

The total public debt of the United States on the 1st day of December 1886, was \$2,667,312,100.

An estimate has been prepared at the Executive Department at Harrisburg of the present population of Pennsylvania, based on the number of taxables of 1886, which makes it 5,074,327, an increase of about 500,000 since the census of 1880 was taken.

COL. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, the well known ex-Republican Congressman from Illinois, who was a young soldier in the Mexican war and a gallant officer under General Logan in the late rebellion, has refused to accept from the Government a pension of \$50 a year to which he is entitled as a survivor of the first named war.

"As good New York in 1887 to the country will go in 1888," declared the New York Tribune of October 31, a week before the late election, in an appeal to the Republican voters. Two exceptions only prove the rule that New York votes with the successful candidate for President. These exceptions were in 1855, when New York voted for Fremont, and 1868, when the State voted for Horatio Seymour against General Grant. In all the other 23 Presidential elections, from that of George Washington in 1789, to Grover Cleveland, in 1884, New York has given its electoral vote to the man who was elected.

NEW YORK CITY, says the New York World of Friday last, witnessed last night a peculiar spectacle. A procession of several thousand professed Anarchists marched through the streets with red and black flags and banners playing funeral dirges in sympathy with the miscreants who are to be hanged in Chicago to day. They were mostly slices. The demonstration was a declaration of war upon organized society. Not a man that marched in that shabby array but was an enemy of our institutions, ready to take up arms at a moment's notice. The lesson taught by last night's parade was an instructive one. Let us hope that it was not lost upon the police.

From a history of the Haymarket riot in Chicago during which the bomb was thrown which produced the fearful slaughter for which the seven Anarchists were condemned to die, we get a complete list of the killed, maimed for life and seriously injured. Seven policemen were instantly killed, twenty were maimed in such a manner as to be crippled and rendered helpless for life, and thirty others more or less injured, some of whom are not able to do active labor. The publication of this list has reawakened memories of the horrors of the Haymarket riot, and gives a very serious direction to public opinion as to the execution of four of the men who caused this terrible and murderous result.

At the election in the State of New York on last Tuesday week eleven marching societies, accompanied by several male friends, who furnished them with tickets and "swore in their votes," as the account of the affair states, although Constitution of the State restricts the right of suffrage to "male citizens." These three minded women all voted the Prohibition ticket and went home in high glee after having cast their ballots. They are not, however, in such high spirits to-day as five citizens of the town have made complaint to the District Attorney who says he will indict them for illegal voting. If he does, he will make a mistake if he fails also to indict the members of the election board whose stupidity permitted the women to vote. If they know anything at all, that the election board of the State absolutely prohibited it. The woman thought, no doubt, that they had played a rich joke when they were allowed to vote and they were allowed to "swear in their votes," and although they acted a very silly part it is the men composing the election board who ought to be punished rather than the women who voted. We don't believe there are eleven or any other number of sane married women in any election district in Pennsylvania, who would march to the election ground and attempt to "swear in their votes," and certainly no election board in this State would ever stultify itself by receiving their ballots.

JUDGE BAILEY, who is a Democrat and one of the best and most popular Judges that Allegheny county ever had, was defeated for re-election last Tuesday week by 687 votes while the Republican State ticket received a majority of 8,000 in the same county. Now that the election is over it seems to be generally admitted by the Democrats of Pittsburgh who know a hawk from a hand-saw, that Judge Bailey would undoubtedly have been elected had not the Democratic County Convention played the silly game of a minority county of nominating two candidates for County Commissioner when only one could be elected. Enough trading of votes was done by the two candidates in the struggle to get ahead of each other to swamp a pure and upright Judge Shames on such seamy politicians.

WHAT is known as the driven well patent about which there has been a long controversy, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States in an opinion delivered on Monday last. The case was brought before the Court by an appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iowa. The history of the case shows that the first well driven by Nelson V. Green at Cortland, N. Y., in 1861, was put in operation for the purpose of supplying a regiment of soldiers with water, with no future purpose of securing a patent upon the process, and that the invention was open to the public for use for more than four years after the first well was driven. The Supreme Court held that this constituted a complete abandonment of the invention to the public. Green secured his patents in 1868 and 1871, and farmers and others who own driven wells should understand that no legal claim can now be made upon them for royalties under any alleged patent. Any person is now free to drive a well when and where he pleases, so far as patent rights are concerned.

The Republican papers were quite confident before the recent elections that the Democrats would be defeated in New York, Maryland and Virginia. They were greatly mistaken, however, as the Democrats carried all of the three States named. Their defeat in New York, which was the pivotal State in the Presidential election, three years ago and will occupy the same position in the contest next year, fell upon them like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, and they are now wasting a vast amount of paper in figuring out how they can elect their candidate next year without the vote of the Empire State. In the mutations of politics such a result is, of course, possible, but it is just as improbable to take place as that the sky will rain larks. As results stand at present and as they are most likely to turn out next November, Cleveland has the game in his own hands and will succeed himself. The Philadelphia Tribune, one of the most radical Republican papers in the country, correctly gives the political situation when it says warning to its party as follows: "One thing is certain, and that is that the vote of New York will decide the Presidential election. It is absurd to build hopes of success on the prospect of winning victories in States like Indiana, New Jersey and Virginia, and conceding New York to the Democrats. If the Republican party cannot carry New York its chance of winning a majority of the electoral vote is slim indeed. This logic of the situation, therefore, is, so far as Republicans are concerned, to name the candidate for President next year who will bring out every Republican vote that can possibly be brought out in that State. He must be stronger there than Blair was in 1884. No beating around the bush will obscure this essential point."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a leading Republican paper of that city, in an article on the result of the late elections pays the following tribute to Mr. Cleveland: "The country is at present apparently Democratic, and unless influences now unseen shall be brought to bear by circumstances before next year's election occurs, it seems in every way probable that Mr. Cleveland will be President for four years more. His administration has been conspicuously honest, straightforward and capable, and has unquestionably gained for him the respect and confidence of the people in such a degree as to overcome, in a great measure, the popular want of confidence in the man of which he is the head. He has been and is better than his party, and his influence has consequently benefited his party in character as well as in popular strength. To say this of a public officer is to accord him very high praise, and the fact that the integrity and practical wisdom of a President in office adds to the strength of the party that elected him is an assurance that the great mass of the American people are on the side of integrity, straightforwardness and honest common sense in political affairs. That of itself is encouraging, especially in these times when theorists of every wild sort are attempting to substitute crank ideas for the sane theories of Americanism to which both the great parties are committed and which each of them represents in such measure as it has the wisdom to see."

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SAMUEL FIELDEN and Michael Schwab, the two Chicago Anarchists whose death sentences were commuted by Governor Oglesby into imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, were taken to Joliet on last Saturday and placed in the State prison. Schwab was put in the convict kitchen where his work will be to peel potatoes, chop hash and prepare the convicts food. Fielden was assigned to the stone department.

THE EXECUTION. Some hope of saving his life for the hang man, Parsons was at once taken out of his cell and searched but without result. A candle was lighted in the similar manner to the one used, was found in Lingg's cell. The tallow had been poured around a dynamite cartridge. These candles lighted the others, and the light had been used by all of the men so far as known.

On Tuesday night last Lingg gave out the address "The World as written for the Anarchists, Parsons' and paper. It is recited at length his grievances, and closed as follows: "These candles lighted the others, and the light had been used by all of the men so far as known. On Tuesday night last Lingg gave out the address "The World as written for the Anarchists, Parsons' and paper. It is recited at length his grievances, and closed as follows: "These candles lighted the others, and the light had been used by all of the men so far as known."

After lingering in pain for about 24 hours, Mr. Lingg expired. During the death struggle Governor Oglesby was considering the plea for clemency. Early in the morning of November 10, he announced his decision commutating the sentence of Fielden and Schwab to imprisonment for life. Lingg had died in the morning, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

Governor Oglesby's Decision. How He Stated the Case For the Men Who Will Not Hang.

The following is the Governor's decision in full in the Anarchist case: ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, NOVEMBER 10, 1887. On the 25th day of August, 1886, in the Court of Criminal Justice, the case of Albert Parsons, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg was tried and they were found guilty and afterwards sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Matthias J. Seng.

An appeal was taken from such finding and sentence to the Supreme Court of the State. That court upon a final hearing and upon mature deliberation, unanimously affirmed the verdict of the court below. The case now comes before me by petition of the defendants for consideration as Governor of the State. I have read the record of the trial, and the evidence presented upon the part of either of them would not be such a vindication as they demand. Executive intervention upon the ground that the defendants are above-named persons could in no proper sense be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieve, pardon, or commutation of sentence, which may lawfully be granted upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted. A careful consideration of the record, however, has led me to believe that the defendants are entitled to a full and complete acquittal. I have read the record of the trial, and the evidence presented upon the part of either of them would not be such a vindication as they demand. Executive intervention upon the ground that the defendants are above-named persons could in no proper sense be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieve, pardon, or commutation of sentence, which may lawfully be granted upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted. A careful consideration of the record, however, has led me to believe that the defendants are entitled to a full and complete acquittal.

The Result in the State. The fact that the Democrats have carried New York by the largest plurality secured in the past six years is an extraordinary occurrence. The Republican State Convention was one of the largest and strongest held by that party for many years past. Both the United States Senators and the majority of the members of the Legislature were Democrats. The ticket was not weak. At the head was the name that had so often led to victory. The canvass was conducted with vigor and enthusiasm by the best speakers of the party. The Labor movement gave the message of confidence. The Baine Post-Hocock combination worked with 1888 in view. And yet, the result was a complete rout drawn into the Labor movement to offset the Prohibition defection, the Republicans were beaten worse than in 1882.

LINGG'S SUICIDE. The greatest sensation preceding the execution of the condemned Anarchists occurred at 8:30 on Thursday morning, November 10, when Lingg, the true Anarch Anarchist, committed suicide in his cell by placing his face to pieces with a candle. The explosion was heard all over the jail, where it echoed through the corridors and cells with a hollow boom, and for a moment there was almost a panic. The bleeding but yet breathing body was carried into the jail, and other physicians, at once took steps to stave the fast flowing life tide and had

some hope of saving his life for the hang man, Parsons was at once taken out of his cell and searched but without result. A candle was lighted in the similar manner to the one used, was found in Lingg's cell. The tallow had been poured around a dynamite cartridge. These candles lighted the others, and the light had been used by all of the men so far as known.

NEW AND OTHER NOTINGS. This country owns over twelve million horses valued at about \$100,000,000. No bills are levied in this country of the value of \$100,000, the highest legal tender notes being those of \$10,000.

A lady of Austin, Tex., has made an entire dress of common spool thread. She used ten thousand yards of thread and was three months doing it.

Coffin was first used in Arabia about 1200, as introduced into Europe, in 1590, at Constantinople in 1654, at Venice in 1652, at Paris in 1644 and in London in 1652.

The northern boundary of the United States is lined by 285 prominent marks in the shape of iron pillars, stone cairns and mounds, extending between the Rocky Mountains and the Lake of the Woods and at a distance of a mile apart.

Along the Galena river in Illinois and Wisconsin recently wagon loads of dead fish were piled up. Many specimens accounting for the phenomenon are advanced, but none of a satisfactory nature, and thus far the cause of the fatality is a mystery.

An agent of a steamship line says that about one hundred thousand people cross to Europe each year at an average cost of five hundred dollars. This would make an aggregate of fifty million dollars spent annually by Americans in journeying to Europe.

To lay five miles of track it takes 1,700 tons weighing in the aggregate 1,000,000 pounds. To spike this requires 30,000 spikes weighing 7,500 pounds. It also takes 7,940 bolts for every five miles. Five miles of track number 13,200, or enough to make a small farm.

A gang of the choppers in Colorado recently saw two large buck deer in deadly combat on the side of a mountain, near the top of the mountain. The horns had become locked together so that the animals were in approaching and killing the deer with their axes.

An enormous apple crop gathered by Connecticut farmers this season in some sections of the State the fruit could be had for one cent a bushel. The market in New York City an instance where a farmer offered \$10 to the person who would remove several hundred bushels from his land, that the cattle might eat the grass which the apples covered.

No doubt few people outside of North Carolina are aware of the extent of the dried blackberry industry in the Piedmont section of the State. One day last week one farm in Greensboro shipped 15,000 pounds to the Northern markets, where they are held in high estimation. The picking and packing of the fruit furnish occupation and remuneration to a large class of persons in moderate circumstances.

It takes a Hindoo 12 days to cut an acre of grain by the primitive method he employs. With a small, curved blade he severs the stalk by the handfuls as he squats upon his haunches. The average of a farmer is said to be about 30 cents per acre, without the cost of these people has nothing to do with the modern threshing machine. They prefer the "bhosa," or tramping process. They clean the grain by the aid of the wind.

Floods in this country as well as in Europe have often caused great loss of life, but the record of the worst of them sinks into insignificance when compared with the recent inundations in China. In one of which 4600 men were drowned, while hundreds of thousands of others were rendered homeless. Man is a creature of little more than mere pigmy when forced to fight the angered elements.

In some European countries the conclusion of the harvest is celebrated by boiling the otherwise preparing wheat. It is boiled to a pulp, and the water is strained to be taken to the mill, and this is beaten so that it separates and floats, while the heavier grain remains at the bottom of the vessel. This whole wheat thus prepared is called by the English "frumity." It is very nutritious and is mixed with sugar is acceptable to most palates.

John Mea, of Bangor, Me., gave an account of the captain of a vessel going to Boston five or six weeks ago. The boat was at Boston several days, but the cat did not appear. The vessel returned to Bangor, however, the animal jumped ashore and disappeared, and soon after was purring happily in her favorite corner in Mr. Mea's kitchen. As she had been carried to the boat in a cased basket, Mr. Mea is puzzled to know how she found her way home again.

The Democrat, published at Westminster, Conn., Oct. 20, says: Mr. Peter J. Gilman, residing near Melrose, is the champion pumpkin raiser as far as heard from. On one vine he raised 2750 pounds, and on another, weighing forty-eight in all. The largest weighed 110 pounds, another 102 pounds, and still another 100 pounds. The others were of less weight, but none of them were small. A ton and a quarter of pumpkins from one vine, is not easy to be squared.

Just how the use of tobacco was regarded in New England, in the early days two laws show. One was made at Harvard soon after the foundation of the Institution, and read: "No scholars shall take tobacco unless permitted by the President, with the consent of their parents and guardians, and on good reason, and in private and sober manner." The other is in the Old Massachusetts Colony laws, and prescribes the punishment for any one who shall smoke tobacco in any place or on any occasion, except in a private room, and then only on the instigation of said house or any guest shall take offense thereat."

Rev. Father Heelan, pastor of St. Joseph's German Catholic church in East Beach, Pa., has declared war on butchery. He brands them as unjustly, as a practice of luxury, and as a crime against the poor. He further says that the women of his congregation, old and young, abandon that offensive article he will not give them ecclesiastical attention, and will turn them from the church. On Sunday he preached a sermon in German and English against the practice of butchery, and to guard the "business interests" of the country. Three years of the most complete abstinence have shown this to be a lie, and that the women of his congregation, old and young, abandon that offensive article he will not give them ecclesiastical attention, and will turn them from the church.

Thanksgiving Day is our inheritance from our Puritan ancestors. As every year has appointed, Bain came to the exhibition of his powers before Gov. Lincoln at Plymouth, Mass., in 1820, suffering innumerable hardships during the first years of the colony's existence. The summer of 1623 was remarkable for a severe drought. In July a day of fasting and prayer for rain was appointed. Bain came to the exhibition of his powers before Gov. Lincoln at Plymouth, Mass., in 1820, suffering innumerable hardships during the first years of the colony's existence. The summer of 1623 was remarkable for a severe drought. In July a day of fasting and prayer for rain was appointed. Bain came to the exhibition of his powers before Gov. Lincoln at Plymouth, Mass., in 1820, suffering innumerable hardships during the first years of the colony's existence.

Reuben Fields, a most extraordinary individual, has returned to his home near this place, after an absence of some years in the West. Fields is known as a "mathematical prodigy," and is said to be a most wonderful creature. Perfectly illiterate, not being able to tell one letter or figure from another, he bears the same relation to the science of mathematics that Blind Tom does to music. Fields is now about twenty-eight years of age, and his ability to quickly and correctly solve the most difficult problems was discovered when he was but eight years old. That faculty continued to develop until he is able to solve, with lightning rapidity, any problem in simple or compound arithmetic, anything in the higher branches of mathematics. For instance, the moon is a certain number of miles from the earth, a grain of corn is so long; how many grains will it take to connect the poles? The answer to this or any other problem comes like a flash, and he can also tell to the fraction of a second the time of day or night. This marvelous man has been tested by the most expert mathematicians and his answers have been found to be invariably correct. Several of his friends have examined Fields' head and pronounced it to be a very large and powerful one, and he has been known to keep a score of hundreds of numbers in his mind for several days. He lives among his acquaintances, but is very proud of his gift, and takes him to the Boston Fair, where he has exhibited his powers before Gov. Lincoln at Plymouth, Mass., in 1820, suffering innumerable hardships during the first years of the colony's existence.

850 Reward. The school district of Allegheny township will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of larceny, or in any manner defrauding any of the school property of said township.

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.

CARL RIVINIUS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Optical Goods, Sole Agent for the Celebrated Rockford Watches. Columbia and Fredonia Watches, in Key and Stem Winders. Large Selection of All Kinds of Jewellery always on hand. My line of Jewellery is unsurpassed, come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. CARL RIVINIUS, Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-19.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best in the World. For sale at small price. Ballard's Magazine Rifle. For sale at small price. Ballard's Magazine Rifle. For sale at small price. Ballard's Magazine Rifle.

FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH. For men only, this is the best medicine. It restores the system, and gives the man the vigor and health he needs. It is the best medicine for men.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Main street, in Carlisle, Pa., and in the business center of the town, opposite the Court House. It is a large and elegant building, 52 by 52 feet. It is plastered throughout, and is in excellent condition. It is a good as new. A well and completely finished and equipped kitchen, and a well and completely finished and equipped kitchen, and a well and completely finished and equipped kitchen.

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office Attorney Building, opp. Court House. 1791. 1883. POLICE WRITTEN AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE OLD RELIABLE "VETNA" And other First Class Companies. T. W. DICK, AGENT FOR THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. Y. COMMENCED BUSINESS 1794. Ebensburg, July 19, 1882.

FARM FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUKETT FARM, situated in Allegheny County, Pa., containing about 80 acres, about 60 acres cleared, having thereon a good frame house and barn, and a well. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well watered. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well watered. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well watered.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letter of administration on the estate of James Leary, deceased, of Allegheny County, Pa., has been granted to the undersigned, and he is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same to him, or to the undersigned, at his office, in Allegheny City, Pa., on or before the 15th day of December, 1887. JOHN LEARY, JR., Adm'r. Lally, Oct. 26, 1887.

INSURANCE! The New England Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass. The Oldest, Cheapest & Best in the World. ASSETS - - \$18,500,000. Edowment Policies at ordinary Life Rates. L. STRAYER, Special Agent for the Middle District of the State. Ebensburg, April 4, 1884-11.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency. T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, Ebensburg, Pa.