Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - FEB. 17, 1888.

O'BRIEN and Sullivan, the lately imprisoned Irish members of Parliament, had a grand reception at London on Monday last. They were met by ten thousand sympathizers at the railroad station and escorted to Hyde Park, where forty thousand people were assembled.

UPON being asked in Harrisburg on last Tuesday whether he had decided to act in relation to the *quo warranto* against the Reading Railroad Company recently applied for, Attorney General Kirkpatrick replied that he had not yet taken any action, but was holding the matter under advisement.

IT is reported of Roscoe Conkling, who has been out of politics since the last Presidential election, that in speaking of Cleveland's message a few days ago, he said: "If I do not overestimate the intelligence of the Republican party, one-half of its members, if the message were properly presented to them, would approve it."

REGARDING the Reading coal strike the Philadelphia *Times* of Wednesday last says: "The indications are unmistakable that the coal strike is on the decline. Gradually the miners were slipping from the grasp of the strike leaders and returning to work. The resumption in the Schuylkill region is not rapid, but it is progressing daily, and there is little doubt that in a very few days the principle collieries will all be at work. Coal consumers will hail the resumption with gladness, as it is likely to result in a return to moderate prices."

M. S. QUAY, who was a strong Blaine man, when asked his opinion about Blaine's letter in Philadelphia on Monday said:

"Oh, I take it Blaine is out of the race. He couldn't afford to be a candidate after that letter. If, under the circumstances he were nominated and accepted the nomination, he would be defeated. It would be disastrous to him. The people would not stand it; they would not be trifled with. If Blaine were to take the nomination, there would be no end to the caricatures that would be gotten out. They would be worse than any that appeared in 1884. No, I think Blaine is out entirely."

THERE is probably no Republican in the land so easily pleased with a candidate and a platform in the approaching campaign as John A. Tibbits, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and, as is claimed, one of the best informed politicians of that Commonwealth. Tibbits was in Washington a few days ago and was asked the question: "Who is the strongest man the Republicans can nominate?" His reply was: "There is one man who, if the Republicans nominate him, can be elected without a shadow of doubt. He would sweep the country like a whirlwind. His name—it is General Phil Sheridan, and no one the Democrats could nominate would be able to touch him. Why, every Irishman and every old soldier would vote for him, which would make a powerful combination."

He was next asked "What would be the platform?" and Tibbits was fully equal to the emergency. His prompt answer was: "Anything. That wouldn't make any difference. "Sheridan and Shennandoah" would be all the platform we should want, and as for the tail of the ticket, any name would do as well as another." Tibbits had evidently heard of the man in the early days of Texas who went to a star dance equipped with a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

REPUBLICAN editors, whose wish is father to their thought, have been rolling under their tongue as a sweet morsel the singular delusion that Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, is not only opposed to Cleveland's administration, but that he will be a candidate himself for nomination for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention. If Governor Hill has Presidential aspirations he has the undoubted right to nourish and at the proper time to press them for all they are worth. He is regarded, however, as the shrewdest politician of either party in the State of New York, and in view of the practical unanimity with which Cleveland's re-nomination is demanded by the Democracy of every State in the Union, to attribute to Governor Hill a settled purpose to enter the National Convention as a candidate against Cleveland, is to stamp him as a political lunatic. A week ago last night a banquet was given in Brook'yn, N. Y, under the auspices of the Kings County Democratic Club in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden. Among the speakers was Gov. Hill who, after paying a high tribute to Mr. Tilden spoke of Cleveland's administration in termes of the warmest approval. He said:

"I cheerfully reiterate what I said in substance about a year ago in this same place, that the administration of President Cleveland has been dignified, conservative, honest and in the main satisfactory to the people of the country. There may be differences among Democrats as to details relating to party management, and as to the entire wisdom of some matters attempted and as to the details of some measures proposed, but such differences among friends are inevitable everywhere in Government politics and society in general.

The prosperity and welfare of the whole people have been greatly advanced by the advent of the Democratic party to power in the Nation, and we may well rely, if no serious mistakes are made, upon the continued confidence of the people.

Our Republican friends should not be deceived or misled, or be over jubilant as to their prospects in the approaching contest. There will be no divisions among the Democracy this year. The Democratic party of the State of New York is broad and generous enough to tolerate differences of opinion as to matters not entirely essential or vital in their character."

IN another column will be found a letter from James G. Blaine, written at Florence, Italy, and addressed to B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, in which he announces that his name will not be presented at the Chicago Convention in June as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. That Blaine would have been nominated had became a fixed fact and his declination is simply a confession that he would again be defeated. The letter is apparently a square and unequivocal withdrawal and is so regarded by nearly all the Republican members of Congress, those from Maine excepted, but there are scores of editors of leading Republican newspapers as well as a whole regiment of prominent Republican politicians, dyed in the wool Blaine men, who insist that his letter is not an absolute declination and that his friends will carry the Convention for him with a hurrah which will compel him to accept. Whether the letter really declines or whether there is a mental reservation concealed in it looking to the contingency of his nomination in the manner indicated by his thick and thin admirers, is a question which will be settled, we presume, by Mr. Blaine himself before the meeting of the Convention. The doubt among a large number of Republicans in regard to the sincerity of Mr. Blaine when he penned his letter is any thing but complimentary to that gentleman, and leads the New York *Times* to hit the nail squarely on the head by saying: "It would not be easy to name any prominent public man in either party from whom a document of this sort would be interpreted with so much and so general doubt as to whether its writer meant what he said or said all that he meant." There is one class of Republicans, however, who are in perfect accord as to the true inwardness of Blaine's letter. We mean Sherman, Allison, De Pew, Evarts, Morton, Hawley, Harrison, Cullom and the rest who have Presidential aspirations, each and all of whom are entirely satisfied that Blaine means just what he says and are determined to hold him to his text. Sherman even goes so far as to say that his knowledge that Blaine contemplated writing a letter of declination was the reason why he (Sherman) became a candidate. Blaine being now out of the way, or supposed to be, will invest with increased interest the movements on the Republican chessboard from this time up to the meeting of the National Convention.

ONE of the most convincing illustrations of the danger of a large surplus in the public Treasury is the huge proportion which the struggle among Congressmen for the erection of public buildings by the Government in nearly every State and Territory has at last reached. It is stated on the most reliable authority that one hundred and twenty-three Congressmen have introduced into the House 149 bills asking for appropriations amounting in round numbers to twenty-five millions of dollars. These bills were introduced by 59 Republicans, 63 Democrats and one Independent. Geographically the proposed division of "pork," as it is called, is general, all the States, excepting Delaware, Rhode Island and Nevada being provided for. The New England States are represented by 13 buildings, costing $1,521,000; the Middle States ask for 23 buildings and $3,315,000; the Western States for 60 buildings and $11,183,000, the Southern States for 48 buildings and $7,795,000, and the Territories and the District of Columbia for 5 buildings and $1,180,000. There is no politics in the combination that has been formed to put these bills through by the well-known system of "log rolling, and each political party is about equally represented. Congressmen act on the convenient process "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." This is a huge grab, more than two-thirds of the contemplated buildings being entirely unnecessary. It is satisfactory, however, to know from some recent remarks of President Cleveland that most of those schemes, intended only to make members "solid" with their constituents, will meet with a veto and that only such as are clearly and absolutely necessary will receive the approval of the Executive.

STEPHEN J. MEANY, the well-known Irish agitator, died at Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday of last week. He was a printer by trade, and about seventy years of age. In 1837 he joined the Irish constabulary force. He was detailed to make reports of Daniel O'Connell's speeches for the use of the government, and being a very rapid longhand writer, and possessing a remarkable memory, he performed the work with notable success. The accuracy of his reports attracted the attention of O'Connell, and for years he was a well-known figure on the platform at all the large political meetings which O'Connell addressed. From 1846 to 1865 he was engaged in newspaper work in Liverpool and London; but about 1865 was arrested in Liverpool on charges of engaging with other Irishmen in a treasonable conspiracy. He was convicted and sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, but was soon pardoned, and in 1867 came to this country. He was engaged in journalism in various American cities and many years had been prominent as a speaker and writer for the various movements in behalf of Ireland, and made frequent visits to that country. His last words were: "Tell them I was true to Ireland to the last." His remains were temporarily deposited in a vault in the city of New York and will be sent for final interment to Innes, Clare County, Ireland, where his aged mother resides.

THE President expects to leave Washington next Tuesday for a short visit to Florida. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The party will go by special train and no stops will be made unless it be an hour at Savannah for a drive through the city. One day will be spent at Jacksonville and one at St. Augustine. The party will return to Washington on Saturday.

Blaine Declines the Nomination.

PITTSBURG, February 12.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* will publish the following to-morrow; B. F. Jones, chairman of the National Republican committee, has received a letter from James G. Blaine, declining to allow his name to be presented to the National Republican convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Mr. Jones when asked whether Mr. Blaine's declination would prevent his friends from nominating him anyhow, said: "As I am chairman of the National Committee, I do not think it would be proper for me to have anything to say on that subject." "Do you think Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination if it were tendered to him?" "I have no authority to speak for Mr. Blaine and have no conjectures to offer on the subject. The letter speaks for itself and I must decline to be interviewed on this question."

Following is Mr. Blaine's letter in full:

FLORENCE, Italy, January 25.—To B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman Republican National Committee—Sir: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National Convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself, of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my deep sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans and to partake somewhat of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return but I shall carry the memory of it while life lasts. Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects, which distinguish the opening of the national contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1884. In 1882 the Republican party throughout the union met with a disastrous defeat. The States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the northern elections compared with the preceding National election exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the basis of the result of 1882 gave to the Democrats over three hundred electors out of a total of four hundred and one. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the election of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than one hundred majority in the electorial colleges of the whole country. But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the National contest of 1884 rose high and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State, and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every two thousand of the total would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded one hundred and ninety-two thousand. The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated a growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seldom in our political history has a party defeated in a National election rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1884. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1882-3 and its spirit in 1886-7. The periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over those of 1886 in anything like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1882-3 it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase; the party has only to maintain relatively its prestige of 1886-7 to give to its National candidate every Northern State but one with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it had for the past six years.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistable strength. The present National Administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of its leading supporters in every protection State that no issue on the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as the one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were met by the Democratic leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment and denial. That resourse the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system which in a quarter of a century has assured a larger National growth, a more rapid accumulation and a broader distribution of wealth than were ever before known in their history. The American people will now openly and formally be asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformally led to National embarassment and widespread individual distress.

On the result of such an issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt. One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co operation on the part of all Republicans—on the part of both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose record and whose aims are alike great, but it is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by the higher promptings of patriotism. A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the Administration of the government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, and for the prosperity and progress of the people. I am very sincerely yours.

[Signed] James G. Blaine.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at E. James', Ebensburg, or W. W. McAteers, Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

The Plain Truth.

The Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican organs refuse to discuss the question of a reduction of the revenues except upon abstract principles of political economy. They evade the real point at issue.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, specifically declared that we are confronted by a condition and that the theory of "free trade" or of "protection" has nothing to do with the matter. And what is the condition? Why, the continuous increase of an already enormous and useless surplus in the treasury.

It is agreed on all sides that the revenues must be reduced in order that the increase of the surplus may be stopped and that the people may be relieved of needless burdens of taxation. The only question to be solved is how is this reduction to be effected?

President Cleveland recommends that raw materials employed in manufacture be admitted duty free and that the taxes on the necessaries of life be reduced. He also recommends that in making changes in the tariff laws, as suggested in his message, care be taken that no industry shall be injuriously affected.

Now the Philadelphia *Press* and other Republican organs stigmatize these suggestions of the President as indicating a "free trade" policy. They do this because they imagine that people can still be frightened by the old whig bugbear. If they were fair in their treatment of the President's suggestions, they would meet them squarely on their merits.

There is a middle course between the present monopoly producing tariff and "free trade" which at the present time is the only safe one to be adopted. That course is outlined in the recommendations of the President's message. If congress should adopt that course we should not have "free trade" but freer trade and a wider and better market for American products. "Protection" would still remain a prominent feature of the tariff, but it would not be of so extravagant a character as to create and foster monopolies.

This is the simple, plain, unvarnished truth, and these Republican organs may as well prepare to accept it.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Cleveland's Hold on the People.

The Providence *Journal* is one of the leading Republican papers of New England, long edited by the late Senator Anthony, and can hardly be set down as a free trade paper, which is the usual plan hereabouts as to any newspaper that does not go into hysterics over President's Cleveland's message. The *Journal* in a late careful editorial going over the political situation in the country says that the Democratic party, as represented by the President, has defined its position, and adds:

It is undoubtedly true that there are many mistakes and errors in the details of President Cleveland's recommendations, which should be pointed out and opposed or amended, but the general spirit and object of his message on the tariff is one that recommends itself strongly to the great majority of the American people as demanded by common sense and practical judgment. And the Republican party has repeatedly recommended the same thing in its platforms and declarations of principles.

It then argues that the Blaine message from Paris, as well as the speeches of John Sherman and others, are a "grave mistake," since "it is not only the unmistakable duty, but the shrewdest policy of the Republican leaders to unite with the movement for an intelligent practical revision of the tariff in the spirit of protection to American industries." As for Cleveland's strength as a candidate, the *Journal* says frankly that "there is no question that he has obtained a personal popularity and confidence that he did not possess at the time of his first nomination, owing to a belief in his firmness of character and honesty of purpose."

This we take is the judgment of sensible and candid men of all parties. In his own party Mr. Cleveland is unquestionably much stronger than he was in 1884, and it will put forth such efforts as it never did before to secure his reelection. He is stronger with the independents, and commands from Republicans that respect all fair men yield to opponents who demonstrate capacity and courage. The most significant feature of current politics, in neighborhood, street and office talk, is the evidence everywhere of the strong hold Mr. Cleveland has on the American people. Many who speak in this way will oppose him as a candidate undoubtedly, but it goes for a great deal as to the makeup of the man, that he commands the respect and admiration from political opponents because of his personal qualities as well as official acts. —*Pittsburg Post.*

That Tells the Story.

One of the witnesses before the House Committee that is investigating the coal strike said on Saturday that "Mr. Pardee is worth $47,000,000; thirty-five years ago he was worth nothing."

This estimate of one of the coal barons' wealth may be exaggerated, but it is known that he is a many millionaire. All the other active members of the coal combination, and many that have retired, are rich—some of them "beyond the dreams of avarice." They have their city houses and town houses, their steam yachts, fast horses, big diamonds, great blocks of railroad stocks and piles of utterly superfluous wealth.

How, meanwhile, have the miners fared? Their lot is harder than it was thirty-five years ago. They are barely able to keep soul and body together. Tens of thousands of foreign laborers have been imported, duty free, to press down the wages. A gigantic combination of railroads controls the traffic. A "few gentlemen meeting in a parlor" limit the production of coal and fix prices and wages.

A comparison of the condition of the operators and the operatives shows who is "protected" by the laws and who is favored by contracts and stipulations. —*N. Y. World.*

CONSIDERING that evictions are being made in Ireland by the wholesale, that free speech and public assembly have been suppressed, and that outspoken legislators have been arrested under the shadow of the British Houses of Parliament, the Irish leaders might well be forgiven if their indignation should dominate their calmer judgment and force them to the utterance of some expression which might be taken advantage of by their opponents to injure the cause for which they are working. Yet during all this trying time Mr. Parnell has maintained an almost judicial calmness, has checked the impetuosity of his followers, confined himself strictly to constitutional efforts at redress, and even in the amendment to the address to the Queens's speech has characterized the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland by no severer terms than "harsh and partial." Nothing could better prove his fitness for leadership; and the English people will be false to all their traditions if they shall not recognize the justice of a contest which is being waged with such profound respect for constitutional methods. —*Phila. Record.*

In the White-Lowry case 41 Democrats voted to confirm a Republican in his seat. In the Thoebe-Carlisle case only 5 Republicans voted to confirm a Democrat. Talk about partisan fairness! In the White case there was a doubt. In the Carlisle case there was none.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

—At Cheboygan, Mich., nine feet of snow have fallen so far during the present month.

—The first cotton mill in the United States went into operation in 1787, at Beverly, Mass.

—The first table cutlery of American mannfacture was made at Greenfield, Mass., in 1834.

—The first iron forge in America was established in Raynham, a town of the Plymouth Colony.

—The first dwelling house in Kentucky was erected in 1774, on or near the site of Harrodsburg.

—The first Quakers in New England arrived in 1665, in Massachesetts, and were banished from the colony.

—The first newspaper published in America, outside of Boston, was issued in Philadelphia, and called the *American Weekly Mercury.*

—Two men of Lead City were in love with the same young woman. They decided first choice in a match of seven-up, six best games in eleven.

—The cats and dogs of Japan differ from the species found in almost every other country. The former have no tails and the latter are almost destitute of tails.

—A farmer at Springfield, O., buried $3,000 in silver and gold at the time of the Morgan raid in 1863. Last week his son found the buried treasure in the foundation of an old building. The father had died without revealing it.

—A negro woman of Greenwich, N. J., the other day came into possession of $2,276 pension money and in addition thereto a monthly pension of twelve dollars for the balance of her life. She had two sons killed in the Union service.

—Spectacles were actually invented about the year 1280, A. D., and certainly they were made previous to the year 1311. The man who conferred this great benefit on suffering humanity was Alexander Bipina, a monk of Pisa, who died in 1313.

—Three years ago the manager of a silver mine in Australia played a game of euchre with an employe to see whether the latter should pay $600 or $750 for a one-fourteenth share in the mine. The employe won, and his share is now worth $1,000,000.

—According to native journals, Japan can boast of a phenomenal giantess. Though only twelve years and five month of age, she is said to stand eight feet high and to weigh over two hundred and seventy pounds; her hands measure over nine inches in length, and her feet fifteen inches.

—Carl Holmer, of Killarney, Fla., stepped on the head of a large rattlesnake as he was going home the other evening. The reptile snapped its tail in Mr. Holmer's face, but he did not budge until he had disabled it by stamping upon it. He then procured a gun and killed the snake. It measured seven feet in length, and had eleven rattles.

—Sheriff Matson, of Chicago, received a letter from a woman in Cerro Gordo, Ill., recently, asking him to send her one strand of a rope that had been used to hang some person. Her little boy had been having fits for four years, and nine doctors had failed to benefit him. A neighbor had told her of the rope being used in such cases with success and she was willing to pay any price to secure a strand of one.

—Benjamin Franklin, of the Second Minnesota Volunteers, is the only man on the Government pension rolls who sacrificed both hands and feet in the late civil war, and as there is no provision of law applicable to such special cases a bill will be presented to Congress increasing the pension he now receives to $150 a month. He now receives the pay provided for a soldier or a sailor who has lost both hands or both feet.

—A Jersey City man who deals in second-hand furniture found $520 in an old lounge which he was repairing. He was honest; so he sent word to the man from whom he had purchased the lounge. It turned out that the man who sold the lounge had hidden the money in it when he was drunk and forgotten all about it. Then he had accused his wife of taking it, and the row that ensued broke up the family and caused the sale of the furniture.

—Four years ago Addison Gifford of North Rochester, Mass., went shooting. His dog started a fox, followed it, and never returned. A few days ago Mr. Gifford was out again with another dog which started a fox and chased it to its hole. Mr. Gifford began to dig the fox out, and while at work unearthed the skeleton of a dog, the collar on the neck of which showed that it was his own lost dog. It had evidently tried to dig the fox out and got fast in the hole.

—A colored woman and a white man met on the street at Beaufort, S. C., the other day, and the path through the mud would only permit of one passing at a time. Neither would waive the right to the first place, and they both remained in the street all day, sending for chairs and their meals, while their friends gathered about to watch the "sitting match." When the old lady sent for her knitting the white man concluded he did not want to go that way, and turned back.

—Acting Chief of the Secret Service John S. Bell has discovered the first engraved counterfeit on the silver certificates. The counterfeit comes from the West. It is three sixteenths of an inch shorter than the genuine bill. There are no distinctive lines on the paper, which is very thin and of inferior quality. It is a good counterfeit and may easily deceive people. One great difference between the genuine and the counterfeit is in the vignette of General Grant. In the counterfeit it is slightly blurred and looks like a bulldog.

—Two men in Penobscot county, Me., went out to look for their cattle which were in the woods. As they were returning with the stock, they saw three bears sitting upon their haunches ahead of them, directly in their path. The oxen ran ahead of the cows and then turned around, shaking their heads as much as to say, "Keep back, keep back! We will attend to those black fellows." Then away they ran for the enemy. One of the bears ran away, while the other two stood their ground and the oxen charged on them. Upon this the bears fled and one oxen chased one of the bears a mile through the woods, tossing him over his head in a fearful manner. The bear was tossed up at least 20 times and evidently had rather a lively time of it. Finally, the ox returned with his horns all blood, which showed that he had had a fierce struggle and had won the battle.

—On January 10 H. P. Noyes left Sherwin's Station, Round Valley, Cal., on snowshoes for Bodie, taking four days' rations and his dog. A few days ago his little dog returned alone to Sherwin's Station in a starving condition. J. L. C. Sherwin, an old and experienced mountaineer, feeling certain that something was wrong, started out on the trail, and found the dead body of Noyes in Rock Creek canyon, lying on his face in the snow. It is supposed Noyes was taken with heart disease. The dog stayed with the body two weeks without food, although the rations which Mr. Noyes had taken with him were lying by his side. The track which the dog had beaten around the body, and on side coyote tracks, clearly showed the animal had been defending the body, and, although food was lying within reach, would not touch it without his master's permission.

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.

—An old Lake Superior steamboat captain says that nothing is ever done when a man falls overboard on that body of water. The reason, he alleges, is that the water of the lake is so cold that a man cannot live in it during the time it takes to stop a rapidly-moving vessel and lower a boat. In 20 years he never knew but one man who fell overboard who escaped death. Others were apparently killed by the shock produced by falling into such cold water. It is said, too, that the lake never gives up its dead, and sailors aver that no corpse was ever seen floating on the lake.

—Mrs. James, of Syracuse, Kan., discovered her 5-year-old boy stirring around in a basket of old clothes that had been placed in a corner of the woodshed to be out of the way. Upon the child looking up and hastily leaving, Mrs. James concluded to see what he was about, and to her horror discovered a nest of rattlesnakes, six young ones and an old one with eight rattles. A scream brought Mr. James to the scene, and he hastily disposed of all of them. Questioning the child, it was learned that he had been caring for the snakes since warm weather. He could handle the young reptiles as he pleased, and the old snake never objected.

—Speaking of the reasoning powers of fowls, a Maine paper relates the following incident: A well-known Agusta gentleman keeps a number of hens and is accustomed at intervals to pound up oyster shells and feed to them. He was engaged in this work a short time ago when a chicken seized a quite large piece of shell, and running off with it attempted to swallow it. The piece was too large, however, and after one or two ineffectual attempts the young fowl gave it up, and taking it up carried it back to the gentleman and laid it down at his feet, inviting him as plainly as words could have done to break it into smaller pieces.

—"Bill" Gregory, the greatest outlaw Indian ever produced, was recently arrested for robbery at Terre Haute, but is now free again, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him. Gregory has had a remarkable career. For fifteen years he has been the leader in hundreds of burglaries perpetrated in the Hoosier State, but has served only one short term in prison. Twenty-three of his accomplices are now serving terms in various prisons throughout the country. There is hardly a crime known to man which Gregory has not committed. He has been a persevering train robber, a sneak thief, a housebreaker, a kidnapper and various other things equally bad.

—The great deer range of the country is in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. The Indians slaughter great numbers of them, but the deer still continue numerous. A St. Paul paper says: "You might as well talk about exterminating the ducks, cranes, gulls, pelicans, and all kinds of water fowl, which breed up in the Peace River country, 1,500 miles northwest of Winnipig. There are about 20,000 saddles of venison handled here a year. Sometimes this amount is exceeded, as in 1878, when the prairie fires got into the timber and drove the deer into the settlements. One firm here dresses 500 or 600 deerskins a year. The deer fur is of no commercial value, but the skin is made into mocassins and into the buckskin of the store."

—In the southwestern portion of Allegan county, Mich., there is a peculiar religious denomination known as "Sanctified Saints." They have but little faith in other sects, and consider the salaried minister an emissary of the devil. Their ministers receive no salary, and no contributions are taken at their meetings for any purpose. His support is dependent on his own labor and the free-will offerings that are made. Salvation is literally free. They refuse to send their children to the public schools, regarding them as "inventions of the devil." Their meeting house is of a peculiar, primitive sort, equipped with wooden benches. On entering the sanctuary the men greet each other with what is termed a "holy kiss" and the salutation "Praise the Lord." The women kiss and salute each other in the same manner. The meeting is opened by singing. When the chorus is reached every member holds up his right hand and beats time. Then an elder preaches a sermon, every sentence of which ends with "Praise the Lord."

THE JOINED TWINS OF LOCANA.

The Strangely Joined Successors of the Siamese Twins.

John and Jacob Tocci, the twins of Locana, who have been shown in almost every city of Europe as the successors of the famous Siamese twins, are dying in Vienna. Their mother is a strong, healthy country woman. The boys resemble each other exactly, have pretty, delicate features and are now in their tenth year. John and Jacob are separate as far as the sixth rib and have one abdomen and one pair of legs between them. Jacob moves the right leg, John the left. The twins cannot walk, and keep their balance by placing their arms round each other's neck. Jacob eats often and heartily and is the healthier of the two, and to all appearance it is he who keeps his brother alive. Two days ago the twins quarreled over a toy, and John grew so excited that his heartblood suddenly ceased to flow, and he changed to a condition of complete lethargy, from which he had not awoke on the following morning. The boy suffered from the same complaint a year ago in Berlin, and Professor Virchow then declared that a recurrence of the lethargy would put an end to the twin's life.

A number of Vienna physicians are observing the malady, but they entertain little hope for John, s life, and if John dies Jacob must follow him to the grave. The conscious boy cries incessantly, because he has often heard Professor Virchow's remark repeated, and knows that his brother's death is but the harbinger of his own. The poor creatures are meeting with the same fate that some time ago put an end to the life of the Siamese twins, the second of whom died of poisoned blood vessels, after having spent six terrible hours with the corpse of his brother. The advisability of an operation separating the living from the dead brother was discussed at the time, but before a resolution could be taken death had done its work. The twins of Locana, who for the last eight years have traveled to all the world's shows, were soon to have left for New York, where Barnum is said to have engaged them for a year at a salary of 30,000 francs. In the event of their death the parents have sold their body to a London anatomical museum for the price of £8,000.

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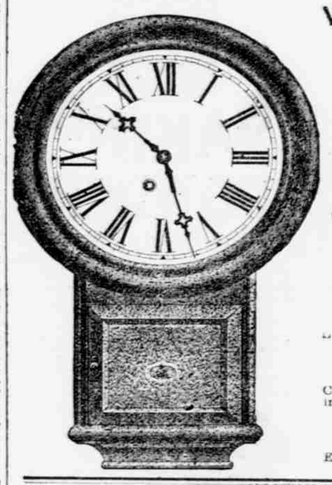

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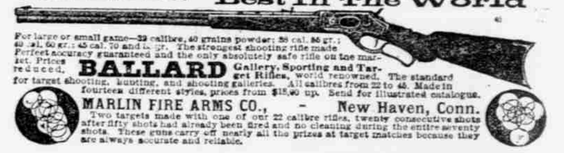

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