France, where his parents are now residing.

—A gentleman named Wycoff arrived at Gettysburg the other day on horseback, having ridden the entire distance from New Orleans.

—Colonel Robert Ingersoll denies that he is going to Ohio to speak for Ewing. So much the better for Ewing, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*.

—The farmers of Jefferson county are very much annoyed by the depredations of bee birds. They have depleted some very fine hives about Brookville.

—Here it is again: Alice Vail, a young girl in Sayre, Bradford county, attempted to light a fire with coal oil, Thursday afternoon, and was burned to death.

—Sunbury papers deny reports that have been published that the Molly Maguires confined in jail there awaiting death have made a confession or threatened to make any.

—Mr. David Fox, of Green Lane, Montgomery county, who lost three children several weeks ago with diphtheria, buried two more from the same cause last Thursday.

—Owing to his poverty, Mr. George W. Jones, at one time United States Senator from Iowa, has been forced to seek the nomination for Sheriff of Dubuque county, that State.

—Eben Waterbury, aged 72, fell in love with a young woman at Ellsworth, Ill., and gained her consent to marry; but his stern son interposed, and the old man committed suicide.

—Boyton won the swimming match with Webb, at Newport, R. I., on Friday. In the afternoon Webb for the second time became exhausted and had to be taken out of the water.

—A needle, with a long thread attached, was picked out of a boy's back, in Lancaster, on Saturday. It is supposed to have entered some portion of his body when he was an infant.

—In Rockland township, Berks county, there are five families in which the progeny thus far shows a grand total of eighty-five. None of the heads of these families are much beyond the meridian of life.

—The Abbe Liszt has been nominated an honorary canon of the Cathedral of Albano by the Cardinal Archbishop Hohenlohe, who is a musical amateur, and the nomination has been confirmed by the Pope.

—Two children, aged four and two years, gathered toadstools on the farm of their father, Mr. William Logan, residing near Allegheny City, which they ate, and died five hours afterward in great agony.

—The Raber murderers at Lebanon are quarreling among themselves. One of them asserts that Wise, who has confessed, offered him $500 if he would put Raber out of the way. Wise modestly denies the statement.

—A Canadian, six feet seven inches in height, weighing two hundred and eighty pounds, and measuring fifty-two inches around the chest, is visiting his brother in Hydetown and exciting the admiration of all beholders.

—Mary Perry, aged 74, of Springport, Cayuga county, N. Y., sat at tea with some friends on Sunday last. They were relating funny incidents, and Mrs. Perry, becoming convulsed with laughter, suddenly fell back in her chair, dead.

—Edward Sullivan, machinist, residing in the Thirty-second Ward, Pittsburgh, has become insane through worrying over inventions upon which he had obtained patents, and on Saturday was taken to the Dixmont Lunatic Asylum.

—Mr. Henry Reece, of Buffalo Run, Centre county, in attempting to jump from a stack of grain on to a board beneath, made a misstep and fell upon a separator in rapid motion. One of his feet was terribly mangled and [illegible] torn off.

—The West Chester *R*[illegible] this: "A plum tree on th[illegible] John J. Parker, in West C[illegible] ship, is joined at the roo[illegible] tree, which is making g[illegible] and does not interfere w[illegible] tree's growth."

—An old letter contai[illegible] lar bill on the bank of [illegible] English shilling and a c[illegible] recently discovered an[illegible] documents in the Colun[illegible] thonotary's office. It h[illegible] twenty-three years.

—There are fifty-e gl[illegible] the second bituminous [illegible] sylvania—forty-one d[illegible] and fifteen shafts. [illegible] mines are located in M[illegible] the coal averages f[illegible] inches to four feet in [illegible]

—The engine of th[illegible] enstown express train, eastward bound, on Friday, while passing the station at Haverford College, Delaware county, struck and killed Mrs. M'Kee, wife of Robert M'Kee, as she attempted to pass the platform near the track before the train.

—At Middletown, Pa., on Thursday night, an attempt was made to rob Jacob Steel, Collector of the Pennsylvania Canal Company. After striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, the thieves became alarmed and left without accomplishing their object.

—Among the people who have recently reached Kansas is an entire Baptist church of three hundred members, led by the pastor and deacons. With their families, the party numbered six hundred souls. They were from Delta, La., and reached their destination in a state of great impoverishment.

—Lizzie Bompf, of Louisville, married Joseph Drago when she was only 15 years old, and within three months obtained a divorce. At 16 she was united to him again by a second ceremony, and this time six months elapsed before a separation. She is now nearly 17, and Drago is wooing her anew.

—J. M'Henry, who recently failed in London for £1,000,000, lived in Harmony, Butler county from 1819 to 1824. If he had remained there until now, the Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks Uncle Jake might have endorsed his paper and prevented the failure about which so much is said in the newspapers.

—Miss Antrobus, a young English lady who became a Catholic some four or five weeks ago, is the sister of Mr. Antrobus, who was for several years attached to the English Legation in Washington, and who, though handsome, talented and the possessor of large means, gave up everything to become a poor priest.

—On Thursday night Fred. Keester, in Iroquois county, Ill., shot his wife with a shot gun, the charge carrying away her lower jaw. He then completed the murder with an axe, with which he gashed her head and body in a horrible manner as she attempted to escape. Keester escaped. No cause for the tragedy is known.

—William Fry, journeyman baker, killed Jacob Janch, at the bakery of the latter, on Buckeye street, Cincinnati, Monday morning, by repeated blows upon the head with a hatchet. The cause of the assault was the reservation of three dollars from Fry's wages to pay a debt the latter had incurred at a neighboring grocery.

—A Paris dispatch to the London *Standard* says some French Catholics and Royalists, who are frightened by the Ferry bill, have determined to emigrate to the Island of Papua, where they will found a Catholic colony, under direction of the Marquis De Noyes. This is the expedition heretofore reported as about to sail from Flushing under the American flag.

—Henry J. Rogers, the agent in the erection of the first telegraph line in the world—that between Baltimore and Washington—died on Wednesday in Baltimore, aged 69 years. He was subsequently Superintendent of the North American Telegraph Company, and was the author of the code of marine signals now used in all ports of the United States.

—A peculiar feature about a stream of water flowing past Allentown is noted. It is a fact that although in the country north of Allentown as much rain has fallen in the past few days as at this point, the Jordan is still dry. The Jordan apparently has a subterranean bottom, at places, and until this is filled the water does not run in the bed of the creek.

—George Herman, a farmer, living near Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, was set upon on Thursday, by an ox that had become mad from the bite of a dog. He was struck in the face by one of the hoofs of the animal and badly cut. His clothes were badly torn, and he was severely bruised before he could finally escape, when he returned and shot the infuriated beast.

—The Lutheran Church thirty years ago had only a scattered people in this country west of Ohio. Now it numbers in the same region 27 synods, 1,702 ministers, 3,001 churches and 367,180 communicants. In the entire country less than a century ago there were only 24 Lutheran ministers. The present number is 3,150, with 5,600 congregations and 625,000 communicants.

—Two young people were married at Ocean Grove on Sunday evening, and went to a tent, just put up for them on Broadway, for the night. Hardly had they dismissed their friends when the storm came down like the wolf on the fold and carried the bridal chamber across Fletcher Lake. Drenched and nearly drowned they knocked at the door of a cottager and were taken in.

—On Thursday last, while ex-Governor Sprague was walking on the beach near Narragansett Pier, R. I., his attention was turned to a sail-boat containing two men which ran too near inshore and got caught in the breakers, finally overturning. One man was caught in the ropes and was under the boat. Mr. Sprague, jumping into the water, succeeded in righting the boat and rescuing the man from drowning.

—A recent estimate gives to the Catholic Church about one-seventh of the population of the earth; to Protestantism between a twelfth and a thirteenth, and to Christianity as a whole a little less than three-tenths. Another authority places the whole number of Catholics in the world at 216,356,000, of which number Europe has 153,444,000, America 51,400,000, Asia 9,167,000, Africa, 1,595,000, and Australia 650,000.

—A lady in White Hall, Burlington county, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, is the owner of a dog and a dove. Whenever she goes out walking the dove perches itself on the dog's head, and the latter trots off happy as a lark. The bird holds its position until the party return home, unless Towser is attacked by some of the bad dogs of the borough. Then it flies to a place of safety, returning to its favorite roost when the tussel between the dogs is over.

—Sixteen years ago a woman at Bridgewater, Conn., was accused by a neighbor of stealing his watch, and her house was searched. There was no evidence against her, nor was she able to get satisfactory proof of her innocence. She grieved constantly over the matter, and of late, as she grew old and decrepit, she feared that she would die without being able to clear herself of the disgrace. But the watch has now been turned up by a plough, in a field where the careless owner originally lost it.

—George Thompson was on his death bed in a hospital [illegible] xington, Ky. He sent for [illegible] ive and confessed [illegible] murderer from [illegible] he did not wish [illegible] his conscience [illegible] d there being [illegible] lared that the [illegible] en a freak of [illegible] red nothing [illegible] never killed [illegible] time before [illegible] t was found [illegible] who lives [illegible] ich., and [illegible] ge, has a [illegible] ix and a [illegible] t is six [illegible] r when [illegible] s them [illegible] bands most [illegible] n brother, Edward, [illegible] ny years in raising a beard [illegible] ches long. Edwin attributes the wonderful growth to having clipped the fuz from his face when a child. He is a well-to-do farmer, and would not think of organizing himself into a show.

—The Brookville *Democrat* says that Hooten, the present chairman of the Republican State Committee, and who was a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Butler for State Treasurer, offered the resolution that was passed in that body, preventing the consideration of any resolution on the subject of bribery and corruption in the Legislature. Mr. Wolf, who attempted to get such a resolution before the convention and failed, has taken the matter to the courts. A little Hooten kept the subject out of the stalwart platform, but no amount of hooting will prevent its consideration by the courts.

—The Keysville (Va.) *Herald* says that some few days ago Dr. F. J. Gregory was called to see a little two-year-old boy who was suffering with a pain in his hip. The little fellow would cry out with pain whenever he made any sudden twist or turn of the body, and his parents could not imagine the cause. On examination, the doctor discovered signs to lead him to think that there was a needle or something in the flesh, and by pressing the place with his fingers the point of a needle made its appearance. Catching it with a pair of forceps, he pulled, and brought to light a whole darning needle, about two and a half inches in length.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.—The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must be assessed two months preceding the election: that is, on or before Thursday, September 4th.

Voters must have paid a State or county tax one month preceding the election: that is, on or before Saturday, Oct. 4th.

Members of Democratic State, county and city committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the right of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article, made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend **Hop** Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

—A bashful South Bend girl refused to jump from the window of a burning building in her night dress, went back to her room to put on more clothes, and was burned to death.

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 25c. 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 the trade, 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.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON AS A TRAMP.—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Critic*, writing from Mercer, Pa., gives the following interesting story as a contribution to history:

"Apropos of the tramp law, an incident connected with the life of a very great man was brought to your correspondent's attention by Hon. M. S. Garvin, ex-member of Congress from this district, and which is vouched for as being true in every particular. About the year 1839 a journeyman printer was tramping his way between Pittsburgh and Erie in search of work. He met with no success, and as evening came he found his way to a town that boasted of a single newspaper. Upon inquiry he found that it needed no compositors, and, disheartened, was tramping on, when some of the employes persuaded their fellow craftsman to tarry over night. Taking him to Whistler's hotel, they passed a few jolly hours, and found in the tramp not only a man of ability but a musician of more than ordinary merit. With him he carried a German flute, upon which he delighted his comrades with selections from the best authors. At a late hour he retired, and, when morning came, with a different air he sought Mr. Whistler, the landlord, and explained the situation—i. e., that he was penniless and had hoped to obtain work, but had failed; that he did not wish to defraud him out of the amount due for lodging, and that if he would take his flute and keep it until redeemed he would regard it as an act of kindness not to be forgotten.

"'Why,' said Whistler, 'my dear sir, the music you made last night more than compensated me for the time you owe. Take your flute with you, and should you ever become able to pay, all right—if not, there is no harm done.'

"The next day found the 'tramp' in Erie, where he obtained work, and his first dollar earned was sent back to his new found friend, Whistler. That 'tramp' has since been known to the world as Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Under the provisions of the present 'tramp law' he might have been one of the victims who, in default of being able to prove that he was not a tramp, would have been incarcerated in jail at separate and solitary confinement at labor for and during the term of one year."

VON MOLTKE AS A SOLDIER.—This remarkable German chieftain is the greatest living soldier. He has a constitution of iron, nerves of steel, and a will like the grip of death. Silent, reticent, unassuming, active, and unpretentious, he controls his forces almost as directly as he moves the muscles of his own body. His army, to a man, almost worship him. Rheumatism is his only physical trouble, and he refers to it as an "annoyance." Many business men resemble him in his mental and physical qualities and in his infirmity. Pains in the limbs, back, head and side, stiff joints or muscles, nervousness and unrefreshing sleep are sure signs of coming affliction. Rheumatism, liver and kidney complaints, biliousness, chills and blood disorders should be cured before they become chronic. Sandaline is a certain remedy for all these ailments. It clears the blood, regulates all the functions of the body, and restores perfect health. It operates gently, and is pleasant to take. Sandaline Lotion cures rheumatism, soreness and all unhealthy discharges. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.—Erie, Pa., Nov. 22, '78. Dr. Gound, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.: I want to let you know that the Sandaline and the Lotion has altogether rid me of my rheumatism that I have had these seven years, and I can certify that they are first rate remedies. You can refer to me. J. E. Vedder.—Dr. Gound's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.—Out in the Hoosier State lives a young woman who has well earned the title of "the sleeping beauty," insamuch as she has been awake only twenty minutes a day for the past year. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says of her:

Some twenty-three miles distant from Knightstown, Ind., in a German settlement, there is a beautiful young woman, some twenty-one years of age, daughter of Casper Schmidt, who is to all appearance quite dead, having been in that state for nearly twelve months past. She awakens, however, once every twenty-four hours, precisely at ten o'clock at night, and will converse with the family and others for about twenty minutes, when she will again relapse into the comatose state and remain so until ten o'clock the following night, at which hour she retires to the minute, throwing out her arms and folding her hands together and raising upon her shoulders until the spectators imagine that her bones are cracking. She remains in that laborious state for the space of ten minutes, when she comes to a perfect possession of her faculties. A singular feature of the case is the young lady recollects well if any promises have been made her the previous night, and will be very fretful for a time if they are not fulfilled; but if the things are brought her she makes use of none of them, as she eats or drinks little or nothing at all. She could never be persuaded to attempt to eat any food but three times during thirty-two days, and then put the three together—he did not eat any more than a child a year old would take. After conversing a few minutes this remarkable young lady will suddenly clasp her hands together, throw her arms into the same manner as when awakening, and will return into the same somnolent state as before until ten o'clock the following night.

A PETRIFIED BODY.—The remains of a woman buried about nineteen years ago at Albany, N. Y., were disinterred the other day and found to be of the consistency of chalk. The *Knickerbocker* says of the strange petrification:

Yesterday afternoon the body of Mrs. O'Neill, who died nineteen years ago of paralysis of the throat, was disinterred in the old St. John's burying ground, with the view of reinterring it in Calvary cemetery at Babcock's Corners. The work of opening the grave was done under the direction of the dead woman's daughters, who employed Mr. J. Sullivan, the keeper of the old cemetery, to clear away the earth. When the coffin was reached, it was found to be very heavy, and required the united strength of three men to raise it. Upon opening the coffin a strange sight presented itself. The body from the knees to the neck was as white as marble and of about the consistency of chalk, possibly a trifle harder. From the knees down the limbs had entirely decayed, leaving nothing but the dry bones. The head had also entirely decayed, leaving only the skull. The burial garments had almost entirely disappeared, leaving the body considerably exposed. There was a deal of excitement at the discovery, and Father Walsh of St. John's church was hastily summoned, and he sent for Professor Hall, of the Geological Institute, who thoroughly examined the body, scraping it with a knife to ascertain if it was really petrified. He reported that it was a case of petrification such as is rarely seen. He was of the opinion that in a few more years the body will be as solid and as hard as marble.

A WEDDING THAT CAUSED THREE MURDERS.—The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* relates the following:

A few miles from Wiltsburg, St. Francis county, Ark., lived a widow named Hammett. The woman was engaged in farming, and, though she had two grown sons, was compelled to employ a young man to superintend farm labors. Mrs. Hammett was about 40 years of age. The laborer was a mere boy, but an attachment soon sprung up between the widow and the youth, which ended in a matrimonial proposal. The wedding day was fixed. The two sons, hearing of the matrimonial arrangements that had been made between their mother and the stripling, called upon her, and tried to dissuade her from marriage. The widow refused to accept her sons' counsel.—The sons made threats, but the widow affirmed that she loved the young man, and would marry him at all hazards. The sons went away, and at the appointed time the young man appeared, attired for the wedding. The minister came, and friends were assembled. "Thou art man and wife" had hardly been pronounced, when a flash at the window, followed by a loud report, terrified the women and astonished the men. Another flash, another report, and the newly made husband sank to the floor. The widow's younger son was the murderer. He fled, but was captured. Next day the young husband died and shortly afterward the widow's younger son, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed; and report says that shortly afterward the elder brother went to his mother's house and beat her brains out with a club.

WANTED AGENTS FOR CITY AND STATE.—A limited number of first-class canvassers for the beautiful and superior work of travel, "Around the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young. Published by Subscription Book Department of the American News Co. Apply or address MANAGER, Pittsburgh Branch, 53 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—Mr. George W. Owens, of Birmingham, introduced a resolution in the late Huntingdon county Republican convention condemnatory of the license laws, but the resolution was tabled and George W. shelved.

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 our 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 moved or sold. To save expense of removing certain stocks, to prevent loss and depreciation during the alterations, we have concluded to offer many of our goods at or almost 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 a drug 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 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, to build 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 the

GREAT ALTERATION SALE.

Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, and everything in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, wanted in large or small quantities, promptly forwarded by mail or express, and exactly as advertised, but even then, if not as expected, cheerfully exchanged or the money refunded. Write a postal card, specifying what you desire, and samples, with full instructions for ordering, will be sent you, postage paid, without any obligation to purchase if prices are not satisfactory. For immediate attention, address MAIL DEPARTMENT FOR SAMPLES AND SUPP