Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 16, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

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.

THE hearing of arguments in the appeal of Jacob Sharp began before the State Supreme Court of New York on Tuesday last.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois on Tuesday last, at Ottawa, affirmed the decision of the lower court overruling the motion for a new trial made by the counsel of the convicted Chicago Anarchists, and fixed the date for their execution on Friday, November 11th.

THE *World* says that at the anti-Poverty meeting held in New York on last Sunday evening Dr. McGlynn made an appeal to his audience for $50,000 as a campaign fund. From this it will be seen, adds the same paper, that it requires considerable capital at times to abolish poverty.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON, who, up to his death, was the nearest living relative to George Washington, and who was the last male representative of the name, died on last Sunday morning at his home in Owensboro, Ky. He was 87 years of age, and in many respects was a most interesting character.

HON. WASHINGTON BARTLETT, Governor of California, died at Sacramento, on last Monday morning after a critical illness of over a month. He was elected Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket in November last. He will be succeeded in office by Lieutenant Governor R. W. Waterman, who was elected at the same time on the Republican ticket.

THE Pennsylvania railroad is apparently booming in the way of business this year. The statement of business for July just made public, in comparison with the same month of 1886, shows an increase in net earnings of $92,913. The seven months in 1887, as compared with the same period in 1886, shows an increase in net earnings of $1,207,672. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the seven months in 1887, show a surplus over all liabilities of $197,592, being a gain as compared with the same period in 1886, of $749,902.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the well known Home Rule agitator was arrested by the English authorities in Dublin on Sunday last and put in prison. He is charged with sedition which is a convenient term under which the minions of the Government in Ireland include any attack upon its outrages. O'Brien is a bold and fearless patriot, a true lover of Ireland and her cause, and his arrest and imprisonment will still further inflame the Irish people and show to the English voters the inevitable result of the coercion policy.

THE Centennial Celebration of the Signing of the Constitution of the United States began yesterday at Philadelphia and will end to-morrow. The largest crowd, both civil and military, that ever assembled in that city was expected to be there to-day. The event which is being celebrated is only secondary in importance, if it is even that, to the Declaration of Independence which preceded it a little over eleven years. The President and nearly all the Governors of the thirty-eight States will participate in the closing ceremonies to-morrow.

EX-GOVERNOR WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, is in danger of being read out of the party. He says of the Republican proposition to reduce the surplus by taking the taxes off whisky and tobacco: "The duties on the necessities of life should be taken off as far as possible. The internal revenue duties on liquors and tobacco should not be reduced a penny. These articles should be taxed as high as possible." That is pretty serious, but what follows is so much more so that we do not see how it can be condoned: "I am a Republican still, and shall probably remain so all my life, but I am free to say that Mr. Cleveland has made a capable and honest President. He has made good appointments, and bad appointments, but the pressure on any President is always tremendous, and I think Mr. Cleveland has done what he thought was right."

DENNIS KEARNEY who was a power in California politics a few years ago, but who suddenly disappeared from public view, is about to make his appearance in New York city and, as is given out, explode a bomb-shell under Henry George, the anti-Poverty prophet. George was a former citizen of San Francisco where Dennis was the beloved orator of the "Sand lots," and it is said that he has papers and documents in his possession which will show up George and demonstrate that he is not the angel that he is now regarded by his followers. If Dennis still carries with him the same dictionary from which he gathered the choice epithets with which he so liberally garnished his speeches on the San Francisco "sand lots," he will undoubtedly make the campaign very interesting for Henry George. But whether it will be useful or otherwise is another and quite a different question.

THE Revenue Commission re-assembled at Harrisburg on Monday last in pursuance of a resolution adopted before its adjournment at Cresson in August, and on Tuesday evening completed its labors. Some very important amendments were made to the bill and a subcommittee of five was selected to change its phraseology to make the different sections harmonize, and also to make any other corrections as to matters of form that may suggest themselves. This Committee will meet at Philadelphia to-day (Friday) when the signatures of the members of the Commission will be attached to the bill which will then be laid before the Governor. After the Commission had finished its work Senator Thomas V. Cooper offered the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Revenue Commission appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of the session of 1887 has completed its labors by substantial agreement upon a bill which, as far as a division of the revenues to be derived from the 3 mill tax upon moneys at interest with the City and County Treasuries of the Commonwealth is concerned, is practically the same as the last bill, and in other respects a simplification of our corporate tax laws; therefore

RESOLVED, That a preliminary report be submitted to the Governor of the Commonwealth, with a view to afford him an opportunity to call an extra session of the Legislature, to the end that local taxation may be relieved by the passage of the bill in time to meet the assessments of next year, in which event no revenues will have been lost either to the State or the people by the failure to properly return to the Governor the Revenue bill of the recent regular session of the Legislature.

IT was rumored a short time ago that ex-Governor Pattison, of this State, is to be offered the position of Secretary of the Interior in place of Mr. Lamar, who is said to be the President's choice for the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Although Mr. Cleveland has a very high opinion of Governor Pattison's administrative ability, we hardly believe that there is any solid foundation for the newspaper report above referred to. At the same time no man who is familiar with Governor Pattison's antecedents as Controller of Philadelphia as well as Governor of the State, entertains the shadow of a doubt that he possesses in an eminent degree the very qualifications required in a thorough going and fearless Secretary of the Interior. No other Department of the government covering as it does so wide a field of operations, requires such constant watching in order to prevent dishonest officials from carrying out their big as well as their little schemes of plunder and rapacity, and especially so in regard to the treatment of the Indians. Governor Pattison has as keen a scent for the track of a scoundrel as a hound has for that of a fox, and if he was Secretary of the Interior he would take good care that no guilty man should escape.

JUDGE HARRY WHITE, of Indiana, attended the reunion of canal boatmen of the old Pennsylvania canal at Blairsville on yesterday week, and in an after dinner address to the large crowd present reiterated his belief that the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers would at some time in the future become navigable by slackwater. When "Harry" was in Congress and wanted to make sure of his re-election, he impressed this preposterous slackwater scheme upon that body to the extent of getting an appropriation of $20,000 inserted in the River and Harbor Bill, to defray the expense of a survey to demonstrate its feasibility. The survey was made—the money expended, and that was the end of it. In addition to the slackwater navigation which would terminate near Wilmore, in this county, the scheme contemplated the excavation of a tunnel for the passage of large boats, from that place through the mountain to a point west of Hollidaysburg where it would connect with the Juniata, also to be slackwatered, and in this way boats were to be taken from Pittsburg to Chesapeake bay. No man outside of a lunatic asylum ever conceived a project more utterly absurd and ridiculous.

As the facts concerning the so-called outbreak of the Ute Indians begin to be ascertained, it is plainly to be seen that the trouble was not brought on by the Indians at all, but was commenced by cowboys and others of that stripe who cared more for the ponies of the Utes than they did for the peace of Colorado. So far all the testimony goes to show that there were no aggressions on the part of the red men, but they all proceeded from the whites. The latter were the attacking party and the skirmish that took place two weeks ago grew out of a bare faced attempt at horse stealing. In view of all this, the efforts of the Colorado authorities to induce the government at Wasnington to take a hand in punishing the Utes for outrages they never committed is anything but creditable. It is the same old story that has been at the bottom of nearly every trouble that has taken place between the Indians and their white plunderers.

—In the English Queen's kitchen there is a book keeper to give orders to grocers, provision and other dealers: four clerks to aid him in his work, a chief cook, four master-cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a store keeper, two "green office" men, two steam apparatus men, first and second yeomen of confectionery, an apprentice, three female assistants, an errand man, a pastry cook, and two female assistants, a baker and assistant and three coffee room women. There is an extensive wine cellar, superintended by a man of large salary, and an army of officers engaged in various departments suggestive of eating and drinking.

SEVERAL thousand miners have been on a strike in a portion of the anthracite coal region for the last few days, and the strike threatened to become general throughout the anthracite counties. At a meeting, however, at Pottsville on Wednesday between the officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and a committee of miners, a compromise was effected, which it is believed will settle the difficulty.

Drift of Tariff discussion.

When the tariff question comes up for action, as well as debate, the Republicans will not present a united front any more than the Democrats. Not so much in fact. There is evidence of this on every hand. The protection the Republicans of Pennsylvania demand is something very different from what the Republicans of the West and some parts of New England are willing to concede. Minnesota is a free trade State. Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Illinois and Nebraska, for the most part, are the same, or will be when the question comes to a direct vote on reducing duties, and abandons the oratorical stage. The tariff is a local and a pocket-book question. People will vote to reduce duties if their pecuniary interests are that way, just as they will vote protection for the same consideration. The purely agricultural States are, or will be, of necessity, for a revenue tariff, and for a revenue tariff "only." In any event the necessity of raising the greater part of the revenue by tariff duties will insure a comfortable degree of protection for industries that need protection. This leaves room for wise discrimination, and the whole question is resolved into a business question of expediency and compromise; what is best for the business interests of the whole people, having a proper regard for what may be called the vested rights of certain interests that have grown up under the protection policy. This is not difficult of determination if approached in the right spirit.

The Chicago *Tribune* is probably the most influential paper in the Union in reaching the great public—the Republican public—that will eventually make itself heard from the Northwest as well as the Central Western States. In a late issue it insists that congress shall heed the demand that is coming from the Western farmer for cheaper woolens, lumber, iron, glass and other fabrics. It repudiates the idea of taking off the tax on whisky or tobacco and keeping it on the necessaries of life that go to make up the shelter, raiment and food of the American people. We quote from an article in a late issue of the *Tribune*:

The margin of possible profit to the Western farmer is eaten up by the excessive bounty he is compelled to pay on building material, clothing, household goods, tools, furniture, agricultural implements and other manufactured articles properly classed among necessaries. The war tariff is still maintained on the farmers to feed greedy millionaire manufacturers in the East, and flood the United States treasury with surplus revenues—an excess so great that it overruns wasteful government expenditures and is banked up in the treasury, threatening a severe currency contraction unless relief is found by paying a premium on bonds! Surely it is time for the farmers of the West to demand relief from these inordinate exactions. They have no tariff protection—their productions are sold in the markets of the world at a low free-trade scale of prices, and everything they buy is listed at a high bounty monopoly rate. It is a shame and disgrace that Congress has permitted this unconscionable fleecing of the farmers to continue so long.

Such articles as this are read by tens of thousands of Republican farmers every day as they appear in the *Tribune*, the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* and other leading journals. They show one feature of tariff discussion.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Blair Bill--Its Real Purpose Exposed.

But whatever the real sentiment of the Granite State may be on the Blair bill, this measure must be set down as one of the perils of the next session of Congress. The evil of illiteracy, especially in a republic, can hardly be overestimated; but so far from lessening it the proposed appropriation would aggravate it. The policy of the Blair bill is to put a premium on ignorance. There are, it is computed, 6,000,000 people in the United States of 10 years of age and over who can neither read nor write, and it is proposed to divide among the States (the distribution to be based on illiteracy in proportion to the entire population) the sum of $77,000,000. In other words, the bill would offer a bounty of about $13 for every ignoramus any State could produce. It is a proposition to give a prize for each case of illiteracy reported, and thus discourage State aid to schools all under the pretext of promoting the cause of education.

The real purpose of the bill is neither to promote nor retard education, but to prevent, if possible, the reduction of the tariff. All else is incidental. The Treasury surplus must be gotten rid of in some way or other, it matters little how. The cormorants see that unless this is done the monstrous war duties the necessaries of life will have to come off. Their retention is the one purpose of the manufacturing lords of New England and Pennsylvania, the steel monopolists especially. It matters little to them that the Blair bill would be evil in its effect upon the South, destroying self-dependence and self-support in educational affairs, introducing a Federal soup-house system, and thus rendering that section of our country weak precisely where it should be strengthened. It would be an inconceivably great public calamity to reduce the Southern schools to pauper institutions. But the manufacturing bosses care nothing about that. The only thing they think of is how to levy tribute on the American people to swell their own profits.—*Chicago Tribune (Rep.)*

THE details of Henry George's financial status as given by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* are interesting and vouched for as correct. That paper says:

"Mr. George has come out about $50,000 ahead by his warfare on monopoly. At this time last year he was not worth $10,000. Now he is said to have $30,000 or $70,000. He has a very pretty house on Pleasant avenue, in a fashionable suburb, and lives quite in the style of those bloated monopolists whom he denounces so freely. His books, which had a comparatively small sale before he ran for mayor, have brought in $25,000 or $30,000 in the last ten months. He also makes money from his paper, the *Standard*, which was established on the basis of the celebrity he gained in the mayoralty contest. In fact, the improvement in Mr. George's finances is due directly to his crusade against poverty.

The same journal also describes Mr. George in his relation to the labor he employs "as close-fisted as the typical monopolist, and his purse strings are drawn tightly against poverty's appeals." He only deals with it in the abstract. Dr. McGlynn is another sort of man, and is charitable to a fault. The anti-poverty crusade, however, has undoubtedly promoted the financial resources of both, particularly Mr. George. They have abolished poverty in their own cases, but who else has been benefited? Somebody has paid the piper. Can it have been the hundreds of thousands of poor believers, and if so are they better off in basket and store?"

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at E. James drug store. Large bottles $1.

Why Gladstone Declined.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.—The letter containing the invitation to Mr. Gladstone to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American Constitution at Philadelphia was signed by Messers. Kasson, Little, Carson and Cochrane, for the committee.

Mr. Gladstone was invited as the guest of the committee, and he was informed by the gentleman who conveyed to him the invitation that it was the only one sent to any person not an American citizen or an accredited diplomat, the exception in his case being intended as an express recognition of the historical ties which bound Great Britain and America before the Declaration of Independence. He was also assured that he would be allowed to make whatever arrangements he pleased and would be entertained in America as no man has been since the visit of Gen. Lafayette.

Mr. Gladstone made reply to the letter and assured the committee of the great honor he felt in receiving an invitation to the celebration of the centenary of the American Constitution. His letter continues:

"The attractions of the invitation are enhanced to me by the circumstance that I had always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to modern times to have been produced by human intellect at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs. The invitation is accompanied by every accessory that even American hospitality could devise. Had I a real option in the case I could not but accept, but the limitation of my strength and time and the incessant pressure of engagements make me too well aware that I have none. So far as I can see, the whole small residue of activity at my command will be dedicated to the great work at home. I regard the Irish question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have been engaged in.

"I ought, perhaps, to add that viewing the jealousies prevalent in England it is doubtful whether they might not be stimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal than undeserved. The first of these reasons, however, compels me to decline the most flattering proposal I have ever received. I shall watch with profound interest the proceedings of your celebration, when you will look back upon a century of national advancement that is without a parallel in history, and look forward to its probable continuance upon a still larger scale.

"That you and your children may be enabled by the help of the Almighty to worthily meet the accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to ever-growing power will be, I am confident, the prayer of your kinsmen here, who hope, nay, believe, that the moral relations between several portions of one race are wisely destined to acquire increasing harmony and closeness. Your obliged and faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Constitution.

On September 17, one hundred years ago, the Convention of all the States, presided over by George Washington and held in Philadelphia, adjourned after nearly four months' session, having adopted the Constitution afterwards ratified by the States. The centennial of this event is to be appropriately celebrated in Philadelphia on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week.

When the Constitution was framed there were thirteen States in the Union. Now there are thirty-eight. The population of the United States in 1790, when the first census was taken, was 3,929,214. It is now nearly or quite 60,000,000. There were then about 1,500 Federal office-holders in the country. There are now more than 100,000. The total net ordinary receipts of the United States in 1792 were $3,661,000. In 1886 they were $336,430,000. The total net ordinary expenditures in 1792 were $8,209,000. In 1886 they were $242,483,000.

It is an evidence of the broad, unselfish patriotism as well as of the ripe judgement of the men who made the Constitution that their work has filled its purpose for one hundred years and is still the foundation rock of the greatness of the Republic and the rights of the citizen. For despite the wonderful development and altered circumstances of the country the Constitution promulgated a century ago remains as it was adopted, except as to changes necessitated by new conditions of affairs.

The first amendments to the original instrument were simply declaratory and restrictive, and were proposed in the first Congress to satisfy the scruples or doubts of some of the States. They in no manner changed the work of the Convention. The same is the case in regard to the amendments which followed as proposed in the Third and Eighth Congresses. Then came the amendments demanded by the results of the war of the rebellion, and adopted in 1865, 1866 and 1869.

It is really astonishing that the Constitution constructed for the infant of 1787 should fit so well the giant of 1887. For the safeguards of the fundamental law have at all times proved sufficient to guide and guard the Republic through troubles and triumphs, through early struggles and succeeding prosperity, and are to-day the bulwark of the liberties of the people. It is well that the centennial of the completion of that great work should be duly observed and honored. While the Constitution is respected and obeyed the country will be safe.—*N. Y. World, Sept. 12.*

Not Degenerating.

The complaint about the degeneracy of the human race is not new, but dates as far back as the time of Homer, at least, for the men of his day were not like the heroes of whom he sang. It is not confirmed, but is contradicted by all the tangible facts, and these are not a few. Human remains that are exhumed after having reposed in the grave for many centuries, as in the catacombs of Paris, have nothing gigantic about them. The armor, the cuirasses and the casques of the warriors of the Middle Ages can be worn by modern soldiers, and many of the knights' suits would be too small for the cuirassers of the European armies, yet they were worn by the selected men, who were better fed, stronger and more robust than the rest of the population. The bones of the ancient Gauls, which are uncovered in the excavations of tumuli, while they are of large dimensions are comparable with those of the existing populations of many places in France. The Egyptian mummies are the remains of persons of small or medium stature, as are also the Peruvian and Mexican mummies, and the mummies and the bones found in the ancient monuments of India and Persia. And even the most ancient relics we possess of individuals of the human species, the bones of men who lived in the tertiary period, an epoch the remote antiquity of which goes back for hundreds of centuries, do not show any important differences in the sizes of the primitive and of the modern man.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Commander-in-Chief Fairchild says he will not be a candidate for re-election at the coming meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—One of the rare productions of Jackson county, Michigan, is a white rattlesnake with seven rattles. It belongs to Richard Crouch, and is quite tame.

—"Bully if True," is the headline which the editor of a paper in Crete, Neb., prints over the announcement that the pastor of the Congregational church will not preach for a month.

—The President has pardoned Thomas R. Knight, John A. Brooks, and Henry Patz, convicted of manslaughter in the western district of Arkansas and sentenced to imprisonment. They were Indian policemen, and killed a man while attempting to arrest him.

—The application of the Governor of Illinois for the extradition of McGarigle, the fugitive Chicago ex-warden, which has been received at the Department of State, will be reserved for the personal consideration of Secretary Bayard when he shall return to Washington.

—Harvey Lynn attended church near Youngstown, Ohio, last Sunday and persisted in smoking while the preaching was in progress. When the deacons tried to stop him he cursed and swore before the entire congregation. They had him arrested.

—Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks when dry are as hard as maplewood and make a hot fire, and the seedheads with the seeds in are said to burn better than the best hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

—The celebration at Baltimore on Monday of the anniversary of the battle of North Point developed the fact that but three known participants survive. They are Jas. C. Morford, aged ninety-two years; John Peddicord, ninety-three years; and Nathaniel Watts, ninety-three years.

—In Cape Colony, South Africa, a shepherd drove a flock of 1,400 ewes up to a small building, in which he took refuge from a thunder storm. As the sheep crowded around the building it was struck by lightning, and 790 of them were killed outright. The shepherd escaped with a severe shock.

—Seventy-two years ago Robert Tirrell, of Rhode Island, then a soldier in the British army, deserted and came to America. The old man who is ninety-three years old, has just received a pardon from the granddaughter of the king he deserted, and is going back to the old country to die among his kinsfolk.

—As inducements to "any respectable couple" to be publicly married at the Farmers' Fair at Lititz, Lancaster county, the following gifts are offered: a range and regular cooking outfit, $25 in money, a bureau, expenses at the hotel, a ticket to Philadelphia and a two years' subscription to the Columbia Spy.

—The wife of a Nevada (Mo.) man had ten young chickens. One day at noon a hawk pounced down upon them and carried one off, but did not go very far before a lot of crows got after him. The next night at roosting time the lost chicken came home. It still bears the marks of the hawk, but is otherwise all right.

—It is calculated that during the last 12 months the people of this country have individually and severally put their tongues out 1,968,340,000 times to moisten the postage stamps for the billions of letters and millions of papers, periodicals and parcels that are carried and delivered by the Government. And yet 45 years ago there wasn't a postage stamp in the United States.

—An interesting feature of the civic parade in Philadelphia yesterday, was a carriage formerly owned by George Washington. It is now the property of Captain Benjamin Richardson, No. 550 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York. It will appear in the parade drawn by four or six white horses, with footmen and coachmen in continental livery.

—The Board of Trustees of the proposed American Catholic University, held an important meeting at the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, on last Wednesday week. There were present a large number of church dignitaries. A long letter was read from Pope Leo, in which he warmly recommended the enterprise. The plan and the designs were adopted.

—When Farragut's squadron was before New Orleans one of the powder boys saw a shell drop dangerously near the magazine. The fuse was burning furiously, but the boy picked up the shell and tossed it overboard. The boy was Oscar Peck. He lives in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and he has just received, in consideration of his bravery, back pension money to the amount of $4,220.

—Twenty-five years ago the citizens of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, presented Gen. Kimball with a handsome war horse, which he rode through the entire Louisiana campaign. The other day the General rode the same horse at the annual reunion of the veterans of the Fifty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers at Fitchburg. The old fellow is in excellent condition.

—Letter carrier Albert Howell, of Boston, was long considered a remarkably pious young man, because he always kept a Bible on his desk, and studied it whenever he had a moment to spare. But now it appears that he has for some time been stealing letters from the boxes of other carriers, several of whom were discharged for the disappearance of the letters. Pious Albert is in jail.

—A petition has been received at the General Land Office from citizens of White Line county, Nev., asking for protection against the unlawful encroachment of the sheep raising stock companies, composed chiefly of Englishmen and aliens, whose flocks destroy the grass and pollute the water, prevent settlement and make the building of schools and churches impossible. An investigation has been ordered.

—Miss Mary Tucker, 19 years old, daughter of John S. Tucker, ex-State representative, has married her father's coachman and disappeared with him. The Tuckers live in New Haven, Connecticut. John W. Hanchett, the coachman induced Miss Tucker to color herself with a liquid. The minister who married them did not dream the girl was white, and when the ceremony was concluded the couple fled.

—The family of Horace Scales, station agent of Lee, ten miles from Dover, New Hampshire, recently removed to Cambridge, Mass., to reside. They brought with them a cat, which soon disappeared. This cat was found at the old homestead in Lee last Tuesday. How it got back from Cambridge is puzzling the former neighbors of Mr. Scales, as the animal must have traveled about fifty miles without a guide.

—A Southern newspaper relates this incident concerning a dying wife's request that he would not marry again: "The husband in tears declined, whereupon the devoted wife pulled a hatchet from under the cover and made a lick at his head as he was kneeling at her side. The blow fell below the brain and put out the right eye. In twenty-four hours the poor man was a widower, but in due time he got a glass eye and married again."

—The other night a flock of hundreds of swallows invaded the house of John G. Russell, of Brunswick, Maine, making their way down the chimney flue and into open windows. They perched upon the furniture, and numbers of them fastened their claws into Mr. Russell's clothing. They seemed to be perfectly tame. By morning they had disappeared. No one has explained the phenomenon or recollected a similar occurrence.

—Five acres at the tunnels of the Cement Company, two miles south of La Salle, Illinois, were recently leased for twenty years to a company organized in Chicago. The object of this lease is to raise mushrooms in these subterranean chambers. The superintendent will in a few days leave for France, and on his return will bring back a supply of mushroom spawn or seed. It is said that this novel industry cannot but prove a success, as the mushrooms sell in Chicago for thirty cents per pound.

—Charles Coon, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, now on his way to Europe, has for his mission the placing of a big block of bonds of the syndicate controlling the consolidated mines of the Lake Superior region. The mines number fourteen, and the syndicate wants to put the Bessemer ore in the Eastern markets. It will be shipped to Buffalo in syndicate vessels and brought into Pennsylvania by way of the Lehigh Valley. The scheme is a big one, and most of the money for it is expected to be had in Europe. About $1,000,000 will be needed.

—Mr. Balterham, of Asheville, North Carolina thinks that he has a very intelligent Newfoundland dog. He says that after her four pups had become large enough to wean he gave one away, and a few days afterwards pointing to another pup, said, with some emphasis: "To-morrow I am going to give that one to Mr. Blank." The mother seemed to listen with attention, and the next morning she was missing with the doomed brat, leaving the other two puppies to take care of themselves. After nightfall she slunk back very slyly with the pup in her mouth, and seemed happy in having saved it from separation from its family.

—James F. Clark owns the largest hop yard in America, situated at Otsego, N. Y. It contains 126 acres of vines, 96 of which are in full bearing this season. The work of picking the crop has just been commenced and 400 pickers are employed, including men, women and youths, whose wages average $1 a day for the four weeks required to to gather the crop. The regular working force of the yard through the season is 25 men and 15 teams. Among the supplies required are 65,000 poles and 5,000 pounds of twine. The crop for the present season is estimated at 150,000 pounds. It is already sold under a five year contract to an Albany dealer, who takes the entire product of the yard during that period at 20 cents a pound.

—Dr. Charles C. Abbott says that in experimenting on the intelligence of birds, when he girdled branches on which birds had built their nests, although they had laid their eggs, they would abandon them; but if the nests already contained young birds, notwithstanding the exposure, they would remain until the young were able to fly. He placed a number of pieces of woolen yarn—red, yellow, purple, green, and gray in color—near a tree in which a pair of Baltimore orioles were building a nest. The pieces of yarn were all exactly alike excepting in color. There was an equal number of each color, and the red and yellow were purposely placed on top. The birds chose only the gray pieces, putting in a few purple and blue ones when the nest was nearly finished. Not a red, yellow, or green strand was used.

A MURDERER CAPTURED.—James B. McCabe, the escaped murderer of Michael Reilly, who broke out of the Honesdale jail two days previous to the date of his execution, in May last, was captured on Tuesday morning and safely returned to the prison. His execution is now set down for October 6th, Governor Beaver having refused him to that date last week, pending his recapture. For two weeks a posse searched barns, houses and forests in Mount Pleasant and Preston townships, and twice were right upon the heels of the fugitive. At one time he was in a barn when the men were searching an adjacent farm house. The barn stood near a piece of woods and faced the house. McCabe could not get out of any of the doors without being observed from the house, so he kicked off a couple of boards on the back part of the building and fled into the woods.

Another time he was working in a hayfield when the men went to search the house on the farm. The farmer's wife blew a horn, which was a signal of danger to McCabe, and he again fled into the woods. Last Saturday week a pack of blood hounds was let loose in the forest in which McCabe was concealed. Their howls spread terror among the people who live in the small clearings, and the greatest excitement for a time prevailed. The pursued man soon emerged from the woods, but not until nightfall, and the last tidings of him was in Clinton township, where he was seen going in the direction of the coal regions.

Last Tuesday night a band of men was organized in Honesdale to continue the pursuit. They deployed along the crest of the Moosic mountain, where it was thought that McCabe would cross to reach the Lackawanna valley, but they failed to capture him. Before daylight on Wednesday a number of buildings in Carbondale and along the base of the mountain in Wayne county were searched, but without success. Those in quest of the fugitive completely lost track of him and returned to Honesdale. Another posse started out and kept up the pursuit until this morning, when the murderer was recaptured. The capture was effected by Deputy Sheriffs Clark and Midland and Citizens McMullin and Larkin.

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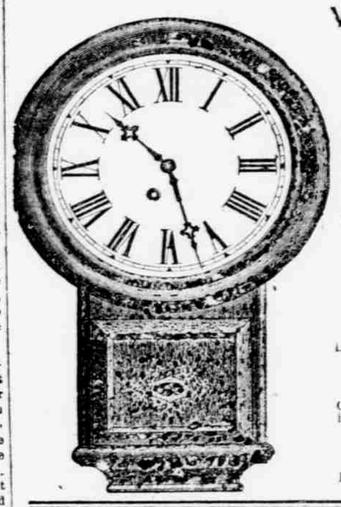

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