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# Cambria



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H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME XVI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1882. NUMBER 22.

## RESERVE SET SALE

Commencing first week of June.

Scotch people and old-timers all know what is the meaning of a "safe." It is a term used when things are to be sold out to close sales, partnerships, etc.

We propose a sale of this nature. The prosperous season so far this year, the largest we have ever had, encourages us to

### Ring all the Bells,

CALL THE PEOPLE IN TO CLOSE OUT BEFORE THE 4th OF JULY, ALL OF THE \$750,000 OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

We want to sell out to make purchases for fall.

We want to sell out to keep plenty work going.

We want to sell out to make some changes.

We want to sell out to start again with a new stock.

We want to sell out to do a larger business than ever.

We never stop at anything

## Down go the Prices.

If we sacrifice our profits for one month, the people have done generally for us for many years, and we are satisfied.

### IN A NUT-SHELL, THIS IS IT.

The present point of all this is a radical reduction in prices from retail. They are cut, some ten, some twenty, some thirty per cent., some, on goods prepared especially for this sale, not at all. Compared with the average reduction is twenty-five per cent. Of the \$750,000 merchandise now held by us, about \$200,000 is involved in this sale.

From the great list which might be made we only quote three items as samples:

100 pairs of men's Cassimere Pantalons, made and making, strong, durable; lately worth \$3.50, now \$2.42.

Men's suits, neat standard Cassimere's Cassimere, made and making; worth \$15.00, now \$12.50.

70 men's suits, eight styles, every garment freshly made; some of which are on hand is simply to tell all the people that quick trade will come on all our clothing for this sale.

## WANAMAKER & BROWN

OAK HALL,  
E. Corner Sixth and Market Sts.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

### ORGANS \$20.

These organs are the most popular style for sale... Only \$30.

### CRESCENT PLUG

This brand of tobacco, though but a short time on the market, is already the favorite with many smokers. Made from selected leaf and best tobacco, it produces a soft and pleasant smoke. For sale by all dealers.

### EVERY ONE STUDYING

Will get valuable information FREE by sending for circular to E. TORRES, Boston, Mass.

### AMERICA

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.  
Read at the Reception of the Army of the Potomac, at Detroit, on June 15, 1862.

Nor War nor Peace, forever old and young,  
But Strength, my theme, whose song is yet  
The People's Strength,—the deep alluring dream  
Of truths that seethe below the truths that gleam.

The buried ruins of dead empires seek,  
Of Indian, Syrian, Persian, Roman, Greek:  
From shattered capital and frieze upraise  
The stately structure of their golden days:  
Their laws occur, their priests and prophets  
Their altars scatter, their oracles unmask,  
Their parables from birth to burial see,  
The secret germ, the growth, the dense-leaved tree,  
A world of riant life: the sudden day  
When like a new strange glory shone decay,  
A golden glow amid the green; the change  
From branch to branch at life's receding range,  
Till nothing stands of towering strength and pride  
Save naked trunk and arms whose veins are dried.

### REMARKABLE TREES.

BY JASPER T. JENNINGS.

The vegetable world produces many striking examples of wonder and admiration. The study of botany is a deep one; and the strange and mysterious processes of plant life have been a subject of research and investigation for the philosopher and student of science. The manner in which the elements are drawn from the soil and prepared in ten thousand different forms and combinations by the little chemical laboratories of Nature, has ever engaged his earnest attention. There is yet much to be learned in this department of physical science, and as we delve deeper into the subject we soon become convinced how small a part of the mighty laws and operations of Nature are really known. Every new discovery made, however, and every new principle that appears to unfold itself to the mind, proclaims more and more the grand and harmonious work of the great Creator.

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The tallest trees on the globe are said to be in Australia. A tree in Gippsland measures four hundred and thirty-five feet in length; and in the Victoria section two forest monsters are now standing, one of which is estimated to be two hundred and thirty-five, and the other four hundred and fifty feet in height.

In Showdown, Maine, there is an immense ruset apple-tree, over four and one-half feet in diameter. It was planted in 1762. Seven feet from the ground five huge branches put forth, each averaging some thirty-five feet in length. The entire top is about sixty-three feet across; and the average yield of apples has been about thirty bushels yearly.

In 1825, an enormous apple tree in the hills near the site of the present village of Silver Creek, in Southwestern New York. It was hollow; and eighteen feet from the end was sawed off, roofed over, and carried to a saloon. Ten or twelve persons could easily stand within at the same time. Although so majestic in proportions, the shell was thin and light, and, after remaining for some time as the wonder of the region it was wharfed to several of our Atlantic cities, where it drew crowds daily, and, ultimately, it was transported across the ocean, and exhibited in London, Paris, and other European cities, where it was represented as a specimen of American vegetation.

The largest chestnut-tree in the country is said to be growing on the farm of Solomon Merkle, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. It is described as being forty feet in circumference at the base, and is estimated to contain seventeen cords of wood. Stems are fastened to the limbs, by means of which an easy ascent can be made to the top.

Trees of enormous proportions are mentioned by the ancient writers; among which were the far-famed cedars of Lebanon. The mountain was probably once covered with a giant forest composed of this noble tree; but when Solomon built his great temple thirty thousand men were sent to cut down the cedars, and the glory of the renowned Lebanon forests was soon leveled to the dust. Only a few specimens are now left standing, and these are probably much smaller than some of those cut for the temple. The largest trees now growing upon the spot may perhaps be seen in the State of California, and about one hundred feet in height. At a short distance above the ground large spreading branches put forth, giving the tree a somber and heavy appearance. The topmost branches bear small cones similar to those of the common pine. The wood works free and easy, and is very lasting. The Temple of Diana, famous as one of the seven wonders of the world, was also built of cedar. Piny tells us of a hollow tree in which, Lucan, the Roman consul, and twenty soldiers, their supper and sleep through the night.

One of the most majestic of trees is the mahogany. It is not a tall tree but is heavy and massive, and its great arms spread a wide and certain over such a vast area, that the most ponderous oaks of the forest appear insignificant in comparison. It often grows in the most inaccessible situations, and the best timber is procured only by great difficulty. The largest log ever cut in Honduras was, when squared, seventeen feet long, four feet six inches thick, and weighed one hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds, and weighed fifteen tons. Its uses are well known. The wood is firm and solid, and susceptible of a high degree of polish. Sometimes, when the grain is unusually beautiful commands a very high price. In one instance, when the logs were thirty-eight inches square, and fifteen feet long, brought fifteen thousand dollars. The wood, which was of exquisite beauty and closeness, was cut up into veneers for the most costly piano-fortes.

The celebrated taxodium, or chupatepec, in Mexico, was one hundred and seventy feet in circumference, and was thought to be over five thousand years old.

The largest tree of which history furnishes any record is the great chestnut tree of Mount Athos. It was said to be sixty-four feet in diameter; and so great was its renown that it was marked in all the ancient maps. As late as 1770, when it was visited by Brydone, the interior of the huge trunk had all decayed; and it was divided into several monster trees, with bark and branches only on the outer side; though traces of its having once been united in one prodigious forest monarch were plainly apparent, both above and below the surface. Later a public road was made through it, wide enough for two coaches to drive abreast. A hut was also built in the interior, for the accommodation of the wandering but gatherers of the vicinity. This noted tree was probably several thousand years old; and quite likely it had passed its meridian long before the tyrant Nero reigned in Rome. The emperor Caesar went on his eventful journey to Gaul and Britain. But time in its steady and undeviating march finally levels all things; and the great chestnut has long since passed into a venerable ruin. Centuries ago, before day had commenced, it was looked upon as the glory of the forest; and it was visited by thousands, from all quarters of the then known world. But its fame and greatness are known no more. Like the mighty empires of Greece and Rome its grandeur and magnificence has passed away, and we know of its former existence only as we read the records of the past.—Balfour's Monthly Magazine for July.

A SAGACIOUS DONKEY.—In no part of the world, probably, is the patient animal, which is too often treated with cruelty, so well treated as in Spain. In this country the donkey and the mule are petted and become great favorites among the peasantry; they are almost looked upon as members of the household. As showing the wonderful influence which kind treatment will exercise, especially on the donkey, we are told that a Spanish peasant who possessed one was in the habit of journeying from his home to the city of Madrid for the purpose of conveying the carcasses of his mules to the market; and every morning he and his donkey with lanterns went their accustomed round. One day, however, the peasant became ill, and having no one to send, was in a serious dilemma; whereas his wife suggested that the donkey should be dispatched to the customers whom he serves with fresh milk; a piece of paper was attached, begging customers to measure their own milk and return the cans, and the donkey started off. In a short time the faithful creature returned with the empty cans, having duly performed his errand; and not only did it continue to do so for several days, but its master afterward learned that the customers whom he served were fond, and they had the sagacity to go to his door and tug their milk, so that the Spaniard pulled downward with its mouth.

They trusted implicitly to the word of the white men, and at their suggestions set fire to a number of their houses in order to prevent them from becoming harboring places for the hostile and fighting Indians. After they had surrendered their arms, the full purpose of their captors soon became manifest. They were made prisoners, bound hand and foot, and confined to several of the houses.

Then a council of war was held and various methods of putting them to death were discussed. Their fate was soon decided, but it took a little further time to determine the fittest method of butchery. One excited frontiersman suggested that they should be securely confined in two large houses and burned alive. The idea was met with without approval, but one who had been a hunter and prospector for some time proposed that they should be killed by the method of butchery which he suggested. It was only right and fair that they should have some trophies of their campaign, and what more appropriate than the bleeding scalps of the doomed Christian Indians? Though approving this method of killing, the white man proposed burning them to death if it was within the power of the white men to do so. The demonstration of delight. It was at once adopted. The following morning was appointed for the bloody deed, and the Indians were told that they must die on the morrow. At first they were inclined to resist, but a white man who had been taken prisoner, and who was a man of a desperate nature, told them that the whites were capable of such barbarity. The demon of their captors, however, soon showed that it was no laughing matter.—They realized that they must die. How did they behave? Never was truer heroism manifested than by this band of unlettered Indians who had nothing to lose but their lives. The night was passed in prayer. Hymns of praise were chanted and each one vied in encouraging the other to face death with Christian fortitude. They had been divided in two parties and imprisoned in two large houses. The murderers kept watch outside. The plan was to kill them by the door. Indians ascended the roof and succeeded in softening effect upon the hardened hearts of the white savages.

At sunrise preparations for the crime were made. Two buildings were selected, and were most appropriately called "slaughter-houses." The men and boys were taken to the slaughter-house, and the women and children were placed in the houses. The white men who were with them were ordered to be killed, and the women and children were ordered to be killed. The white men who were with them were ordered to be killed, and the women and children were ordered to be killed.

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