Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 5, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1887.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, a candidate for State Treasurer, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will meet at Allentown on Wednesday, August 31, at 12 o'clock noon.

The representation in the convention will consist of representative delegates, 1 for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last Gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district, shall have at least one delegate.

DALLAS SANDERS, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. DANNEHOWER, Sect'y.

IT now seems very certain that about one-half the counties in the State will refuse to return watches, carriages and household funiture, for taxation, and that it will require a judicial opinion to settle the issue between the Attorney General and the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

THE report of the State Commissioners of fisheries for the years 1885-86 has just been issued. The Commissioners have built a hatchery at Erie, in which 14,625,000 white fish were hatched last year, being about 92 per cent. of the 16,000,000 of eggs obtained from the United States fish Commission. These young fish were placed in Lake Erie during the latter part of March, 1886. The report says hundreds of thousands of brook trout, rainbow or California mountain trout, and salmon trout have been transplanted to our mountain streams and lakes for game fishing. Food fishes, principally German carp, have also been deposited in large numbers in ponds and streams, these last named being in response to a constantly increasing demand, largely from our agricultural population.

NOTWITHSTANDING Ireland has declined in population during the last 40 or 50 years, its resources and wealth are shown by the material progress it has made. The figures in some respects are quite astonishing.

Take the matter of education. Forty years ago, in 1837, there were 1,384 national schools, having 169,548 pupils, educated at a cost of $250,000; in 1885 the schools numbered 7,936, the pupils 1,075,604, and the educational grant was $4,070,000. The percentage of illiterates, which, in 1841, was 53 per cent., had fallen in 1885 to 25 per cent., and in the last two years this percentage has been further reduced. In 1841 there were 1,024,575 inhabited mud cabins of from one to three rooms, and 264,184 good farm-houses of from five to nine rooms; in 1881 the number of houses of the former class had fallen to 422,241, while the number of the better class of houses had increased to 680,000. In 1851 seventy-two per cent. of the people lived in the inferior sort of house, while in 1881 the proportion was reduced to 43 per cent.

In 1849 there were 428 miles of railroad in Ireland, with earnings amounting to $2,090,000; in 1885, the mileage was 2,575 miles, and the earnings were $13,790,000.

Between 1852 and 1885 Ireland's deposits in savings banks increased from $80,000,000 to $170,000,000; the value of her live stock doubled; her revenue from $22,000,000 to nearly $44,000,000; her tonnage of shipping from 5,000,000 tons to 13,000,000 tons.

THE election in Kentucky for Governor, other State officers and members of the Legislature took place on Monday last. The entire Democratic ticket was of course elected, the majority for General Buckner, the candidate of that party for Governor, being estimated at from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand. There was a Prohibition and Labor ticket in the field, but singly or combined they do not seem to have materially affected the result except in a few counties. General Buckner, the Governor elect, is the same man who surrendered Fort Donelson on the Tennessee river to General Grant early in the spring of 1862, the second year of the war. After the war closed in 1865 a feeling of mutual friendship prang up between them and a very short time before General Grant's death General Buckner, who was then in New York, made a visit to the former at Mt. McGregor, on the Hudson river above Albany. What Grant on that occasion said to Buckner and how earnestly he expressed the hope for lasting peace and reconciliation between the North and South, was widely published throughout the country and attracted very marked attention. A notable feature of the Kentucky campaign was the contest between James B. Beck, one of the present United States Senators from that State, and Dr. E. D. Standiford, an influential and wealthy citizen of Louisville. Beck wanted to carry a majority of the Legislature so as to secure his own re election to the Senate and Dr. Standiford coveted the prize himself. Each of them had canvassed the State very thoroughly and each felt confident of success. On Wednesday of last week, five days before the election Dr. Standiford died somewhat suddenly at his home in Louisville. Mr. Beck will be re-elected as he would have been in any event and as he deserves to be. He is one of the very ablest men of either party in the Senate and Kentucky could not well afford to loose him from that body.

THE most exciting and hotly contested campaign that ever took place in Texas ended on Wednesday last, and on yesterday the voters of that State either defeated or endorsed at the polls a constitutional Prohibitory amendment. We will be able to announce the result in our next issue. As the campaign approached its close each side was confident of a majority ranging all the way from fifteen thousand to fifty thousand. The negro vote played a most important part in the contest and each side claimed that the greater portion of it would be cast in their favor. Hundreds of speakers have been engaged in canvassing the State and almost every important town been favored with a barbecue and a joint discussion. At each of these barbecues from five to fifty head of cattle and sheep have been slaughtered and audiences of from 2,000 to 10,000 have assembled. At the barbecue in the city of Fort Worth on Tuesday of last week given by the opponents of the amendment, is is said that 50,000 people were present and that 450 head of cattle and an equal number of sheep were slaughtered to feed the immense crowd. United States Senator elect, John H. Reagan, who is of course a Democrat, is the most prominent leader of the Prohibitionsts, and is ably assisted by U. S. Senator Maxey and other Democrats of State reputation. U. S. Senator Coke, Governor Ross, Congressmen Mills and Crane, all of whom are leading Democrats, head the opposition to the amendment. Democratic and Republican leaders have been acting in concert in support of the amendment, while Democratic and Republican leaders have stumped the State in opposition to it. Crimination and recrimination has been the order of the day, as for instance the remark of Congressman Mills a week or two ago in one of his speeches, that "hell is full to overflowing of such political preachers as Dr. B. H. Carroll," one of his most eloquent opponents, and the reply that Mills was a "foul mouthed, infidelic, snake-eyed monster." A campaign such as this has been has, of course, cost a vast amount of money. It is our opinion that the amendment has been defeated.

THE Secretary of the Interior has just decided against the pension claim of William Hedgspeth, a private in the Forty-second Indiana Volunteers. The case is a most singular one and has been the subject of much discussion by pension officials. Hedgspeth was captured in 1863 and sent to the Andersonville prison. After remaining there five months he enlisted in the Confederate army, to escape starvation, as he says, and so informed his fellow prisoners, stating at the same time that at the first opportunity he would desert, and if possible make his way back to his old regiment. After serving a short time in the Southern army he carried out his intention, and finally reached his regiment in which he served until he was discharged. Some years ago he applied for a pension on the ground of disability contracted while in the Federal service. This fact was fully sustained by the evidence in the case. The Act of Congress provides that no one who aided directly or indirectly the enemies of the Government in the late war shall be permitted to draw a pension. Hedgspeth's brief connection with the Confederate army made him amenable to to this Act of Congress, and his motive, it is said, cannot be taken into consideration. A great many opinions, some of them favorable and some not, have been written upon the case by different officials of the Interior Department. It has at last reached the Secretary of the Interior for final action, who after an examination of the papers in the case, which are very voluminous, has decided against its payment. It is no doubt true that the letter of the law is against the validity of Hedgspeth's claim, but all the equity of the case is in his favor.

WILLIAM J. MCGARIGLE a prominent Democratic politician of Chicago, who for some time has been making a nice living by swindling that city in a variety of ways, and who was recently convicted and sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary, induced the Sheriff at the close of last week during the pendency of a motion in court relating to his case, to accompany him to his (McGarigle's) residence and while there he succeeded by a trick in getting out of the house and is now in Canada. Just one year ago this same man McGarigle was a red hot applicant to Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of U. S. Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois. A large delegation representing as they claimed the "business men" of Chicago, with one of the County Commissioners named Van Pelt at its head, went to Washington for the purpose of forcing the President to give McGarigle the coveted appointment. Mr. Cleveland who had previously been waited on by McGarigle himself, but who didn't take any stock either in him or his friend Van Pelt, appointed another man who was not even an applicant. Van Peit was furious and indignant at the President's course and just as he started from his hotel for the next train to Chicago he threatened that "All Hell shall stir for this." How quickly the wheel goes round? McGarigle is an exile in Canada and his henchman Van Pelt is now being tried in the criminal court of Chicago charged with bribery and corruption. Mr. Cleveland was very fortunate in repulsing this Chicago gang of thieves and plunderers.

JOHN SHERMAN not only had himself elected a deligate to the Republican State Convention of Ohio in his own interest as a candidate for the Presidency, but when he reached Toledo, where the Convention met, he so pulled the wires as to be chosen permanent President of the body. This performance stands out as unequaled in the history of American politics. Having thus paved the way it was of course a comparatively easy thing for Sherman to procure from the Convention in which his friends were in the majority, although Blaine's supporters were numerous and difficult to appease, an endorsement of his Presidential aspirations. Does such a man for this one act to say nothing of his otherwise objectionable record, deserve the suffrages of the American people? Whatever else may be said of James G. Blaine he would never stoop so low in the game to conquer.

Struck at for his Pension Veto.

Disguise it as they may, the animus of the demagogues of the Grand Army and of the claim agents against President Cleveland grows out of his veto of the Indigent Pension bill. The paltry pretext is made that by his flag order President Cleveland offended the patriotic sentiment of the Grand Army; but it will be borne in mind that the insolent threat to insult the President if he should visit St. Louis had been made before the flag incident. The veto of the Indigent Pension bill was unquestionably in harmony with the best sentiment of the country; hence the people of the United States have a far greater interest in this matter than has the President, who stood forward as their representative to protect the Treasury against a monstrous raid. This assault upon President Cleveland for his pension veto is against public opinion. Its ill disguised object is to overcome public sentiment and to force through the next Congress another Indigent Pension bill of like character under the fear and pressure of a new election. Failing in this the purpose is to make the bill an issue in the coming contest for President. Hence what is personal to President Cleveland in this controversy dwindles into insignificance in comparison with the public concern.

It would be a great error to hold the veterans of the Grand Army organization responsible for the ill-natured and indecent utterances and acts of demagogues who assume to speak for the soldiers. The approval given by many Grand Army Posts of the pension veto when it was delivered affords sufficient proof of the presentiments of the veterans. There are in the Grand Army two elements, whose disagreement threatens a serious breach in the organization. As time passes the ranks of the veterans are becoming rapidly thinned by death, and the element composed of conscripts and substitutes grows in influence. It is a notorious fact that some Grand Army Posts are formed almost exclusively of this element, many of whose members never saw active service, and who, as General Grant said, only began to get real mad when the war was over.

In the presence of a new conspiracy to raid the Treasury with another Indigent Pension bill the cause of the President has necessarily become that of the whole people.

General Twiggs' Swords.

There are now in the Treasury Department in Washington three swords captured by General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, which belonged to General Twiggs. They were seized by General B. F. Butler in 1862, while the latter was in command of the Union forces at New Orleans. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to return the swords to such person or legal representative of such person as was the owner of them at the time they were captured. Senator Hawley, in reporting the bill favorably from the Senate Military Committee, said: "These are some presentation swords given to General Twiggs before the war. They are among the captured property of the Government. Nobody cares to put them in a museum, or to sell them, or anything of that sort. It is the wish of the Treasury Department and others who have looked at the subject to return them, but controversy has arisen as to who are the owners. The bill proposes to submit the question of fact to the Court of Claims, and we report in favor of it." The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

The "Congress sword" was presented by the President of the United States, agreeable to a resolution of Congress, to Brigadier General David E. Twiggs, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and good conduct in storming Monterey. Resolution approved on March 2, 1847. The scabbard is solid gold, and set with topaz, diamonds, sapphires and aqua marine, and the blade is of the finest Damascus steel. Value, $20,000.

The "State sword" is from the State of Georgia to Major General David E. Twiggs "as a tribute to his gallantry in Mexico in 1847—Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molinos del Rey and City of Mexico." The scabbard is silver, with gold platings, and has one large emerald in the handle; value, $7000. The "City sword" is from the citizens of Augusta, Ga. The scabbard is silver, with gold plating and trimmings, and is set with rubies, diamonds and amethysts. There is also a silk belt, with gold embroidery; value, $8600.—*Baltimore Times.*

The little Girl Racket.

Washington, August 1.—Shortly after General Black was installed as Commissioner of pensions a little girl wrote a pathetic note to him detailing the straits to which her mother had been reduced on account of her failure to secure the pension which was due her as the widow of a deceased soldier. General Black was touched by the appeal, and finding, on investigation, that the case was a meritorious one, made it "special," and the little girl's mother was shortly afterward drawing her pension. This little incident, occurring as it did during the "dry spell," had the benefit of wide circulation in the newspapers of the country.

Then came the sequel. In every mail to the Commissioner there would be one or more letters from "little girls" imploring aid for their fathers or mothers. The "racket" had succeeded so well in the first instance that it really seemed as though everybody desiring a pension or with a claim pending before the office had concluded to engage some "little girl" to write and have their particular case made "special." The letter would vary somewhat in the amount of woe and distress described, but they all appealed to the Commissioner's sympathy as a father and husband. Most of them would have some such sentence as this in them: "All old soldiers are good, and since you were a soldier I know you must be good," until the poor Commissioner was almost distracted at the amount of taffy given him. In many cases special examiners were requested to causually look into these applications, and, of course, they found that there was no "little girl" in the case, the letters having been written by women and sometimes by men. In some instances they were intended to defraud the office.

This experience of the imitative powers of women and men has had the effect of putting the Commissioner on his guard, and he will doubtless see that his kindness is not so widely advertised next time he finds an opportunity of displaying it.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remidies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all coughs and cold with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto. Large bottles $1.

A MULE in Chatham county N. C. is known to be 57 years old.

Effects of Malt Liquors Upon Health.

Mr. G. Thomann, the statistician of the American Brewers' Association, has collated a mass of facts and figures with regard to the effect of malt liquors on the health of consumers. He estimates that the average consumption for 1000 men who belong to one district of the Brewers' Benevolent Association in New York is a little over twenty five glasses a day. A close record of these men for five years shows that the whole number of deaths was thirty six. This is a very low death-rate compared with the general average. Carefully conducted medical examinations, made by the medical examiner of the district, further show that only one of these deaths was from kidney disease, which has been said to result so often from beer-drinking. Mr. Thomann draws from his figures the conclusions that brewers drink more beer than any other class of people, and drink it more constantly; that the death rate among them is lower by 40 per cent. than the average death rate among other people of the same ages; that the health of brewers is unusually good, diseases of the kidneys and liver seldom occurring among them, and that on an average they live longer and hold their strenght and health better than does the average workman of the country.

Like most specialists, Mr. Thomann is enthusiastic in the support of his theory, but his conclusions with regard to the healthful influence of beer should be treated with cautious circumspection. There is no doubt that beer is much less injurious to health than are spirituous liquors. Nor is there any doubt that the great change in the habits of the people of this country from consumption of spirts to malt liquors has been promotive of temperance, the Prohibitionists to the contrary notwithstanding. People who drink moderately of good beer are not likely to become drunkards or to injure their health.

It will not do, though, to insist too much upon the value of beer as an agent of temperance reform or as a medical remedy. It is very probable that a thousadd strong brewers would show a lower death rate than an equal number of workmen in various other occupations. But Mr. Thomann has never compared the rate of mortality among his brewers with that of a thousand selected workmen consuming no spirituous or malt liquors of any kind. Until such a list shall have been made his statistics will have little value as proofs of the healthful effects of beer upon consumers. At the same time they will greatly tend to disprove the exaggerated assertions of the Prohibitionists with redard to the agency of beer in engendering fatal diseases. Mr. Thomann has at least demonstrated that beer consumers are as longlived and as healthy as are the masses of people who drink no beer at all.—*Phila. Record.*

Corruption At Chicago.

The usual crowd was present in Judge Jamieson's Court in Chicago last week, when the proceedings in the "boodle" trial were resumed. One of the witnesses was F. W. Bipper, the meat contractor. He testified tiat he had been supplying the Cook county institutions with meat since 1880. The second year he was obliged to pay the Comissioners $3000 for the contract. The next year he paid the Chairman of the Board $500 for voting for his contract.

"Now, for the year of '83 what did it cost you?" asked General Stiles. Six thousand dollars." "Did you pay Wasserman any of it?" "I did." "Did you pay P. McCarthy?" "I did." "How much?" "One thousand dollars." "Why was that? "Well, I paid him nothing the year before, and he said he wouldn't vote for me unless I made it up the next year." "Did Van Pelt get any?" "A little something." "How much?" "Thirteen hundred dollars." "How bid you come to pay him more than the others?" "He said he was working harder for me. He was a champion. He said he was offered $2000 from another man." "How about Lynn?" "I paid him $500." "How did you pay this money?" "Oh, I slipped in into their pockets sometimes." "They used to wear sackcoats, didn't they?" "I don't know about that; I always found the pocket. [Laughter.] In 1884-85 the contracts cost me $10,000."

Mr. Bipper further testified that during 1885 he acted as the agent for the Commissioners to collect the assessments from the sub contractors who supplied bread and milk. The money obtained from this source was disbursed as follows: To Niesen, $800; to McDonald, $435; to Leyden, "for the boys," $11,200; to Klehm, $800, and to McClaughery, $800. Bipper said a grocery firm for whom he had secured a contract paid him 10 per cent. of all the sales to the country.

After Bipper came Commissioner MacDonald and Elisha A. Robinson, a wholesale grocer, each of whom had turned State's evidence. MacDonald had always posed as a "reform" member of the County Board, but sixty days after he had taken the oath of office he commenced receiving money for his vote. The evidence of MacDonald directly involved Commissioners Wren, Casselman, Van Pelt, Ochs and McCarthy in similar practices. Grocer Robinson gave a complete list of the bribes he had paid from month to month. Until 1885 he gave regularly 10 per cent. on all sales. Then the rate was increased to 13 per cent. until the county became unable to cash any more warrants.

The Best Anti-Poverty Society.

Every man, woman and child should be a practical member of a practical Anti-Poverty Society, and it should have its organization in every home of the land.

The best Anti-Poverty Society that can be found is not thought or spoken of by such dreamy theorists as Henry George and Dr. McGlynn. They propose what is as absurd as impossible, and the basis of their theory is the ceaseless fountain of crime and distress—idleness.

The only safe Anti-Poverty Society is for each man rich or poor, to enlist his whole household in earning all that can be earned by legitimate industry and always spending less than is earned. Such people are the only practical members of a practical Anti-Poverty Society.

Industry is the command of God, and it is essential to the health and happiness of all. It should be made profitable by intelligence and fidelity and it should ever have a surplus of earnings over expenditures to be invested in a home or the Savings Bank.

Very many who are fairly industrious make their investments in the wrong place. They pass the Savings Bank and often put their savings in the saloon, and others put both time and money in impracticable schemes to live without labor and make somebody else support them. All Such theories fail, and leave the workingman less fitted for successful industry

There is a safe Anti-Poverty Society in every family where industry and economy are practically inaugurated, and the reserve fund of the society is the exact amount each person or household saves in earnings over expenditures. That sort of Anti-Poverty Society will stand the test of all the mutations of industry and trade, and it is the only kind that can be trusted.—*Phila. Times.*

The State Revenue Commission which has been in session at Atlantic City, N. J. adjourned on Wednesday to meet at Cressor on the 18th instant.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Governor Gordon, of Georgia, has 700 applications for pardon on hand, and wants the Legislature to organize a pardon commission to help him out.

—Ex-Congressman C. F. Reed owns the largest wheat field in the world in Stanislaus county, California. It consists of 10,000 acres in one unbroken stretch along the bank of the San Joaquin river.

—George Jackson, an iron grinder at Springfield, O., has just died suddenly from the effects of inhalation of the iron rust which prevaded the atmosphere of the shop in which he was employed.

—Secret Service Agent Porter got a new counterfeit silver dollar on Monday from a State street jeweler in Chicago. It is a beautifully made coin with faultless outlines, a proper weight and a deceptive ring. Captain Porter fears it may have widespread circulation.

—Sergeant Mason, made famous for having shot at Guiteau during his trial for the murder of President Garfield, has become a prosperous and veay quiet farmer in Orange county, Virginia. He, with Betty and several babies, are reported to be perfectly comfortable in all respects.

—Thomas Foster, a hermit of Shamong, N. J., was about dying and it was proposed to send him to the almshouse, which he refused and told the Overseer of the Poor to examine a trunk in his room, which was found to have a fortune in it of gold and silver, old State bank notes and bonds of private institutions. He had lived for years in an old log hut.

—Mrs. Joseph Bennett, a wealthy lady of Wichita, Kan., was stabbed on Friday night by her stepdaughter, Mollie Bennett, Hot Springs. Mrs. Bennett had refused the girl admission to her house. The girl, with a young man as a companion, drove up to the house and when Mrs. Bennet opened the door stabbed her twenty times in the face, neck and arms. The lady will probably die.

—One of the hens of John Aldrich, of Naugatuck, while devoting all her energies to hatching out a lot of eggs was taken sick and died. The rooster of the flock immediately took her place, and has now been sitting on the nest of eggs for nearly thee weeks. He daily leaves the nest at a certain time, bristles up and clucks as naturally as any old hen, and to all appearances and perposes is a fullfledged motherly old hen.

—A butcher near Cincinnati the other day proudly exhibited a $2.50 gold piece that he had found in the paunch of a cow he had slaughtered for the market. Several buttons and other foreign substances, so corroded and decomposed as to be unrecognizable, were found with the money which was worn as smooth as glass. A hole through its rim would indicate that the articles had been at one time a charm string or some childish ornament.

—Timothy Buckley, a well-digger, struck a match to light a pipe at the bottom of a twenty-seven foot well at Stanford, Ills., on Friday of last week. The match ignited a stream of natural gas, and the explosion which followed blew the fixtures from the well and left Buckley a prisoner in the flames. Mites Brooks, John Kearby, Tom Buckley and others on the surface, were badly burned in getting the corpse out of the well.

—Reporter John M. Wall, of the New York *Tribune*, was a journalist in Ireland, a fellow-prisoner with Parnell in the Kilmainham jail, and he accompanied William O'Brien on his crusade through Canada against the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the riot at Toronto he was struck on the head by a stone while standing next to O'Brien. Last week he received a testimonial from some friends of Home Rule in New York in the shape of a check for $1,200 and a handsome diamond ring.

—After the war two Union soldiers named Halsey and Darnley, from Lowell, Mass., were in New Orleans, and one day got into a street fight with a stranger. Halsey threw a billet of wood at the stranger, but it stuck Darnley, who fell, and Halsey, believing he had killed him, fled to New York. He changed his name and went West. A few days ago he visited Lowell, and while walking on the street met Darnley, whom he recognized at once as the man whom he believed he had slain.

—A single highwayman held up two coaches near Dripping Springs Blanco county Texas, Friday night, and robbed the mail pouches of their contents, except two registered packages which he overlooked. He first stopped the coach from Fredericksburg, near where it was to meet the coach from Austin. He bound the driver hand and foot, and gagged him. When the coach from Austin came up he repeated his proformance and rode off with the contents of the mail. The drivers do not think they could identify the robber.

—The increase in the consumption of bananas in this country is one of the noteworthy features of that description of imports. Forty years ago a single banana schooner at long interyals was the fact. Now they come in great ocean steamers only. The larger quantity is received between May and September; but throughout the year the arrival of banana-laden steamers will average four each week or say 200 per year. In the old times three to six days were required to unload a little schooner. Now a great steamer will discharge a cargo of bananas in ten hours.

—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived last week at San Francisco, bringing Hong Kong advices to July 1 and Yokohama news to July 9. By the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence in the Bay of Bengal, before reported, 860 lives were lost, mainly women of the best families in Bengal on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut. From May 21 to 26 a cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal, with disastrous results to shipping and attended with great loss of life. The storm was the severest since 1866. The passengers on the Sir John Lawrence numbered 750, the officers and crew numbering fifty.

—One day last week a very large black snake measuring 5 feet 2 inches, entered the house of Mr. Alonzo Baldwin, a farmer near Missouri City, Mo., and quietly crawled up to a bird cage hanging on the wall, containing four pretty canaries, and devoured them all. The reptile then leisurely passed out through a hall into the dining room and kitchen, when, after coiling itself upon the table in a dormant state, it digested the delicate feast partaken of. Some of the female members of the family were at home and witnessed the action of the unwelcome visitor, but were afraid to try to kill it. Mr. Baldwin sometime afterward arrived and ended its existence.

—For some time past a feud has existed between John and Joe Evans, brothers, and Ike Meredith, of Faulkner county, Ark. On Monday they met at a school house in the neighborhood, and, after exchanging some hot words, adjourned to an adjacent woods to settle the matter. While John Evans was denouncing Meredith as a liar, the latter drew a pistol and fired at him, the shot entering his breast. He fell on the ground, dying in a few minutes. Joe Evans rushed to his brother's assistance, and as he raised his hand to strike Meredith, he, too, was shot in the stomach and fell to the earth. Rrports received last night said he would not live until morning. Meredith cooly walked away, and has not since been found. The Evans were reputable planters.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Elwood Cooper is the largest olive raiser in the United States. His olive farm in Southern California comprises 600 acres.

—Buffalo Bill and his troop of red-men went to church in London the other day with all their war paint on. It was fun, apparently, for the Indians, but some of the children of the congregation thought that their hour had come and yelled accordingly.

—During a quarrel between John Delmar, residing at No. 2233 Fisher street Philadelphia and his wife, Bridget on Tuesday evening, the latter was so severely beaten over the head with a cane that she died shortly afterwards. Delmar was arrested, and Richard Peters who was present was also locked up as witness. Delmar is 63 years of age

—Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke says that if American women wish to be healthy they must learn to live in fresh air. She advises them to open their windows, wear flannel nightgowns, and take a jug of hot water to bed if they be cold, but never to sleep with closed windows, air their clothes and their rooms daily, eat simply wholesome food wear boneless waists and button their skirts on them, and take the heels off their boots.

—Two young men named Robinson and Bramley, still in their teens, were arrested at Sequin, Texas last week on a charge of robbery. On Tuesday Bramley turned State's evidence and confessed that he, Robinson, and a man named Henry, belonged to a band of robbers, which rendezvoused in a cave near there. He said that one day last May while at the cave Robinson shot Henry, who was captain of the band, through the head, killing him instantly, and he helped Robinson to conceal the body in the cave. Bramley conducted the officers to the cave and they found the body, as represented, and various relics marauding expeditions. Robinson is about seventeen years old, and, in explanation of the deed, he says he wanted to rival the record of Jesse James.

—At Higgins' Lake, Roscommon county Mich., on Friday last, Mrs. Charles H. Pettit and her little daughter, aged three years, were boating, when the child fell into the water. The mother, in her anxiety and fright, upset the boat, and, as they were alone, the chances were they would both be drowned. Such would have been the case had not their horse, an intelligent French pony, which had been turned loose to graze on the shore of the lake, come to their rescue. It swam out to them, and when they had taken secure hold of its mane, struggled back to shore, a tired, but heroic pony. The animal is inclined to be balky, and he never would pull anything but a light load, but he is a prime favorite now.

—Mary Gross, a colored woman who claimed to be 116 years old, died at the almshouse at West Chester on Thursday of last week. She had been in the institution about two months. She was formerly a slave, but for many years lived in New Garden township. Old residents in that locality remember her when they were children and then she was considered to be an old woman. She at one time lived in Wilmington, Del., in the family of the Tatems. She was quite intelligent and retained her mental faculties to the last. She claimed to have had a vivid recollection of the Revolutionary war and was able to recite numerous incidents concerning the struggle for independence. She never nursed or kissed Washington nor served in his family.

—The official report of the Russian army, lately published, contains the following particulars: On the 1st of January, 1886, there were 824 762 men, including 8,000 volunteers, in the active army. The reserve amounted to 1,600,815 in addition, thus making a total of 2,425,577 soldiers whom Russia could bring into the field at need. In Germany the maximum of the regular army and the Landwehr combined is computed at 1,800,000 men. Moreover, Russia has at its disposal 2,160,000 militia liable to be called upon at any time of war to recruit the ranks of the regular army. The number of young men annually liable to the conscription is 852,000, of whom about half exempted by lot. If the term of service were reduced from five to three years the State would in a short time be able to have 4,000,000 regular troops without having recourse to the militia res rves.

—Rev. Mother Superior M. B. Lynch died at the Ursuline Convent, Columbia, S. C., on last Friday night. She was the first Mother Superior of Ursuline nuns in the South, having become a nun in Cincinnati in 1847, and femained in the mother house there for years, being an inmate there at the time of the attack upon it by a mob, about 1852. She returned to South Carolina, of which State she was a native, in 1859, and became Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent, at Valle Crusis, near Columbia, the first of the kind in the South, and for 33 years had performed the responsible duties of the position, and won high esteem and regard. In 1865, when Sherman burned Columbia, she saved the Preston mansion, afterward the residence of unsavory Governor Moses, from destruction, and it was given the nuns by Sherman. Afterward they returned it to its owner, and was lately purchased for a convent, and the Mother Superior and her nuns had occupied it but little more than a fortnight when the Reverend Mother's death occured.

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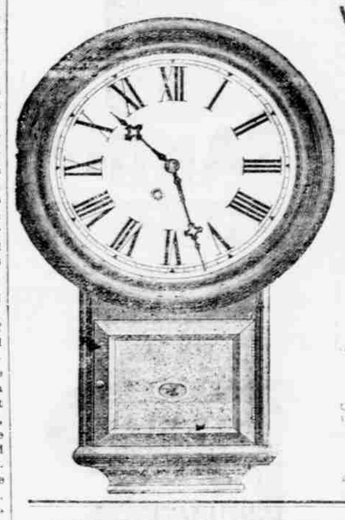

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