# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Pape PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY

#### AN ADDRESS

DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA

You are again called upon to main tain the integrity of Democratic princi-ples, and, by your action and votes, es-tablish their supremacy in the State. The hi to y and record of the party in all past time has been consistent, and its force has always been expended in defense of the rights of the citizen, guaranteed to him by the organic law of the land.

Your fealty to the party is not the result of subserviency to the dictates of any one man or set of men, but rests upon conviction, that its policy and principles, when fully carried out, have ever contributed to the prosperity and material wealth of the State. To this end it has invariably resisted the enend it has invariably resisted the encroachments of political power directed against the rights of personal liberty and property. It is a fundamental principle of the Democratic party, that the majority shall rule—that the will of the people, fairly and freely expressed at the polls, is the supreme law of the land, and should be maintained at all hazards, and that any attempt to set aside that will so declared, is a crime against the State, and subversive of the against the State, and subversive of the rights of the individuals constituting it. To establish a government based upon this principle cost the best blood of the patriots of the Revolution, and base and degenerate would be their children if ever they should permit it to be impaired. The highest privilege to be impaired. The highest privilege that can be exercised by a freeman is the right of the elective franchise; its enjoyment is secured to him by the bill of rights, which declares, That "elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage." In the exercise of this right, the elector is a sovereign, and a tame submission to any encroachment upon it would speedily hasten a condition of servitude. In the exercise of the elective franchise, all are placed upon the same level, without regard to the conditions of life or for-The poorest voter, in the use of this privilege, wields a power equal to that of the richest and most powerful in the State. The ballot makes them equal, and its importance is of no great-er value to one than the other, and hence—in the perfect security of its free exercise to every voter—rests the permanency of our system of self-gov-ernment. To its free and untrammellenjoyment the Democratic party Pledges its unfaltering support. Under Republican rule this guaranteed right to every citizen has been flagrantly violated, not only in this, but in other states of the Union. But it was the heroic devotion of the Democratic party in the last Congress that re-affirmed and partially restored the right of the elector to a free ballot.

That was not a contest for political supremacy, but a struggle for a lost right, and accomplished for the people what in other times could not have been gained without an appeal to arms.

In this State, for years you have sub-mitted to the rule of the Republican party, and not only by intimidation and raud have electors been deprived of their suffrage, but in more than one in stance you have been disfranchised, the legitimate honest, vote of the State having been counted out. More than one State official has held his office against the honestly polled vote of the people. In the city of Philadelphia it is notorious that the most flagrant outrages have been perpetrated upon the electors, by repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and the paid minions of the National govern-ment, and the right to a free ballot has been trampled upon within the shadow of Independence Hall, where the spirit of liberty was first given birth. I think I mistake not the temper of the Demo-cratic party now, in that, they will not again tamely submit to such an invasion of their rights, but in the approaching of their rights, but in the approaching election they will see to it that there shall not only be a free ballot but an

Other elements, equally dangerous to the rights of the citizen and the prosof the Commonwealth, exist

perity of the Commonwealth, exist.

The Republican party for years has been in the keeping of an organized ring, that generously has relieved the masses of the party from the responsibility of taking an active part in its management. It has organized its State conventions, selected and nominated candidates for high political positions, and appointed Senators to republic the second of the sec sitions, and appointed Senators to rep resent Pennsylvania in the Senate of United States, used the power of the lobby to control important legislation, and by the potent influence of money and position, its baleful influence has found its way into every fibre of our po-litical system. Whenever it became necessary to accomplish a purpose, its power was irresistable. It pervaded every department of the State governevery department of the State govern-ment, and in the House and Senate were found its efficient representatives. In the lobby it was omnipotent. The treasury was regarded as the object of legitimate plunder, and the representatives of the people as the mere instru-ments to give legal form to robbery. The most ne most iniquitous measures were nceived and executed. The sentence of political death, without reprieve, was imposed on any adherent who hesitated to carry out the decree of the ring, and his place filled by a more pliant and supple tool. In the name of loyalty the State was plundered. The public works, costing the people millions, were given away, and the treasury depleted by the repeal of the tonnage tax. New offices were created with immense emoluments and a long tenure, to which they un-hesitatingly appointed themselves. Cor-porations demanded of the Legislature porations demanded of the Legislature extraordinary privileges—they were free-ly granted—and in the exercise of unry granted—and in the exercise of un-warranted power, threatened the exist-ence of individual enterprise, and, in-deed, to rise paramount to constitution-al authority. The Republican party was in the grasp of the ring, and the

ring became, and is, the Republican

party.

It is true that corporations with care-It is true that corporations with care-fully guarded powers are necessary to carry out great enterprises, but in grant-ing privileges superior to those enjoyed by the individual, the greatest vigilance should be exercised by the Legislature, otherwise as all experience proves, hav-ing once entered the field of special privilege their receipt knows no limit privilege, their rapacity knows no limit, and they become engines of oppression, crushing out every interest but their and they become engines of oppression, crushing out every interest but their own, "gathering where they have not strewn, and reaping where they have not sown." Recently their grasping tendency of corporate power has been displayed in the great oil regions of the State.

ate.
This wonderful natural development has attracted there immense capital, the necessary and legitimate result of which has been to add largely to the material wealth of the Commonwealth, There the widest field for individual enterprise has been opened. Thousands of the active men, the business men, the live men of the country, of physical and intellectual energy, have been drawn to this center. To foster and drawn to this center. To foster and encourage this interest by proper and protective legislation, that the producer nay reap the legitimate fruit of his la bor and capital, should be the first care b in and capital, should be the first care of the Commonwealth, and yet, we are assured by the appeals coming from the people of that region, that the great carrying corporations in their discrimination against the producer and transporter have so paralysed the enterprise of individuals, as to make them their servants, "the hewers of wood, and the drawers of water." servants, "the hew drawers of water."

For these wrongs they must hold re-sponsible the Republican party, which has been in full possession of the executive and legislative branches of the gov-

To correct these and many other grievances, and the more effectually to guard the approaches of corrupt influ-ence upon members of the Legislature, a new Constitution was demanded. The a new Constitution was demanded. The ring influence in the Republican party arrayed itself in opposition to the pro-posed reform, but the people aroused to a sense of its importance, carried the proposition by an overwhelming maority. The new Constitution was adopted. The most stringent provisions were incorporated in it to curb the encroachment of unwarranted corporate power, and seemingly impassable barriers rais-ed to prevent the approaches of corrupt influence upon the representatives of the people. The people felt safe in its apparent protection, but how vain and apparent protection, but how vain and futile were their hopes. Chartered monopolies refused to submit to its requirements, and the poisonous influence of the lobby again found its way into the halls of legislation. To the ring combination in the State the Constitution was but a rope of sand. Of this the proof is before the people—in the recent attempt of the master spirits of the ring, those who are recognized leaders in the those who are recognized leaders in the Republican party, and who control its conventions and nominate its ticket, to ebauch the members in the last Legis debauch the members in the last Legis-lature in the attempt to pass the \$4,000. 000 riot bill, is glaring evidence before the people, and must convince every one not blinded by party prejudice that nothing but the utter exclusion of this influence, and those whom they may dictate as candidates for official position, will save the fair fame of the Common-wealth and place the revenues of the people beyond the reach of organized people beyond the reach of organized

Hitherto the enemies of the honest dministration of the government were usidious in their approaches to the reasury, but emboldened with long success with impunity, and the magnitude of the prize in their recent attempt upon it, they lost their usual caution and hence investigation has disclosed the actors—the ruling spirits in the iniquity. Some have been condemned in the body of which they were members. the body of which they were members, and others await their trial before a legal tribunal. Manifestly the days o the political power of the ring in Penn-

ylvania are drawing to a close.

The Democratic party occupies no uncertain position upon this question, but has placed itself on record before the people, in the late Convention, in the following decided resolution:

"Tenth, That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republi-can leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the commonwealth four millions of dollars for which its liability has never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.

But what attitude does the Republican party, through its leaders, occupy on this leading, vital question of wheth er fraud or honesty shall be the rule in the State? It is a fact, and one which every honest Republican must admit, that the leaders and controllers of the late convention at Harrisburg, by their action compel him as a member of the party virtually to endorse bribery and corruption, and to declare that he will not have honest men in office. There is for him no escape from the position in which they have placed him but to repudiate their action by voting against the candidate they have selected. A distinguished Republican, struggling for his political life with the ring, put the question now fairly before that convention by offering the following resolu

"That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands honset men in office—men with healts enough est men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.'"

This resolution was rejected! The presentation of it, it is manifest, was anticipated, and the result shows that the parties in interest were fully prepared to meet the issue. It was prede-termined that no action of that con-vention should in any way reflect upon

must be seized. To prevent the intro-duction of a resolution of this charac-ter, and to deny it even the grace of being read, parliamentary law must be stricken down. Failing in this, to guard against the possibility of a mi-nority report which would develop the nority report which would develop the iniquity and spread it before the people, a right, the rule and practice of which is recognized in all conventions, must be trampled upon. How well they ac-complished their work is written in the proceedings of that convention, and is before the people for their sober judg-

ment.
Mr. Barr, the candidate of the Demo cratic party, stands squarely on the principles declared in the platform adopted by the convention. He is the representative of no interest or set of men. He was nominated by the united voice of the party; his record is before you clean and unsullied; his competency is beyond dispute; he is a candidate for the most responsible office in the State, and has given a piedge in convention, to the people, that no other candidate ever did before:

" Resolved, That in D. O. Barr, this day \*\*Resolved, That in D. O. Barr, this day nominated for State Treasurer, we present a candidate entitled to the confidence of the people; and who, if elected, will keep the public money safely, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and ther spoliations which marked the long and scandalous career of the Republicant treasury ring."

This is the character of the candidate and the pledge for the fidelity of his trust that we confidently submit to the people as the custodian of their greatest interests, the revenues of the State. These are the issues and they are orthy of your serious consideration. hey involve the economy and honest administration of the State government. They are of vital importance to you as a citizen, a voter, and a Pennsylvanian. Their proper determination and direc-tion rests alone with you. The Repub-lican party in the full and absolute possession of the National government, in a period of profound peace, of boun-tiful harvests, of unusual development of our national resources, by the dis honesty of those in official position, by ckless legislation and by general mis rule, brought upon the country bank-ruptey and financial ruin which spread like a pall over the land. Its oppres-sive influence was felt in every home, and it brought sadness to many a fire-side. A universal cry of distress and side. A universal cry of distress and for relief went up from the people. The appeal was answered by the Democratic party, and through all these years of depression, of widespread financial distress, of the prostration of trade, it has grown into strength. As yet, without the power to eradicate the evils the Republican party has inflicted upon the country, the Democracy stands as a breakwater to resist the tide of corruption, of extrayarance and of corruption, of extravagance and fraud, Republican mal-administration

have imposed upon us.

Through the devotion of the Demo Through the devotion of the Demo-ratic party to the welfare of the whole eople, and its sturdy resistance to imending evils, the country is now merging from the cloud of financial loom that has so long hung over it, and

the sunlight of prosperity is again beginning to shine upon us.

Will you now take a step backward, or, inspired by what has been accomplished in the past, and in the hope of the future, will you not go the polls at the approaching election description that the approaching election determined that this revolution of reform shall continue until the principles and policy of the Democratic party shall become the rule

in Pennsylvania.

Remember, Democrats, that one victory foreshadows another and, therefore, in view of all these circumstances which so materially affect the interests and walkers of the and welfare of the commonwealth, let it not be forgotten that this contest is a prelude to that great struggle in which t will be imperative upon the American people to again decide whether unawfully enthroned corruption shall continue to perpetuate the attendant evils naturally connected therewith; or whether the people of this great counwhether the people of this great coun-try shall again arise and through their protector, the Democratic party, in a mightier voice than ever before, de-mand that their constitutional rights and privileges, handed down to them by the founders of this government, shall once more be restored them in

their original perfection.

By order of the State Committee.

GEO. W. MILLER, Chairman.

## The Yazoo Business.

From the Washington Post.

Just after the war a man named Morgan, who had had some connection with the Federal army, settled in the with the Federal army, settled in the county of Yazoo, Miss., and married a mulatto woman, engaging in politics as an advocation. The population of the county of Yazoo at that time, was four-fifths black, and Morgan, by thoroughly identifying himself with the negroes, became their leader. came their leader. His word was law. He found no difficulty in being elected to any office he chose, and finally, after trying a number, selected that of She trying a number, selected that of Sheriff as being the most profitable. His
reign was a reign of terror. Things
went on from bad to worse, until nearly every white man who did not profit
with an association with Morgan found
a refuge elsewhere. One day a man
named Dixon, who had been a Confederate soldier, and was well known as a
desperate character, sent Morgan an desperate character, sent Morgan unsealed letter in which he tersely of the way things had been going on, and that he wanted him to "git out of and that he wanted him to "git out of there." In order that he might know just what was meant, Dixon added a postscript to the effect that if he met after the receipt of his letter he would after the receipt of his letter he would shoot him on sight. Morgan was a desperate man himself, but in Dixon he recognized his master. Within the time prescribed he found for himself a new abiding place. Dixon immediately succeeded to his leadership and typical domination.

annical domination. The negroes feared him, but they obeyed him. He ruled them as mercilessly as Morgan, and by the same means. One day he chased an offendor condemn the corrupt practices and means used to procure the passage of that bill, but on the contrary that the convention should be compelled to extenuate rather than condemn. To this end the machinery of the convention

up to the gang unattended and forced them by his will power alone to capture the runaway, put a rope around his neck, and hang him to the limb of a tree without any more ado than if he had been a mad dog. Two years ago, Dixon met a gambler who had won some of his money and shot him down without a word of warning. His next job was to pack a jury with negroes and obtain an acquittal. By this time he had become as great a terror as Morgan had ever been, and finally the white had ever been, and finally the white citizens of Yazoo and the surrounding country made common cause and drove him out of the State. Two months ago he returned and announced himself independent candidate for sheriff. That meant, if it meant anything, a renewal of the old scenes-violence, murder and ruin. In sheer self defense, they would have united against an insane man with a torch in his hand, or a wild animal, the citizens of Yazoo coun ty—without distinction of politics or color—came together and informed Dixon that he would not be allowed to turn their peaceful community into an other hell. In most countries such a man would have been hung to the high est tree or nearest lamp post, and bu little note would have been made of it Here, however, a quiet but determined suppression of him has been tortured into proscription of the worst grade, and northern papers have printed col umns of denunciation of what style "the Mississippi method." Ci who have combined merely to protect their firesides from rapine and riot, are assailed as bull-dozers and Yazoos.

The telegraph now brings us the new that Dixon has been shot in a personal encounter. There was a dispute, a pull ing of pistols, one or more shots, but somebody was too quick for him and Dix-on fell dead. Perhaps this will be the end of the troubles and consequent no toriety of Yazoo. Possibly not. These statements, however, have been made to us by one who had every opportunity to know that they are true, and we print them to show to our readers, the kind of creatures on whom the Republican papers of the North have been wasting tons of sympathy.

#### The South and the Yazoo Outrage.

From the N. Y. World.

From the N. Y. World.

Is it too much to hope that there may be here and there in the North a Republican newspaper honest and manly enough to do justice to the indignation excited throughout the Southern States and expressed, as our own columns have and expressed, as our own columns have shown, by the great majority of South-ern journals in regard to the deplorable events in the Yazoo country? The tone of the Southern press on this sub-ject is most encouraging. It is encour-aging in the first place because it shows that violence and contempt of laws are regarded with at least as much abhor-rence in the South as in Rhode Island or in California. It is encouraging in the second place because it shows that the Southern States once more feel themselves to be self-governing communities and to be no longer morally or materially dependent on a military head at Washington. It is encouraging finally because it bears witness to a real quickening of the public conscience at the South such as was to have been e: pected from the restoration South of self-government. The depends now, and the nation depends with it, for its agricultural prosperity upon its control of the loanable capital which is only to be found in suffic amounts in the East, and chiefly in New York. The stupid project of im-proving the moral condition of the South by brute force originated in New England, and survives still in Washing-ton only as a relic of the war and of the matheds of the war. It is indeed a relic methods of the war. It is indeed a relic of barbarism, and the Federal election laws, the repeal of which Mr. Hayes vetoed, are a relic of barbarism also. What is needed now most of all is to put the South, as to its home rights and fireside rights (always remembering that nreside rights (always remembering that slave labor and its incidents have been abolished), back where it was down to 1860. This having been done, let fair public criticism hold the South up to the standard which the public consci-ence enforces in the North. He must be nearly or quite bereft of reason who really thinks that the Southern State and Land the can be any longer compelled to tolerate and Land the can be any longer compelled to tolerate fraud and violence at their ballot-boxes while other States North and East of them remain free from such demoralization. And he can scarcely have enjoyed the gift of reason at all who fancies that, if the States have not sufficient energy to maintain honest ballot-boxes, the Government at Washington can be trusted to deal more honestly with your large terms and the power of attracting and attaching the ablest men to his service. In the had five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompvy of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was the five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompvy of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was the five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompvy of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was that, if the States have not sufficient from home. The people had given him is command, and to the people alone in the properties of trusted to deal more honestly with voting matters than all the State governments. Yet Mr. Sherman in Maine
could see no remedy for a deadened
trusted to deal more honestly with vothis command, and to the people alone
was responsible. Lastly, and beyond
everything, he could rely with certainty on the material with which he had to ments. Yet Mr. Sherman in Maine could see no remedy for a deadened public conscience in such isolated local country except through the application of Federal force by Washington officials. "Questions of money, labor or property sink into insignificance" son with maintaining the Federal elec-tion laws, Secretary Sherman foolishly said the other day at Portland. He actually sustained the Davenport legislation as an "issue before which ques-tions of money, labor or property sink into comparative insignificance." And this man is the Secretary of the United

States Treasury! Dr. Landerer, a Hungarian natural ist, writes from Athens that a dead African eagle was lately found at Maina, on the southern Greek coast. On examining the bird an iron-headed arrow over a foot long was found transfixed un-der one of the wings. Evidently the eagle had been fired at and struck in Africa by some native, and had borne the arrow in its body in its flight over the arrow in its body in its flight the Meditterranean until it fell

The managers of the Agricultural Fair in Bradford county offer diplomas and premiums to teachers and scholars. An educational building, with seats and desks, has been arranged in which the examinations will be conducted.

"FRANCE is growing rich as fast as she

#### SEPTEMBER.

II., in Scribner for September

The golden rod is yellow; The corn is turning brown; The trees in apple orchards
With fruit are bending down.

The gentian's bluest fringes Are curling in the sun; In dusty pods the milk weed Its hidden silk has spun.

The sedges flaunt their harvest, In every meadow nook; And asters by the brook-side Make asters in the brook

From dewy lanes at morning The grape's sweet odors rise; At noon the roads all flutter With yellow butterflies. By all these lovely tokens

September days are here, With summer's best of weather, And autumn's best of cheer. But none of all this beauty

Which floods the earth and air. Is unto me the secret Which makes September fair. Tis a thing which I remember;

To name it thrills me yet; One day of one September I never can forget.

#### A Wonderful Nevada Valley.

Captain Rhodes, of Esmeralda county,

who is in this city, is the owner of what is known as Rhodes' Salt Marsh, but which is a perfect laboratory of mineral

m the Virginia Enterprise

wealth. The valley contains 4,140 acres. It is quite level and is surraund-ed on all sides with high volcanic mountains. It is situated about fifteen miles northwest of Columbus. In this little valley is a sufficient amount of salt to supply all the markets of the United tates, if not the whole world. A foot r two below the surface is found a solid floor of pure rock salt, as firm and as transparent as ice. Indeed, when the sand that covers the surface is stripped off the sand below bears a very close resemblance to a field of ice. In many places little streams of water bubble through the mass of salt, and very fre-quently deep pools are found which uently deep pools are found which ook just like the air holes in a frozen lake. The salt made at the marsh is perfectly pure. When a tract of the ground has been stripped of the surface soil the salt water rises over the bed of rock salt to the depth of a foot or two. Then crystals of salt begin to form on the surface of the water, and as they form they sink to the bottom.
salt is to be fine, for table use, the If the men stir these crystals about with shov els as they settle to the bottom, thus breaking them up. For use in working silver ore coarse salt is as good as fine, and the solid formation may be dug up with picks if necessary, but the loose crystals are more readily handled, and as much salt of that kind is formed as can be disposed of. Not only are there inexhaustible stores of salt in the little valley, but immense stores of borax. This borax is of the finest quality known, and two or three cents more per pound can be obtained for it in Europe than for any other borax sent to that market. Splendid specimens of incal, or natural crystals of borax, are ound in the marsh imbedded in the lay near the surface. Immense quan-ities of sulphate of magnesia (epsom salt) and sulphate of soda (glauber salt) in a pure state are also found. Nitrate of potassa (saltpetre) is found. Nitrate of potassa (saltpetre) is found, but the extent of the deposit is not known. Common potash is found in great abundance, and among the curi-ous specimens to be obtained are what are called "cotton balls" (boreate of lime) and fibrous crystalline borax. Also, there is found an abundance of an unknown mineral. It is something described in none of the books. It does not appear in the shape of crystals yet has a regular form of its own, pre-senting the appearance of branches of coral. It is thought that this may be some new salt. A quantity of it will shortly be sent East for examination.

## Caesar, His Men and His Arms.

and the ablest Roman then living, and the power of attracting and attaching the ablest men to his service. He had five years in which to look about ty on the material with which he had to work. The Roman legionaries were no longer yeomen taken from the plow, or shopkeepers from the street. They were men more completely trained in every variety of accomplishment than perhaps ever followed a general into the field, or ever since. It was not enough that they could use the sword and large. The companion or which and lance. The campaign on which Casar was about to enter was fought with spade and pick and axe and hatchet. Corps of engineers he may have had; but if the engineers designed the work, the execution lay with the army No limited department would have been equal to the tasks which every day demanded. On each evening after a march, a fortified camp was to be form ed, with mound and trench, capable of resisting surprises and demanding the labor of every single hand. Bridge to be thrown over rivers. Skiffs and bar-ges had to be made and repaired, capable of service against an enemy, on a scale equal to the requirements of an army, and in a haste which permitted no de-men had to mend, and perhaps make, their own clothes and shoes and repair their own arms. Skill in the u tools was not enough without the tools themselves. Had the spades and mattocks been supplied by contract, had the axes been of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the strokes, not a man in Cesar's srmy would have returned to Rome to tell the tale of its destruction. How the legionaries acquired these vari-ous arts, whether the Italian peasantry were generally educated in such occu-pation, or whether on this occasion

there was a special selection of the best, of this we have no information. Certainly only it was that men and instruments were as excellent in their kind as honesty and skill could make them; and, however degenerate the patricians and corrupt the legislature, there was sound stuff somewhere in the Roman constitution. No exertion, or no fore-thought on the part of any commander could have extemporized such a variety of qualities. Universal practical accom-plishments must have formed part of the training of the free Roman citizens. Admirable workmanship was still to be had in each department of manufacture, and every article with which Cosar was provided must have been the best of its kind.

#### Thought She was Dead.

PREPARING FOR BURIAL WHILE THE SUP-POSED CORPSE IS LIVING. Pittsburg Post, Aug. 23. Sometime since Mrs. Herdt, a widow

Sometime since Mrs. Herdt, a widow who resided on Third street, near Madison avenue, Allegheny, was stricken with paralysis and became a great sufferer. Her case gradually grew worse, and although everything was done for her relief and comfort, there appeared to be no favorable change in her condition. On last Thursday afternoon the lady dropped into a sound sleep, and those in attendance thought she had died. Indeed, her appearance indicated death. Neighbors and friends who had been notified of Mrs. Herdt's demise, called to take a last look, and all departed laboring under the impression that she had really breathed her last. Relatives weeped over her prostrate form and made arrangements for her funeral, which was to take place to-day. funeral, which was to take place to-day. Crape was placed on the door, the undertaker and an obituary notice inserted in the Freiheits Freund. Imagine the great surprise and sudden joy upon observing at a latter hour signs of life in the supposed corpse. The mourners were seated in the apartment where the body was lying when one of them observed great drops of perspiration on the countenauce of Mrs. Herdt. Deeming this rather unnatural in a dead person he called attention to it, and it was uneral, which was to take place to-day. on he called attention to it, and it was decided to send for a physician. D... Geohring was summoned, and upon his arrival he at once noticed that the lady was alive. Upon this announce-ment being made, the relatives wept for joy, and the house that was but a few moments before one of mourning was no longer such. Every attention was paid the sufferer, but alas! her end was near and she expired yesterday morning, six or eight hours after the doctor had pronounced her alive. The case is certainly a remarkable one, and will no doubt claim the attention of the

### Wages in Germany and United States,

From the New York Sun.

By the rates of wages paid to work agmen in Germany, compared with hose which obtain in the United those which obtain in the United States, it appears that men engaged in what are known as building trades, including carpenters, masons and painters, earn from \$3.45 to \$4.00 per week, the day's labor covering ten hours, exclusive of meal times. In New York, on the other hand, carpenters are paid from \$9 to \$15, masons from \$12 to \$18, and painters from \$10 to \$16, and rates in Chicago ranging from fifteen to thirin Chicago ranging from fifteen to thir-ty per cent. lower. Blacksmiths and bakers receive but \$3.90 a week in Germany, whereas the former would gain from \$10 to 14 and the latter from \$5 to \$8 in New York city. Still more strik-ing is the difference in the case of printers, who also are paid only \$3.90 in the German Empire, against \$8 to \$18 in New York. Engravers, too, who are here paid from \$15 to \$25, can earn but 84 per week in Germany. In like man-ner, plumbers and shoemakers, who command \$12 to \$18 among us, can there secure no more than \$3.90 to \$4.32. As for laborers, porters and those engaged in other callings which require little or no manual skill, they can earn only \$2.00 in Germany against \$6 to \$9 in New York.

## Cut This Out and Save It.

A correspondent writes to an exchange as follows about the flower of well-known plant.

"I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the longs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen, steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sustrongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drink freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs."

It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family, Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use. ready for use.

## A Sage Conclusion.

A stranger was looking at the big engine at the Hudson water works, and from his general appearance the engineer took him to be a person of deep thought and a man to appreciate the merits of monster machinery. The stranger viewed the engine from every side and angle, and sat down. Then he reviewed it and took another rest. Then he walked around the building in a wise way and come back for another inwise way and come back for another inspection. For two long hours he hardly held his eyes off the ponderous machinery, but was at last ready to go. Taking one last look, he walked up to the engineer and said: "Say, mister, this 'ero injin runs by steam, don't it?" "Why, of course," was the answer. "Wal! of course," was the answer. "Well, I thought so more'n half an hour ago," continued the man, "but its just as well to be sure about these things. There are so many wind mills around nowadays that one can't be certain of nothing." "Well,