Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - OCT. 7, 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.

NINE THOUSAND people, according to the estimate, shook the right hand of President Cleveland in St. Louis on Monday last. At this rate his hand will not last until the 22d of October, the limit of the hand shaking tour.

DR. JOHN G. HALL, a wealthy citizen of Jacksonville, Fla., offers to donate one hundred thousand acres of land in the State of Georgia to the poor and landless people of Ireland who may wish to come to this country. He will allot twenty-five acres to each family.

NEXT year (1888) will be a peculiar one in this respect, that the last three numerals which compose it will be the same figures, a circumstance which can occur only once in a century, or more strictly speaking, once in every 111 years, as it will be 111 years before another "three of a kind" (1999) will be reached.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, has decided that when workingmen combine to prevent a man from getting employment and earning a living because he refuses to submit to their orders they are guilty of conspiracy. All fair-minded men believe in this interpretation of the law, and it is satisfactory to have the question settled by judicial authority.

MR. CLEVELAND and his wife reached St. Louis on Saturday night last at 12 o'clock, the longest stop on the journey having been made at Indianapolis where the widow of the late Vice President Hendricks resides. The President's stay in St. Louis was the occasion of wonderful enthusiasm on the part of the people. He left that city on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock and arrived at Chicago on Wendaday at 10 A. M. To-day he is in Milwaukee.

BEFORE President Cleveland and his wife shall get back to Washington, says the Philadelphia *Record*, they will have traveled nearly 5000 miles by railway. What a journey! No Emperor of Rome, in the palmiest day of Roman power, could have moved through his dominions in such state or with such safety; and no modern ruler can take such a princely tide unless he shall come to America to do it.

THE Revenue Commission met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last and held its final session. Two or three changes were made in the bill in regard to the amount and method of taxing certain corporations. As soon as the bill previously agreed upon, together with the changes made on Tuesday, is printed, it will be laid before the Governor. Whether or not he will call an extra session of the Legislature to take action upon it, remains to be seen.

CAPTAIN BLACK, the counsel of the Chicago Anarchists, stated in that city on Tuesday last that he expected to go to Washington at the end of next week to present the case of his clients to the Supreme Court of the United States, the clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois who has the work of copying the record of the case in charge, having assured him (Black) that it would be finished by next Thursday. The time fixed for the execution of Spies and the six other condemned men is Friday the 11th day of November.

THE Supreme Court has decided that Ex-State Treasurer, Silas M. Bailey, of Fayette county, is responsible for the money he deposited in a bank at Bradford, in McKean county, amounting to about $50,000, which subsequently failed. This is unfortunate for Mr. Bailey, but a State Treasurer who loans the people's money to banks as well as to his personal friends, the latter of which is sometimes done, must take all the risks of such financial ventures. Bailey has a suit pending against the defunct bank to recover the amount deposited, but it is very doubtful whether anything will be realized out of the judgment which he expects to obtain.

THE Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a Republican paper with independant notions of its own, speaks of the action of the Grand Army of the Republic concerning pensions at St. Louis last Friday, as follows: In addition to the action of the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis in defeating the resolutions concerning Cleveland, its vote on the service pension bill is very significant. The *Dispatch* has always held that the wholesale pension raids on the Treasury did not represent the vast majority of the gallant men who saved the Union. No more complete corroboration of that view could be given than by the fact that on the question of endorsing the proposition to give every soldier who served in the Union army a pension of eight dollars a month, the National Encampment voted against it in the overwhelming proportion of fourteen to one. This should be a quietus to the demagogues who are constantly urging jobs in the form of pensions. The soldiers who fought to preserve our Government did not do it for the purpose of having the Treasury bankrupted a quarter of a century later by raids on the Treasury in their name.

A BUTHUR O'CONNOR and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, both Irish members of Parliament, the former representing East Donegal and the latter St. Patrick's division of Dublin, arrived at New York by the Steamer Arizona on last Monday morning. Mr. O'Connor is one of the ablest members of the Irish representatives in Parliament and Mr. Esmonde, who is a direct descendant of the illustrious Henry Grattan, is a young man of much prominence in Irish affairs. "As every one knows," said Mr. O'Connor to a reporter of the *World*, "Mr. Esmonde and I have come here as representatives of the Irish Parliamentary party to express our appreciation of what has been done for us by our friends in this country. Of course we cannot adequately thank the American people for their efforts in our behalf, but we shall visit your principal cities, and in speaking for our cause we shall try to show how grateful we are for what already has been done for us. We shall endeavor to give an accurate account of the situation in Ireland, to map out the policy which we have decided to adopt under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, to tell of the difficulties we expect to encounter and to make suggestions as to the best means of overcoming them. I must confess the outlook at present is not as encouraging as we would wish. We must still endure many hardships and privations and our people must bear patiently all that comes to them now as they have already so long done. We are in the fight to stay, however, and with your continued assistance we shall surely win in the end. Messers. O'Connor and Esmonde will remain in this country two or, perhaps, three months, and will extend their journey westward as far as San Francisco.

CARDINAL GIBBONS laid the corner stone of a new church, St. Jerome's, in South Baltimore on the afternoon of last Sunday week. In his sermon on "The Overruling Providence of God and the government of the physical and moral world, he said: "We should recognize the hand of God, not only in the government of the physical universe, but also in the moral government of the world. Complaints have sometimes been made in certain quarters, that the name of God does not occur in the Constitution of the United States, and attempts have been made to have that hallowed name inserted in the charter of our liberties. But we need not be over-anxious to have this name written in the Constitution, so long as it is inscribed in the hearts of our people, and especially of our rulers.

I would rather sail under the guidance of an experienced Captain than put my trust in the figure-head at the prow of a ship; and so long as our rulers recognize the controlling influence of Providence in the government of the ship of State, we need not inscribe the name on the prow of the vessel. But if the framers of the Constitution did not insert the name of God in that instrument, they, neverless, had devout faith in the guidance of a superintending Providence, by whom kings reign and law-givers give us just things."

GENERAL CROOK in his recent report made to the Interior Department in regard to the origin of the late trouble with the Ute Indians in Colorado, says: "From the outset, with but one slight interruption, the Indians were pursued incessantly, and in every case the whites were the aggressors and fired first." General Crook further says that in their manner of serving the warrants for the arrest of certain Indians charged with horse stealing, which was the cause of the outbreak, the civil authorities acted improperly and that the subsequent slaughter of Indian warriors and children will stand as a lasting disgrace to the State militia and cowboys concerned in it. General Crook who has had great experience in fighting the Indians in Arizonia and elsewhere and thoroughly understands them, went to the scene of the trouble between the Utes and State troops of Colorado and made a full investigation into the matter, so that his conclusions must be accepted as the truth. It is only a repetition of the story of four-fifths of the Indian outbreaks that have occurred in the Western country during the last twenty-five years.

THE General Assembly of the Knights of Labor met at Minneapolis on Tuesday last. The meeting is regarded by the members of the order as one of great importance and the question that will come before it will be likely to keep it engaged for at least two weeks. A determined effort will be made to defeat Mr. Powderly's re-election as Grand Master Workman and also to supplant the present Executive Board. The attempt to defeat Powderly, if he desires to be re-elected, will, in our judgement end in a failure, as it ought if the members of the Assembly act wisely.

JOHN B FINCH, of Nebraska, the well known Prohibition advocate, died suddenly in Boston on last Monday night. In the evening he had addressed a Prohibition meeting at Lynn and then took the train for Boston. On the way he had a fit, and although every thing was done for him that could be, he died soon after reaching that city. Mr. Finch was by far the ablest man in his party—a much better equipped man than St. John, its candidate for President two years ago, and we have sometimes wondered how a man gifted with such a large supply of brains could travel over the country advocating so transparent a humbug as Prohibition.

CONTRARY to all expectation among New York lawyers Jacob Sharp was granted an additional stay of seven days last week by Judge Ruger of the Court of Appeals. The case would come up before that court on yesterday and the belief is that a further delay will be granted in order that the whole case may be reviewed. It is fast coming to be the popular belief in this country that as justice is now administered by the courts, or at least by some of them, there is one kind of law for poor men and another and a very different kind for rich men like Sharp. The action in his case will not tend to increase that respect for and confidence in the judiciary which is so essential to the orderly operations of the law. The result will be that the brood of Anarchists like John Most in New York and others of his stripe will be immensely increased in the large cities.

"York Town."

What was done in York Town, Pa., in 1777-78.

An extract from Chauncy F. Black's York Centennial oration is as follows:

When the Continental Congress was driven from Philadelphia by the approach of the British army under Howe, what place more appropriate for its refuge than patriotic Yorktown. I like to call it Yorktown, for that is the word in the date lines over letters written by Adams, Hancock' Laurens and their compatriots through nearly a year of that glorious struggle. The Congress came in September 1777, and remained until June 1778. It was the gloomiest year of the war. Some relief came with the surrender of Burgoyne, but even that priceless victory was well nigh turned to disaster by the conspiracy which it encouraged against Washington. It was the winter of Valley Forge—the winter of intensest suffering to the Southern army, and of sorest grief and trial to the pure soul of its leader. The communications between the various armies and this, the capital, were constant, and by the swiftest means then known. Couriers were constantly galloping in and out. officers were hurrying hither with reports and back with instructions. There were many camps—camps of patriot recruits, camps of Hessians and camps of the Convention men. It was a busy scene, that which passed daily about the State House, and the office of the Board of War, and the printing presses of Congress, in the Square of old Yorktown. Here came Gates with his gay retinue, after the splendid achievements of the Northern army, to preside over the Board of War, and to take those cruel secret measures against his august chieftain which clouded forever the just renown of his otherwise glorious name. Here came Lafayette to take the orders of Congress, and to drink confusion to the enemies of Washington. Here Paine, Secretary to the Board of War, wrote important numbers of the immortal "crisis." Here culminated Conway's cabal, and here it was resolved, once for all, that George Washington should be sustained by his country—and than this is nothing really more momentous ever occurred in the history of the continent. Here Hancock left the chair and Laurens took it Here John Adams, whom Jefferson loved to describe as "Our Colossus," left Congress and the Board of War and started on his mission to France. Here the Articles of Confederation were finally considered, adopted and proposed to the States—a step of immeasurable importance toward the complete Union we now enjoy. If nothing of historic interest had ever occurred in York except this adoption of the articles, and the dual triumph of Washington in the civil councils or the Confederacy, they would have been enough to confer imperishable honor upon the place. "Washington," as Webster spoke it, "is in the clear upper sky," and his immortal character is the treasure not of his country only but of mankind. Our Union is equally secure, and we repose under the protection of a just, regular and powerful Government—disturbed by none of the weaknesses and dangers which confronted our fathers when their representatives assembled at York in the dark days of 1777.

The Governor's Fatal Error.

Governor Beaver means to commit the fatal error of denying the tax-payers any redress for the crime or criminal neglect that defeated the new revenue bill at the close of the last Legislature. We say fatal error, for it is likely to prove fatal to his party in the State contest, and if it should not prove entirely fatal to the party, it will surely prove fatal politically to Governor Beaver himself.

It was an inexcusable error for Governor Beaver to refuse to recall the Legislature promptly when the trick of the lobbyst or the unpardonable carelessness of officials defeated a revenue bill that relieved the people of a million of annual taxes and levied it upon corporations. That was Governor Beaver's great opportunity, but he counseled with his fears or prejudices; he hesitated and he was lost. He should have demanded in the clearest terms that the crime perpetrated against the authority and dignity of a great Commonwealth should be exposed and the guilty or negligent parties punished.

Governor Beaver was left entirely without excuse for refusing to call the Legislature by the published statements in these columns of a clear majority of the members of the Legislature declaring over their own signatures, that the service of an extra session should be rendered without cost over actual expenses. That assurance alone should have made the Governor call the Legislature without delay; but when a clear majority of the immediate representatives of the people also declared their desire to re-enact substantially the lost bill, it was a command to the Governor that he should have obeyed promptly and gladly.

There will be only one interpretation of Governor Beaver's refusal to recall the legislature to enact a new tax bill. It will be sincerely believed that corporate influences are omnipotent in his counsels, and that while he remains Governor the people must pay not less than a million of annual taxes which should be paid by corporations. Whatever may be Governor Beaver's reasons for refusing to afford relief to the people, he will be justly judged by the practical results; and the chief practical result of the refusal to have an extra session, will be to load the people with a million of taxes and relieve corporations of a like amount.

If the Republican State candidates are alive to their own interests they will open wide the doors about the Executive Chamber to let the voice of the people reach the ears of the Governor. If he shall allow himself to learn the wishes of the tax-payers, he will not refuse to retrieve his past error as far as possible by promptly recalling the Legislature. If he shall not allow himself to be advised of the popular demand for a revision of our oppressive tax laws, the Republican State ticket will be foolishly, wantonly exposed to more than possible defeat.—*Phila. Times.*

Mercy Without Repentance

The friends of the doomed Anarchists appealing to Gov. Oglesby for a commutation of the sentence of death confirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In their petition they assert their belief that, "In any case involving life, humanity and the State are better served by mercy than by the rigorous execution of a sentence the justice of which is questioned by many of the people."

While this appeal is being made in the name of the interests of the State and the cause of humanity, the Chicago organ of the Anarchists showers the fiercest abuse and denunciation on the Supreme Court, which is one of the bulwarks of the State, and Anarchist sympathizers everywhere are indulging in blood-thirsty but very ridiculous threats of retaliation in case the sentence of the law should be carried out.

Would not the petition to the Governor be more likely to meet with success if the Anarchists manifested a disposition to respect and obey the laws, of which he is the sworn administrator, and if, instead of breathing defiance and vengence, they showed signs of repentance, which alone justifies an appeal for mercy?—*N. Y. World*

Defending the Indians.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Gen. Crook has sent to the War Department a report on the recent Ute Indian troubles in Colorado. He says the difficulty arose from attempts made by Colorado officials to serve warrants on certain Indians for alleged stealing of horses and for violation of the State game laws. The General does not think the Indians were guilty of horse stealing, but is satisfied that they violated the game laws. He says Game Warden Burgett, to whom the warrants were issued, went to the camp and, without attempting to explain his object or mission, suddenly seized several of the Indians, who broke away and ran for the cover of the bush. Then the posse fired, wounding three of the Indians.

General Crook then says that Colorow promised to leave the country within fifteen days, and that despite this Sheriff Kendall attacked them and they resisted. From the outset says the General, with but one slight exception, the Indians were pursued incessantly and in every case the whites were the aggressors and fired first. Colorow had no desire to fight and made use of his weapons in self-defense only, for the protection of his women and children and his herds. During the whole time, including the fight of August 25, five Indians died of wounds, one buck, two boys and two small girls. Seven others were wounded, one, perhaps, fatally. It was extremely fortunate that Lieutenant Burnett arrived upon the scene of action as he did, as there can be no doubt that his presence saved the lives of Kendall's entire party and prevented a serious outbreak. There is no question that the warrants could have been served without difficulty had their service been properly undertaken.

The latest information about the Indian troubles at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, is from Captain Pierce, in command of the reservation, who says that when the Sheriff came with twenty men Eskimizin agreed to surrender, with his men, and arrangements were made for the trial next day before Judge Scott at San Pedro. Six Indians came in and Eskimizin was to come in the next morning. That night, however, armed white men came from all directions, and when Eskimizin learned of the situation he decided not to come in, but to report to the military officer in charge of the agency. The Judge and District Attorney disagreed as to jurisdiction and the six Indians were taken to Florence for trial.

Had a Penchant for Widows.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—A bold and successful case of fraud in drawing pensions has been brought to light by the United States authorities. General Black, Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, has been engaged for several months in examining the rolls of pension agencies, and in his investigation he discovered that there were a great number of widowed pensioners residing in Toronto, Canada. The number was so large as to excite his suspicion, and he sent for the papers in the claims. He subsequently learned that James H. McGindley, alias J. H. Martin, alias H. B. Mason, was the attorney in all these cases.

The former residence of these widowed pensioners had been Quincy, Ill., but for some unaccountable reason they had all moved to Canada. When General Black made these discoveries he consulted General McE. Dye, chief of the special examination division of the Pension Bureau, and the matter was placed in the hands of a special examiner. It is claimed that the examination resulted in finding that fraudulent vouchers had been made out by McGindley, who has succeeded, it is alleged, in cheating the Government out of over $15,000 by his slick scheming. McGindley has resided here for some time, and was arrested to-day.

McGindley had a hearing before United States Commissioner Williams this afternoon, and was bound over to the United States District Court. Eighteen years ago this man was arrested in Macon City, Mo., on a similar charge, but he was not convicted. He was next heard from in New Orleans, and the United States Pension Examiners were after him there. It was reported, however, that he had died of yellow fever. He did not contradict the report, and the Government detective went back to Washington firmly believing the man was dead.

McGindly to-night made a full confession, admitting that he was the man the officers were after and that he has been carrying on a fraudulent pension business for nearly 20 years, securing many thousands of dollars.

The Grand Army and the President's Vetoes.

Very wisely, and with a unanimity that was pleasing to contemplate, the National Eucampment of the grand Army of the Republic crushed out a series of resolutions referring to President Cleveland's pension vetoes in terms the reverse of complimentary. Such insolent voicing of the spirit of Tuttleism in the councils of the veterans has been choked off none too soon for the credit of the ex-soldiers.

There is a general disposition among the people to call a peremptory halt on this wholesale pension business. While no man who fought in the civil war will be permitted to suffer, the people have become profoundly impressed by the stupendous aggregate of the annual pension list, which already exceeds in amount those of all other nations of the world combined. The cry of pension agents for open Treasury doors will not be regarded by Congress which understands its duty to the whole people. The veteran soldiers are not paupers, and would not seek to levy a tax upon the country; but while there exists an overflowing Treasury there will remain a constant temptation to indulge in pension raids of one form or another.

After the surplus shall have been cut down the clamor for pensions for everybody will cease, because it will have nothing to feed upon. The great mass of the people are quite of one mind with their President in their views concerning this matter.—*Phila. Record.*

Land Grants in a nutshell.

Under the Republican administration the public lands were voted away to railroads as follows:

	Acres.
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Central Pacific	7,997,600
Northern Pacific	48,215,040
Kansas Pacific	6,000,000
Western Pacific	1,110,000
Central branch of Western Pacific	801,185
Sioux City Pacific	41,398
Texas Pacific	14,000,000
Atlantic and Pacific	39,244,803
Total	139,413,026

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, whice have for their basis very cheap, bad whiskey, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Giantess, who, though only 12 years 5 months old, stands 8 feet high and weighs 270 pounds; is on exhibition in Japan.

—Ten 52-gallon barrels of cucumbers have been grown on a spot 50x50 feet in size at San Bernardino, Cal., this summer.

—The largest known cherry tree grows in the soil of Oroville, Cal. It is eighteen years old, sixty feet high and six feet in circumference. In one season it bore a ton and a half of fruit.

—Nineteen years ago Mrs. Annie Tomlin, of Mauricetown, N. J., had $20 stolen from her while sick on a schooner at Boston. A few days ago she received a letter from Philadelphia, with a $20-bill enclosed, saying that that amount had been taken from her pocketbook at the time and place above mentioned.

—Baltimore has 300 churches, chapels and synagogues. As to communicants, the Roman Catholic Church stands first, the Methodist second, the Lutheran third, the Baptist fourth, the Presbyterian fifth, and the Jewish sixth. The population is about 410,000. Of this, 120,000 is Roman Catholic, 510,000 Protestants, and 80,000 unevangelized.

—A traveler from the islands of South Burmah says that it is no uncommon sight to see monkeys among the rocks at low tide, gathering and opening oysters. They open them by striking a sharp blow with a stone at the base of the upper valves, which dislocates it, and then with their fingers they extricate the oyster, of which they are very fond.

—One of the attractions of a fair in McHenry county, Ill., was the marriage of a volunteer couple, to whom presents valued at $200 were to be given. The couple came to the scratch and were married in the presence of the multitude, but it is charged that they already had the knot tied elsewhere, and the managers of the fair are withholding the presents pending the result of an investigation.

—It is not generally known that camels, both wild and tame, are found in Texas, yet such is the fact, and some of them will be on exhibition at the State fair at Dallas this fall. The first of these animals were brought to the State by the Government in 1852 to test their usefulness in crossing the American desert to California. They came from Arabia, and were the ancestors of those now in the State.

—The crops in Manitoba this year, according to statistical reports, exceed all estimates. The Canadian Pacific Railway will be utterly inadequate to move the crop. In many sections the yield has been thirty-five bushels to the acre. The averages will be about thirty bushels. At this figure, on an average of 432,136 acres, the yield will be 120,899,864 bushels, leaving ten million bushels available for export.

—John Hardcastle, a farmer living near Mountain View, Arkansas, was warned to leave the country a short time ago by men who held a grudge against him. He had a large family and was poor. He started in a wagon with his family and effects for the Arkansas river. After traveling about three miles he heard his name pronounced by some person hidden in the underbrush. Hardcastle grasped his gun and advanced a few paces, when two men opened fire on him, riddling his body with buckshot. Five men have been arrested.

—Few people know anything about where slate pencils come from, and school children seem to think they are a growth indigenous to all school rooms. The first slate pencil factory ever established in America is still in operation in Vermont, and the next is in Virgina. These are the only two in America. The Virginia factory is in Albemarle county, and gives employment to a large number of people who would otherwise find it hard work to make a living in the huckleberry barrens which surround the quarry and factory. About 50,000 pencils a day are turned out by this factory.

—A Wisconsin politician, who has just returned from Europe, is credited with the authorship of a most wonderful story. He said that on the voyage the steamer was followed by a shark, which the seamen finally killed. It weighed 1,760 pounds. In its stomach were found a water pail, a child's rocking horse, a pair of fisherman's boots, three empty beer bottles, a copy of the *London Times*, the well preserved seat of a pair of trousers and a square piece of pine board, on which was painted the sign: "No Smoking Aloud."

—Miss Minnie Rhodes, of Chenango county, N. Y., committed suicide the other day for a very strange reason. About noon her father, Cyrus Rhodes, asked her to dig some potatoes for dinner. She refused and her father commanded her to do it. Finally she consented to get the potatoes, and told her father to go about his work. Instead, however, the girl got a revolver and took it to the barn, where, unbuttoning her dress, she placed the weapon against her breast and fired. The bullet passed through her heart. She was about 14 years of age. Mr. Rhodes is a prominent farmer.

—In Chicago on Wednesday of last week a man started to cross Clark street through a gap in the string of cars and wagons, between a truck and an express wagon. A car in front of the latter vehicle stopped at the corner of Kinzie street and the expressman was obliged to pull up suddenly just as the man was crossing. The tail-board of the wagon was down and it caught the man on one side of the head, and at the same instant the pole of the truck struck him on the other, and he was killed standing upright before the eyes of the crowd waiting to cross the streets.

—A man was going over the Rocky Mountains for pine logs, driving a wagon. On the top of a large rock by the side of the road was a young bear, the mother having started up the mountain on the approach of the team. The cub not moving, the mother came bounding to it, and, giving it a a nudge with her nose, started up the mountain again, expecting the cub to follow. But the little one made no move. The old bear then came back the second time, and taking up the cub in her paws gave him severe cuffs. The cub then obeyed orders and followed the old bear in a gallop up the side of the mountain.

—Of our 22 Presidents, four (Washington, Madison, Jackson and Polk), though blessed with charming wives, had no children. They all married widows. One (Pierce) had three children, but they all died before he was inaugurated; the last, a lad of 13, was killed by an accident on the Boston and Maine railroad between his election and inauguration. One (Buchanan) was never married—the only bachelor that was ever elected President except the present occupant of the White House. The latest death among the descendants of the Presidents is that of Jefferson's favorite and youngest grandchild, Septimia.

—The old lady who, when dying and almost speechless, beckoned her daughter to bend over her to receive her final messages, and murmured with her last breath. "Always—keep—the—kettle—full—of—hot—water," is no subject of ridicule for housewives. Most of them have been in extremities where her course seemed to them entirely natural. To be in a hurry for the cupful of boiling water that is needed for a certain dish, only to find the kettle dry, is a tax upon the patience that is hard to meet. Insisting that the kettle must never be placed upon the stove unless filled, and examination into the matter on every visit to the kitchen, are the only remedies for the trouble.

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.

—It is reported that ten out of twenty applicants for a West Point cadetship were recently rejected as unfit for service through the use of cigarettes, the habit having brought on what is termed by physicians "tobacco heart."

—The six-year-old son of a Kentucky man is acquiring notoriety as a weather prophet. The child is small for his age, and can not yet talk plainly, but has developed barometrical powers to a wonderful degree. Since he was four years old his parents, who are respectable and reliable people, declare that he has foretold every rain, hail storm or snow storm, and even the light showers and sprinkles so plentiful in the spring of the year. One day recently, while the sun was blazing down with intense heat, the child came into the house from the yard, where he had been intently gazing at the heavens, and predicted a heavy rain-storm, to be followed by a profuse fall of hail. In the afternoon his prophecy was verified by a heavy storm.

—A horse that delivers papers is an object of general interest and admiration in the city of Indianapolis. The animal delivers papers to over one hundred subscribers, never missing one in his rounds and is as prompt as clock-work. The animal is assisted in his labors by a small boy who hands out the papers, but it does not matter whether the boy knows the route or not as the horse is perfectfully familiar with it. The memory of this noble animal is certainly wonderful. Gentle as a lamb, he trots in 2:35 when necessary to have the first package at the prominent news-stand ahead of all other dailies. So accurate is this animal in his daily course that the large sum of six hundred and fifty dollars has been offered by an admirer, but was refused the horse costing three years ago only seventy-five dollars.

—A horrible accident occurred on the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railway last Friday evening. An express train running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour ran into a buggy which was crossing the track at Morgan's Station, about five miles from the city. The buggy contained two aged ladies—Mrs. Susan Bell, a widow, who resides in the neighborhood, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Henderson, who resides at Salem, Iowa. They were on the way to visit a neighbor and were only a few rods from their destination. The buggy was torn to pieces and the two women killed instantly and thrown into a field. The bodies were so mangled and cut to pieces that neither could have been recognized by those who were acquainted with them. The trainmen report that as soon as they discovered the buggy on the track they made a desperate effort to give the alarm and stop the train, but were unable to do so. The crossing of the track at this point is between two hills, and the vehicle could not be seen until they were near upon it.

—One of the greatest living curiosities in human form is Riley Smith, of the State of Indiana, who for years has wandered about Bloomington, most of the time dependent upon the township for a livelihood. He is remarkable as being the tallest man, the smallest about the waist, and having the largest feet of any person in the whole county. He is 6 feet 7½ in height, measures 12 inches about the waist, and wears a No. 17 shoe that by actual measurement holds 1¼ pecks of corn. He Weighs 145 pounds. No shoe is made by the trade large enough by four numbers, and when a pair is demanded Smith's order is sent to a Louisville (Ky.) firm, where the shoes are made according to a measurement kept by them. Once each year a pair of plough shoes are ordered. They weigh almost 10 pounds and are made of heavy leather, and have broad heels. The shoes are 16 inches long, the heel measure is 13½ inches, the instep 10½ inches, and the ball 10 inches. Smith is a native of North Carolina, is 46 years old and emigrated to Indiana in 1850. He is married and has two children. He is a Republican.

—The *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, publishes its estimates of the corn crop of 1887, placing it at about 1,360,000,000 following data: The seven corn surplus States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska have during the last seven years produced an average within a small fraction of 1,000,000,000 bushels annually. This year all these States have suffered severely from drought. The Department of Agricultural estimated the condition of the crop in these States on September 1, based on reports of its correspondents prior to that date, at 64 per cent. The *Farmer's Review* has estimated the condition, based on reports of its correspondents up to September 17, at only 57 per cent. of an average crop. This 57 per cent. would give for these States only 570,000,000 bushels in this year's crop. The rest of the country has in these seven years produced an average of about 640,000,000 bushels. But the crop this year is above the average in the Atlantic and cotton States, and it has been estimated that the yield will be 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the average of past years. This will give to the country outside of the seven corn States above named a crop of 740,000,000 bushels, which, added to the 570,000,000 bushels from the seven corn States, makes a total corn crop for the whole country of 1,310,000,000 bushels.

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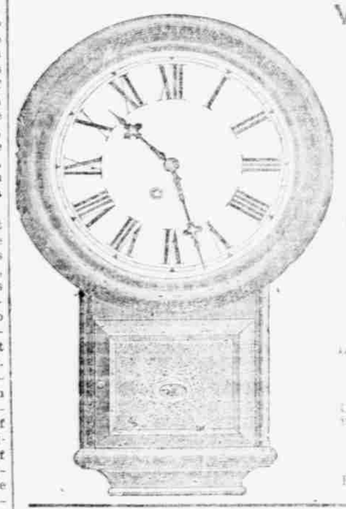

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