TREASURER'S SALE

Samuel Scott,
Samuel Scott,
Jane Brady,
John Brady,
George Calboun,
John Sigried,
William Parker,
John Dorsey,
Moore Wharton,
William Miles,
William Packer,
Joseph Fearon,
George Kitts,

George Foust,
R.S.R. McRgan,
R. Morgan,
Thomas Greaves,
David Lewis,
Philip Eberman,
Jacob Wetzler,
John Wells,
Joseph Strong,
Pani Wells,
James Bush,
Thomas Erskin,
Bennet Lucas,
John Burg,
Henry Pinkerton,
James Raney,
Matthias Graff.

James Rancy,
Matthias Graf,
Robert Irvin,
John Funk,
Hugh Patten,
Jacob Rush,
John Weidman,
Jacob Weidman,
Jacob Weidman,
Jacob Rush
Harrison
Jacob Rudesill,
Paul Bush,
Paul Black,
Paul Such,
John Borland,
John Kelly.

Christian Musser, Samuel Chestnut, Caper Lawrence, John Hopkins, John Wilson, Janiel Buckjey, Richard Peters, John Copenhaver, John Copenhaver, Andrew Allison, A. Allison & John Lilly, William Gray,

William Gray, James Wilson estate (own

John Pim, Kearney Wharton, Robert Watters, David Carscaddon, Andrew Summers.

David Carseaguon,
Andrew Sunmers,
Moore Wharton,
Wilham Parker,
Robecca Waln,
Benjamin H. Tallman,
Eli Wharton,
A. S. Valentine,
M. T. Milliken,
N. J. Mitchell,
George Eddy,

George Eddy,
James T. Hale,
James McManus,
Samuel Linn,
Benjamin R. Morgan,

Samuel Linn,
Benjamin R Morgan
Thomas Greaves,
Andrew Bayard,
of Samuel Dobson,
of Jeremish Parker,
Job Reilly
D. Karskaden,
Sarsh Bittlebell,
N. J. Mutchell,
N. J. Mutchell,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
David Carscadon,
Luke Minsor,
Francis West,

John West,
D. H. Cunningham,
John M. Nesbit,
Hugh Pim,
John Reiley,
Burd Wilson,
Kearney Wharton,
spring.

Thomas Harmson, of Thomas Thornburg,
TAYLOR,
Moses Coats,
James Bush,
Thomas McCommon,
Ely Hootman,
James Moore,
Vincent Stephens,
Lesly Malone,
John McCommon,
Moses Coats,
Joseph Yoder,
Hugh Hamilton.
W. W. Montgomery,
John Beck,
George Mong,
George Mong,

Wilsam Bell,
ENION.
R. Molholland,
William Brower,
Ann Deal,
P. & R. Kuhns,
Jane Blake,
Samuel Phipps,
Boyce Davis,
Rotert Stewart,
Ebenezer Branhis

enezer Branh nucl i hipps,

The sum of fifty cents, cost of advertising, will be added to the taxes and costs in each case.

Centre County Farmers' Home.

THE

BUSH HOUSE

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Specia Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Com-fort and Table Unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION

against the Producers of our Food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guestian attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. [5-4f.]

J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

MONEY To Loan at 6 per Ct

MONE A THE MUTUAL LIFE INSTRANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, on first mortgage, on
improved farm property, in sume nice at hau \$2,000,
and not exceeding one-third of the present value of
the property. Any portion of the principal can be
paid off at any time, and it has been the custom of the
company to permit the principal to remain as long as
the horrower wishes, if the interest is promptly paid.
Apply to
CHARLES P. SHERMAN, Attorney-at-law,
5-27 Court street, Reading, Pa.,
or to DAVID Z. KLINE, Co.'s Appraiser,
2-44

Bellefonte, Pa.

GARMAN'S HOTEL,
Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.

6 32 63 Opposite Court House, BELLE 7 62 A good Livery attached.

A. YEARICK, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
April 10, 1880

134

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147 44 116

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433 153

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OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR
TAXES FOR 1379, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of An Act
of Assembly, passed the 12th day June, A. D. 1815,
entitled An Act to amend an Act directed the mode of
selling unseated lands in Centre county, and the
soveral supplements thereto, there will be exposed to
public sale or outer, the following tracts of unseated
lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid
there—at the Court House in the Borough of Beliefonter, in the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE, A. D.,
1880.

BENNER. Warrantee. Thomas Johnston,
And Coon,
And Coon,
Robert Holmes,
John Moore,
J. D. Harris,
John Davis,
Foster Tate (owner), F of Packer & Lucas, John Cocaran, John Cochtan, D Karskadden, Jonathan Harvey, Moses Hood, William Hood, Josiah Hames, Garret Cottinger, Frank McCoy, William Miller, Bird Wilson, Henry Harris, Michael O'Bryan, John Suga, John Shym, Eli Canby, Samuel Pancoast, bavid Lewis John Barton. John Lonel John Kidd, Robert Gray, William Iewart, John Dewart, James Towers, William Gray, John Weitzel, James Black, Joseph J. Wallace, William Cook, John Cowden, William P. Brady, Henry Shaffer. Henry Shaffer John Housel, John Lyon, John Lyon, Charles Goben, Thomas Graut, John Boyd, Alex. Greaves, Joseph Morris, Thomas Hamilton, John Byers, Jacob Weidner. Benjamin Young. Jacob Weidner,
Benjamin Young,
Alex, Hunter,
Samuel Hunter,
Thomas Greaves,
Fsancis Tench,
George Harrison,
John Nicholson,
Blair McUlanaban,
Pearson Huat,
George McUlanaban,
Ann McUlanaban,
George McUlanaban,
Ann McUlanaban,
Ann McUlanaban,
Ann McHemahan,
George McHemahan,
George McHemahan,
George McHemahan,
George McHemahan,
George McHemahan,
Joseph McHemahan,
Joseph Thomas,
Joseph Thomas,
Joseph Thomas, Jonathan Willis,
Robert Ainsly,
John McCanley,
Charles Allen,
Fishburn Wharton, †
Richard Tunis,
Caleb Lawns,
Jesuc Lougstreth, †
Job W. Pucker,
Henry Donald,
Robert Ainsly, †
Richard Tunis, J. W. & S. C. Packer, Philip Meyers, Simon Meyers, Michael Meyers, FERGUSON Isaac Buckley. Josah Lushby, Richard Mosely, Abraham Hicks, orego.
John F. Price,
John Rote (owner),
Bernard Hubly,
William Taggart,
David Taggart,
William Logan,
John Painter. John Kidd,
William Moeby,
Adam Bolinder,
Albright Swinderford,
Charler Hail,
Charler Hail,
Asson,
Abraham Elder,
Jac, Vanpool (wmer),
Jac, Vanpool estate (wmer
C. Vanpool estate (wmer
C. Vanpool estate (wmer
E-ggy Shearer,
HARRIS,
Kearney Wharton,
John Irwin,
John Irwin,
John Irwin,
William Brown, Adam Kul J. & D. Gunsaulu Part John Potter Part John Potter,
James A Quigley,
Ross Baker,
George D. Hess,
Robert & James Hayes
Daniel Kronso,
Samuel P. Shenk, (owner,)
Daniel David, Alexander Scott,
Abraham Snyder,
William Allison,
McCalmont,
John Corman,
Jacob Deitz, (owner.)
MILES.
Henry Toland,
David Williams, Benig Sulliams,
Samuel Norton
Richard Parker,
Joremiah Parker,
Joremiah Parker,
Jones,
John Mackey,
Beni, Young,
Robert Grant,
Alexander Hunt
Jereniah Jackao
William Steadms
Robect Taggart,
Thomas Grant,
Aramat Brady,
Robert Brady,
Hannah Brady,
Hannah Brady,
Robert Gray,

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Our Mineral Wealth.

THE AMOUNT OF GOLD AND SILVER MINED

IN THIS COUNTRY-THE OUTLOOK. In the opinion of some experts the production of precious metals in the United States is but just beginning. In the last ten years we have advanced from \$17.320,000 in silver, and \$33,750,000 in gold to \$45.846,109 in silver and \$44,880,223 in gold, but it is said that the next census (ten years) will more the next census (ten years) will more the next census (ten years) will more than quadruple this production. During the first seven years from 1870 to 1877 the production of gold exceeded that of silver in our country, but since then the production of silver has exceeded that of gold \$5.562,595. This was caused in part by the discovery of the great silver mines at Leadville, Colorado, and in part by the decrease Colorado, and in part by the decrease of the gold production of the Comstock lode in Nevada. It is a fact not generally known that in the production of the Comstock lode 41 20-100 is gold. The decrease of yield in Comstock was \$12,464,481 in silver and gold during 1878-1879, while the increase of silver production in Colorada was \$8,000,000,

The exact production of gold and silver
during the last census, as near as it can

	ed, was as follo	
Year.	Silver.	Gold.
1870	\$17,320,000	\$33,750,000
1871	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872	19 924,429	38,177,395
1873	27,483,302	89,206,558
1874	29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	39,292,924	42,826,935
1877	45,846,109	44.880,223
1878		37,576,030
1879	37,032,857	31,470,262

consumed in making jewelry and for the arts. Last year about \$74,700,000 in gold was imported to America, and this added to the home production gives an increase of \$106,170,262. If we add still further the \$37,032,857 in silver produced, we have \$143,202,119 of a monetary increase to our national wealth. Large as this increase may appear, it is as nothing when compared with our future possibilities. The sud-den influx of Eastern capital to the trans-Missouri country will meet a want long felt and cause the great mineral wealth of the West to be rapidly de veloped. The rich deposits of gold and silver there hidden in the earth will now be brought forth, converted into money and made to administer to the money and made to administer to the wants and conveniences of mankind. America will astonish the world in the next ten years and perhaps shake the value of precious metals by her enormous production of them. General Brisbin, of the United States Army, says:
"I have lived ten years in the West, and I sincerely believe 1890 will not pass without giving us an annual propass without giving us an annual production of \$400,000,000 of gold and silver in these United States.

Turns of Fortune's Wheel.

5 79 Ups and downs in Leadville life are not as they are elsewhere, the ups being rather steep and the downs decidedly perpendicular. A few months sgo, ac-cording to the Leadville *Democrat*, John W. Wilson was regarded as one of the wealthiest men of Omaha; one day last week he called at the Sisters' Hospital He had attempted for a crust of bread. to become a carbonate king.

"So quickly sometimes," said Sterne, "has the wheel of fortune turned round that many a man has lived to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his own piety projected." A dozen years ago a New Orleans banker, the founder of one of the principal subsection I waitered. of the principal railroads in Louisans helped to build a charity home. H was induced subsequently to enter into the scheme of establishing gas works at Havarra. He lost his whole fortune. Dater he became an inmate of the estab lishment his fortune had helped to build Now he has recovered and accumulated

another fortune. During the flush times of 1869 Ozia During the flush times of 1000 orans. Bailey was one of the richest men in Kansas. He didn't know what to do with his surplus money and so put it in St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad stock. The stock was then selling at three dollars a share. When the hard three dollars a share. When the hard of times followed Bailey lost every dollar of his money in one way or the other.

His fortune was at the ebb, and he only continued to hold his railroad stock as so much worthless paper. Recently, upon the consolidation of the St. Louis and San Francisco with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, he sold out for

> The three brothers who have just struck such rich gold in the Nachoohee valley, White county, Ga., have reason to believe the lines:

> "Many strokes, though with a little axe, Hew down and fell the hardest timbered-oak." They had been digging for months, with the rudest kind of tools and without a sign of gold. They were thin and haggard but persistent, and now they are taking out \$1,000 a week. The vein struck is one hundred feet wide

The Louisville Courier-Journal tells of a lot of Louisville and Nashville stock at \$38 a share. When the stock had advanced to \$41 she wrote to her broker to sell. She forgot to send the certificate of stock, and the broker replied that he couldn't sell without the certificate. Meanwhile the stock had advanced to 50. The lady found that the certificate had been mislaid. She searched high and low, her heart bounding as the stock kept bounding, until when the latter sailed into the nineties she was frantic. Nowhere could the certiwas frantic. Nowhere could the certificate be seen. Meanwhile the stock went to 110, 120, 130 and just as it reached 141, 250 per cent. above what she first desired to sell, the missing certificate turned up. She sold at 141.

Washington and Adams, after being President, served as Justices of the Peace.

From the Rochester Democra gist visible beneath a rusty old bonnet and above a great comforter wound high around the neck. Jostled this way and that by the hurrying throng, she was about to pass through the gate when about to pass through the gate when the gentleman stopped her by a motion of the hand and a demand for her ticket. "I am not going away," she replied; "I didn't buy a ticket." "Then you can't go through here; against orders, you know." "But, sir, my son is coming, and—" "Can't help it," was the hurried reply. "Stay here, and he will come to you quick enough." "Ah, sir, if he only would," was the reply; and the tremble in the little woman's voice arrested the impatient murmur of those arrested the impatient murmur of those behind. 'Oh, sir, if he only would; but he died in Cleveland last week, and now they are bringing my boy home in a coffin. He was the only one I had— Ob, thank you, sir." The gate was thrown wide open, an unknown friendly hand assisted her on, and in a moment the sad face of the little old woman in black was lost in the crowd.

Noah's Tomb.

A road practicable for wheeled vehieles, writes a traveler in the Holy Land, along the plain to Baalbec, distant about forty miles -a pleasant road, for the forty miles—a pleasant road, for the first hour skirting the lower Lebanon purs, and winding between hedges of roses in bloom, and through a richly cultivated country. I turned off from it before it became hot and dull, at the village of Mualaka, celebrated as containing the mortal remains of Noah, whose tomb is shown to the credulous stranger. Its dimensions are 104 feet. whose tomb is shown to the credulous stranger. Its dimensions are 104 feet long by ten broad, and it conveys some idea of the size of the human race before they evolved backward, as it were, to their present dimensions. As Noah lived to the age of 950 years, and built an ark large enough to contain specimens of every diving thing on the face of the globe, there seems to be no reason why he should not himself have been over 100 feet high.

Touching the divorce of Josephine, a Touching the divorce of Josephine, a subject which seems to grow in interest as it fades in time, there are curious and almost painful details in the last chapters of Madame de Remusat on the emotions of Bonaparte, on his nervous state, his agitation: "My poor Josephine, I shall never be able to leave you." The terrible man, who felt unmoved on the battle-field, and who played with the lives of man as a child played with the lives of men as a child plays with sand, cried easily; he loved and tormented his "little Creole;" he and tormented his "little Creole;" he wished to see her covered with diamonds and to tear all her ornaments from her. He did leave her after all, and the "Memoirs" of Metternich show that he regretted deeply the "folly" which he committed when he abandoned his first wife. The Archduchess Maria-Louise was, in his thought, a tie between his dynasty and the old dynasties of Europe. He soon saw that she had been sacrificed, like Iphigenia; that the old dynasties did not and could not forgive him; Marie Louis helped them and gave them a little breathing time, but the coalition had become inevitable, and the days of the Empire were already numbered. The popular feeling in Propular invitation. Empire were already numbered. The popular feeling in France justified the popular feeling in France justified the instincts of Bonaparte; even now you will find among the peasants, the soldiers, the poor, a vague notion that Napoleon's luck was tied to the "bonne phine," and that when he left her he signed his own condemnation.

Colonel Ingersoll and the Devil.

Streak o' lightnin' fo' miles long,
Some dese days gwine hit him.
Ing'soll sing a nudder song
When the debbil get him!
Debbil watch fo' sich as himKetch him in his collar;
Choke him black an' hit him "bim;"
Butt him twill him he holler!
Debbil stan' up kimbo straight,
Laugh at Ing'soll prancin';
Stan' him in a red hot plate—
Pat while Bob's a dancin'!

Closing Days of the Widow of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

aggravated by other complications cident of old age. In early life Mrs. Dickinson's social and personal accomplishments, added to the high po-

litical position and deserved fame of

her husband, made her a noble figure

in the society of New York and the National Capital. She was born in June, 1803, in the township of Una-

dilla. Her father, Dr. Kolby Knapp,

was a leading citizen of Southern New York, the founder of the village

of Knappsburg, Chenango county, twelve miles from Unadilla. Her ma-

ternal grandfather, Colonel Elihu Murray, was an officer of distinction

during the Revolutionary war and

was attached to Washington's staff.

His daughter, Lucind, (afterward Mrs.

Dickinson's mother), was a noted

beauty. In her girlhood, Mrs. Dickinson attended the well known Oxford

Academy, at Oxford, N. Y., where,

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Daniel S. Dickinson, then unknown

to fame, was a rising young wool-dresser, who, though he had never gone to school more than two weeks

in his life, was ambitious of doing something better. He fell in love

with Lydia and married her, she being

nineteen and he twenty-two. Woman-

like, she was quick to discover her

husband's talents, and urged him by

every means in her power to persevere

couraged by the smiles of his young

wife until, at last, in 1829, he was admitted to the bar of Chenango

county. Three years later he removed

to Binghamton, where he speedily out-

distanced other competitors, and be-came the aknowledged leader of the

dential elector, and Lieutenant Gov-

pired term in the United States Sen-

his unexampled advancement. She

on the outskirts of Binghamton. Mrs.

were the constant resort of distinguish-

ed guests from all parts of the country

and Europe. Dinners, entertainments and other social festivities followed,

in rapid succession, and few persons of

note visited Binghamton without par-

taking of the Senator's hospitality. James M. Mason, of Virginia; George

tion of Cass. After fruitless ballot-ings Virginia led off with a solid vote

for Dickinson, and would have been

followed by other States but for the splendid fidelity of the New York

enator, who, with a coveted prize in

his grasp, was too loyal to his pledges to accept it at the expense of Cass.

After a short pause he rose and with-

drew his name in a short speech of

grace and eloquence, which aroused

the enthusiasm of the audience to the

highest pitch and caused him to be

fairly pelted with boquets by the ladies in the gallery. His devoted wife, who but for this incident might have been mistress of the White

House, sympathized with him through-

out this trying ordeal. At the close of his Senatorship she retired with him

to their home on the Chenango, where

their declining years were spent amid troops of friends. They had four children, two of whom died and were

two daughters, Mary and Lydia, be-came respectively Mrs. John T. My-gatt and Mrs. Courtney. The former, who resides at Fort Washington, is

known among her friends as an au-thoress of acknowledged repute. After her husband's death, in 1866, Mrs. Dickinson removed to New York, where she has since resided. She was

buried on the banks of the river.

brown hair and gentle manners. Though naturally of a modest and reiring disposition, she possessed great spirit and determination, and which shown forth in times of trial or emergency. Years after Mr. Dickinson had attained his fame he visited the best of the state of the content of the state of the content of the state of the st late Daniel S. Dickinson, has for weeks past been lying dangerously ill at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel S. Courtney, at High Bridge. For weeks past the life of the vener-able lady has been despaired of, and

little academy at Oxford where his wife had been educated. To the assembled magnates of the village who yesterday her physician, Dr. Henry Paine, said that she would hardly live came to greet him he said "that though he had never studied at their institution, he had carried off its greatest the week out, and, in fact, was liable to drop off any moment. The disease from which she suffers is dropsy,

A SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

For ingenuity of all kinds the Yankee race has been so characterized that it is synonymous with the term of invention. A New Englander and a novelty generally go hand in hand, and if there was ever any doubt as to the genuineness of this popular belief, or any dispute as to the varied style of their notions, it should be dispelled by the remarkable self-guillotining, Tuesday last, of Stephen Pillsbury of Chelsea, Massachusetts.

The young man was scarcely thirty. years of age, of most excellent character, a great student, a fine temperance advocate, but morbid on subject of crime and criminals. Fine looking, and of good social and cheerful disposition, his act is the more remarkable, especially as he was an unmarried man. Yet, on the day and date assigned, his head was lying loose among her fellow pupils, were Horatio alongside of his body, and his life-Seymour and Ward Hunt, afterward blood had welled out, and all by his

own handiwork. He had builded him in the farm barn a rude but perfectly-working machine of death, on the style of the French guillotine. Two uprights of joists twelve feet in length he had set from the floor to the ceiling. upper ends were spiked to the ceiling; the lower mortised in solid blocks of wood about four feet long, and in the center of which he had scooped out a neck rest. Fitting between the upin his law studies, and fit himself for rights in a smoothly-sliding board was a carpenter's broad axe sharpened to

a high position in life. The Rev. Mr. Garvin, of Guilford, was Dickina razor-like condition. This slider son's tutor, and taught him Latin and rested on a lever, which worked upon surveying, and other branches, in the evening. Dickinson worked patiently at his law-books in the day-time. In a pin secured in the left upright, from the end of which, suspended by a cord some three feet in length, was a water winter, he taught school to pay the expenses of his education. For seven ing-pot which had been filled with long years he labored, cheered and en-

The bottom of this pot the suicide had perforated so that the water would gradually leak out and release the lever, and the axe would drop. The fall of the axe was nearly seven feet; but, to make things dead sure, Pillsbury had placed on top of the slider a box of stones about fifty pounds in

bar in the southern counties. His fame quickly spread to New York and Albany, and in half a dozen years he weight. To prevent any charge of suicidal intent, he had at the base of the upserved successfully as State Senator, rights inserted a piece of broom-handle. Judge of the Court of Errors, Presirunning through both joists and comdential elector, and Lieutenant Gov-ernor of the State. In 1844 Governor side, on the block, he had dug out a Buck appointed him to fill an unex-hollow, in which he had poured about a pint of ether. Having finally perate, and the year following he was fected arrangements by placing two large boxes of stone close against the elected to the Legislature for the full term. Mrs. Dickinson entered heartisides of his murderous machine, quietly into all her husband's projects, and ly smoked a cigar, filled the watering rejoiced as became a devoted wife at pot, placed his head in position, with his nostrils close to the ether fumes, accompanied him to Washington, and took a promint part in the social life of the Capital. Their summers were passed at the Senator's beautiful home,

Being a temperance talker, it was Dickinson's fame as a hostess was wide spread, and the mansion and grounds on the banks of the Chenango

The Flying Roof.

THE ROOF WHICH LIT IN A HOOSIER'S DOOR YARD DURING LAST WEEK'S STORM.

from the Cincinnati Enquirer. During the awful storm of last week, which swept over so wide an extent of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and which carried such woe to Marshfield, Mo., farmer Columbus Jaquith, living on the Manchester pike, Mr. Dickinson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at jective roof, which came near crushing jective roof, which came near crushing his house, and for which he has as yet failed to find an owner. His bouse is surrounded by a lot of cedar trees, two of which stand about twenty feet from his door. In the midst of the most violent gale of the storm, his whole family was roused by an awful crash, which appeared to be on their very threshold. On going to the outside door, to their dismay they found a roof fourteen by twelve, to which was attached a heavy beam and a long rope, had fallen upon the cedar trees nearest the house, stripping off the limbs and totally crushing the trunks. A variance of twenty feet and the flying missile would have struck Mr. Jaquith's house and no doubt left it in ruins. Inquiries far and near by Mr. Jaquith have failed to determine where the roof came from. ent possessor is preserving it subject to the call of the owner, and as a reminder of his very narrow escape. Did it blow all the way from Marsh-

> "Mamma, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer.
> After a thoughtful silence he again
> broke out: "Mamma, do cows have to
> be spanked?"

where she has since resided. She was a life-long member of the Episcopal church, and is remembered as one of the five original communicants of Christ's church, Binghamton.

In person Mrs. Dickinson was tall and slender, with dark blue eyes, dark

and it has been tested for three miles. In one "pocket," no larger than a man's head, they found \$150 worth of nuggets.

a lady living in that State who bought a lot of Louisville and Nashville stock

the New York Times Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, wife of the

Our Boys in Idleness. From the N. Y. Tribane (Rep. Applications are sent in, far beyond the supply of emigrants to fill, for the supply of emigrants to fill, for mechanics of every grade, carpenters, weavers, gardeners, workers in every kind of metal, etc. As our readers kind of metal, etc. As our readers know, bodies of skilled workmen have been imported during the last six months by our manufacturing firms by the hundreds, to so large an extent as to close many of the mills in England. Yet every American town and village is crowded with idle boys and young men; not idle of their own choice, but seek-ing vainly to find work as bookkeepers. clerks, or perhaps starving as briefless lawyers and patientless doctors. Com-fort and a competence await the foreign mechanic, while the American of the meenanc, while the American of the same class goes hungry. The principal cause of this is that our trades a generation ago closed their doors on apprentices in order to keep down competition. The owner of the largest printing establishment in Philadelphia tried in vain, ishment in Philadelphia tried in vain, a few years ago, to find admission for his son as an apprentice to his own establishment. The same rigor has been observed in almost every trade, while, however, they can keep their own and their neighbors' sons out, they cannot exclude the foreign mechanic, who, as we have shown is coming by cannot exclude the loreign mechanic, who, as we have shown, is coming by the hundreds and the thousands to step quietly into the comfortable places from which our own people are shut out. It is time our working people should waken to the folly of this suitable policy. It is all very well for page 10 to 10 cidal policy. It is all very well for us to boast that America offers a refuge for the oppressed of every nation. She has done it in the past and long will con-tinue to do it. But it is hardly consist ent with such a character of universal benevolence that her own children should be the only ones forbidden to earn their bread in the manner which She Needed no Ticket. Among the crowd that surged forward toward the gates as the St. Louis ex-press rumbled into the Central Depot last evening was a little old woman dressed in black, with a little white face

been over 100 feet high.

Our chief wisdom consists in know ing our faults and follies, that we may