Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - FEB. 10, 1888.

THE great coal companies have imported twenty thousand unnecessary laborers into the anthracite regions within the last twelve years. They are now reaping their harvest.

THE New York *Tribune* publishes a carefully prepared estimate of the probable population of the United States at the present time, and puts it at sixty-two and a half millions, an increase of over ten millions since the census of 1880.

THE Pope has requested Cardinal Simeoni to advise the Irish Bishops to preach to the people of Ireland respect for the law and to maintain a calmn and prudent line of conduct. The Pope has also announced his intention of sending to Ireland a permanent Apostolic Legate.

THE English Parliament re-assembled on yesterday. Its proceedings will be watched with more than usual interest and nowhere will the manifestation of that interest be so intense as in unhappy, but always hopeful Ireland. Justice to Ireland is the last thing that a Tory administration, such as the present one of Lord Salisbury, will ever consent to. Let us hope, however, that some method may be discovered by which Salisbury and his Tory henchmen may be suppressed.

The weight of opinion among the Democratic members of Congress is that the National Democratic Convention will be held two weeks earlier than that of the Republicans. As the Republican Convention will be held at Chicago on the 19th of June the Democrats will therefore meet on June 5th, and Chicago will most likely be fixed upon as the place to hold the Convention. Both questions will be settled when the National Committee meets at Washington on the 22d of the present month, a week from next Wednesday.

THE employes in the Rochester N. Y, shoe factories have just concluded a three months strike at an estimated loss in wages and savings of $750,000. It will take two years of saving to repair damages. The loss of the manufacturers in rejected orders and custom turned away has also been very heavy. Their trade has been permanently injured. The strikers will return to work at the wages they might have earned all the time they have been idle. Was there ever conceived a more bungling and costly method of arguing the wages question?

IN pursuance of a resolution adopted by the House at Washington, the Speaker has appointed a committee of five members to investigate the Reading Railroad strike and also the strike of the miners of the Reading Iron and Coal Company. Governor Curtin at the head of a Congressional Committee undertook to investigate the troubles on Jay Gould's South-Western Railroads a little less than two years ago, but it didn't amount to anything We do not think that this new Committee will accomplish anything more satisfactory than resulted from Curtin's investigation.

THE Committee of the Knights of Labor, consisting of three representative members of the organization, again appeared before Attorney General Kirkpatrick at Harrisburg on yesterday week, and presented to him a petition containing facts to the effect that the Reading Railroad Company is violating the Constitution of the State by engaging in the business of mining coal. The Attorney General read the paper and then referred to the legal points involved, strongly hinting that the Railroad Company had acquired the right to mine and transport coal by an Act of the Legislature passed prior to the adoption of the new Constitution. He promised the Committee to carefully inquire into the matter and then render h's decision

THE romantic friendship, something akin to that of Damon and Pythias, which existed between Henry George and Dr. McGlynn ever since they pooled their issues and inaugurated the Anti-Poverty crusade, has been suddenly brought to an end. The cause of the rupture seems to be in the first place, that McGlynn is convinced that George is not a statesman but a mere politician and a mighty poor one at that. It is not stated what opinion George entertains of McGlynn, but it may be assumed that it is *ditto* to that of McGlynn about George. It is definitely stated in the second place, and this we think is the true cause of the dissolution of the firm, that George is opposed to an Anti-Poverty candidate being nominated for the Presidency, while McGlynn is resolutely in favor of it. This question of a candidate will be settled at a Convention of the United Labor party to be held in New York sometime in April.

"THE War of the Rebellion," said General Daniel E. Sickles the other evening in New York, "was really a whisky war. Yes, whisky caused the rebellion. I was in the congress preceding the war. It was whisky in the morning—the morning cocktail—a congress of whisky drinkers. Then whisky all day; whisky and gambling all night. Drinks before congress opened its morning session, drinks before it adjourned. Scarcely a committee room without its demijohn of whisky, and the clink of the glasses could be heard in the capitol corridors. The fights—the angry speeches—were whisky. The atmosphere was redolent with whisky—nervous excitement seeking relief in whisky, and whisky adding to nervous excitement. Yes, the rebellion was launched in whisky. If the French assembly were to drink some morning one-half the whisky consumed in any one day by that congress, France would declare war against Germany in 20 minutes."

THE contested election case of Lowery, Democrat, against White, Republican, from the Twelfth Indiana district, was finally disposed of by the House at Washington on Monday last, by adopting a resolution in favor of White, the sitting member, retaining his seat, by a vote of 187 yeas to 105 nays, over forty Democrats voting in the affirmative. The only stumbling block in White's otherwise clear path was the fact that being a Scotchman by birth he failed to produce the record of his naturalization, which he alleged took place in the Allen county court in Indiana in 1858. For a similar failure Albert Gallatin, a native of Switzerland, in the early days of the Republic, and General Shields, an Irishman, at a much more recent period were both refused their seats in Congress. If White was naturalized in 1858, as he alleged, it was a most singular proceeding on his part to go into a court in Indiana on the day before his election last November a year and take out his final papers. This last act is wholly inconsistent with his claim that he had been naturalized in 1858. As White has been awarded his seat any further discussion of the matter now is useless and a mere waste of time. The precedent is a dangerous one and may in some future case lead to serious trouble. Apart from this consideration suppose, for a moment, that White was a Democrat and the Republicans had a majority in the House with Thaddeus Stevens, who never had a political conscience, as their leader. What chance would he have had of retaining his seat? None at all, as a score of instances during the days that Stevens lorded it over the House, and many since then incontestibly prove. The Democrats in the House, however, preferred to give White the benefit of a doubt in regard to his citizenship rather than score a victory by turning him out of his seat.

THE Washington *Post* charges that Republican senators are introducing pension bills that no Republican senator would vote for if he believed his vote would make them laws. "It happens," says the *Post*, "that there is a Democratic majority in the house of representatives and a Democratic President in the White House; and there is, also, a a presidential campaign on the bills for this year. Under these circumstances it occurs to some of the Republican leaders in and out of the Senate that it will be a good thing to compel Democrats to defeat pension bills. These leaders have gotten the consent of their able minds to the theory that there is political capital for their party in such a course. Hence we see all kinds of wild and reckless pension schemes brought forward in the senate. Such measures ought not to pass the Democratic house, and certainly cannot pass the White House while a Democratic President holds the fort." The sponsors of these bills forget that, like other citizens, the ex-soldiers have a fair share of common sense. They see through this project and appreciate its true inwardness. They are manly enough to have a wholesome contempt for the arts of demagogues, and to respect the faithful performance of duty—such a duty as that of defeating raids on the treasury.

THE benevolent efforts of William E. Chandler, the New Hampshire demagogue in the United States Senate, to protect the negroes in certain Southern States in their right of suff age which he assumes they don't now enjoy, are not meeting with the enthusiastic indorsement by the colored people of that section which he anticipated. Florida is one of the States which Chandler proposes to take under his protecting wing through Federal interference in her elections for the ostensible benefit of the black voters. It is the same State in which he acquired such an immortality of infamy in stealing her three electoral votes in 1876 and foisting Hays into the White House. The *Southern Leader*, a Republican paper, published by colored men at Jacksonville, Florida, seems to have taken the proper measure of Chandler and to estimate him at his proper worth. Speaking of his election bill that paper says:

The race has enemies in all parties, and we are always ready to fire at them, whether they be found among Democrats, Republicans or Knights of Labor. We are opposed to political tricksters like Bill Chandler, because that class of Republican leaders would wink at the slaughter of five hundred negroes in the South in order to insure a solid Republican North. If this political pigmy becomes the chief boss of the Republican party, the re election of Cleveland is a foregone conclusion. The mission of the party ends just where Chandler begins.

HENRY C. BOWEN, editor of the *Independent*, published in Brooklyn, N. Y. the organ of the Congregational Church in this country, gives notice to the Republican managers that if Blaine is again nominated that paper will oppose him as it did in the last Presidential contest. Mr. Bowen intimates that although he and those who acted with him voted for Cleveland in 1884, they do not feel like doing so again if some acceptable Republican is nominated, but that they prefer Cleveland to Blaine all the time. The only conclusion to be drawn from this manifesto in Bowen's paper, and it is only one of scores of similar instances all over the North, is that Blaine will encounter the same elements of opposition in his own party in 1888 that he did in 1884. It is for this reason that the Democrats want to see him nominated so that they may be given another opportunity to consign him so deep to his political grave that there can be no resurrection.

NEAL DOW, the apostle of Prohibition in Maine, supported Blaine when he was a candidate in 1884, but he says he won't do so this year if Blaine is nominated. In an interview with him last week he said: "Mr. Blaine is personally a temperance man and a Prohibitionist. I voted for him in '84, thinking that if he were elected the Republican party would recover the confidence and respect of the country. I shall not vote for him in the coming election. It is no longer a question of candidates, for the reason that Prohibition cannot win in the life time of the Republican party."

Labor Riot in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—There was bloodshed Saturday evening as the result of the non-unionizing of the Solar Iron Works of Clarke & Co., on Penn avenue. The mill had been idle for two months because the firm and employes differed on the question of allowing William Simms, a roller, to retain two jobs. The workmen wanted Simms to divide the work with another man. Simms still holds the fort and says he has been admitted to the firm. Friday morning the mill was filled with non-union negroes, the furnaces lighted, and the machinery set in motion.

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock work ceased for the week, and eighty of the negroes, escorted by a score of policemen, started for their homes. They were followed by a crowd of about three hundred men and boys. A short distance away from the mill one of a crowd of boys threw a brick, which hit a policeman. Nearly all the negroes drew revolvers and fired at the boys. A policemen also fired one shot, and the boys scattered in all directions. Joseph Kenna, aged seventeen, was found unconcious in the street. He was shot in the face. Two other boys are said to have been wounded and spirited away by their companions. One of the escorting policemen grappled with the negro who shot Kenna, and, after a severe tussle, took his weapon from him. He did not arrest him, and afterward told his Lieutenant, who censured him, that he had forgotten to do so.

There has been no further trouble at the Solar Iron Works, the scene of the serious outbreak on Saturday. The mill was closed yesterday, but started up this morning with an increased force of non-union men. Over one hundred men, all colored, are now at work, and the firm expects to have every department in operation within the next few days. The mills and yards are closely guarded by sentinels and policemen, and no person, not even a boy, is allowed upon the premises unless he can prove he has business there. The strikers are very bitter, and another collision is feared when the non-union men leave the mill this evening. Those in authority and those who have the coolest heads advise the workingmen to not molest nor interfere with the colored men, but others cry for revenge. They threaten death to the non-union men and hint of the firing of the mill. Young Kenna, who was shot on Saturday, is believed to be out of danger.

In compliance with a request from the proprietors of the Solar Iron Works for protection, Sheriff McCandless issued a proclamation to-day ordering the rioters to disperse and keep the peace under penalty of arrest and imprisonment. The strikers, however, continued to loiter about the mill until noon, when they were ordered away by a squad of police.

Somebody in the Woodpile.

The talk about the negro exodus to South America is increasing. It is to be noted that, while all the misery and oppression which, it is said, give rise to the movement prevail at the South, the planning is done in the North. An alleged "wealthy colored philanthropist" residing in Topeka, Kan., has been to the Argentine Republic, and reports it ready to receive with open arms the colored population of the United States generally.

"Thousands upon thousands" of negroes at the South are flocking to the standard of emigration, he says, and arrangements have been "about completed" with a Boston line of steamships to transport them from that city to their destination at $14 per passenger. The sagacity which collects multitudes of colored people in the South and takes them to Boston to go to Brazil and the Argentine Republic speaks for itself. There will be about three hundred thousand ready to start in the spring, adds the Kansas Moses. As it will take somewhere between five hundred and one thousand steamship loads to accommodate this number, we are sufficiently interested in America shipping to be curious as to the name of the Boston line that can undertake this contract.

There is a possibility that there is a swindling scheme on foot which will, if unchecked, result in the affliction of many ignorant people, not to mention the humbugging of wealthy donors desiring to do good in the world. There would be real philanthropy in investigating the matter.

A scheme of colonization on a large scale is utterly impracticable, and there must be either folly or knavery at the bottom of it.—*N. Y. World.*

DR. JOHN MURRAY of the *Challenger* contributes to the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for January an instructive paper "On the Height of the land and Depth of the Ocean." After a careful comparison of the most recent surveys, he concludes that the mean height of the land is 2,250 feet, or more than twice the height given by Humboldt in the beginning of the century. The latter's error probably consisted mainly in under estimating the height and extent of the great Central-Asian plateau, of which nearly a million square miles are at an elevation of over 2 000 feet, 7,800 miles being above 24,000 feet. The mean depth of the sea, on the other hand, is 12,480 feet, the deepest seas as well as the highest land being is the northern hemisphere. It is a curious fact that while 90 per cent. of the land is lower than 6,000 feet, only 17 per cent. of the sea is shallower than this, so that if the surface of the whole solid land should "be reduced to one level under the ocean, then the surface or the earth would be covered by an ocean with a uniform depth of about two miles."

CONGRESSMAN HAYES, of Iowa, some time ago refused to present a petition asking that a prohibitory law be passed in the District of Columbia and was subsequently confronted with the nonsensical charge of having "denied the right of petition." Now note Congressman Hayes' straightforward answer to this charge. "I repeat," he writes with remarkable vigor, "that for the people of Iowa to petition Congress as to local concerns in the District of Columbia is officious meddling of the most offensive character, whether it applies to the conduct of particular classes of business or other local matters, and that no person combining intelligence with discrimination, delicacy and a fair amount of that finer feeling that prompts true men and women to attend to their own affairs, will ever indulge in it." As for the right of petition which Mr. Hayes is charged with having denied, he goes on to show that it is a right guaranteed "for a redress of grievances," which cannot "by any just process of reasoning be made to cover busy bodyism or meddling." Congressman Hayes, of Iowa, has a level head.—*Phila. Times.*

RHODE ISLAND has just issued copies of its decennial census of 1885, which gives the State a population of 304 284. Rhode Island exceeds every other State in the Union in the density of its population—233 to the square mile—and there are only five countries in the world which have a greater number of inhabitants to the square mile. A like population to the square mile for the whole United States would give it a population of 840,000,000. Belgium has 481 to the square mili, Great Britain and Ireland 289, Italy 246, the Netherlands 312, and Japan 234. These are the only countries that exceed little Rhody's density of population.

The Hard Condition of the Men Now on a Strike—90 Cents a Day.

The condition of things is of course largely due to the present strike, but even when the men are at work they live miserable hand-to-mouth lives. Something like one-third of the strikers are outside men—that is, they do not work inside of the mines—and help to load coal at the breakers. These men have been getting for years only 90 cents a day, and not even steady work at that. Most of them have supported wives and children upon 90 cents a day. Now, if a political orator should declare in Cooper Institute or the Academy of Music that the pauper laborers of Europe were paid but 90 cents for working in midwinter ten hours at the hardest and most disagreeable kind of work, there would be a terrific roar of applause at the excellent point which the speaker had made in favor of a high tariff. But this is not in Europe. I have gone from shanty to shanty all the afternoon and have seen with my own eyes magnificent specimens of manhood who for years and years have been getting 90 cents a day at the mines. This is not a local affair; it is the same all through the vast Lehigh coal region, where the soil is supposed to be peculiarly blessed by custom-house protection. . . .

Within a stone's throw of the Hazleton mines I entered a shanty and found an outside man sitting in a bare little room with his wife, his gray-haired mother and his children. "For two years I have received only 90 cents a day from A. Pardee & Co.," he said. "How have I lived? God only knows. What have I had to eat? Flour and coffee. Just what the Knights of Labor are giving me. I get more to eat now than I did when I was at work. That's God's truth. Meat? Why, Sir, there has been no meat in this house for many a long month. The men at the mines cannot afford meat only once in a while. When I used to have meat once a week I was a proud man. Out of my 90 cents a day I had to pay almost every cent back to the company for rent and coal and flour and so on. These operators own everything you can see about the country. They own our homes, they own the land we walk on, the tools we buy, the cloth and everything but one. They don't own our souls. No, by God, they don't. They may starve us and cheat us, but we are still men."—*Hazleton (Pa.) letter in New York Herald, Jan. 29.*

THE PEOPLE WANT TARIFF REVISION.

The Sober Words of an Iowa Republican Protection Organ.

It cannot be too strongly urged by the Republicans of the country upon the Republicans in Congress that an aggressive Republican policy in regard to the surplus and reduction of taxation and tariff should be adopted at once and vigorously pushed. It is not enough in the minds of the Republican people simply to antagonize the Democratic policy and party negatively. They want an affirmative and aggressive Republican party The people want reduction in taxation and all public burdens wherever it is possible and practicable—reduction in internal revenue taxes wherever it can be done safely and reduction in tariff whenever it is practicable and the American policy protecting American industries will permit.

They want positive, direct and material reductions, both in taxes and tariff. They do not want a policy of defense of the surplus and a policy to project legislation, which will require appropriations large enough to prevent the accumulation of surplus in the Treasury hereafter. They want a new system of internal revenue taxation or decided reductions under the present system, and they want such reduction in tariff and the placing of enough articles on the free list to make a lower system of taxation, and one which will prevent a surplus, not one which will devise means to spend it after it has accumulated. The people, in other words, want reduction, not any new policy to spend more money. They are willing to pay all that the government needs for its expenses and willing to pay it freely. But they do not want to pay a cent of tax not needed by the government or for the protection of honest American interests. We hope to see some of our Iowa men in Congress very soon take up this work and press it forward on the line of reduction. Reduction is the first thing. How to make it most safely to all American interests is the next thing. The Republican party is pledged to this programme. Its last National platform pledged it directly and explicitly. The pledge has not yet been redeemed. There are only a few months left in which to redeem it before the election of another President. If it is going into the Presidential campaign expecting to win it must go in with its promises of reduction of tax and the removal of inequalities in the tariff honestly and frankly redeemed.—*Iowa State Register Rep.*

The Burning Question.

There is one thing upon which Democrats and Republicans, Free-traders and Protectionists, Labor men and Prohibitionists ought to be agreed: *The revenues of the Government should be limited to its actual needs.*

The Government has no right to collect $103,000,000 as it did last year, or, $140,000,000 as it will do this year, beyond its necessities.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation." A Treasury surplus is the parent of extravagance.

Had the Government's revenues not been in excess of its needs does anybody suppose that Congress would have proposed to double the already enormous pension list, to scatter $60,000,000 in aiding schools which the States are abundantly able to support, or to apply $10,000,000 in "improving" sucker brooks and flatboat bayous?

It was the "overflowing Treasury" that invited the charge of the legislative looters.

It is the surplus now in the Treasury that will incite Congress to institute jobs and schemes that would perpetuate the war taxes for another generation.

Mr. Holman is right in calling for such a condition of the Treasury "that Congress and the officials in asking for appropriations will have to consider where the money is to come from."

The extravagance breeding surplus must stop. This is not a political cry; it is a business necessity. It is not a dogma: it is simple justice to taxpayers. Patriotic men of all parties should unite to stop the surplus by reducing the taxes. *N. Y. World.*

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Solt, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at E. James' drug store, Ebensburg, or W. W. McAteer,s store, Loretto.

ANOTHER bank gone to smash in Cincinnati. That city is as rotten in finance as it is in politics.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—At Madison, Ga., the winter has been so mild that flowers are blooming in the gardens all over the city.

—Mrs. Franklin, the wife of a prisoner in the Walhalla, S. C. Jail, smuggled an auger to him in her bustle with which he and four others effected their escape Tuesday night of last week.

—H. H. Singleton, a blind man who lives near Toccoa, Ga., is able to tell the denomination of a bank note or check by feeling it, and can count money almost as rapidly as a bank clerk.

—A small matrimonial transaction has just taken place in Kansas. The groom is in height 40 inches and weighs 90 pounds, while the bride measures 38 inches and weighs 70 pounds.

—Eli Boggs and Miss Rhoda Smith and Marion Greenhill and Miss Kate Chandler walked from Carter county, Kentucky, to Maysville, a distance of 100 miles, to be married last week.

—A mule over sixty years old is owned by Aunt Nancy Honaker, of Laynesville, Ky. It came from Virginia over sixty years ago, and still earns its living under the saddle and before a buggy.

—Large importations of potatoes arrive in Chicago every few days from Rotterdam. A single consignment of 2,500 sacks was recorded last Friday. These potatoes are for the local market, not for seeding.

—W. G. Sterling, of Greeley, Col., recently shot in North Park a magnificent specimen of the golden eagle, one of the largest seen in the State for years. It measured seven feet from tip to tip, and was evidently of great age.

—Near Iberville, La., a bear was seen in a turnip patch helping itself to vegetables. On being driven out it took to the railroad track and met an approaching locomotive, to which it would not yield the right of way. The result was what it might have expected if it had had more sense.

—The other day some of the servants in one of the richest families in Grand Rapids, Michigan, were quite surprised to discover Sallie Wilson, the new nurse girl, shaving. Sallie proved to be Fred Warden, a genuine man, who had been doing duty as a girl for some ten weeks or mors.

—Our Consul at Stockholm informs the State Department that the Swedish Government has declared against the importation of pork from the United States unless it is well salted. The Consul says that the order was founded on a report that a hog pestilence is raging in the United States.

—Farmers living near Bakersville, Cal., built a jack-rabbit corral, shaped like the letter V, recently, and then scourned the fields on horseback, driving the animals before them into the trap. Then for two hours a general massacre of the pests took place, in which 5075 of them were killed.

—A citizen of Salina, Kan., saw a big jack rabit sitting by the side of the road. He ran home, a quarter of a mile, got his gun, ran back and fired a charge of shot into the rabbit, which was still sitting there. Even then it did not move, and further investigation showed that it was frozen stiff.

—All vehicles in the Highlands of Scotland are provided with brakes, to be used in the descents, the pony chaise having one as well as the four-horse coach. The natives trot their horses up hill and walk them down, and are amazed at Americans who always reverse the order in the matter of up and down-hill travel.

—A trainer of animals in Paris gives the following account of the way in which he trains cats and rats to live on friendly terms Taking a cat and a rat each by the back of the neck, he brings their heads nearer and nearer, together, accustoming them gradually to each other until finally their noses meet. This practice at length seems to please them.

—John Ek came into a grocery at Rip Lake, Wis., one day week before last with the tips of his fingers frozen, and the proprietor advised him to thaw out the frost by holding his hands in an open barrel of kerosene which stood just outside the door. Ek did so, and when he withdrew his hands a few moments later found that they were frozen solid. When a thermometer was placed in the oil the mercury marked 20 degrees below zero.

—The trial of Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson, of Somerville, on a charge of causing the death of Prince A. Freeman, her brother-in-law, by poison, in June, 1885, began on Monday last. Last December Mrs. Robinson was tried on the charge of fatally poisoning her son, William J., but the jury disagreed, and it is likely that she will not be tried on that case again. There are several additional indictments against her. The morning was spent in selecting a jury.

—Captain Smith Cook, of Shelby county, Ky., is the tallest native born American. His height is 7 feet 8 inches. There are only three men in the world whose height is known to exceed his. One is an Englishman, another an Arabian and the third a Chinaman. Captain Cook is 29 years of age and stopped growing when he was 22. He wears a No. 13½ shoe. He is now a candidate for doorkeeper of the Kentucky house of representatives.

—An authority on pigs says that he never thinks of cutting off the tails of his pigs. The tails are the indicators of a porker's condition. If piggy doesn't feel well, if his food doesn't agree with him, his tail begins to straighten. The sicker the pig the straighter the tail; and the healthier the pig the tighter the curl. The old theory that it takes a bushel of corn to fatten an inch tail this pig-raiser scorns. The pig's tail is his pulse; therefore never cut it off.

—The construction of a railroad through the mountains of Kentucky has been stopped by a man with a rifle. As is noted by a paper of that State, there is probably no place on the American Continent where this could occur, but in the mountains of Kentucky. A man named Asher didn't want the road built through his land, and when the workmen began grading on his land he appeared with a cocked rifle and threatened death to the man that lifted a shovelful of earth.

—A despatch from St. Joseph, Missouri, says the women living in the southwestern part of that city are circulating a petition to have Hoonock and Buelling, wife murderers, lynched. The petition already has several hundred signatures. Mr. Augustine, the man in whose house Hooneck committed the murder, says the women have grown weary of the delay and are trying to work up a feeling among the sterner sex that will induce them to take the law into their own hands.

—The recent capture of the robbers who have been pillaging trains in Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado was brought about by a "slicker," or oil-cloth coat. It was dropped by one of the thieves at the attempted robbery near Genoa, Ark. The garment was made in St. Louis, and investigation there elicited the names of storekeepers in Arkansas and Texas who were purchasers of such goods. Each of the latter were visited in turn without result, until a dealer in Waco, Texas, not only recognized the coat, but accurately described the man to whom it had been sold. This clue, coupled with other circumstances, led to the arrest in the interior of Texas of a man named Brock, who was brought to Texarkana, and there fully identified by the engineer of the "held up" train as the man who held a revolver to his head while going to the express car. Brock confessed and this led to the capture of the gang.

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.

—In a country court the other day the ownership of a dog was the question at issue. The judge couldn't make out from the evidence which claimant was the real owner, so he made one stand on each side while an officer held the dog in the middle of the room. Then he told them both to whistle and the officer to release the dog at the same moment. When this was done the dog bolted through the open door. "Call the next case," was the only comment of the judge.

—Six months ago William Kelly, of New Haven, Conn., advertised in one of the New York papers for a wife. A young lady, living in Pennsylvania answered, and a correspondence was the result. Kelly went to Pennsylvania about three weeks ago and found her to be a very pretty girl of seventeen years. Notwithstanding that Kelly is deaf and dumb, he succeeded in making love to the girl with such good effect that when he proposed an elopement she consented, and the couple were married and came to live with Kelly's parents in Birmingham, ten miles from New Haven.

—One day in 1862 Sidney Shivers, of Webster, Ga., then 18 years of age, entered his father's house, and divesting himself of his hat and clothes, dressed himself in the uniform of a Confederate soldier in order to enter the Southern army, in the meantime hanging the hat and clothes that he once wore upon a peg in his room. From that day to this the hat and clothes have hung in that same place, not a hand having been allowed to touch them in all that time, for they have been held sacred to the memory of the young Confederate soldier who placed them there. The life of Sydney Shivers went out soon after he entered the army, but these mute memorials of the boy who once wore the gray still hang where they were placed by him 26 years ago—untouched in all that time.

—Mike Dennin, a lad of 17, killed a mink near Wheelertown, N. Y., under unusual circumstances. He was hunting for rabbits near Little Black creek. The dog chased a rabbit to the ice on the creek near where a spring-fed brook ran into the creek, keeping the water open. As the rabbit passed the accumulation of old rubbish near the mouth of the brook a mink sprang out after it. As it was about to catch the rabbit the dog came out of the brush on to the ice. At this the mink fled, with the dog in pursuit. Instead of trying to return to the rubbish the mink ran across the creek, and, finding the dog almost on it, it rapidly climbed a spruce tree about six inches in diameter. When Dennin came along he recognized the tracks, but could scarcely believe that the mink had climbed the tree. He eventually saw it on a limb nearly 40 feet from the ground, and shot it. Old hunters say they never before heard of a mink climbing a tree.

Proving His Assertions.

PORTLAND, Me., January 25.—The startling revelations of the Rev. Mr. Bayley, in his prohibition sermon a week ago, have created great interest here, where for years efforts have been made to show that there is as little drunkenness as there is in any city in the country. Mr. Bayley said that the records showed more drunkenness here than ever, and gave plenty of instances and figures to confirm his allegations.

The principal authorities at once began to make an investigation, and Mayor Chapman spent two or three days in gathering material to refute the charges. Mr. Bayley said that there was drunkenness in the primary and kindergarten schools, and the authorities visited all of them, giving the results of their investigations to the newspapers. Leading temperance men wrote communications to the paper, and T. C. Woodbury, a prominent advocate, said that after a long trial prohibition was a failure, and that people here had better be about something else than trying to make it successful.

Interest was renewed yesterday when the police were called upon to remove Johnny DeDough, a drunken 12-year-old boy, from the Center street primary school. He was so drunk that when he reached the station he sank into a deep, rum sleep. On awakening he was stupefied and did not know what day it was. The previous night the Portland school committee had passed resolutions that there was no drunkenness in the public schools.

In Love With Her Hump.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., January 31.—On December 15 last a grand hallelujah wedding took place in this village, the couple married being Captain Polly Bryan, of the Salvation Army. Since then the fair and buxom Polly has offended the army and has been expelled. The trouble arose from the fact that she persisted in wearing a bustle. Captain T. E. Moore recently wrote the following letter to Captain Von Alexson:

DEAR CAPTAIN—Your letter has reached me. I have been compelled to change my mind as to your going to Kansas in the Army of America. I do not think your wife is at all in a condition to lead others away from the world and sin, and must say I am astonished to think you could uphold an officer, though she be your wife, in dressing in the manner Mrs. Alexson does. She was kindly reproved and shown the wrong, but persisted in wearing a bustle on her back that disgusted every decent person. Until I see her sincere Godliness I cannot send her to another station.

Hoping you both may see the wrong of this, I am, with sorrow yours, as ever, for Jesus' sake, T. E. MOORE.

Entombed in an Ox.

MINNEAPOLIS, February 1.—When the recent great storm swept over Aurora county, Dak., Erie Johnson, a farmer near Plankinto, was watering his cattle some distance from his buildings. He became exhausted in his attempt to drive his cattle home. Among the cattle was a very large ox, which lay down to die near where Johnson was making his last struggle for life in the snow. Johnson, in a moment of inspiration, killed the ox, disembowelled it, and crawled inside. He was completely sheltered from the storm, and passed the night in safety. When morning dawned, however, and he endeavored to crawl out, he was horrified to find that he was completely frozen in. He had left his knife sticking in the carcass outside. He cried for assistance, and it was not until 2:30 P. M., that his cries were answered by a party who were searching for him. He was none the worse for his experience, except that he was cramped and sore.

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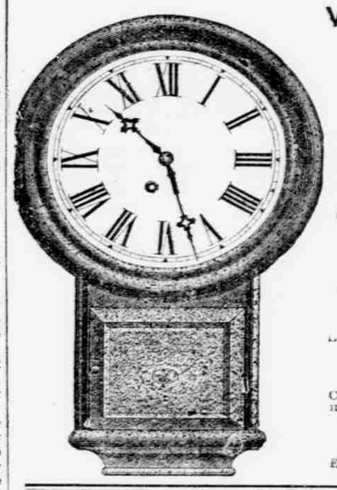

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