H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A PREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES PREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

\$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

AND WINTER GOODS

are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of a larky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile of the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM. ind a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Hassware, Woodenware, igars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c LOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, STUTTY, RRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock RIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

AND OURCKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED use of husiness has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the ereerrors, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and aims. Still belog determined to secommodate all who come, and especially try, to whom the highest; rices in trude will be paid for all kind of produce, large and commodates at a for the free use of all who may wish to put up or past florors and hepetu powey futur ones I remain as ever. High Street, Ebensburg, Oct 3, 1979.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices! MAIN up; Overcoate from \$2.50 up; Panta from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents

M. WOLF, RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING! ions were vague indeed, and undefined, and were at first whispered and after-1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

\$5,500

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ladies' Coats, Gent's Furnish'g Goods, &c.

AT AND BELOW COST. by increasing business demands a much larger store room. I have made arrangements ingrard to occupy his spatious and elegant new business house now being completed area, alreons, into which I expect to move on or about the 1st of March next, operationably be the linest store room in the Mountain City. Meantime all persons to be read to my line should give me an early call, as I do not intend to transfer any 2 to the new building it slaughtering prices will enable me to dispose of them. There who whats to buy goods nuch cheaper than they can be obtained classwhere use for the title and ouncement is no humble, but a positive fact. I am bound

> Yours, Respectfully, CHARLES SIMON, Corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth St.cet, Altoona, Pa.

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GODFREY WOLF

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d promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

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WE have still on hand a small asalready ordered our Boot. s for the coming season, while February and March, and I of for our new stock, will offer the new on hand (notwith) tandin

IT IS SAID THAT 1111 500,000 PERSONS

Witnessed the Grant Reception in Philadelphia.

WE WOULD LIKE ALL THE Men and Boys to Call at Oak Hall

Immediately and Equip Themselves for the COLD WAVES OF 1880.

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TO BE SOLD AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER, TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE AND NEW STOCK OF

IT WILL PAY YOU

WORTH OF GOODS TO BE SACRIFICED. POSITIVELY BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF THE ADVANCE IN PRICES,

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AND FROM US, AT THE Young America Clothing House,

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RUPTURE CURED are effering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them. V. S. HAHKER & BRO. Office 25; Brendway. New York. Patients receive speatement and leave by home rame day.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

- Those who toll to earn their bread Need not blush to own their lot;
- They in noble footsteps tread, And a claim to live have got. Toll is not the wage of sin, For in Eden work was given;
- Man was made to work and win Spoils of earth and bliss of heaven
- He who at the anvil stands, Striking while the iron glows
- Though he works with horny hands, Nobody strikes the ringing blows, At the loom, and in the field,
- In the shop, and on the soil, Where men wisely power wield, There is dignity in toil. He who works with throbbing brain
- Thinks to teach men how to live : Speaks to truth fresh zest to give
- He can claim the manly right With the sons of toil to stand ;
- He asserts his mental might, Helps to bless his native land.
- He who lives a life of ease, Idly wasting all his days-Aiming only self to please, Filled with pride and courting praise—
- Call him not a noble man, Such existence is a shame And when ends life's black span, Soon will die his empty name.
- Labor brings reward and rest, Educates the latent powers And he serves his age the best
- Who employs his golden hours; Working not beyond his might, Toiling not against his will, And beneath his master's sight
- Glad his mission to fulfill
- All things labor for our good, He who made us never sleeps He who tills the ground for food,
- For his pains a harvest reaps. None who work need feel aslamed. As they do what good they can; Tis an honor to be named,

As we toil, "A workingman."

THE SECRET CLOSET.

"For murder, though it have no tongue, will speak with most miraculous organ." In the year 18-, John Smith-I use fictitious names-was indicted for the willful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had late in a summer's day requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had, it was supposed, after taking some light reents, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning .-When the servant appointed to call him entered the room for that purpose he was found in his room perfectly dead, and from the appearance of the body it was obvious that he had been so for many hours. There was not the slightest mark of violence upon his person, and the countenance retained the same

Days and weeks passed on, and little further was discovered. In the meantime rumor had not been idle. Suspicons were vague indeed, and undefined, ward boldly expressed. The precise obect of these suspicions was not clearly ndicated; but they all pointed to Smith. the master of the house, as concerned in the death of the stranger; and, in fine, for the murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice to keep secret the exam- question. ination of the witness before the magistrates all the information of which the

ted. Such was the state of things upon the morning of the trial. The counsel for the prosecution open-ed his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all they had heard before they came into the box; ALTOONA. PA. he entreated them to attend to the evi-

dence and judge from that alone. It would be proved beyond the possi bility of a doubt that the deceased died of poison-poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions or marks nothing but the calm and placid appear-

The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man servant. The man servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a

room adjoining the housekeeper's.

It would be proved by a person who attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. The he could distinctly see a figure, holding embarrassment. a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept to the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Thompson's room he could not see, as turned, passing quietly along the house an account of the traveler's death. to Smith's room again, and in about five

magistrate had committed Smith, and understanding the following scene : The singularly enough, since his committal counsel for the prosecution had, in his the housekeeper had disappeared, nor own mind, attached considerable imcould any trace of her be discovered.

throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement, that after the persons returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object.

ing which could account for this appear- draw forth all she knew. After some entirely empty, the room in which he trust :

dressed being at a distance beyond. He could say only one fact more-said | Smith's room you stated that the candle this duty, it would be for the jury to room?" perform theirs.

Within a few days there had been found in the prisoner's house the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular ap- twice while it stoood there?" pearance. It was apparently of foreign manufacture, and was described by the medical men as being used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtues by exposure door or did it remain open?"
to the air. To whom it belonged, or to "He shut it."

no evidence to show. Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution, and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened, too, with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in ly between the light and the window, him the slightest emotion. When the would it not ?" disappearance of the housekeeper was mentioned a smile, as of scorn, passed covery of the stopper obviously excited | window?' an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension, but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given any noise in opening it?" for the prosecution; it amounted in substance to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced and proved to have been found in the house; but no

attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession or even knowledge. When the case was closed the learnedjudge, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon evidence. The counsel folded up their across her mind. briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was onded so ably by his cousel that the know.

short lime, by the few observations he cross-examining counsel then addressed should make, to obtain their verdict the witness; upon much higher grounds-upon the

he disowned all knowledge; declared per? most solemnly that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked, could the fact of its being in his house only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, the magistrates were influenced to com- and only one, has been proven to which mit Mr. Smith to jail to await his trial it was possible for him to give an answer with him, upon a tray, a watch, two -the fact of his having gone to the bed-

been seized with one on that occasion, ness, and from that moment not a doubt public were in possession before the trial took place was that which I have narraand had gone to her to procure her asand had gone to her to procure her asremained in the mind of any man of the sistance in lighting a fire. She had re- guilt of the prisoner. ter, he had dismissed her and retired to bed, from which he had risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. with two sheriff's officers, and after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this place of con-It had been said that after his commit- cealment. tal to prison his housekeeper had disapof suffering, it left upon the features of his solicitor, and would instantly ap- The result is too obvious to need expear for the purpose of confirming, so planation. far as she was concerned, the statement

which he had just made. amined by the counse! of the prisoner. According to the custom of that time, almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was rehappened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours quired, she had been kept at a house after midnight, that he had been induced near at hand, and had not heard a single to remain and watch from having his word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five or a little more, with regular though not agreeable person would state most positively that features, and an air perfectly free from She repeated, almost in the prisoner's

own words, the story he had told of his having called her up, and she having Whether the two persons went into accompanied him to his room, adding that after leaving him she had retired to the window of that room looked another her own room and had been awakened way; but in about a minute they re- by a man servant in the morning with She had now to undergo a cross-ex-

minutes the light was extinguished and amination; and I may as well state here, which, though not known'to me till Such was the evidence upon which the afterward, what will assist the reader in for and lowered, when, to the amazeportance to the circumstance mentioned true, but still alive and able to eat. It saw the light had been more particularly examined, and in order to refresh his memory had been placed at dark in the very spot where he had stood that night, and another person placed with him.

The whole scene, as he had described it, was acted over again, but it was utterly was acted over again, but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above mentioned, to assert when the light disappeared whether the parties had gone into

returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light.

Now, in Smith's room there was noth-

ance; his bed was in a different part, unimportant questions he asked her in a and there was neither cupboard nor press | tone and manner calculated rather to in the room, which, but for the bed, was awaken confidence than to excite dis-"During the time you were in Mr.

the learned counsel-and having done stood on the table in the centre of the

"Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or

A pause; no answer. "I will call it to your recollection.-After Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the

"He shut it." what use it had been applied, there was "Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?" "It was,"

"Do you recollect how long it was open the last time ?" "Not above a minute." "The door when open would be exact-

"It would. "I forgot whether you said the closet over his lips, and the notice of the dis- was on the right or left hand side of the

"Would the door of the closet make

"None ?? "Can you speak positively to the fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or seen Smith open it ?"

"I never opened it myself," "Did you ever keep the keys?" "Who did ?"

"Mr. Smith, always." At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes toward the spot where the prisoner for his defense; and if the the prisoner stood, and the effect was jury were of his opinion, they would at almost electrical. A cold, damp sweat once stop the case. Upon this observa- stood upon his brow; his face had lost tion from the judge, the jury turned all its color. She no sooner saw him round for a moment, and intimated their than she shrieked and fainted. The acquiescence in his Honor's views of the consequence of her answers flashed

She had been so thoroughly deceived about to be taken, when the prisoner by the manner of the advocate and by addressed the court. He urged the the little importance he seemed to atcourt to permit him to state his case to tach to her statements, that she had the jury and to call his housekeeper, been led on by one question to another, with so much earnestness and was sec- till she had told him all he wanted to

learned judge, though very much against | During the interval—occasioned by his inclination, and contrary to his usual her illness—as to the proceeding, the habit, gave way, and yielded to the re- solicitor left the court. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock when the judge resumed The prisoner then addressed the jury, his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his and entreated their patience for a short station at the bar, and the housekeeper the ground insensible. In this position they time. He repeated to them that he never the interval had remained crowded with could feel satisfied to be acquitted spectators, scarce one of whom had left merely because the evidence was not his place, lest during his absence it conclusive, and pledged himself in a very should be seized by some one else. The

"I have a very few more questions to impossibility of his being guilty of the ask you, but beware that you answer of the stopper which had been found upon a thread. Do you know this stop-

> "I do." "To whom does it belong?" "To Mr. Smith."

When did you see it last ?" "On the night of Mr. Thompon's At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing money bags, a jewel-case, a pocketroom of his housekeeper on the night in book and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having no cork He had been subject for many years of in it. The tray was placed upon the his life to sudden fits of illness; he had table in sight of the prisoner and wit-

turned with him to his room for that A few words will bring my tale to a ger has overtaken one-third of them or more purpose he having waited for a minute close. The house where the murder already. Those who have anything to cat purpose, he having waited for a minute close. The house where the murder in the passage while she put on her had been committed was between nine clothes, which would account for the and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as momentary disappearance of the light; soon as the cross-examination, had disand after she had remained in his room covered the existence of the closet and for a few minutes, finding himself bet- its situation, had set off on horseback

The search was well rewarded; the peared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined if possible to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it in value to several thousand pounds, probable that they might tamper with and to leave no doubt, a bottle was his servant, and he had therefore kept her discovered, which the medical man inout of the way-but for what purpose? stantly pronounced to contain the very Not to prevent her testimony being identical poison which had caused the given, for she was now under the care death of the unfortunate Thompson.

The case presents, perhaps, the unparalleled instance of a man accused of Such was the prisoner's address, which courder showing such a defence as to inproduced a powerful effect. It was de- duce the judge and jury to concur in a livered in a firm and impressive manner, verdict of acquittal, but who, persisting and its simplicity and artlessness gave in calling a witness to make his innoit an appearance of truth. The house- cence more emphatic, was, upon the keeper was then put in the box and ex- testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

> but a dog which belongs to a gentleman living at Ashburton, in Devonshire, may fairly compete with any specimen may fairly compete with any specimen of the feline race. Accompanying his master on a sporting expedition, the dog fell into a mine-shaft, to a depth of some there is starvation going on far and wide. 66 feet. As he tumbled down the narrow boring, his master distinctly heard his body striking against the earth and rock. For some time those who took and clearly expresses our views upon the an interest in the creature listened, to subject that we copy it without comhear if any sound of pain came up from | ment the depths below, but, as all was silent, they lost hope of the dog being alive, and, in the course of time, almost forgot him. Considerably more than a month elapsed, when one day a howl was heard to proceed from the pit's mouth. Very quickly a miner was sent ment of everybody who watched the proceedings, the long-lost dog was sent up, in a sadly emaciated condition, it is

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FIGHTING OVER A LOVER.

SANGUINARY DUEL BETWEEN GIRLS. IN VIRGINIA,

A letter to the New York Ston from Onancock, Va., dated Feb. 10, says: A sanguinary duel was fought here between two women last Saturday, which resulted in the probable fatal wounding of both. Miss Louisa Wise and Miss Margaret Downing had for some time excited much comment in the little village because of their jealous quarrels over the attentions of a young man named Benjamin Young. On one or two oc-casions they had come to blows in his presence, and were only restrained from serious ly injuring each other by the efforts of Young This young man seems to have been in doubt as to which of the maidens possessed his

heart, and realizing the force of the axiom : How happy I could be with either. Were the other fair charmer away. temporized with them and had little difficul-

ty in convincing each that she was the object of his admiration. At length, on Friday evening, he went to a party with Miss Wise, and while dancing with her the assemblage was thrown into intense excitement by the sudden appearance of Miss Downing, who, in a tragic manner, stalked up to the couple and forbid her lover to dance with her rival As she stood facing the couple, with her eyes aflame with passion, it was thought that viclence would be the next act in the drama Suddenly, however, with a piercing shrick she sank to the floor in a swoon, Irothing at the mouth as though suffering from an epi-leptic fit. She was removed by her friends, and Young and Miss Wise withdrew.

The following day Miss Wise received a note from Miss Downing, requesting her to call upon her, as she wished to see her about

an important matter. Miss Wise went to her rival's house as requested. She entered the yard, walked around to the kitchen en-trance, pushed open the door, and, stepping inside, saw her rival sitting beside the stove, with her head resting moodily upon her hand. When Miss Downing caught sight of Miss Wise, she sprang to her feet, and seizing a stout club, rushed at her, shrieking with rage. Miss Wise ran into the yard, and sec-

ing the other following, she picked up a pitch-fork, and facing her enraged rival, warned her to stand off. Miss Downing exclaimed "All right; we'll fight flow. You have a weapon, so have L."

Both being strong, healthy country girls they found no difficulty in wielding their weapons. As Miss Downing rushed at the other, she was met by the threatened fork which was driven into her breast. The next istant she struck Miss Wise a stunning blow on the head which staggered her, and follow ed it up by a second blow which felled her to the ground. Miss Wise soon regained her feet, and, assuming the defensive, impaled fork. Again she received a blow on the head While in this position she thrust the nitch fork into Miss Downing's face, making three alarm. Dr. Drummond was summoned and was soon in attendance. Both cirls were terribly injured. Miss Downing having been wounded fourteen times by the pitchfork, and Miss Wise shockingly bruised and heat en about the head. They are now suffering from a high fever, and the physician has little from a high fever, and the physician has little hepe of their recovery. In lucid intervals they gave the particulars of the fight, and at the same time each begged pitcously to see Mr. Young. The latter, evidently not relish-ing the notoriety into which he was brought by the strange infatuation of the two girls, has left the town, and no trace of him can be discovered. The affair has caused the most intense excitement here, and the usually order little town here been in a turnoull since

quiet little town has been in a turmoil sine the particulars of the fight were made public THE FAMINE IN INCLAND .- A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Dublin, sends the following points in regard to the distress exist-

ing in that portion of the country under bis observation: "The parish of Carnagh ranges for eighteer miles over the wild, rocky promontery of Erris annagh. With perhaps a couple of dozen exceptions the whole population, 814 families, numbering some 5000 souls, are on the high road to death by starvation. are living upon the seed potatoes. Every day some family is eating its last meal of them. Hardly anylody any longer enjoys three meals a day, even of rollen dwarf potatoes. Two meals are now the average al lowance. Numbers that I have met squat in their hideous cabins around the morsel of ive turf all day long in order not to awaken the pangs of hunger by active exercises, and think themselves happy if the mother of the family is able to beg or borrown few pounds of Indian meal that they may not go supper-less to bed. And oh! the patience, the en-durance, the self-sacrifice of those wretched peasant mothers, who stumble over miles of harp-pointed rocks with their bare feet to implore that miserable meal for their white-ing children,—who carry louds of tori or dripping seaweed on their backs for ten or fifteen miles. Her beasts of burden—who alone in those little downed households seem cabins, those frightful, slient family circles the shivering, half-naked children huddin together for warmth; the mother rocking a little box of dirty rags in which a blue-lipped little baby is sleeping; the man with his hat over his eyes, his head bent to his knees, his eyes staring fixedly forward with a dull, stupefied stare—so sluggardized by want and despair that he hardly turns while he A Tough Dog.—Cats have been tells you, in his hopeless way, that his last credited with a large number of lives, potato was eaten a fortnight ago and that he has been existing ever since upon a meal per day of doglish, or periwinkles, or Indian meal gruel. And to think that a fortught

> HOW TO STOP A PAPER. - The fellowing from one of our exchanges so fully

You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper whenever you are disposed, upon paying all arrearages. Do not hesitate to do on account of any "tenderness of feeling for the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, clothing dry goods, etc., etc., if he thought be was not getting his money's worth? And when you discontinue your paper, do so manfully, Don't be so pitiful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous, "I don't want it any longer?" and have "refused" written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No sentleman ever