Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 23, 1888.

THE Philadelphia *Times* celebrated its fourteenth anniversary on Tuesday of last week. Col. McClure has a right to be proud of the *Times* as a fearlessly independent, able and successful newspaper.

A JUDICIOUS revision of the present tariff is a better bulwark for its preservation than the unceasing cry that it must not be touched at all, for fear that if it is amended in any essential particular it will be destroyed.

THE National Committee of the Prohibition party has changed the date of the meeting of its National Convention at Indianapolis to May 30th—Decoration Day—instead of June, 6 the date which was origionally set for its meeting.

THE celebration of St. Patrick's day in Ireland was exceptionally quiet and orderly. The Irish people are determined not to be betrayed into doing anything which will give the Tory demagogues a chance to excite English prejudices by representing the Irish as rebellious.

JUDGE ARNOLD, of Philadelphia, in an elaborate opinion delivered on Monday last in a stated case, declared that the attempt to collect taxes on funiture, watches and pleasure carriages was clearly illegal, the a t of Assembly of May 13, 1887, having abolished the tax and all means of collecting it.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was fifty-one years old on Sunday last, and i. one of only six Presidents who have passed that date of their lives when holding their high office. The others were Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Grant and Arthur. When Cleveland was inaugurated he was the youngest who ever took the oath of office of President, being but two weeks over forty-eight yeras of age.

WILL the time ever arrive during the present century when Galusha A. Grow will not be found asking for some political preferment? He now wants to be a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. The men who will compose the Republican State Convention in the year 1900 will be called upon to vote for Galusha for some public positiin, provided he is then in the flesh.

ONE of the latest and most significant incidents in the political world is that the colored voters of Washington, in this State, organized a Cleveland and Tariff Reform Club last week and took steps to wage an aggressive campaign. About fifty names were enrolled and the list is expected to reach three times that number. Many of them are men of means and influence They declare that the time has come for their emancipation from political bondage to the Republican party.

THE friends of General Hancock, the gallant Pennsylvania soldier who was recently traduced on the floor of the United States Senate by John J. Ingalis, the Kansas wasp, as "an ally of the Confederacy," who have been active in their efforts to raise suficient money to purchase a home in Washington for Mrs. Hancock, have met with complete success. The house which is a large three story brown and white stone structure, will be formally presented to Mrs. Hancock about the first of April.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, late the Republican Lieutenant Governor of New York, in an interview last week said: "I know that President Cleveland is strong with the business men of New York, the men with whom I am particularly thrown. Many Republicans, like myself, while differing from him on political grounds, admire him for his honesty, his integrity and the faithfulness with which he performs his duty as he conceives it. The opposition to him at the coming election will not be of a personal nature at all. It will be purely political."

IN the opinion of the Chicago *Daily News*, "a railroad President as a Presidential candidate would lose to the Republicans the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois." This has reference, of course, to Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad Company, who, in the estimation of certain Republican leaders who are trying to discover a man who can defeat Cleveland, would make a formidable candidate. The politics of the States named by the *News* are just now very shaky, and if Depew, who is Vanderbilt's representative, should be nominated, it wouldn't make any difference how New York voted, as the great North-west would make mincemeat out of such a candidate of the monopolists.

IN the lower branch of Congress on Monday last Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, under instructions from the committee on banking and currency, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates. After a long debate the bill was passed—yeas, 178, nays, 67. The bill is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to issue silver certificates of the denominations of 25, 15 and 10 cents in such form and design as he may determine, such certificates to be received, to be redeemed, paid and reissued in the same manner as silver certificates of larger denominations, and to be exchangeable for silver certificates of other denominations, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make such regulations as may seem to him proper for distributing and redeeming the denominations of silver certificates herein authorized. The amount of currency to be issued under the bill is limited to $15,000,000.

THAT veteran Democrat and pure public man, Judge Thurman, of Ohio, is always an interesting figure whether as in former days when he was in the United States Senate or last week, when as one of the counsel for the prosecution he addressed the jury in the Columbus, Ohio, court house, in what is widely known as "The tally sheet forgery cases," the defendants being Democrats and some of them active and prominent members of their party. Judge Thurman, who knows all about Ohio politics and Ohio politicians, believes that the defendants are guilty of the offense with which they stand charged, and so believing, he lent his powerful aid in assisting to convict them and thereby punish a ring of desperate and unscrupulous politicians who subordinated the purity of an election to the attainment of their own personal aims. At an early stage in the case Judge Thurman said: "I should be ashamed to call myself a Democrat, as you all know I am, if I let my politics shield a crime like this." His closing appeal to the jury on Wednesday of last week is said to have been one of the most powerful and eloquent efforts of his life, and was delivered to an immense audience that filled every foot of space in the court room. In his conclusion and in defense of his Democracy the "Old Roman" said:

"But I do honor this party to which I have belonged more than 60 years—for I began when I was a child; this party which has done so much for me and which I have conscienciously believed in; which has its faults, as all parties have had; which has been wrong sometimes, as all parties have been wrong, but in which I have believed, to which my faith has been pledged, and has been kept. I do want that party in the going down of the sun of my life, when I shall look for the last time abroad on the earth—I do want to see that party still standing, still honored, and still deserving the good will and kindness and support of all honest men." Up to Wednesday morning the jury had not agaeed upon a verdict. The trial has occupied seven weeks.

THE Republican majority in the New Jersey Legislature about two weeks ago passed a high license-local option law over Governor Green's veto. They supposed at the time they went through this performance that the Prohibitionists would be so delighted with the measure that enough of them would vote the Republican ticket next November to defeat the Democrats in the State. General Clinton B. Fisk, of that State, who was the late Prohibition candidate for Governor, was in Philadelphia near the close of last week, and when asked what effect the high license-local option bill would have on the Prohibition vote in the State, he said: "I do not think it will have any effect on the Prohibition vote. While the Prohibition party is willing and anxious to work side by side with any party which will advance its cause, it will not be satisfied with anything short of Constitutional Prohibition. The party which will make that its platform can get the Prohibition vote. Our party is not for license, high or low, and I regard high license as a purely Republican measure There is no doubt the New Jersey Legislature was forced into the measure by the strength developed by the Prohibitionists; but so far as influencing the Prohibition vote is concerned it cannot and will not have the least effect upon it." "The Prohibition party in New Jersey," continued the General, "will poll anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 votes at the next General election. Of this vote about sixty per cent. will come from the Republican party. The Prohibitionists of New Jersey are united to a man and have a well equipped and powerful organization."

The license court of Philadelphia which is composed of four of the Judges of that city, announced their decisions upon license applications in the seven lower wards on Monday last. In these seven wards there are now 1311 licensed houses and the number of applicants this year under the Brook's law was 727. Of this number 335 were granted, 368 refused, 9 withdrawn and 15 held over. In other words the number of licenses granted is *less* than the number rejected, and the number licensed for 1888—9 is only a fraction more than *one-fourth* the number now licensed under the old law. If the ratio of refusals in these seven wards holds good in the remaining wards it is believed that the number of saloons in the city will be reduced from between 5,000 and 6,000 to between 1,200 and 1,600. The action of the Judge's in refusing to license scores of the best known houses, has produced a tremendous excitement throughout the city and any amount of speculation is indulged in as to its future political effect, many predictions being made that it will completely revolutioniz the large majority which is always rolled up in that Republican stronghold.

THE dishonesty of the Republican newspaper comments upon the Tariff bill now before the Committee on Ways and Means, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is only equaled by the insincerity of their assertion that any revision of the tariff would be disastrous to American manufacturers and American workmen, as well as fatal to a continuance of Democratic administration of the government. If they had the slightest belief in the truth of their own assertion they would welcome such an opportunity to regain Republican ascendency, and would openly advocate the passage of the proposed bill; for if their theory be correct their promised disasters would immediately be visited upon the whole country and the Democratic party would soon be buried in oblivion. Bah! They bleat, like bellwethers, to flocks of sheep.

THE lengthy editorial reply of Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, to a letter addressed to him by Congressman William D. Kelly, will be found in another part of our paper and will repay a careful perusal. It is an exact and truthful arraignment of the obstructive tactics of Kelley and his fellow loud mouthed declaimers against what they call "Free trade."

Judge Kelley Rises to Explain.

As everything relating to tariff revision that comes from those presumably well informed and responsibly charged with legislation on the subject is of special interest at this time, we willingly give Judge Kelley the space he uses to furnish the best explanation that can be given of the do-nothing or obstructive attitude taken by his party and himself on the issue. Had there been a clear and satisfactory answer to the general complaint of the do-nothing policy of the Republicans on the question of tariff revision, Judge Kelley's letter would not have required one-tenth the space to explain; but with himself and his party obviously in conflict with their own solemn pledges to the nation and as obviously willing to sacrifice great business and industrial interests to a Bourbon party policy, there is of necessity so much of confession in the explanation that elaborate avoidance logically follows.

The following is the solemn pledge given to the nation by the Republican party and Judge Kelley in the National platform adopted by the Chicago Convention in 1884:

6. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and undiscriminating process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax-payer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

How has that pledge been respected? It is a proper question to address to Judge Kelley. He is the father of the House; he is the most experienced of all the present members of the body; he is famed throughout the country as among the best informed of our public men on the intricacies of the tariff; he saw the war taxes, both tariff and internal, imposed upon the people to save the government in its gravest peril; he aided in the enactment of the distinctly protective tariff of 1861; he knows better than any others that the present tariff duties on many articles in excess of the protective standard of 1861 are unwarranted and oppressive, and he is the one man who should be to the fore in the tariff revision and revenue reduction to which he and his party are so positively pledged. This is the fourth session of Congress in which Judge Kelley has served since he and his party gave that pledge, but as yet no measure of relief for the overtaxed industries of the country has been presented by him nor has any been suggested outside of a House speech for the galleries or the party, or a stump speech charging back upon his political opponents his own persistent neglect of the plainest public duty.

Judge Kelley was right in opposing tariff revision by "the vicious and undiscriminating horizontal reduction" proposed by Morrison, and the *Times* heartily sustained him in that action. He was right in opposing the second Morrison bill, and was as heartily supported in doing so by this journal. Morrison's tariff revision was "vicious" because "undiscriminating" and even Morrson himself could not tell whether revenues would be increased or diminished by many features of the measure. It was a haphazard attempt at mere political expediency, and Judge Kelley did well to oppose it, but did his plain duty to the country as the leader of protection in the House end with defeating unintelligible or otherwise objectionable bills? Certainly not. He is proclaimed as an expert in tariff statesmanship, and why has he continued as a studied do-nothing or obstructionist during four sessions of Congress after the pledge of the party and of himself was given for tariff revision and revenue reduction?

"But," answers Judge Kelley substantially, "the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means are revolutionary in their action; they exclude me from their deliberations and withhold from me knowledge of their purposes and methods of procedure." Well, admitting the truth of the answer, how does that hinder Judge Kelley or Mr. Reed or any other or all the Republican members of the committee, from proposing a tariff and internal tax bill? Mr. Randall is not a member of the Ways and Means Committee; he has not been advised of the purposes or methods of the majority, but he has taken the manly way of meeting his duty by framing and presenting to the House the tariff and internal tax revision that he believes should be made. Why does not Judge Kelley, or Judge Kelley and Mr. Reed, who are to lead in the do-nothing or obstructive policy, do the same? They say that the Mills bill is wrong; they are in favor of the Randall bill only so far as it may serve to distract the Democrats; they will not vote to pass either, and thus, with their solemnly plighted faith to the country to aid in tariff revision and revenue reduction, they complain of all that others do to correct an admittedly unequal and oppressive revenue system and have neither the courage nor the honesty to propose anything better.

The *Times* is sincerely devoted to the positive protection of our general productive industries, and Judge Kelley professes to be the special champion of protected labor. He knows, as all intelligent business men know, that tariff revision is an imperious necessity in the interest of our manufacturers as well as in the interest of the people generally. He knows that the necessaries of life and the necessaries of our productive industries, require tariff revision to increase our labor and give increased prosperity to both labor and capital; and he certainly knows that any pretended protective duties which are now higher than Judge Kelley made them in 1861, must be excessive and oppressive; but every proposition to return from war taxes to Judge Kelley's own protective standard of 1861, when the need for high protection has been greatly lessened by a quarter of a century of mechanical advancement, is answered only by the cry of a free trade revolution. That cry answered a good partisan purpose when Judge Kelley and the world were a decade or a score of years younger; but only statesman who close their eyes to the progress of the age and the changed condition of commerce, industry and trade, now confess their inability to give reasons for their political faith or action, by denouncing tariff revision as free trade.

If Judge Kelly understands the tariff question as he ever assumes to understand it, and if nobody has presented tariff revision that meets the approval of his judgment, let him stop speech-making, personal explanations and letter-writing until he presents a tariff and revenue bill that he can defend. He and his party are pledged to it; let that pledge be honestly fulfilled. It is practically unimportant what Judge Kelley said or believed about internal tax or tariff revision in Congress in 1872 or in the Cooper Institute in 1881, but it is of vital importance what he has to say on the subject now, and of specially vital importance that he shall first say it in a bill presented to Congress.—*Phila. Times.*

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, or W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

In Defense of Hancock's Memory.

Col. Finley Anderson, who was on Gen. Hancock's staff during the Civil War, has addressed the following open letter to Senator Ingalls, at Washington:

New York, March 12, 1888.

"*Hon. John J. Iagalls President pro tem United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:*

"SIR: I have just received a copy of the *Congressional Record* containing the official report of your recent speech, in which you not only insult the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, but attempt to dishonor the memory of both Hancock and McClellan by naming each of them as having been an 'ally of the Confederacy.' As a surviving member of General Hancock's staff, who shared with him the toils and the triumphs of the Civil War, and as a friend whom he honored with his confidence and affection to the end of his blameless life. I cannot bear in silence your brutal blows at my old commander. I must, therefore, as a soldier and a citizen protest against any utterance that implies an impeachment of his loyalty to his country.

"When the summer flowers bloom again on the graves of the heroic dead a quarter of a century will have passed since the battlefield of Gettysburg became the arena where the valor of the North and South alike illustrated the greatness of the American people and commanded the admiration of the world. The name of that peaceful Pennsylvania village, baptized anew with their mingled blood, was thus made immortal as the symbol of a National power equal to any on the earth. The crowning victory of that combat has proved, under Providence, as clearly as though we had heard the voice of God himself, that those principles of liberty and law and fraternity and union, in earnest devotion to which Hancock lived and died, are essential to the welfare of mankind. To this result, the highest human achievement of this century, Hancock contributed more than any other soldier in the field. When Reynolds fell on the morning of the first day it was Hancock whom Meade selected to take supreme command in front, with power to choose the ground where the great battle of the war should be fought out. It was Hancock who planted his colors on Cemetery Ridge, where he rallied our disordered troops and formed the lines of those historic heights, beyond which the rising tide of the rebellion never passed. It was Hancock who turned impending disaster into victory by the countercharge which saved the honor of the army on the evening of the second day. It was Hancock who repulsed that grand assault, the most brilliant in the annals of the war, when the flower of the Army of Northern Virginia withered and died before the fortitude of the Army of the Potomac in the final struggle of the third day. It was thus that Hancock won at Gettysburg a triple crown of glory.

"Naturally enough both Houses of Congress adopted a joint resolution to the effect that in addition to the thanks which had been voted to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac 'for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirted, the veteran army of the Rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representative in Congress are likewise due, and are hereby tendered, to Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.' In view of Hancock's constant and conspicuous service to his country for more than forty years, sealed as that service was by his own blood, and in view of his proverbial purity of character, it is amazing how any man could rise in the Senate chamber to defame his memory. But having the audacity to do so, the least that you now can do in reparation of this wrong alike to Hancock's memory and the patriotic sentiment of the country, is to rise again in the Senate chamber and make a full retraction and apology.

Respectfully yours,

"FINLEY ANDERSON."

Are They Free Traders. ?

The *Evening Telegraph*, one of the ablest Republican journals of this city and one of the most consistent and earnest of the Pennsylvania advocates of protection, demands the fulfilment of the pledge of the Republican party to give the country tariff revision and revenue reduction.

The *Evening Call*, another positive and aggressive Republican and protection journal, reminds Republicans in Congress that "the people are thinking" on the question of tariff revision, and that "no jugglery with the tariff will be tolerated." It plainly blurts out the truth when it says that "the tariff as now constituted, is for the benefit of the monopolists and the protection of trusts."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Senator Cameron,s home organ, and one of the Republican journals that have heretofore howled free trade at every demand for tariff revision, now declares that the Republicans must present a bill, because "there are inequalities and crudities in the present tariff which ought to be corrected."

These are only a few of the many utterances which come from the protection organs in Pennsylvania against the do-nothing or obstructive policy apparently accepted by Judge Kelley and his fellow-partisans. Are these Republican and hitherto pronounced protection journals now free traders? If so, why so?—if not, why not? Judge Kelly has the floor.—*Phila. Times.*

A Lesson in Wool.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Inquirer* has undertaken to explain to the *Record* "why the fact that manufacturers cannot make from American wool fine woolens equal to the finest French or German is not an argument in favor of free wool." We shall be delighted with instruction at the hands of our contemporary. But when it begins its teaching by saying.

If our neighbor will study the records or make inquiry of the principal woolen merchants of this city and country it will learn that less than one-tenth of the woolen goods sold are of foreign manufacture or manufactured from foreign-grown wool.

we are much troubled. On consultation with the authorities referred to we find that the larger part of our woolen goods are made from foreign wool. For example, last yaar our manufacturers used of home grown wool 265,000,000 pounds, and imported 115,000,000 pounds of foreign-grown wool. During the same time 80,000,000 pounds of woolen goods were also imported in a finished or partly finished condition—equal to 320,000,000 pounds of raw wool. So we are using 435,000,000 pounds of domestic wools. We find it impossible, much as we desire to profit by the instruction of our contemporary, to reconcile its facts with our facts. Before we go any further it may be as well to unravel the matter. If the *Record* be wrong, the whole statistics of the wool trade will have to be revised.—*Phila. Record.*

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Several teeth of a mastodon were lately found near the Alafia River, in Florida. One of them weighs over seven pounds.

—The cost of the congratulatory messages sent to the Pope by cable is estimated to have been not less than $25,000, a little matter of jubilation for the cable companies.

—Slaveholders in Brazil are opposing the final extinction of slavery on the ground that it will be impossible to carry on coffee planting on a large scale if slavery is abolished.

—The official report that the number of persons drowned in the Yellow River inundations in China was more than 100,000, besides 1,800,000 made homeless and destitute, establishes the appalling extent of this horror.

—From four to twelve inches of snow fell Tuesday morning at Sherman and Gainesville, Texas, "and buried the spring flowers and fruit tree blossoms." The temperature, which was 74 degrees on Monday, fell to 34.

—A Syracuse burglar had been all through the house, and then sat down to rest a bit before going off with the swag. There was a carpet tack in the chair, and the yell he uttered awoke the people and he had to clear out.

—Some one has calculated that it takes 2,160 bees to fill a pint cup. Whoever said so is perfectly safe from contradiction. One healthy active bee alone has, on more than one occasion, been found sufficient to engage the whole attention of a numerous picnic party.

—The steamer Oceanic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, at San Francisco, on last Saturday. The Chinese papers confirm the reports of a disastrous earthquake in the Provinces of Yunnan and Syechuen, but give few additional details. Several cities were destroyed and about 20,000 lives lost.

—Mr. C. O. D. Kelley, now living in San Francisco, is the sole survivor of Sam Houston's famous spy company in the Texan War of 1835. He carried the tidings of the massacre of the Alamo in 1836 to New Orleans, and from thence to New York. He was born in 1802, and is now in his 86th year.

—A Chattanooga cabinet maker happened to leave the door of his shop open for a few minutes, and a pugnacious Plymouth Rock rooster walked in. The fowl stepped up to a $50 mirror and began to fight with his own shadow. A clatter of breaking glass followed and the mirror was a complete wreck.

—George L. Came, of Alfred, Me., recently sold the largest pair of oxen that were ever owned in his town. They were very fat, handsomely matched, girth 8 feet 5 inches, and weighed 5000 pounds. Mr. Came owned them seventeen months, in which time they gained a foot each in measure and over 1300 pounds in weight.

—A dispatch from Winchester, O., says that last Thursday night a week an angry mob of farmers tarred and feathered two Mormon elders near Brier Ridge School House, where the elders have been for some time trying to hold proselyting meetings. After the ceremony the elders were chased to the Ohio river, which they crossed for safety.

—This is the tallest story that came from the West by the last mail. A Missouri man says he recently went into the woods, painted a black circle on the end of a log, and when he went back to the log an hour later he found 300 dead rabbits there, the animals having mistaken the circle for a hole in the log and dashed themselves to death against it.

—During the passage of a merchant vessel from Plymouth, England, to Groeningen, Zealand, recently, a pigeon fell exhausted on the bridge of the vessel. The Captain carefully fed and tended the bird, and it became quite at home. When the Captain landed on reaching port the bird flew near him wherever he went, and even entered a coffee-house with him. Nor did its gratitude wane, for it is still the Captain's constant companion.

—President Johnson was abused for the purchase of Alaska as much as Jefferson was when he bought Louisiana. The price paid was $7,000,000. The Alaska Commercial Company has already paid about $5,000,000 in seal rents for the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the products of the Territory last year are officially stated, to have been: In furs, $2,500,000; gold, $1,350,000; fish, $3,000,000; lumber, etc. $100,000; total, $6,950,000.

—Wind-rolled snow-balls are often seen on the Dakota and Wycoming prairies. Sometimes millions upon millions of the balls are in sight at one time. Many are of the size of an orange, some as big as a cannon-ball, while others reach the proportions of the prize pumpkin of the county Fair. These freaks of the storm leave a person under the fanciful impression that great armies of school-boys have been batting over the snowy spaces.

—One day last week A. J. Welsh and Harry Richards, of North Bend, Pa., killed two bears and captured three alive. They were hunting on Younsstown creek when their dog discovered the bears in the butt of a fallen tree. When the hunters approached the place the old mother bear had her head protruded from the entrance of the tree, when one of the hunters fired his rifle, the ball killing both the mother bear and one of hur cubs. Three cubs were captured alive. They were taken down to North Bend and sold.

—Rev. Father Accursius Beine, a member of the Order of St. Francis, and assistant priest at St. Boniface Church, Louisville, Ky., died Tuesday evening of last week at the Franciscan convent. About half an hour before his death he called his associates and desired the last sacrament to be administered. He would not accept it in bed. "No," said he, "let me kneel by the altar." Rising with difficulty from the death-bed he proceeded across the room, where bending before the cross, he was given the last spiritual comfort.

—Mr. Pridgins, an old peracher of High Shoals, Ga., has decided to preach his own funeral sermon, and has it set for the day, the second Sunday in April, and the place a little church a few miles this side of High Shoals. Mr. Pridgins has ordered his son to make him a coffin, which he directs must be perfectly plain and locked with a padlock. The coffiin will be placed by his side in the church and there, in the presence of his friends and family, who are requested to wear mourning, he will tell of his life and pay suitable tribute to his own memory.

—The flower farms of the country around Nice yield as an average yearly crop 2,000 tons of orange flowers, 1,000 tons of roses, 150 tons of violets, as many of jessamine flowers and lesser quantities of other blossoms. The larger portion of the oil or attar of rose comes from the rose farms of Roumelio, in Turkey, and from Ghazipur, In India. It is reckoned that 200,000 rose blossoms are required to produce an amount of the attar equal in weight to a silver rupee—about 50 cents of our money—and worth $50 an ounce. Large quantities of the oil of orange peel and the oil of orange flowers, known as neroli, are made in Sicily. Much of the oils of peppermint, thyme, rosemary and lavender comes from Surrey, England, while in North Carolina large quantities of oil of sassafras are distilled, the business rising to the proportions of a considerable industry.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—At Mount Holley, S. C., Dr. Byrd and a party of hands were at work in the woods. While some of the men were chopping a log it suddenly began to move toward a creek, and the negroes fled in terror. As the log reached the creek and fell into it the source of its power of locomotion was revealed in a most astounding manner. Hundreds of hissing serpents leaped forth from their hiding place in the log, and darted forth in different directions in the water. The snakes were of the genuine water moccasin species, varying in length from that of a buggy spoke to a hoe handle. Dr. Byrd and others stood by watching the snakes depart, and their going consumed fully 30 minutes. Three of the negroes who fled when the log began to move have not since been heard from.

—The famous Stack O'Hara caseis at length settled after seventeen years of litigation. Father M. P. Stack, who was pastor of the Church of the Annunciation in Williamsport, was removed from his position in 1871 by Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton. Claiming that the removal was illegal and in opposition to the canons of the Church, Father Stack carried the matter into the Civil Courts. He was successful in the lower Courts, but on Bishop O'Hara's appeal the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania reversed the judgment. Father Stack recently made a three month's retreat at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, N. Y., and then sent in to his Bishop an humble letter of submission and regret for his contumacy. Bishop O'Hara accepted the submission, restored the priest's faculties and then gave him letters dimmissorial, or an *exeat*, recommending him to the kind consideration of any right reverend Bishop who might be pleased to receive him into his diocese. It is understood that Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, Neb., will accept the services of Father Stack in the event of certain required conditions being fulfilled.

Picking Up Tigers by the Neck.

I once saw three young tigers, larger than Newfoundland dogs, loose on the deck of a British India steamer crowded with several hundred Mecca pilgrims. The cage in which they were confined was large and barred on each side, with a partition running along its middle, which had a drop door. The man who had charge of the animals would drive them over to one side of the cage, close the partition, and clean out the other side at his leisure; then, barring up the clean side, he would open the partition and drive the tigers back, while he went through the same performance on the other side. One morning he neglected to put up the bars on the side he had finished, and so drove the tigers out of the opposite side of the open cage. The animals on obtaining their liberty took different directions, and, crouching in the nearest corners, lay snarling and exposing their teeth, showing unmistakable signs of a most dangerous fear. That side of the deck was deserted, and the crowd gazed in interest at a respectful distance. Mr. Fleuse, the third officer, the second officer and the keeper each placed himself before a tiger, barring their exit should they attempt to move away. Fleuse inquired if the tigers had been fed that day. They had not; they had alway been fed on living fowls. Fleuse called for three chickens from the hen coop. Taking these he threw one in the face of each tiger. The chickens seemed simply motionless, glued to the spot, so instantaneous was the fixing of the teeth and claws. Fleuse then went deliberately up to a tiger, coolly took the loose skin of the back of the neck with one hand and the root of the tail with the other, and, putting out his full strength, dragged the heavy brute along the deck to the cage, and forced it through the open bars. The chicken diversion acted perfectly. The brute had no object but that of retaining its prey. It growled fearfully; its eyes blazed; its teeth crashed through the chicken; its unsheathed claws clasped and pierced its quivering body. Red-hot irons would hardly have made it loosen its grip of the bird. Then the keeper and the others helped Fleuse in carrying the remaining tigers into the cage.

A Wildcat's Jump.

"Thirty feet at a bound is no uncommon jump for a wildcat," says Sheriff John W. Hoffman, one of Pike county's greatest woodsmen and hunters, to a Milford (Pa). correspondent of the New York *Sun*. "I have measured a wildcat's jump that showed a clear space of thirty three feet between start and finish, and it was a standing jump at that; or, rather, it was a sitting jump, for the animal was crouching in the snow when it made the leap. I was hunting in the woods near Little Log Tavern Pond, and came on the track of this wildcat, which I followed a long distance in the snow. Suddenly the track ended in a spot where the animal had crouched. I looked around to see what had become of the trail, and two rods ahead of me saw a bunch of pheasant's feathers where the snow had been scattered about, and from that spot the track led on again. I understood at once that the wildcat had been hunting for his dinner and had discovered a pheasant wandering in the snow. The cat crept to within two rods of the unsuspecting bird, and, that being near enough to suit him, shot himself through the air and landed on top of the pheasant before the bird, as quick as pheasants are, could get out of his way.

"The track and blood marks of the pheasant on the snow were so fresh that I thought I might overtake the wildcat before he got in the swamp, and get a chance to put a ball through the marauder. I hurried ahead on the trail, and found that I was closer to the wildcat than I had suspected, for I overtook him before he had devoured his prey. Not more than half of the pheasant, which was a magnificent old cock, had passed down the catamount's gullet. The other half never passed down. I sent a rifle ball through the wildcat's heart, and he made another big bound. That one was right straight up in the air, and he fell back dead almost in his tracks. From the great length of the leap the animal had made when he captured his prey, I had expected to find him a young and healthy cat. I was, consequently, greatly surprised when I examined my game to discover that it was a very old wildcat, poor and lank, and almost toothless. The animal's hunger had undoubtedly spurred him to the immense two rod leap. If not, and the jump was an evidence of what a superannuated wildcat could naturally do, it wouldn't surprise me to know that a young and active catamount could clear a hundred feet at a bound with the greatest ease."

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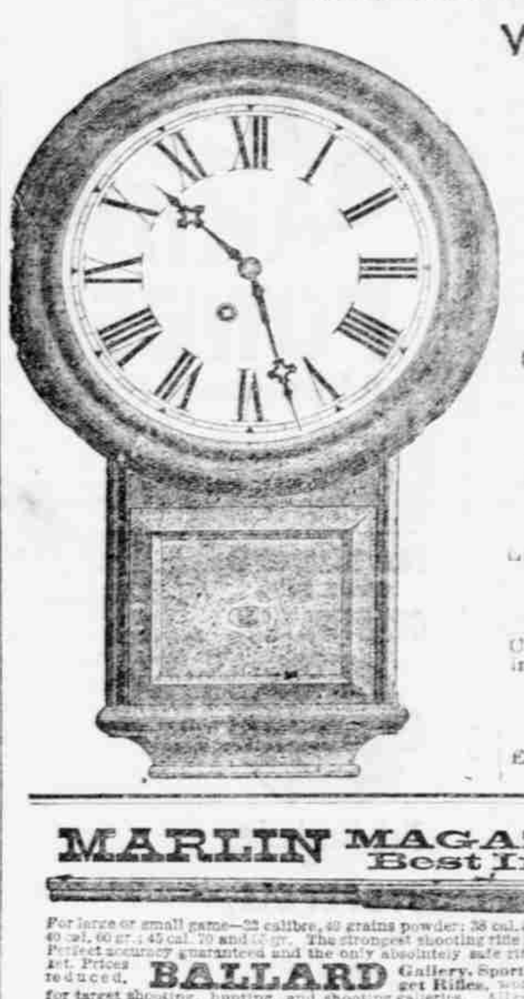

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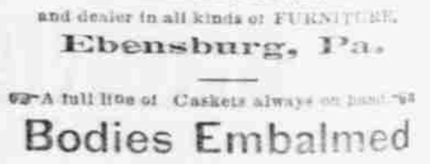

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