Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 9, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
of Jefferson County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
[*Subject to decision of Democratic Conference.*]
FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro',
[*Subject to decision of Democratic Convention.*]
FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN ENTWISLE, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* in its despair asks, "Can Rebels and Copperheads support a Union soldier that did them so much damage as Hancock did?" Well, it looks very much at the present writing as though they not only can, but that they are fatally bent upon doing so.

ALTHOUGH Grant has not said, as it was at first reported he had, that he will vote for Hancock, he does not make any secret of saying that he believes Hancock will be elected. In this connection it is proper to remark that Grant's dispatch to Garfield congratulating him on his nomination has never been published, for the reason that it is still on its travels and has never come into Garfield's possession.

THE committee appointed by the Cincinnati convention to notify General Hancock of his nomination will perform that duty on Monday next, in the city of New York, when and where Gen. Hancock will be present. The committee consists of one member of the convention from each of the thirty-eight States, Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, President of the convention, being its chairman.

IT is a mistake to say, as many newspapers do, that Grant, Hancock and McClellan were all graduates of the same class at West Point. Grant graduated in the class of 1843; Hancock in that of 1844, and McClellan in the class of 1846. In the last named year, when war was declared against Mexico, all three were Lieutenants in their respective regiments—went with General Scott to that country and served under him until the close of the war.

"WHAT will your policy be, General?" was one of several questions put to Gen. Hancock by a reporter of the New York *World*, a few hours after his nomination at Cincinnati. Hancock's reply was: "Democratic, of course. Whether in or out of the high office of President, I believe that honest self-government is the highest gift a people can have, and that is in a nutshell what I believe to be the spirit of Democracy and the Cincinnati convention." This is a brief, but at the same time a comprehensive and accurate, statement of the whole case.

HANCOCK'S nomination has aroused a feeling of wild Democratic enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land, unprecedented since the days of "Old Hickory." From Maine to Oregon, and from Michigan to Florida, the Democratic pulse has been quickened and invigorated—not a word or murmur of discontent is heard, but, on the contrary, the grand, old Historic party is united everywhere, and will make Hancock's election so overwhelming that a Returning Board in every Republican State wouldn't be able to count him out.

WHILE Hendricks, Thurman and Bayard have promptly responded to the action of the Cincinnati convention by each in his own State addressing a Hancock ratification meeting, both Blaine and Sherman have been as dumb as oysters, so far as Garfield's nomination is concerned. This, however, may arise from the fact that the Republican party is not engaged in the ratification business this year to any alarming extent. Even the tongue of Bob Ingersoll, the discover of the "Plumed Knight" of Maine, is silent, nor has our own Henry M. Hoyt relieved himself of any of his pent-up supply of star spangled banner oratory.

FOR the future guidance of the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, we beg leave to inform him that Cardinal M'Closkey, of New York, don't sign his name "JOHN, Archbishop," and that the pretended dispatch from "JOHN, Archbishop," to General Hancock, which appeared in that paper on Tuesday last, is a stupid and silly forgery, and so transparent as instantly to be detected. The *Tribune* endorses the telegram as genuine, and is therefore just as guilty of the forgery as the man who originally concocted it. The *Tribune* has made a good beginning, but it might improve it vastly by getting up a first class dispatch to Gen. Hancock from Pope Leo himself.

IF John Harrison, a colored man of Charles City, Virginia, who claims to be 107 years old, can't tell a lie, then a statement which he has just made about George Washington shows that although the story is a little rough on the aforesaid George, he could sometimes take a hand at enjoying life in true old Virginia style. This colored centenarian recently said to the editor of the James River *Herald*: "I am old enough to 'member General Washington; I waited on him in dis very room. Dey sot over in dat room, and played cards and smoked, and I's went in dis room and I's toted my waiter as much as I could tote. *I fell of wine and whisky, till four o'clock in de mornin'.*"

Did General Hancock hang a poor Irish-Catholic woman by the name of Mrs. Surratt for keeping a boarding-house?—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Didn't you, oh! most tender hearted and sympathetic editor of the *Tribune*, proclaim from the housetops in July, 1865, when Mary E. Surratt was judicially murdered by the act of a Republican military commission, that she was guilty and deserved to be hung? You had then no crocodile tears to shed over the cruel fate of this "poor Irish-Catholic woman by the name of Mrs. Surratt," whose hanging, after the lapse of fifteen years, moves you now for a political purpose to play the part of a hypocrite. Is it because Mrs. Surratt was "a poor Irish-*Catholic* woman," that at this late day you step to the front as one of her chief mourners? If she had been a poor Irish-*Presbyterian* woman, you would no doubt have condoned the crime, so intense and well known is your love for the Catholic Irish. When the *Tribune* supported for Auditor General, and afterwards for Governor, the man whose military duty it became to superintend the details of Mrs. Surratt's execution (we refer of course to John F. Hartranft), had you any insinuations to make against him for the hanging of this "poor Irish-Catholic woman?" None that we remember. On the day after your great and illustrious friend, Gen. Grant, was slaughtered by the Chicago convention, he attended a soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee, and when asked by a newspaper reporter who in his opinion would be nominated at Cincinnati, replied that he believed Gov. Seymour would be the man. To the further question whether the Mrs. Surratt matter would injure Gen. Hancock if he should be the nominee, Grant said: "There are perhaps some fools who will use that against him, but Hancock is no more responsible for her execution than I am." The past experience of the *Tribune* ought to have taught its editor that he cannot coax Irish Democrats to dance to his campaign music, even though the piece now played by him is entitled "The hanging of Mrs. Surratt."

IN order that our readers may fully understand the true character of Gen. Hancock and his capacity for the administration of civil affairs, we will publish in our next issue his celebrated order No 40, dated at New Orleans, November 29, 1867, when he assumed command of the Fifth Military District, composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas, and also his no less remarkable letter to Governor Pease of Texas, dated March 9, 1868, in reply to the application of the Governor for the establishment of military commissions in that State. Seven days after the date of this letter, General Grant, who was then General of the army, having been invested by a Republican Congress with extraordinary powers, determined to humiliate Hancock before the people he was sent to govern, and with that purpose in in view relieved him of the command. Hancock, for several reasons, knew that the official hand of his superior was raised to strike, but he was prepared for the blow, as he had just written to a Democratic member of Congress from this State: "I am prepared for any event, *but nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right.*" The man who wrote these words under the circumstances which then surrounded him, deserves an imperishable monument, and such will be the verdict of the American people.

THE editor of the Altoona *Radical* is responsible for the statement that General Hancock is not a lineal descendant of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, but that he is the son of Richard Hancock, an Englishman, whose brother and sister (Mrs. Reynolds) both lived in Altoona, the sister having died there only a year ago. This is said to be the age of discovery, and it is barely possible that sometime during the present campaign the *Radical* will succeed in making the discovery that Gen. Hancock is the son of Benjamin Franklin Hancock, a soldier of the war of 1812—that he was a lawyer in Philadelphia and that he removed to Norristown in 1828, when his son Winfield S. Hancock, now the Democratic candidate for President, was four years old. The editor of the *Radical* will learn a great many things about Hancock between this and the time referred to by Garfield in his speech at the Chicago convention as "the melancholy days of November."

DON CAMERON, declining to comply with Garfield's personal appeal, published a letter early last week absolutely refusing to act as Chairman of the Republican National Committee during the present campaign. When Grant went down to his political grave at Chicago, Cameron knew that *his* leadership in his own State was shattered and gone, and so it is. He says he is sick and can't possibly attend to Garfield's business, but does any one imagine that if Grant had been nominated Cameron would not have been entirely willing to run the campaign. At a meeting of the Committee on Friday last in New York, ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, was chosen Chairman. During his second term Grant appointed Jewell to the office of Postmaster General, but he didn't wear well, and Grant, soon finding out that he was not the *jewel* he took him to be, got rid of him by unceremoniously kicking him out of the cabinet.

A HANCOCK CLUB was formed in Utica, N. Y., two days after Hancock's nomination, and Gen. James Gridley, an influential Republican, who was chairman of the county convention, in February last, that elected Conkling a delegate to the N. Y. State convention, came to the front and accepted the Presidency of the Club. On taking the chair he said:

"I never went into any movement with greater pleasure than this one for the purpose of organizing to support such a good soldier as General Hancock. I congratulate the Democratic party on giving us the chance to vote for such a man. His election is a foregone conclusion. He was elected as soon as he was nominated. He will give us a superb soldier-President. He will receive the votes of the blue and the gray. His utterances during the war showed him to be a statesman. Those who served under him will be glad to rally to his support."

THE population of Chicago by the completed census is 501,375.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

CAMBRIA FIRST AND MAJOR MOSES VEALE SECOND—EXCESSIVE HEAT—WATER FAMINE—STARVATION BOOMS—INVADING RIGHTS—UNITED IRISHMEN—HISTORIC SAMS—ATTRACTING ATTENTION—THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN—COST OF PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS—THE CITY BATH HOUSE—NOT ANNOYED BY SHARKS—AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1880.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

The FREEMAN, I am pleased to know, can with truth proudly boast of the nomination of General Hancock being a big feather in the cap of the Cambria Democracy, inasmuch as Cambria was the first county in the United States to instruct its delegates to the State Convention in his favor. While Cambria can justly boast of this fact, Philadelphia can lay claim to having the first man in the State to publicly declare himself for Hancock. On the 13th of April, in the Jefferson Club room of the 29th ward of this city, while organizing to attend the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, Major Moses Veale, the ball-riddled hero and veteran of a score of battles, on being called to the chair addressed the Club, if not in the precise words I give at least to the same effect, though more eloquent and expressive. As nearly as I can remember, he expressed himself as follows: "We are about to enter, upon the most important political campaign since the foundation of our government. It is of the utmost importance that we make no false step. Upon the action of our national convention the issue of the perpetuating of civil government is depending. We must have a candidate for the Presidency whose record is stainless—whose mind is of that political foresight and comprehension to grasp the great questions of government and whose courage will execute what he conceives to be right. Such a man is Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock."

If Cambria was first to instruct delegates for Gen. Hancock, Major Moses Veale was the first man in the State to declare for Hancock in a public speech. Major Veale is not a dress parade Democratic soldier, nor is he a fussy machine Democratic politician, but a real battle-scarred Union soldier, and a solid representative Democrat of integrity, honesty and ability. He is also one of Hancock's veteran friends and will come to the front with the General.

EXCESSIVE HEAT—DEATH RECORD.

"Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness—some boundless contiguity of shade." Oh, for an efficient antidote for the sickening atmosphere of the crowded city! Oh, for a pure and invigorating health-giving salt water air or mountain breeze! Oh, for a feasting of the eyes on picturesque scenery! The city is suffocating from the heat. The streets are fiery and the houses are scorching. In the narrow courts and foul alleys, breathing the pestilential odors from the foul gutters, are weak women and children dying slowly from the poisonous vapors. There was an increase in the number of deaths in this city this week of upward of 40 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year. Nor does the noxious odors content themselves with permeating the atmosphere of the purlieu, but rise on the air and spread over the whole city. The heat is fearful. Those who find no terror in this great amount of mundane calorie, their apprehensions are presumably not excited by the fiery possibilities of the hereafter. Those whose cuffs, collars and shirt bosoms are not limp in this battle of sweat and starch are admirably constituted. The salamander whose linen maintains its stiffness must indeed be happy at his immunity from the continuous watery ooze which moistens the otherwise parched skins of other mortals. The death record in large cities of a week of such weather as has lately been endured along the Atlantic coast of the Middle States is startling. Then it is that the young among the poor classes, confined to hot and dusty streets or caged in filthy and ill ventilated rooms, are swept away as if by a plague. Indeed, cholera infantum in such places and at these times assumes almost the proportions of a plague; for, while the disease may not be contagious, the conditions which produce it in one instance can hardly fail to exist in scores of others near at hand. Cleanliness, pure air and wholesome food are the prerequisites to health. From the lack of these hundreds of thousands of little ones are each year carried to their graves.

A WATER FAMINE APPREHENDED.

Everywhere throughout this vast city is a shameless, needless waste of the aqueous fluid. There is a careless, wanton, useless waste made of the water in every street and alley of the city, which should be checked. An immense amount is daily wasted without the slightest earthly use or benefit to anybody, through traditional washing of the pavements. Chief Engineer McFadden's communication to Mayor Stokely gives official warning of the apprehension of a water famine in this city.

LOOK OUT FOR STARVATION BOOMS.

The country has had a surfeit of walking and other booms, and it may now confidently expect a surfeit of starvation booms. The feat of fasting for forty days, commenced in Milwaukee on the 28th ultimo by Dr. Tanner, will doubtless initiate a series of starvation matches. If the Doctor succeeds in his feat of fasting forty days, it is quite certain he will not be allowed to remain the champion of the world in starvation. If he survives his forty days' fast every city and town in the Union will have a starvation boom. Ebensburg will of course turn out a starvation doctor. A county that can boast of a man who can jump *sixty-six* feet in three standing jumps can surely produce a man who can starve himself forty days.

INVADING THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES.

If it is true, as reported, that the lady clerks in Washington have been asked to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, and that threats have been made to discharge them in order to enforce involuntary subscriptions, it is a scandalous invasion of the rights of employes. The Republican Congressional Committee has gone to work with a vengeance in an effort to raise campaign funds. Let us hope that their infamous invasion on the rights of the female employes may be sternly rebuked. Here is the assessment made for the Republican campaign fund:

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, of which Hon. Edward McPherson is chairman, has issued a circular assessing all the employes of the executive departments an amount equal to 2 per cent. of their salaries. The circular concludes: "Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check, draft or postal money order, payable to the order of General Francis Dawson, Treasurer, P. O. lock box 723, Washington, D. C."

THE HISTORIC "SAMS."

Sam is a name that has its historic and literary associations, and is both scriptural and classic. Besides the Scriptural, Revolutionary and Pickwickian Samuels, the United States has been prolific in the production of conspicuous Samuels. A few of our modern historic Sams are Sam Patch, Sam Weller, Sam Houston, Sam Johnston, Sam Bowles, Sam Adams, Sam Tilden, and Sambo himself, not forgetting Philadelphia's two illustrious and whole-souled political manipulators, Sam Randall and Sam Josephs.

WAS NOT ANNOYED BY SHARKS.

Paul Boynton, the man fish who took a trip from Philadelphia to Fortescue Beach, has returned to the city and denies the story that he was annoyed by sharks during his trip down the bay. He is going from here to Boston to give exhibitions. Why don't Paul go over the falls of Niagara in one of his suits? He thinks he could do it with safety. The Philadelphia *Record* man said some time ago that he thought Paul would make an attempt to go over the falls when he got married. I do wish Paul would get married.

"UNITED IRISHMEN OF AMERICA."

An exceptional interest attaches to a convention of Irishmen which was held in this city during all of last week.—Among these "Irish Patriots" were an unusually large number of men of character, ability and intelligence. They met to discuss the political needs of Ireland and to formulate a policy for her redemption from the misrule which oppresses her unhappy people. The participants in convention numbered as high as 150, and the convention was rendered doubly interesting by the arrival of two delegates from Ireland—fine looking men about 30 years of age—whose appearances were more like aristocratic English travellers than representatives of the land of the oppressed. To-day a mass meeting of Irishmen will be held in the Broad Street Park, where the action of the body will be admitted for approval. The names of the two delegates from Ireland are not to be made public—a precaution which is necessary from the fact that they can be made to answer in the old country for any opinions expressed on this side of the "herring pond."

THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Senator Wm. A. Wallace possesses all the qualities essential for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and strongly urges him for that position. The Presidential candidate being a Pennsylvanian, and Senator Wallace having largely contributed to Hancock's nomination, it thinks that the members of the committee should consider these things and make Wallace their chairman. The *Enquirer* says:

Being a Senator from General Hancock's State, being his warm personal friend, being the tenacious and foremost advocate of his nomination, Senator Wallace is the logical chairman of the committee and manager of the campaign.

If Senator Wallace is made Chairman of the National Committee, Hancock will carry Pennsylvania.

COST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL BOOM AT CINCINNATI.

In a perusal of the Philadelphia *Record's* "chips" on the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention, a great contrast is found in the expenses of the different booms. At some of the boom headquarters champagne flowed in rivers, and no one who had the misfortune of such quarters learned the taste of the execrable cholera morbus mixture which flows in front of the Queen City of the West. The Tilden boom was the most extensive one. It had branch booms at all the best hotels in the city, where impecunious delegates of variable dispositions were quartered at the boom's expense so as to hold them securely. This boom cost somebody's "barl" over $30,000. The Hancock boom bill for lemonade and other necessaries which enter into a great excitement like a Presidential battle, under the frugal management of Gen. St. Clair Mulholland only cost $800. The Bayard boom, at the parlors of the St. Nicholas, run by August Belmont and Schell, who had plenty of money of their own to spend, drafted at least $2,000. Payne's boom, which was a very painful one, cost Payne and son many thousand dollars. The Morrison, Thurman, Ewing, English, Hendricks and Lowland booms were not much—merely specs on the boom's face—there cost's not being more than enough to give the immediate friends of each a good time. I forgot in speaking of the Payne boom to say that it was a kind of side show to the Tilden boom, and both accounts should be reckoned in the same ledger. The Randall boom is set down as being a rather melancholy affair. From the proportions it is represented to have assumed, its cost was supposed to have not been much more than $1,87½. The *Record's* "Convention Chips" descriptive of the different Presidential booms at Cincinnati, are notes of considerable interest.

A SOLEMN RATIFICATION.

With a solemnity that bedizzled a funeral, the National Union League of this city dismissed its smiles and cheers and ratified the nomination of its Presidential candidate, whom not a baker's dozen of the members would have commended to the Chicago convention. It is said the features of the members solemnly reflected the solemnity of the ratification of a man whose nomination they honestly regarded as a blunder. The ratification of the dark-horse Presidential candidate was a work of great solemnity.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE FOURTH ON THE FIFTH.

The various festivities arranged for the 5th was a salute of trumpets from the four towers of the Centennial Building at 9 A. M.; military exercise at 12 M.; national ceremonies at 2 P. M.; carnival at 6 P. M.; organ recitals at 8 P. M.; illumination of the building at 9 P. M., after which a costume ball. The festival was the grandest demonstration ever given in connection with the anniversary of our National independence.

Fire crackers and noise are the twin features of a proper traditional observance of the national birthday. Those excellent forefathers of ours, to whom we owe great respect, and to whom we every now and then allude with great pleasure, would be at once flattered and astonished could they see to what a height of effusive enthusiasm we have carried the celebration of the glorious Fourth. The ubiquitous small boy is most active and demonstrative in initiating and keeping up the racket without which any commemoration of the day would be a miserable failure; but a great many children of a larger growth, heartily sympathizing with the juvenile lover of his country furnish him with the wherewithal to purchase his explosives, and encourage him by the example of shooting muskets or revolvers themselves. The Fourth of July has been a carnival of gunpower ever since it began to be celebrated in this country. The progress of almost one hundred years garnered from all sides the successive appliances that human invention has devised for surprising the eye and ear, until the outcome is to the inauguration at this time of little less than a pandemonium.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Sixty delegates representing every State and Territory in the Union, attended the thirteenth annual convention of the American Protestant Association. The order, it seems, has increased in strength during the past year, the increase being especially notable in this State. The delegates had a long and warm discussion over a proposal to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution. The object of those who favored the amendment was the admission of colored men to membership in the order, the colored man being now excluded. This motion was defeated by a large majority. Thus does the American Protestant Association draw the "color line" by refusing to admit the negro to membership.

G. N. S.

PREBUCK KILLS.—"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we pooled at for two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.

THE jewelry store of L. V. B. Soper, in Sunbury, was entered at noon on Monday by thieves, and goods valued at $1,000 stolen.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A woman was wounded in the nose and an infant shot dead by careless boys in Milwaukee on Monday.

—One soldier killed another at Fort Stockton, and for punishment was forced under a strong guard to dig his victim's grave.

—A St. Paul negro fell off a building thirty feet to the pavement, striking squarely on his head. He was all right in a day or two.

—Michael Burke was sentenced at Wilksbarre, on Saturday, to nine years imprisonment for the murder of his wife in February last.

—Patrick Coshen and Thomas Kennelly, boys, were killed by a railroad train, near Coburg, Ont. Both were drunk at the time.

—Mr. William H. English is six feet in height and weighs nearly 200 pounds. His complexion is dark, his hair and beard are iron-gray.

—Hugh Hanna and his five children were drowned while attempting to drive across a submerged bridge near Bryant, Iowa, on Sunday evening.

—Senator Garfield and General Hancock will be invited to be present at Boston's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary on the 17th of September next.

—Elias Heiser, a married man, forty years of age, while fishing at Allentown on Saturday afternoon was taken with a fit and fell in the water, drowning before assistance arrived.

—The Congressional elections of this year will come under the present apportionment. Those of 1882 will undoubtedly take place under the apportionment based on the census of 1880.

—A man was caught on the fly passing through Pittsburg who declared that neither Hancock nor Garfield can win. The man who gives this opinion is Weaver, Greenback candidate for President.

—Lincoln R. Bulkely, of Chicago, and C. M. Harley, of Osage, Iowa, were drowned while bathing in the Hudson river at Milton, N. Y., on Friday afternoon. Neither was over 20 years of age.

—An exchange says: "Gen. Garfield might have stolen himself rich during his congressional career and it is to his *credit* that he is comparatively a poor man." It is to his *Credit Mobilier* that he is a shockingly poor candidate.

—There was a riot in Troy Mills, Iowa, on Monday, growing out of the slapping of a man's face for insulting a woman. Several hundred persons took part in a "free fight," and 34 were wounded—four, it is believed, fatally.

—Maria O'Brien, 7 years of age, and Bella Keysmeyer, aged 6, were killed by the Hudson river cars, near Dutchess Junction, on Monday. The children were crossing a drawbridge at the time. Annie Bradley, an older girl, escaped.

—General Duncan S. Walker, one of Hancock's workers at Cincinnati, after a consultation with some of the shrewdest political observers in New York, expresses the firm belief that the State will give Hancock from 30,000 to 50,000.

—A respectable woman at Lafayette, Ind., has never been legally married to the man whom she regards as her husband. This is her way of keeping the property which, by the terms of her first husband's will, she would lose by marrying again.

—Elias Sherman, a farmer of Macedonia, N. J., found buried in his barn Sunday morning the body of a female child with a rope around its neck. Caroline Wilson, unmarried, who is supposed to be the mother of the child, was arrested on suspicion.

—There are now three Hebrews in Congress—Messrs. Jones, Morse, and Einstein. In the House there are six German Representatives, among whom are Heilman of Indiana, Poehler of Minnesota, Muller of New York, and Duesler of Wisconsin.

—Attorney General Ward, of New York, has given an opinion that telegraph poles are taxable as real estate in the towns in which they are situated, "and are to be assessed in the name of and to the company owning the line and not in any wise as 'non-resident.'"

—Hon. Wm. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Indiana, and General Arthur, the Republican candidate for the same position, is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of New York.

—Col. Ben Brownfield, 100 years old last March and a resident of Fayette county, cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson and has since deposited his ballot for every democratic candidate for President, and on the second Tuesday of November proposes, if his life is spared, to vote for Hancock.

—In Philadelphia on Saturday Miranda Grey (colored), aged twelve years, struck a small child, the brother of Emanuel Rowland, aged thirteen. Rowland, taking the child's part, ran after the girl, but Miranda fell near her own house and when picked up was dead. It is believed that she died from heart disease.

—Patrick Carroll, a miner, who was ejected from the meeting of the Miners' Union on Tuesday night, at Bodie, Nev., attempted to re-enter the hall, and fired at those who opposed him, when he was shot dead. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and is said to have been a great-grandson of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

—The State convention of the Democratic wing of the Workingmen's party of California, on Friday night deposed Kearney as president of the party, declared the offices of vice president, secretary and treasurer vacant; elected a State Central Committee, and indorsed Hancock and English and the Democratic Presidential electors.

—Mr. Russell Hancock, the son of the General, is said to have made a poetically romantic marriage. The young lady was the daughter of an ex-rebel in Louisville, who refused to let her marry the son of a Northern soldier. The young people met at an evening party by agreement, slipped across the river into Indiana, and were married at midnight.

—A large barn on the Lancaster County Farm was burned Sunday afternoon. A number of adjoining buildings were badly damaged, and at one time it was feared that the building used by the insane would also be burned. Loss fully $75,000. Insurance $6,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as it broke out in three places at the same time.

—Mrs. James Beard, of Rock Island, Ill., got a divorce from her husband, not because she hated him particularly for his shiftlessness, but she was tired of being the wife of a man whom she could not respect. Soon afterward he went to her to find out whether she would take any legal proceedings against him if he married again. She not only gave her consent, but went to the wedding, and gave the couple a present of $50.

—Jacob Kuntz, who resided at Homestead Station, on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, went to the house of his son, at Union Hill, where his wife resided, on Wednesday morning, and forbade her going to a picnic. Upon her refusing Jacob shot her. He then went into the barn and killed himself. Kuntz several times attempted his wife's life, also that of his son, who protected her. Kuntz and his wife were both over sixty years of age.

—A special despatch from Seymour, O., to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says that there is intense excitement in Seymour over a ghost. Wednesday night it entered the "haunted house," walked up stairs and disappeared. It was white, and appeared to be the ghost of a man. Thursday night the spook appeared headless and horrifying. It passed upstairs and into a bedroom. The lady of the house locked it in a room. It tried to open the door, but could not get out. Friday morning it had vanished.

—The body of an unknown man has been found in the extreme northern portion of Chicago near the artesian well. He was lying, with his face in the mud, with a cut on the back of his head and his throat cut from ear to ear. The body was stark naked, but clothes of a laboring man were found near. The man had been murdered and taken to that spot, his clothes removed and others placed in the vicinity to conceal identity. His well shaped hand and cleanly appearance of his person indicated that he was a professional gentleman.

—A yacht containing a party of fourteen persons capsized on White Bear Lake, twelve miles from St. Paul, Minn., on Monday afternoon. They were struck by a sudden squall, and having no competent sailor on board the yacht went over. Eight of the passengers were men, of whom seven were unmarried. The rest were women and children. The seven single men swam ashore without making any effort to save the lives of the women and children, who were all drowned, with one married man, who stayed and made an effort to save his family. Other boats went to the rescue, but were not able to recover all of the bodies.

—About nine o'clock Saturday night the ferry boat Argonauta, running from Ridgeway park, an island in the Delaware river, to Philadelphia, ran down a row boat, cutting her in two and drowning at least three of the occupants. The boat contained John Orr, a mechanic; Kate Mahoy, his sister-in-law; Robert Ritchie, a boy representing the owner of the boat, and Orr's four children. It was dark and the row boat carried no light. Ritchie and Orr and the latter's son James were rescued. The others were not seen after the boat capsized. The names of the victims are Mrs. Mahoy, aged 22; Robert Orr, aged 15; Lizzie Orr, aged 9, and Katie Orr, aged 6. Robert's body was found next day floating near the scene of the accident. No blame is attached to the captain.

—A horrible accident occurred near Dunkirk, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon. The boiler of a steam thresher exploded, killing five persons and seriously wounding four. The scene baffled description. The dead and injured were scattered about the place, and the air was filled with the groans of the wounded and their frantic friends. Richard Case was instantly killed. His head was blown a distance of one hundred yards from where the body lay, and the heart was literally torn out and found at some distance from the trunk. George Piple and Amasa Harden were instantly killed. William Frederick died an hour after the accident. Ruddy Thrush cannot recover. Jesse Frederick will lose a leg. John McVeily and A. M. Bowen were slightly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The boiler had never been used before.

—A singular accident occurred on Thursday evening in the Corning Mine, on the Sandy Creek Valley Road, Ohio. While at work in the mine one of the men struck a vein of water heavily charged with gas, which drove a stream with great force into their faces. Two men who received the charge of impregnated water directly in their faces were taken out of the mine totally blind, their eyes being destroyed. Some six or eight other miners had their eyes more or less injured, and it is feared that some of them will lose their sight. The names of the unfortunate men could not be obtained. Mine Inspector Roy visited the scene of the disaster and says that there is nothing in the history of mining parallel or similar to this case. He has brought some of the water (which still continues to flow) to the State University for analysis. The medical fraternity are considerably interested in the affair.

—A novel suicide took place recently at Goldsboro, N. C., the victim of which was a monkey owned by Mr. Rockwell Syrock. The animal was quite a favorite with all the children for miles around and knew most of them. For several years past Jocko's owner has been in the habit of visiting all of the hangings in that portion of the State, taking the mischievous animal with him, who always seemed to take an especial interest in the horrible details of such proceedings. On the 25th of June Alex. Howard, a negro, was to have been executed for the murder of an old man, but the Governor respited him. The gibbet was erected and all of the preliminary arrangement made for carrying out the negro's sentence, when the Executive interfered and postponed it. Syrock visited the jail with the monkey and examined these preparations. The animal seemed to be unusually curious and watched the scaffold and traps with wistful eyes. Since that time he has been playing hanging in his master's barn, and finally was found dead, suspended by a clothes line to one of the rafters of the building.

The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati:

The Democrats of the United States in Convention assembled declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create—whatever be the form of government—a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing Administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to remain in the public offices with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and control the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876-77—by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence—struck a deadly blow at our system of representative Government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by bribing villains upon the people.

9. The resolutions of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. The amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the National honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise at such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure a genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

The Democratic Candidates.

The following brief sketches of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President are furnished by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of a recent date:

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 14, 1824, which makes him at present 56 years old. He is the son of Benjamin Franklin Hancock and Elizabeth Hancock, who removed to Norristown in 1828. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and afterwards became a prominent lawyer in Norristown. As a boy Winfield attended the academy in that borough for a few years, and on the July 1, 1840, at the age of 16 years, entered the "Class of 44," at the West Point Military Academy, from whence he graduated June 30, 1844, standing No. 18 in his class. On July 1, 1844, he was brevetted Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and served on frontier duty at Fort Towson and Fort Wichita, Indian Territory, from 1845 to 1847. On June 18, 1846, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant.

In the war with Mexico he was conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry, being engaged in the defence of the convoy at the National Bridge, August 12, 1847; the capture of San Antonio, August 20, 1847; Churubusco, on the same day; Molino del Rey, on the 8th of September, 1847, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico on the 13th of September, 1847. For his gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Churubusco he was brevetted First Lieutenant, August 20, 1847. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant January 27, 1853, and served as Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., from June to November, 1855, and on November 7, 1855, he was promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, and was on duty at Fort Myers on the Caloosahatchee River, Florida, in 1856-7, during the hostilities against the Seminole Indians, and thence was ordered to Kansas. In the spring of 1858, he marched with the Utah expedition as Quartermaster on General Harvey's staff from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Bridger, Utah Territory. Later, during the summer and fall, he marched with the Sixth Infantry from Fort Bridger to California.

When the war against the rebellion broke out he was on duty in California, but as soon as he could get leave he came home to the Atlantic seaboard seeking the most active service. It was seen at a very early day that the young fellow who had shown the soldierly qualities he did at Churubusco, Contreras, Molino del Rey and the City of Mexico was the man for important command, and he was commissioned brigadier. From that time on his career as soldier and general is one of the brightest and most important pages of the Army of the Potomac.

Beginning with his brilliant charge at Williamsburg, and following with his four battles in four days on the Peninsula, continuing with South Mountain, Antietam and Mary's Heights in front of Fredericksburg, in 1862, Chancellorsville, May, 1863, to Gettysburg, where he was Meade's right arm, after Reynolds fell, and where he went down himself with what threatened to be a mortal wound. And then up again in December through the fearful fights under Grant and Meade in the wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, in all of which his corps did the heavy fighting and all those many fights not mentioned up till his final march up the river—General Hancock well won the title of a "superb" soldier and general. His command was always marked for severe and critical work, and he himself was always