Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - NOV. 26, 1880.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in Kansas, except for medical and mechanical uses, was adopted at the late election by a majority of twenty thousand. The people of the whole country will now wait with anxious interest to see whether the Legislature of Kansas can enforce this amendment by statute, so as to make it mean in practice what it says in letter and in spirit. If it can we will believe with Sam Patch that "some things can be done as well as others."

A REPORT got into the newspapers at the close of last week that Harry White was a candidate for Clerk of the national House of Representatives, White, however, in a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* denies the truth of the statement and says he wouldn't take the position if it was offered to him. Assuming that he will not be after the clerkship, it by no means follows that he will not be after something else, for it is hard to believe that this country could get along even in a tolerable way, without White holding an office.

THE official returns of California show that five of the Hancock electors have majorities ranging from 87 to 143. The *sixth* Democratic elector, David S. Terry, was defeated by Henry Edgarton, one of the Garfield electors, by 507 votes. If Zach Chandler were living, and if all the six electoral votes of California were necessary to elect a Republican President, what a noble opportunity would be here afforded him, and how eagerly he would seize it, for the exercise of the same villainous processes which served him so well four years ago in stealing from Tilden the votes of Louisiana and Florida and having them counted for Hayes.

GEN. SHERMAN in speaking one day last week of General Hancock said: "He is a straight-forward, high-minded, honorable man, of whom no officer of the army could speak an ill word." This shows that Sherman is a gentleman who can appreciate the merits of a fellow-soldier like Hancock and publicly commend them, and not like Grant, in his interviews with preachers and newspaper reporters, engage in the low business of traducing and uttering falsehoods about him, for the base purpose of making political capital for a party which had been ruined and destroyed by eight years of his corrupt and lawless rule. Some of the best known officers in the army are so thoroughly disgusted with Grant's wanton and scurrilous abuse of Hancock, that they have declared they will never again shake him by the hand. And this mode of resenting his studied and malignant attacks upon Hancock would be the most stinging rebuke our would-be Emperor could possibly receive.

For all practical purposes the election of President really occurred on the second of November, but it will not legally take place until next Wednesday, December 1st, that being the day when the electors of the different States are required to meet at their respective State capitals for the purpose of casting their votes for President and Vice President, and transmitting certificates thereof to Washington, where they will be opened and read by the Vice President on the second Wednesday of February. The original design of the electoral system was to take the choice of President out of the hands of the voters and entrust it to the supposed wisdom of a select body of men (the electors) in each State. The power of the electors is purely discretionary, since they are under no legal obligation to vote for a particular person, but can choose whomsoever they please. The original design having long since been lost sight of, and electors now being voted for as the representatives of a particular candidate, the entire electoral machinery, which is both awkward and cumbersome in accomplishing its purpose, ought to be abolished and the election committed to a direct vote of the people. The public opinion of the country will yet soon, we think, be unanimous in demanding such a change.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* in mentioning the fact that the State of Illinois is not only not in debt, but has a surplus in her treasury, adds, as an explanation of this prosperous condition of affairs, that "Illinois is and has been for a long time Republican." The *Tribune* ought to know, and if it don't we will now inform it, that the Republican party in Illinois had no more to do with the adoption of the ways and means looking to the gradual reduction and ultimate extinguishment of her public debt than the Republican party in the aggregate has had in producing the abundant harvests in this country for the past few years, and for which some of its leaders are in the habit of asking the people to give it credit. When Stephen A. Douglas was in Congress, at the commencement of his public career, he procured the passage of an act granting an immense amount of the public lands in that State to the Illinois Central Railroad, coupled with a condition that the railroad should annually pay into the treasury of the State a certain percentage on the sales of the land granted, and that this fund should be applied to the payment of the State debt. As the lands increased in value, so did the annual payment into the treasury increase in amount, until the debt of the State has at last been wiped out. We cannot permit the *Tribune* to rob the lamented Douglas of the statesmanship and foresight he displayed in this matter and to appropriate all the credit to the Republican party. The claim is utterly without foundation—as much so as the stereotyped claim that the Republican party, and not the Democracy, is entitled to the exclusive credit of the monthly reduction in the public debt of the United States.

HENRY MANDERFIELD, a professional pickpocket, who had been only a short time out of the penitentiary when he was appointed by Marshal Kerns a United States Deputy to protect the purity of the ballot-box at the late election in Philadelphia, having resumed his profession, was last week again convicted and taken back to prison. When the confirmation of Kerns was pending in the Senate, and when the Democratic members of that body were confidently looked to to reject it, Kearns, it will be remembered, went to Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who was a member of the committee having case in charge, and through that Senator procured a favorable report on his confirmation by making to him, as the Senator explained in a letter to Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, the emphatic promise that if he was confirmed by the Senate he would appoint a very different set of men to act as deputy marshals at the election in 1880 from those he had appointed in 1878. Upon the faith of this pledge he was confirmed, and this pickpocket, Manderfield, is one of the six hundred men he selected to protect the purity of the ballot-boxes in Philadelphia. If he was the only one of the sort selected by Kerns he might possibly be excused on the ground of mistake, but from an article in the Philadelphia *Times* a few days after the election in reference to Kerns and his deputies, it was made very plain that a large number of them were equally as disreputable and notorious as Manderfield. But what is that to Kerns now after having procured his confirmation by his sharp practice on Senator McDonald, and through him the Senate? Deputy marshals at elections, it is almost needless to say, constitute the greatest outrage that gets records to the American people.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—SUCCESS OF HERDIC COACHES—A COSTLY ELECTION CONTEST—THE ORIGINAL GARFIELD DELEGATE—THE DEMOCRATIC PEACE COMMISSION—THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT—"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER"—LET THE SOUTH REMAIN SOLID—AN ARISTOCRATIC DEVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1880.

To the Editor of the Freeman:

The political movement in this city which shows the most growth is that of the Republican business men, the leaders in which are laboring assiduously and report continuous progress. Old politicians agree that the situation in the local political field was never so complicated as at present. New movements are coming to the surface, old ones are developing offshoots, and even the regulars cannot foreshadow the near future of their organization. All of these, however, are on the Republican side of the house.—The Democrats are standing solid. Both wings are united, and, it is claimed, will continue so. It is commonly assumed that the Democrats will put a straight ticket in the field and will present conservative nominees of unexceptional character.

SUCCESS OF THE HERDIC COACHES.

Judging from the patronage of the first few days, the success of the Herdic coaches appears assured. The only objection raised against the new departure is that the number of vehicles is insufficient. That they have met a want in the matter of cheap transit no one can doubt. Those who ride on them say they are comfortable, of easy motion, and make better time than street cars.

A COSTLY ELECTION CONTEST.

The municipal election of February last, so far as it related to the Fifth ward, was one of the most corrupt that ever disgraced this city. Personation, intimidation, perjury, forgery and false counting were resorted to by "Dave" Mount's adherents, the result of foisting upon the people of the Fifth ward of a man whom they rejected at the ballot-box, and a contest lasting nearly a year, at a cost of over ten thousand dollars, and the taking of over twenty-four thousand pages of closely printed testimony, has been the price paid. By the way, I will mention incidentally, remark, that as Councilman Mount is now revising the Republican rules, perhaps ballot-box stuffing in the Fifth ward will come easier. The proposition, however, to turn over the Republican party of Philadelphia to Councilman Mount to be reformed does not inspire unbounded enthusiasm.

THE ORIGINAL GARFIELD DELEGATE.

The original Garfield delegate in the Chicago convention arrived in this city on Friday last, and was a distinguished guest at the Mercantile Club. He will be remembered, voted for Garfield first, last and all the time, and never once "flopped." This unfaltering delegate carries with him two letters received from General Garfield, and also carries with him Garfield's photograph, which the General very kindly sent him.—This original Garfield delegate's Christian initials are W. A. M. and his surname is Greer. It is not possible at this writing to give a full and correct history of this first, last and all the time Garfield delegate, but learn that a complete history of his life, virtues and exploits, truthfully taken from authentic sources, will be given in an improved volume, and will be respectfully offered for the perusal of the Garfield campaigners and others who wish to see human nature in its most finished form. It may not, however, be inappropriate, nor should it be considered exaggeration, to say, that Mr. W. A. M. Greer, the original Garfield delegate, is the son of parents and was born at a very early period in his life. His father was a "male man" and his mother was a "female woman." W. A. M. G. was a very precocious youngster and an exceptionally good one. He was a good boy, a very good boy indeed. He was free from the guilt of impaling flies with pins, of pelting frogs with dornicks, of robbing birds' nests, or stealing his mother's sugar, and all other devilish tricks of bad boys. He was a good, precocious youth, and became larger and more precious as he advanced in age, as his action at Chicago clearly demonstrates. No voice can be too loud to speak, no pen can be too vigorous to write the praises of him who never faltered, but voted first, last and all the time for Gen. Garfield.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEACE COMMISSION.

The Peace Commission will be in the city this week, in response to the calls of both Democratic Committees, and it is generally accepted that the present local rules of the party will be changed. The indications are that the primary elections will be postponed from the first Monday in December until the fourth Monday in January, at which time the city convention will meet only for the nomination of the city ticket—Mayor, Receiver of Taxes and City Solicitor. The six members of the Peace Commission represent equally the two wings of the party. Both wings express a sincere willingness to abide by the decree of the Peace Commission.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT

There is more or less discussion in local politics of the movement of the "Citizens' Independent Republicans," who, as business men of the city propose to have the administration of the city conducted on business principles, and, above all, to have men of sterling integrity as public officers. The battle between right and wrong—between bosses and owners in this city—has ceased to be one of diplomacy. There is no middle ground on which the two can meet and make common cause for the party. It looks now as if the Republican organization will have to yield to whatever policy and candidates the citizens' movement may adopt. Just now the thunders of popular revolt are louder and more threatening than ever before.

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."

"A town feared a siege and held a consultation,
As to the best method of fortification.
A grave, critical man gave the opinion,
That nothing but stone would preserve the dominion.
A carpenter said, 'Though that was well spoke,
It is better by far to depend upon oak.'
A cutter, much wiser (has both these together,
Said, 'Try what you please, there's nothing like leather.'"

Boots and shoes are necessary adjuncts of civilization, and the gathering in this city of half a thousand representative manufacturers of these important articles of human apparel is a notable event. The boot and shoe manufacturers of the United States held a convention in this city last week for the consideration of a proposed constitution for a permanent organization, to be called the "Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association of the United States." It was a notable gathering. An idea of the character of the assemblage may be had when scores of the prominent men of the country were present. At this leather banquet, among the numerous toasts given and responded to was, "The Shoe and Leather Trade of the United States," responded to by Isaac H. Bailey, of New York, editor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. Who can gainsay the currier's assertion, "There is nothing like leather."

LET THE SOUTH REMAIN SOLID.

In the event of neither party in the North having a majority of the whole number of members of the Electoral Colleges, the South remaining solid and having the balance of power, would be in a position to make her own terms by putting her vote where it would do her the most good. If the South would decline to participate with either party in the next Presidential contest, and cast its vote for a ticket of its own, the Democrats would have a better chance of carrying several Northern States. Should the Electoral College not be abolished, the Democrats can carry enough of the Northern States to prevent the Republicans from obtaining a majority of the electors, thus throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Had this course been pursued this year it would have secured the success of Gen. Hancock. The wisest course of the South is to remain solid. Let it continue as a unit, detach itself from the Democratic party, and throw its massed strength for its own candidate. By doing this it will relieve the Democracy of the North from the incubus of a sectional alliance, which, while it brings the handsome contribution of 138 electoral votes, effectually cuts off the chance of getting the supplementary 47 electoral votes needed to secure a President. In all means let the South remain solid, detach itself from the Democratic party and throw its massed strength for its own candidate.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DEVICE.

It is proposed by the Republican Central Committee of New York that our ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents be admitted to life membership in the Senate upon their retirement from office. This proposition, however, is not likely to meet with much favor from the American people. It is an aristocratic device and contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The adoption of the plan suggested would constitute a dangerous precedent. It was only four years ago that a movement was inaugurated to make arbitrators out of Supreme Court Judges, but that was a failure, as will be the proposition to make Senators for life out of ex-Presidents. It is a piece of current sentimentalism that would not work well in practice. Ex-Presidents have not disdained to act as Justices of the Peace upon the expiration of their terms. John Quincy Adams served honorably in the House of Representatives after his Presidential term, and Andrew Johnson was at the time of his death United States Senator elect from Tennessee. There is no danger that the number of these gentlemen will at any time be very numerous, but it is the first step that costs, and the adoption of the plan suggested would constitute a dangerous precedent.

But there is no indication of the slightest spontaneity among the people to raise an annuity that shall be enjoyed by Gen. Grant, with a reversion to Mr. Hayes. Grant ceased to be the hero of the Republic and fell to the plaything of a party and faction when he openly sought the Chicago nomination. He then descended from his high position as the most honored citizen of the nation, and when he afterwards falsified himself by the basest appeals to sectional prejudice and hate, and by wanton defamation of a fellow soldier, he ceased to be a hero or a man worthy the respect of his countrymen. The American people of all parties are inclined to allow ex-President Grant to take care of himself in his own way, not a very commendable way though it be.

G. N. S.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A woman died of fright at Janesville, Wis., upon seeing her child in danger of being run over by a railroad train.

—It transpired in a Keokux lawsuit that the defendant had sent his wife to the poorhouse and married his father's divorced wife.

—Is it significant that the so called President of the United States selected the 28th day of the year as the fittest time for Thanksgiving?

—Forty-seven students left the Pinegrove Academy, in Mercer county, on account of the Republican students burning General Hancock in effigy.

—John Fehling was discharged from the Lehigh Valley shops, where he had been a faithful employee for eight years, for voting for General Hancock.

—There are now thirty-two inmates missing from the insane asylum which was burned at St Peters, Minn., and it is believed this number have perished.

—Jeremiah and Charles Williams, brothers quarreled at Louisville Saturday afternoon, when the former stabbed the latter to the heart, killing him instantly.

—There is a man named Stickler in Snyder county who never shaved, never swore, never voted, and never walked a mile with any other woman than his mother.

—By the way, I will mention incidentally, remark, that as Councilman Mount is now revising the Republican rules, perhaps ballot-box stuffing in the Fifth ward will come easier. The proposition, however, to turn over the Republican party of Philadelphia to Councilman Mount to be reformed does not inspire unbounded enthusiasm.

—Wesner carried nine counties in the United States—Walker county, Texas—at the late election, receiving a majority of sixteen votes over Garfield and Hancock combined.

—The printing office connected with Hostetter & Smith's "Bitters" manufactory, in Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss, $35,000; fully insured.

—Lulu Volling, aged 12, is Pottsville's prodigy. She plays the piano so well that her friends go into ecstasies of delight, and even Wilhelmj and Rummel write letters of praise.

—Patrick Smith, eighty-five years old, living in Brooklyn, attended early mass in the Sidney Place Catholic church Sunday morning and dropped dead during the service.

—Calvin Wile, a large manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Press*, is said to be a Republican candidate for U. S. Senator before the next Legislature of Pennsylvania.

—Hayes and Garfield were both courting girls in Bedford, Ohio, thirty years ago and both were "discouraged" because the girls' fathers made objections to the "poor prospects" of the suitors.

—Hayes is going around the world when his term is out. This sort of thing may, after all, solve the problem of what is to become of our ex-Presidents. They can go around the world for a living.

—A Nevada widower took his four sisters-in-law to Salt Lake and married them all. The oldest is twenty-two years of age, and they profess the most ardent love for their husband, as well as for one another.

—Two little daughters of Edward Dangan died Saturday morning from poisoning in Kanakee, Ills., and his remaining two children are in a critical condition. A bottle containing belladonna was found in the house.

—The boiler in J. H. O'Neal's saw and grist mill, near Stevenson, Ala., exploded on Friday, killing T. Cowan, white; James Davis, colored, and an unknown negro and white boy. Two men were fatally injured.

—David Brady, ninety-five years old, one of the English soldiers who guarded Napoleon at St. Helena, was brought into a police court at Toronto, Ont., a few days ago on the charge of vagrancy, and sent to jail for sixty days.

—A young man named Perker fell dead from heart disease in Ashland last week. He had just learned that his father-in-law had become reconciled to his marriage, which occurred a few days before, and the excitement killed him.

—Mayor-elect William R. Grace, of New York, appeared before Mayor Cooper on Saturday, and took the necessary oath of office. Mr. Grace spent several hours at City Hall, examining documents and preparing himself for the duties of Mayor.

—The cry of protection was "a good enough Morgan" until after the election, but now some of the Republican leaders are so much convinced of the urgent need of tariff reform that they are willing to wait for a commission under the Extra bill.

—General Garfield observed his forty-ninth birthday on Friday, as has been his custom for years, by paying a visit with his wife to his uncle Thomas Garfield, at Warren, Ohio, aged seventy-nine, whose birthday falls on the same date.

—Wonder if Senator Conkling doesn't feel that he has been vindicated by the Republican majority in Pennsylvania. Certainly the riot bill corruption seemed to have little weight at the polls. If the Republican party is excused, Kemble should be also.

—Clem Canada, the oldest negro in Virginia, died on the 3d inst., near Guilford, Loudon county, in that State, at the alleged age of 125 years and ten months. It is said that he was for over seventy years a member of Mount Zion Baptist church, in Guilford.

—Henry Van Osbern, a railroad employee, thirty-two years of age, residing on Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, murdered his wife at an early hour Sunday morning by kicking her to death. The only witness of the crime was his eight year old boy. Van Osbern has made a confession.

—The Centreville *Union* says: "One of the girls in our place having boasted that she could husk 25 shocks of corn in a day, the owner of the house offered her $2.50 to do it, and on Wednesday last she went to the farm, husked her 25 shocks, and started for home at four o'clock."

—At a convention of delegates from different Catholic societies held in Philadelphia on Sunday resolutions were adopted calling upon the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress to vote for a bill entitled an act to give equal privileges to all denominations on Indian reservations.

—In this State there are four coal mines burning, Kerry Run, near Shamokin, has been burning for six months; the Coal Castle mine has been burning since 1835; the Summit Hill mine, near Mauch Chunk, has been burning for twenty-five years, and the Butler mine, at Pittston, has been burning for three years.

—Mrs. Carolina Jones, living on Tenth avenue, New York, was knocked down on her own doorstep on Friday night, beaten, gagged and robbed of $400 in money and a package of jewelry. The money was the savings of a lifetime, and was carried in a belt around her waist. Two men were engaged in the outrage and escaped.

—It is a pity that the Senatorships, and Collectorships, and Postmasterships and other similar ships, are so few, and so many hard-working Republicans have to go hungry. However, the lack in number is made up in the eagerness of the aspirants. No office is so poor or mean out it has a dozen hungry patriots swarming around it.

—Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor, is very happy in her Roman studio. In early life her name, given to her by her Indian mother (of the Chippewa tribe), was "Wildfire," and she roamed with that tribe for fifteen years. Her father was a negro. She became a Roman Catholic. Among her best friends was and is Minister Marsh.

—A thoroughly unique policy for the South at the next Presidential elections is suggested by the *Statesman*, of Austin, Texas. It proposes that the South choose Presidential electors pledged to no candidate, and who will demand $50,000,000 in harbor improvements and aid for lines or steamships to foreign ports before they support the candidate of either party.

—By the wreck of the schooner Abraham Lincoln, on the Liberian coast, thirty persons were lost. Among the passengers were James B. McGill and Hon. George S. Wood, ex-representative for the county of Maryland, Liberia, and other prominent Liberians. The vessel was loaded with provisions and carried $6,000 in money belonging to the Liberian government.

—Miss Ellen Powell publicly taxed Albert Green, her lover, with his perfidy as he was going to church with his new sweetheart, in Cleburne county, Texas. That night Green and a companion disguised themselves and dragged Ellen out of her bed, intending to whip her for what she had done. She was armed with a pistol, having anticipated some such outrage, and with it she shot Green dead.

—On Sunday week a gentleman residing in Reading went to church, and on his return lay down on a sofa. A few minutes after he arose and said he was unwell. The words had scarcely left his lips before he fell to the floor a corpse. An hour or two after his death a telegram was received, addressed to the deceased, stating that his brother in the State of Indiana had suddenly expired. Both died about the same time and in precisely the same manner.

—An old Berks county man made it a subject of prayer how he should vote in the late election. He put the two tickets in his vest pocket, being still unable to decide on election day, and drew a paper out haphazard and voted it. When he went home he examined the contents of his pocket to see how he had voted. There were both tickets still, and he had put in the ballot-box an order for a barrel of cider.

—A frightful accident occurred at the American Hotel, Allentown, about ten o'clock Saturday night. The three-year-old son of B. E. Jones, during the momentary absence of the mother, crawled out of bed, and, in attempting to play with a clock on the mantelpiece, its clothes came in contact with a gas jet and the child was burned to death before assistance arrived.

—The Port Townsend (W. T.) *Argus* says: "Last Saturday a lady residing in this city completed three months of subsisting upon cow's milk alone. Her extraordinary fast was taken voluntarily three months ago for the purpose of checking a tendency to obesity. Its successful consummation is a matter of local comment. The milk was taken a pint at a time, every two hours.

—The old apprenticeship system has been revived by a manufacturer at Springfield, Mass. The boys bind themselves for six years, and are to receive from five cents an hour at the beginning to twelve at the end. In addition, two cents an hour will be placed to their credit, and paid on their discharge, thus providing each about $100 for a start on his own account. The employer stipulates for fifty-eight hours of work a week, and nine for study.

—In Doublisville, one of the suburbs of New Castle, Del., on Friday night, Joseph Gardner slipped from a roof upon which he was sifting gravel and fell into a bucket of boiling pitch. Half crazed with pain he ran home. When Mrs. Gardner, who was under the influence of liquor, saw her husband entering the house she seized a table fork and stabbed him in the arm, puncturing an artery. Gardner's wound was dressed in time to save his life and Mrs. Gardner was arrested.

—Before another Presidential election comes around it is highly probable there will be no August, September and October States to indicate which way the political tide is running. Alabama and Tennessee Legislatures will likely change their State and local election to November. The holding of two general elections in a Presidential year is a needless expense, and tends to make our quadrennial contest too long. It will be a great relief when all the States vote in November.

—A brakeman on a Maine Central freight train, by the name of Starrett, is deaf and dumb. He is about twenty-four years old, and his home is in Burnham. For a number of years past he has been employed on the train and is now considered one of the best brakemen on the road. If there is any trouble with any part of the train, Starrett is one of the first to discover it, and he is always at his post when the brakes are wanted. How he can tell just when the brakes are required is a mystery, but he never fails.

—William Martin, a convicted murderer, was lying under sentence of death in the jail at Lebanon, Mo. There was no hope of a reprieve and the prison was too strong to break. No ordinary way of escaping the gallows was possible. So Martin made desperate love to Martha Wilson, the Sheriff's daughter. He was young and handsome, and his suit was successful. One night she unlocked his cell, gave him clothing, money, and weapons, and eloped with him. The Sheriff offered $500 for their capture, but they have not been found.

—One of the victims of the burning of the Minnesota insane asylum on Monday night of last week was Jonathan Abraham, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a former resident of Radnor, Delaware county. He was a brother of the late S. P. Abraham, of Norristown, and first gave evidence of unsound mind during a visit to the Centennial. He was placed in confinement at Norristown for some time and afterwards forwarded to the asylum at St. Peters, he having moved to Minnesota after his retirement from the Legislature many years ago. He was about 70 years of age.

—As John Miller, a toll-gate keeper in Adams county, went out to collect toll of an old man who was passing through the gate, a bystander remarked that the two parties looked enough alike to be twins. Investigation proved that they were twin brothers, born in 1816, who had not seen each other for sixty years. When they were 4 years of age their mother, a poor woman, sent them into separate counties to live among friends. This was the last they saw of each other until this adventure. Daniel Miller had lived in Pittsburgh and vicinity all his life, but had no knowledge of the latter's existence.

—A special to the Baltimore *News* from Harper's Ferry says a romantic marriage took place on the railroad bridge there on Thursday afternoon. A gentleman from Newmarket, Va., was taking his daughter westward to prevent her marriage with a young farmer. While the father was in the depot waiting to hand a fee to the ferryman for his safe journey to that point, the young lady's lover, who had secured a marriage license and a minister, put in an appearance, and the twain hurrying over the bridge, past the State line, were married. They then returned to the station and informed her father, who left at once for home, disgusted, the young couple following the next day.

THE SHAME OF THE THING.

It cannot be a pleasant thing, of course, for respectable and right-minded Republicans to feel that the votes which they likely gave their votes to be put into the seat of Washington and Lincoln will take into that seat a soiled and tainted reputation as a public servant. Such men no doubt think this a less evil than the election of a stainless soldier of the Union by Democratic votes would have been, and, assuming as this opinion will certainly appear to sensible persons in the course of a very few years, it is quite conceivable that it may now be honestly entertained by thousands of fair minded, decent men who have the misfortune to be also hot partisans. But an evil such men must hold it to be that a man who was adjudged guilty (to put the case mildly) of highly reprehensible conduct as a member of Congress, and upon whom sentence of political death was finally passed by the most respectable organs of his own party, should in the shock and confusion of an angry political convention have been unexpectedly thrown up to the surface as a candidate for the Presidency. The case, it is true, is not absolutely unprecedented in our history. Long after Aaron Burr had forfeited the respect and confidence of his country and come to be looked upon as an unsafe and untrustworthy person by the ablest and most honorable members of his own political party he was made a leading candidate for the Presidency. At our fourth Presidential election he came before Congress on equal terms with Thomas Jefferson, and only on the thirty-sixth ballot was it decided that he should fill not the first but the second place in the executive hierarchy of the nation. Had Burr and not Jefferson been chosen President on that eventful thirty-sixth ballot, would that circumstance have rehabilitated Burr and cleaded the reputation of Washington?—Would it have effected in the slightest particular the record which Burr had made on the minds of cool, clear-sighted and conscientious men during the years which intervened between Washington's withdrawal from him of his confidence and respect and his candidacy for the Presidency? To ask these questions is to answer them as to Aaron Burr, and to answer these questions as to Aaron Burr is to answer them as to General Garfield. Had Aaron Burr been elected to the Presidency it is extremely probable that his career after the year 1800 would have been more creditable both to himself and to his country than it actually was. He was a man of rare abilities and extremely ambitious. The responsibilities and the opportunities of power doubtless would have acted strongly upon his character, and he might have made a successful President. But, so long as right is right and wrong is wrong, men who accept any higher standard than success in their judgment of character must have continued to consider the election of a man like Aaron Burr to the Presidency a blot upon the national reputation and a perilous example in politics. General Garfield, though by no means the equal of Aaron Burr in ability, seems to be regarded by impartial persons who have had reasonable opportunities of forming an opinion about him as a man of much keener moral sensibilities than Aaron Burr, and therefore as likely to feel more keenly the moral constraint to a respectable executive career put upon him by his election to the Presidency. All good citizens without distinction of party will hope that this may be the case, and certainly no good citizen of any party will do anything wilfully to prevent this or to make this unnecessarily difficult and troublesome for General Garfield. But none the less is it a blot upon our national reputation that a public man with the record of General Garfield should have been elected to the Presidency, and none the less is every attempt of any politician or journal concerned in elevating him to the Presidency, to treat General Garfield's ineffacable record as a Congressman as a thing the moral meaning of which votes can make or unmake, an offense against the very foundations of our Government in the character of its people.—*N. Y. World.*

LADIES, and all who lead sedentary lives should use DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores. [11-12.-1m.]

A Graveyard Horror in Baltimore.

THE GRAVES OF A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER OPENED BY HUMAN GHOULS AND THE BODIES REMOVED.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 19th tells this terrible story:

The report that two graves in the Baltimore Cemetery had been visited by resurrectionists and the remains of a young lady and her mother carried off created a widespread interest here yesterday. Superintendent Harriman, of the cemetery, stated that at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, two ladies called upon him, and the younger of the visitors, who appeared to be suffering under nervous excitement, stated that during the night she had been disturbed by dreams, and felt sure that something was wrong at the graves, which contained her relatives, Mrs. Annie Carter, who was buried on the 9th of September, and Miss Jennie Smith, Mrs. Carter's daughter, who was laid to rest on the 7th of the present month. Both died from consumption and their remains rested side by side. Mr. Harriman told the visitors to go to the graves, saying that they could then see for themselves that nothing had been disturbed.

THE GHOULS VISITED.

Arriving at the spot the two ladies found everything just as they had left it on the day of Miss Smith's funeral, and were about to turn from the graves when the younger, happening on the fading of an adjoining lot attracted their attention. They recognized in the object a coppler with Miss Smith's name, like that on her coffin. Returning to the office of the superintendent they told him of their fears, and he detailed a couple grave diggers to make a thorough investigation of the ground. The earth was removed until the coffined depth was reached, and then to their surprise and horror, on raising the coffin of Miss Smith they found it empty. Redoubling their efforts they went to work and had covered up their traces so well that even the experienced superintendent and his grave diggers had no suspicion of the desecration. The ladies, who had been witnesses of the work, were terribly agitated by grief at the discovery and gazed in mute horror at the tenantless casket. It was taken except as to the lid, which was broken where the snatchers had dragged out the body. Inside were found a small bouquet of flowers and a rosary which had been placed in the hands of the corpse the day of the funeral. A coffin buried beneath that of Miss Jennie Smith was found to be undisturbed. Having refilled the grave the men set to work on the adjoining mound, beneath which the remains of Miss Smith's mother had been laid. They were not long in reaching the coffin. They found it broken into pieces. No trace of the body could be discovered, and it had probably found its way to the dissecting table, as in the case of the daughter. Prayer beads and portions of the grave habiliments were found.

In speaking of the affair Superintendent Harriman said: "I have been superintendent here for thirty years, and have put away 40,000 people, and this is the first time that anything of this kind has happened, or that I have come to my knowledge." He expressed surprise at the manner in which the resurrectionists had covered up their tracks. Miss Jennie Smith, he said, was buried at two o'clock so Friday week, having survived her mother only about six weeks.

THE DECEASED LADIES.

Miss Smith was nineteen years of age and a beautiful brunette. In the early part of September she suffered from a heavy cold. Two weeks later her mother died, which grieved her so deeply that she became worse, and a physician found that she was afflicted with incipient consumption. The last words of her mother, while dying, were a request to her sister—Mrs. Joiner—to take her daughter Jennie and care for her. Mrs. Joiner received the dying request and brought her home to her home on Hamburg street, where she died on November 4th.

The news in East Baltimore, where Mrs. Carter and her daughter formerly resided, created intense excitement. Their amiable and lovely dispositions had endeared them to all who knew them, and the expression of indignation at the desecration of their remains was most vehement.

A MYSTERIOUS PERSON.

Mr. Reed, Secretary of the Baltimore Cemetery Association, states that this is the first instance of such an outrage that has come to his knowledge. In talking with Mr. Wise, President of the Association, coincides with him, there is no positive evidence that the present desecration was the work of professional resurrectionists. The bodies have certainly disappeared, but by whose agency is yet unknown. At the funeral of Miss Smith a man was seen to follow the cortege into the cemetery, and, after the interment, stood musing like a statue a short distance from the grave. His apparent restlessness made him an object of suspicion to some of the observers, and since the disclosure his motives have been connected with the present desecration as indicating that he was then seeking to identify the position of the graves. The police authorities are now investigating the case, but they do not believe that the bodies were taken to any of the medical colleges here. The affair seems to be shrouded in complete mystery.

A GIRL'S THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH A DEER.—Writing from Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., a special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* tells this remarkable story of female heroism:

In the midst of a large forest, five or six miles back of this village, lives Henry Merrill, a well-known hunter and trapper. He has but one companion in his solitary abode—a daughter, aged about eighteen years. Lottie Merrill can row a boat, shoot a gun or trap a fox as well and skillfully as any man in the county of Wayne. A day or two ago she started to cross a large inland lake, on the borders of which her home is located, in a flight skiff. She carried, as was her custom, a small rifle slung across her shoulder by a leather strap. She was paddling along leisurely, and when nearly half across she discovered some antlers slowly moving in the water, and, upon approaching closer, found that it was an immense five-pronged buck, which had been driven into the water by dogs. Miss Merrill ceased to ply her oars, and, after taking careful aim, fired. As she pulled the trigger the buck made a sudden movement and the ball, instead of entering the mark, entered the animal's neck, making an ugly and painful wound. The buck, enraged by the pain, struck at the boat with one of its forelegs, shattering the frail bark in pieces, and sending the young girl into the water. She fell in the water with the struggling and infuriated animal. But she was plucky and could swim. She grasped the buck by the horns and deliberately drawing her hunting knife, which was sharp as a razor, from her belt, she plunged it into the deer's neck, killing him almost instantly. She then towed her game to shore, dragged it into a secluded barred home, where she put on dry clothing, and after procuring another boat rowed out to where the dead buck was floating and towed the animal to land. The antlers of the buck weighed over 275 pounds and was the finest one killed in this section for years. This is the eighteenth deer Miss Merrill has killed and she is proud of her last adventure, which is the most thrilling one she has ever had. She intends having the buck's head stuffed, as a memento of her terrible struggle for life. Miss Merrill is uncommonly good looking, worth considerable money and is well educated, and only keeps up her Diana-like life because it pleases her. Her father wishes to move into a more civilized region, but she will not hear of any such a proposal.

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Dr. Fitler's Soothing Carminative.

It can be given with perfect safety to your baby if only two or three days old. It does not stupefy, but the little thing will go to sleep naturally, and get awake laughing. It cures DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, no matter how long standing, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT, WIND COLIC, fretting and crying of infants (which is always a sign of pain), GREEN STOOL, SOUR VOMITING, SLEEPLESSNESS, and all complaints of the stomach or BOWELS.

Price, 25 cts. a bottle—*a safe and certain cure.* It is the cheapest remedy in the world, as it never fails to relieve the little sufferer. Sold by DRUGGISTS and STOREKEEPERS.

TRY SIMPSON'S LICORICE WORM LOZENGES. They are pleasant, safe and sure. 25 cts.

Depot, 400 N. Third St., Philad'a, Pa.

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Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1880.-tf.

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TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT ALIKE IN POLITICS AND LOVE.—A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Neversink, Orange county, in that State, says:

Not far from this place is the home of two young ladies—sisters—and aged respectively eighteen and twenty years. Those two young ladies were receiving the addresses of two brothers who resided in a neighboring village, and both couples were engaged to be married. A few days ago the four were sitting together at the residence of the girls, when the sisters proposed to attend a Democratic political meeting. She asked her intended to accompany her, but he refused flatly, giving as his reason that he was one of the Damned. The young lady insisted, but he firmly refused. Finally she turned to his brother, who is a Democrat, and asked him to accompany her. To the surprise of all he at once consented, and then they went to the meeting. The two thus left at home amazed, of course felt very indignant. Discussion made them all the more angry and led to the discovery that they were both Republicans in politics, while the two who had gone off were of Democratic proclivities. Little by little other similarities of tastes and habits were discovered, and finally they decided to break with the old lovers and form a new alliance. No sooner said than done, and the compact was signed and ratified by a kiss. Presently the others returned, and as the girls who had remained behind informed his brother of the new alliance.—To his very great surprise he was informed that the other couple on their way home had resolved on the same course. Bless the couples concerned to "swap" again the double wedding will take place during the holidays.

OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA:

Worth Knowing.

There is a place in Philadelphia where a stranger may buy his clothes, and fare as well as if he knew the whole city by heart; and if he knows nothing about the value of cloths, or of clothes, he is as well off, as if he were a good judge of both.

The reason is that everything to be found there is made there—made and sold under a system which rarely allows mistakes to occur, and which corrects them, if they do