Sunbury American.

H. B. MASSER, E. WILVERT. } Editors.

SUNBURY, MARCH 3, 1876.

GEN. BABCOCK.—The trial of Gen. Babcock, for conspiracy and complicity with the "crooked whiskey Ring," in defrauding the government of its revenue, has terminated as was expected, either by his acquittal, or by the disagreement of the jury. As the private secretary of the President, this result must be gratifying to all good citizens, who are not entirely blinded by partisan prejudices. Gen. Babcock has always sustained the character of an affable and honorable gentleman,and was unquestionably, a gallant officer in the late war, so endorsed, not only by Gen. Grant, on whose staff he was a favorite, but by Generals, Sherman, Sheridan and other officers. But all this does not relieve the General from the unfortunate position which his intercourse and his social relations, with Joyce, McDonald and others, of the convicted whiskey thieves, has placed him. The verdict of the jury is a verdict common to juries in Scotland, and which might be properly engrafted on our own system of jurisprudence, namely, "not proven." Gen. Babcock may be innocent of intentional fraud, but circumstances and unfortunate associations point strongly against him.

Those who basely attempted to implicate President Grant, who naturally sympathized with his secretary and family,but who at the same time ordered his officers to "let no guilty man escape," should not fail to do him that justice which no honest man can withhold. In view of all the facts and circumstances, the confidential relations he has heretofore held to the Executive, ought to be at once severed. If he does not choose to make this voluntary concession to public sentiment, the President should require it at his hands. The people expect it, instead of promoting him as some of the low curs of the Democratic papers, in their editorial howlings asserted he would. They also joined in the cry with more respectable journals, in stating that Secretary Bristow, would be removed, for his energetic prosecution of the "whiskey ring," thieves, an assertion without any foundation whatever.

COL. J. W. FORNEY arrived home from Europe, on Tuesday last, and was received by a hearty welcome from his friends and neighbors in Philadelphia. He has been abroad a long time, and done more than any other person to place the Centennial enterprise in the right light before the people of Europe. He deserves the thanks of every patriotic American.

THE whole issue of fractional currency does not exceed $42.000.000, of which several millions may be set down and as destroyed or lost, so that it is perfectly feasible to substitute silver for these rags if the money kings would once let up on the premium. It had been the hope that we might get rid of the fractional currency by the time the world came to see us at the Centennial. But the Democratic attempt to get up a new inflation furore has set everything back again.

THE Northumberland *Press*, last week, had precisely two columns of Sheriff Sales. Good times, you know, are here now, since Hartranft's re-election.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

Ain't it awful. And then, too, the want to expend $250,000 ... the Legislature ... the Centennial. And a Democratic Congress wants a reduction on the tariff of iron to close up all our iron manufacturers, and grind down the poor laboring men to the wages of pauper labor of Europe. Besides they want to put a higher tariff on tea and coffee to keep the poor people from enjoying that luxury. But perhaps the editor of the *Times* considers himself a nabob, and drinks his whiskey straight. Most editors like him do, and never think of a poor man enjoying this world's pleasures even to the smallest degree.

The State Legislature has very sensibly refused the request made by the old would-be "watch-dog" of the State Treasury, Vic. Piollet, who has for some time been laboring to secure an appropriation of $50-000 for the purpose of erecting a huge Granger "boarding house" on the Centennial grounds. The proposition was ridiculous, to favor any secret organization in the manner requested.

THE National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for President will meet at St. Louis on June 27th. The Republican National Convention as heretofore announced meets at Cincinnati on June 14th.

BARNEY MCCUE.—Sheriff Mehaffy of Williamsport, received an order from the Governor, to take Barney McCcue to the Eastern Penitentiary, where he is to be incarcerated during the remainder of his life. The sheriff has not yet set a time for his departure with the prisoner, but when he does go Mr. Patrick McFadden will accompany him as deputy. If Pat fails to "make Rome howl" around the centennial grounds it won't be for want of the right material to secure such a result.

A Reading, Pa., firm have adopted a plan of taking young girls into their store, from eleven to fourteen years of age, with a view of educating them to become proficient in various branches. They are to commence with doing small services, and are subsequently to be taught hand and machine sewing, knitting, embroidery work, &c., without cost to the learner.—Should they improve and show that they have talent and application for such business, they will receive wages afterwards.—In this manner young girls will be educated to become sales ladies and expert seamstresses.

Both of the blast furnaces of the Milwaukee Iron Company are in blast, making about 800 tons of Bessemer steel per week. One will shortly be blown out, until the opening of navigation, for want of Lake Superior Ore. The Minerva Furnace, at Milwaukee, has been idle for two years. Both blast furnaces at Iron Ridge are idle, as are also both at Appleton. Of the four blast furnaces at Depere, but one is in blast. The Bar Mill of the Milwaukee Iron Company runs about two third time, double turn. The rail mill about half time. The blast furnace at Ironton is idle.

CONGRESS is still fighting over the resumption question. The Democratic caucus finance committee have exhausted their endeavor to perfect a financial measure, and now turn to the committee on Ways and Means, and on Banking and Currency, to extricate their party from its sad plight.

OUR State Legislature has at last commenced its work. Several bills were passed this week, but the most important business before it will probably be postponed for a period, so as to have an excuse for holding over fifty days longer.

THE *Miners' Journal* congratulates the people of Schuylkill county upon the work of the last year, which it briefly stated as: Conviction of dishonest county officials, the arrest and conviction of a number of the bloodthirsty Molly Maguire band, and the investigation and reconstruction of the business of the townships which had proved the most serious burden to the taxpayers of the county. The checking of the members of the Molly Maguire assassins is a thing over which not only Schuylkill county, but the whole State, has reason to rejoice. They have been the terror of the law abiding for many years, for a much greater length of time than was consistent with our boast of enforcing the law and punishing those who violate it, but we are heartily glad that the end has come, and that the murder of peaceable citizens is likely to cease, for a time at least.

TERM OF OFFICE.—The following act of Assembly, passed March 10, 1875, will be of interest at this time to our readers:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all members of Councils, and all other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday of April, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, until the first Monday of April next ensuing thereto; and the term of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of April, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case, and hereafter all elections for offices which will be vacant, on the first Monday of April shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceeding there to."

It will be seen by said act that borough and township officers elected last year, with the exception of school directors, hold over till the first Monday in April next.

Traveling in the interior of Brazil a gentleman put up for a night at a farm-house furnished in the primitive style of the country; but on the table, in company with a long tallow candle, was placed a handsome pair of plated snuffers and its stand, which the owner had received as a present from Rio-Janeiro. "What conveniences you invent in Europe!" said the Brazilian to his guest. "Before I received this present I used, on taking off the candle-snuff, to throw it on the floor—perchance on the bench where I was sitting, or over my clothes; but now mark the difference." So saying, he pinched off the long snuff between his thumb and finger, put it carefully into the snuffers, and held them up with a look of triumph at his highly amused spectator.

We are apt to think that the panic was more disastrous in its effects in the United States than anywhere else. The London *Times* dispels that illusion by publishing a list of failures in the United Kingdom, which is astonishing in its extent and magnitude of many of the collapses. In this list are the following, among many others: J. C. Im Thurm, Sandersons and Coolie, each of which is over £3,000,000 (nearly $15,000,000;) Young, Borthwick & Co., £2,500,000 (nearly $12,500,000); Robert Benson, £1,000,000 (nearly $5.000.000); with many others almost as large. This looks as if the lightning had struck pretty severely in Queen Victoria's dominions; much more heavily, in fact,than anywhere else in the world.

Mr. S. C. McCandless states that his father will ... the benefit of the act now before Congress for his retirement, if it shall become a law. The venerable Judge will be sixty six on the 19th day of June next, and although his mental faculties are full and vigorous, he has physical infirmities which render the discharge of his duties irksome to himself. He has served faithfully and creditably, and deserves to be retired on full pay, as the salary has been scarcely sufficient to maintain him comfortably.

The Carlyle war, which has agitated Spain and injured her national existence for such a lengthy period, has now ended. Don Carlos has parted from his more immediate personal followers and sought refuge on the soil of France, entering the Territory of that country on Monday last. His army this winter numbered only 50,-000 men, while the royal forces exceeded 120,000. By bold stratenic movements the Alfonsist generals drove the Carlists from the cost, forced back the forces commanding the passage eastward of Vittoria, and finally captured Estela, the real strongholdof the Carlist cause and the objective point of the campaign. The difficulties of the Spanish Government are, however by no means ended. It has still to contend with financial bankruptcy at home and the restless insurgents in Cuba.

A geography printed in London in 1749 "describes California to be an island, and publishes a map showing it to be entirely surrounded with water; tells of a tree in Florida, the leaves of which, if bruised and thrown into a large pond of water, all beasts which drink thereof will swell up and burst assunder; describes the air of Pennsylvania as 'generally granted to be clear and sweet, the heavens seldom being overcast with clouds,' and that 'the length of the days and nights is much the same as in New Jersey.'"

In digging near Cerl, Rome, there has been discovered a superb marble fragment of an ancient Roman calendar, containing the second half of the first five months of the year. Besides the usual indications of days, feasts, and the different games, there is a list of the principal solemnities; some of these last are quite new; others confirm conjectures which have been made by learned men on less certain indications.—The most recent date which can be read is that of the dedication of the Alter of Peace by Augustus, in the 745th year of Rome.

Madison township, Clarion county brags of a schoolmaster who can thrash sixteen boys in twenty-seven minutes without getting a pain in the back or a pat on the pit with an ink bottle.

Our dancing masters should not be above getting a point from the Ky., *News:* Young man, if you will waltz, and wish to do it in the highest style of the art, do it thusly: Place your right arm around her waist about two inches above her pin-back, throw your left arm under her fin, then stick your nose in her right ear, and whirl. Do this, and you have got the thing down to a fineness.

At West Chester, Pa., on Sunday, John Turley mortally wounded his wife by shooting her in the head, and, thinking her dead he shot himself twice in the neck. The wounded woman was alive when found, and was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. Her assasin is in jail, and it is thought his wound will not prove fatal. One ball has been extracted. By this tragedy a home is broken up and four small children unprovided for.

An Important Discovery.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES FROM INDIAN CORN.

No American product is so universal in all parts of the Republic as indian corn. It grows luxuriantly in every State and Territory, in almost every soil and section and its yield is so vast that the whole of it cannot be marketed, and at times it has been burned for fuel. Immense quantities are shipped to Europe, and still their always remains a surplus, although every expedient is tried to utilize it by feeding it to live stock, and using it for the manufacture of spirits. Under such circumstances it is a matter of general interest to know that a discovery made by a German chemist that molasses can be profitable made from corn, has been successfully applied in Iowa, and bids fair to lay the foundations of a great industry. The corn used was the common crop, such as is fed to live stock, and the product was excellent molasses. The information on the subject was first published as a communication in the *Christian Instructor*, where it was read by the managers of a Western sugar mill, and by them the process was tried and found to work to a charm. The farmers in the neighborhood of the mill took their corn thither and sold it. So that the operation was on the same basis as the cheese and butter factories and the canning establishments.

This crop is better for the manufacturers of molasses than the sorghum or Chinese sugar cane, and is understood and availiable everywhere. Small mills can of course be had for the use of farmers, who want to make their molasses themselves. But the preferable plan is to have the mills operated on a large scale as seperate interests, like the canning works. That the syrup can be made to granulate for sugar would seem only to require skill and experience in the operator. Maple sugar though of a dark brown color in store, derives that hue from the rude processes of boiling usually used in the open air, and we have reliable testimony from Western Pennsylvania that, by careful boiling in a kitchen, the syrup produces a light and very clear and beautiful sugar. Hence we infer that in the manufacture of molasses from beets, sorghum or Indian corn, it is not desirable that the rude processes of manufacture on a small scale be encouraged, as the article produced would be low priced and inferior.

We desire to call especial attention to this subject now, because of the boundless supple of corn in the United States. If any new and general use like this for it could be extensively domesticated, the crop would at once derive an additional value from it, and it would pay the farmer much better than at present. The cultivation of corn is understood everywhere in America, while that of sugar beet is not. All that seems to be wanted is the general establishment of separate concerns to buy up the corn and make molasses from it; and if the business could once be firmly rooted, the results might be immensely valuable. In this connection we need only refer to the extent to which sugar is made in France, Germany, Holland, Austria and Russia from the sugar beet, and to the large amount of money thus saved to those countries that would otherwise have to be paid out for foreign sugar and molasses. The successful application of the separate factory system to the production of butter and cheese shows that the principle is capable of great results when applied generally to the manufacture of sugar and molasses from Indian corn, the results may exceed anything at present dreamed of. It should have had an immediate trial in every corn-growing district, and if rendered permanent it will develop a demand for capital and machinery, and give a great new element to American commerce.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Near Boston the spring weather is so far advanced that the cherry buds and rum blossoms have come with the faithful robin.

At Chicago, last Friday night, Mrs. General Sheridan was safely delivered of a daughter.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is to be changed from broad to narrow guage.

The next annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Philadelphia on the 6th of June.

In Richland county, Wisconsin, the farmers have built a wooden railway, sixteen miles long, costing only three thousand dollars a mile.

The bill to protect the people of this State against incompetent practioners of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics, has passed the house.

The tenth annual reunion of the army of the Cumberland is to be held in Philadelphia on the 6th and 7th of July next, when the secretary will deliver the oration.

The snow averages eight feet deep in the neighborhood of Cisco, Nevada, and in many places has drifted to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet. Everybody has to travel on snow shoes,and in many places little can be seen of the houses except the tops of the roofs, and the chimneys.

A New Hampshire chemist announces that, after fifteen years of study and experiment, he has solved the problem of cheap fuel and light by discovering a method of burning water, and that he will soon take out a patent.

In consequence of an idle rumor that the late Franklin E. Butz, of Allentown, had been buried before life was extinct,the grave was opened on Wednesday morning a week, in the presence of a number of witnesses, but nothing was found in the position of the corpse or surroundings to give the slightest color to the rumor.

Who says our Democratic Congress isn't in favor of immediate resumption? Has'nt it entirely stopped the manufacture of our national currency?

Of the two hundred and ninety-three members of the House of Representatives only fifty-two were born in the districts they represent. All the Senators and Representatives from the States of Iowa, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oregon are "carpet baggers."—Wisconsin has but one native Representative, and the large State of Illinois, with nineteen districts, has but two.

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno sah; when old missus' alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

Mr. Sipley, known as the hermit of Pike county, this State, died on the 26th of January. He was formerly a wealthy merchant of New York city, but failing in busines, his reverses so preyed on his mind that he fled to a wild, desolate place, several miles from any habitation, where for thirty five years he has sustained himself by hunting and fishing.

A number of visitors the other day went to a Wisconsin cemetery to see a dog that was said to be watching faithfully over the grave of his dead master. When they arrived he was seen chasing a cat up an alley two blocks away.

On Saturday evening Robert Evans, a miner, while blasting at Brookside Colliery near Pottsville, Pa., was instantly killed by a premature explosion.

On Sunday afternoon St. Charles, Mo., was visited by a tornado which destroyed a number of buildings. Two persons were killed and eight or ten injured.

Porter Williamson, colored, charged with the murder of Robert Hamilton, was taken from jail at Lebanon, Tenn. on Sunday night, by a band of masked men, and hanged and shot.

Alfred Humbold (German), a machinist by trade, about 48 or 50 years of age, committed suicide at Wilkesbarre, Pa. on Sunday. He is supposed to have a wife in Philadelphia.

A herd of buffalo, extending over a stretch of country forty miles wide, appeared near the Cheyenne agency recently, and the Indians are making great havoc among them. This is the first buffalo herd seen so far east for twelve years.

James Thomas, of Pemberton, N. J., caught in a trap on Saturday morning last, an ottor that weighed 18 pounds.—After being skinned the hide measured four feet and ten inches in length. This is supposed to be the same ottor that was once before entrapped, but made good his escape.

The account of the floods in Hungary are heart-rending. In a single town twelve thousand persons have been left homeless.

The President has sent a special message to congress, requesting that body to grant as soon as possible appropriations large enough to remedy the deficiency of Indian supplies at the Red Cloud agency, Nebraska.

A rough looking tramp attempted, one day last week, to abduct a little boy from Shiremanstown, Dauphin county, but the little fellow took to his heels and reached shelter.

An old newspaper gives the folloing as a scrap of history: "In the year 1784 the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish a practice then prevailing, passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That hereafter no member come into the chamber barefooted, nor eat his bread and cheese on the step of the Capitol." What a difference between ten dollars a day and stationary, mileage, &c., and roast beef at the Hotel.

There have been in Dauphin coal mines thirty fatal causualties during the last six years. Thirteen were killed by fall of coal, rock and top slate and timber and props, six by explosions of fire damp, blasts and shots and steam boilers, eight crushed by wagons, ond one by falling off slope and shaft cage. The number maintained and injured was fifty-six, leaving eleven widows and thirty-six orphans.

Correspondence.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

HOW THE POOR LIVE—THE PROFITS OF TENEMENT PROPERTY—BEECHER—JAY GOULD—RELIGIOUS—THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION—BUSINESS—FOREIGN PICTURES—FOR THE GIRLS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29, 1876.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

A friend lately had a delinquent washer-woman, and not finding excuses as satisfactory as shirts, set out with me to hunt ... the clothes, than to see for ourselves how the poor live. Her address was a narrow street of a dozen blocks, in the heart of down town, and there was not a decent building in it. The pavements were strewn with garbage, and the houses stained with slops thrown from the windows. The woman was in a crazy old wooden tenement in the rear of the one fronting on the street, and in consequence had just as little air and light as it would do to live. We found her in a room ten by twelve, with a bed, washtub, cook-stove and boiler in the corners, leaving just room to worm one's way between them. Her grown son and a little girl sat on the bed; there was no chair, and a string of wet clothes hung above their heads. For this room and a closet for the boy to sleep in, she paid eight dollars a month rent, her whole means of living being her son's wages as boy in a grocery store, at four dollars a week, the washing from one family, and a trifle of help from her daughter, who got two dollars and fifty cents a week as waitress in an uptown house. Instead of making way with the clothes, as we supposed, we found her husband had been sick with fever, and the doctor had forbidden her to send any clothes out of the house. The air could not get through the house, the drains were out of order, and the stench in the entries was so sickening that we were not surprised to hear that there was diphtheria and small-pox in the block. The man had been sent to the hospital to die, and the house cleaned and disenfected by the board of health, but it could hardly be kept clean by mortal hands, and never healthy. Comfort! These people never expect that. All they can hope for is the barest possible life—so bare and naked that a full meal is something to be dated from, and the possession of a dollar a matter to be remembered. And the end of that life? The hospital first, and Potter's field afterward. That's all there is about it.

THE PROFITS OF TENEMENT PROPERTY.

Passing a block of ruinous buildings on in street by the river, I asked the owner why he didn't tear it down, and build something decent. He told me, laughing the notion to scorn, that such property was the most profitable in the city. It cost nothing to keep it in repair, for he never made any repairs, and it was divided into lodgings, twelve feet square, or. a few twelve by eighteen, and they were always full. There was no loss of rent, for the money was always demanded in advance, and if by the next month the tenant was unable to pay, the agent bundled him out in the street, and there were always plenty to take his place. There are families on Fifth avenue who have incomes sixty thousand a year, from just such property, and they want no better. What a horrid contrast between the fastidious member of a fashionable club who rolls down to his office in his coupe, of a morning, from his luxurious, picture-hung home in the bright wide up-town street, and the fever scented dens where poverty-stricken wretches toil their lives away, to earn the price of his luxuries. When will Moody and Sankey labor, that men's hearts may be softened toward their kind and take for their text, "Your gold is corrupted, and your riches are moth-eaten."

JAY GOULD AND THE TRIBUNE.

That Jay Gould did get a controlling interest in the New York *Tribune*, everybody believes, and that he is sick of his bargain everybody also believes. Jay Gould is a tremendous man, but he is not altogether infalliable. He wanted a big paper in his control that he might manipulate the stack market, and he took advantage of th tr u ble that followed the death of Mr. Greeley to gobble the *Tribune*,or enough of its stock to have an influence in it, the idea being that he could have this stock written up, or that one written down, and thereby put money in his purse. But the thing didn't work. Mr. Reid did not yield to the behests of the stock king, and the *Tribune* did not become a mere instrument in his hands

And now Gould wants to get out. The speculation did not pay as well as Wall Street—in fact it did not pay at all, for him He did not want newspaper stock unless he could use it to help other stocks, and when the Tribune would not do that, his interest was at an end. Therefor Reid gets rid of his stench, and the Tribune, freed from the odium that attaches to the very name of Gould, will get back its place in the hearts of the people. The Tribune was a great power, and now that it is to be freed from the reputation of Gouldism, it will be again.

RELIGIOUS.

The Moody and Sankey meetings are no more a success in New York than they were in Brooklyn. The numbers in attentance are as great as ever, but the effect produced is nothing. And the really religious people of the city—those who were instrumental in bringing them here, are repenting of their bargain. Moody is a coarse man, though earnest and honest—and his manner and method repel rather than attract. He has a trick of familiarity when he speaks of the Deity that shocks the sense of any devout person, and he has a bullying, swaggering way with him that is anything but pleasant. He is very shor crusty and dictorial in his dealings with the clergy, lacking entirely that mee kness that is so important an item in the Christian make-up. Sankey's singing is delightful for a time, but like everything that lacks the principles of true art, it gets fearfully tiresome in a little while. It is a lamentable fact that ninety-nine hundreds of the people in attendance are religious people—the sinners stay carefully away and never go.

The revivals in other parts of the city are more successful. Dwyer and Collier are preaching in the slums of Vandum Street with marked success, for they have gone where the sinners are, and forced them to listen to the gospel. Several of the large churches seeing that Moody and Sankey must fail to produce any effect, are arranging for revivals in the regular way in their own churches, where they can work more directly upon the people, and where families can be successfully used. The winter is gone, but the religious element does not despair of making some headway yet. At all events they mean to try it.

BUSINESS.

During the week has been exceptionally dull, and it will doubtless stay so till the spring opens. The merchants are puzzled to know why it is so. One jobber who is doing nothing, showed me a letter from a banker in a western city complaining that the institution had $400.000 lying idle and doing nothing, and he said that that was the case everywhere. So it can't be the scarcity of money that makes the dullness of trade. The fact is no one has confidence in anything, and nothing is being engaged in. New York is not going to recover from the present stagnation till confidence is restored, and when that will be the wisest man can't tell.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The affair of the 22nd, was, very appropriately, the reception in continental dress at the Academy of Music, which not to see was to regret for the rest of the century; it one should live so long. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen of the best circles not only of New York, but of the Union,—wore the full dress of the old time, and a pretty sight it was. The handsome men of the club of the clubs in luxurious court-dress, white satin knee-breeches with purple and maroon velvet coats, lace ruffles and buckled shoes, the ladies lovelier than ever in satin petticoats, with brocade over-dress, their heads elaberately built up, with powder and plumes, jewels and flowers. The beaux, it is said, found the dress so becoming that they put it off with a sigh of regret that they could not wear knee-breeches to show a handsome leg, or the ruffles which set off a soft aristocratic hand amazingly. There were dresses worn at the Academy, which figured at Lady Washington's evenings, eighty years before, and one fortunate lady. it is said wore a flounce which was part of the mateless lace ordered for Maria Louisa, by Napoleon himself, who was a connois seur. It was not generally surmised, however, that the flounce in question, was part of the Empress' bed-hanging though it was remarkable fine piece of Mechlin. The Academy was densely packed, and the reception was designed, for fashionable New York views its gayest festivities with the sanction of charity. Twenty thousand tickets were sold at five dollars apiece, and the result was, that hundreds of holders of tickets on seeing the crowd, went home, without trying to enter, it was worth the crush, to see the minute danced by two dozen couples, trained for the occasion by a fashionable Fifth Avenue dancing master. The elegant movements, the sinkings and posturings, every turn of which was lovely, ... unlike the adular rushes which pass for dancing nowadays. Then the courtly three hundred filed off, through a covered way, built across the street for the evening, to the tea tables in Irving Hall, where it was the thing to regale one's partner with tea at two dollars a cup. and buy the cup and saucer facsimiles of Martha Washington's own tea set, for another dollar.

FOREIGN PICTURES.

To be a successful artist is to be a favorite of fortune. The art-mania with our rich collectors, who buy their pictures by agents, as a speculation, is well nigh as extravagant as the tulip mania of the last century, when fortunes were offered for a single bulb. Mr. Stewart lately paid $76.-000 for a panting by a celebrated French artist, and very kindly proposed to throw his gallery open to the public, one afternoon a week. Foreign artists are determined not to lose good prices for want of asking. At the exhibition of water colors now open the finest efforts of our best artists, men like Samuel Colman and Swayne Gifford, rarely venture above $700. while some wonderfully scrawly pictures of voluptuous woman with equally voluptuous couch hangings, in which the artist had contrived to make the woman look as luxurious as the demasks, and the demasks, somehow, as licentious as the woman, were asked with the price of $1,000 apiece. Will cultivated Americans have the judgment to show these artists that this country is not the backdoor by which they are to discharge all their artistic rubbish?

FOR THE GIRLS.

The bonnets for spring will be largely of straw, trimmed with velvet, and the shapes curve protectingly round the head. The first importations of dress goods are merely last Fall's styles, lighter in shade and fabric, to suit the changes of March. The long square overskirts open in the back, trimmed all round with fine side pleatings, and drawn into easy folds across the front by pleats at the side, and held together with large bows behind the seam on the new suits. The long polonaise with long sides caught together in the back, is the latest and favorite style, very becoming and economical too. For the house, nothing is so much in style as the gored dress with full skirt in the back, and the least trimming that the fabric demands.

PIETRO.

Telegraphic News.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

A Westron Town Devastated

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—A terrible wind storm, amounting, almost to a tornado, struck the northern part of St. Charles, Mo., yesterday afternoon, and passing down Main and Second streets, demolished or badly injured twenty or more buildings.

Among those most seriously damaged are Kramer's warehouse, wrecked, and his flour mill greately injured, the court house unroofed and the front blown down. The county jail was unroofed and the walls blown down two stories below the roof, leaving the iron cells exposed. Concert Hall and St. Charles' Saving Bank, the Gas Works and Piper's Agriculture Warehouse where totally destroyed.

The First National Bank will have to be pulled down, also the County Clerks Office and California House. The *Democrat, News* and *Zeitung* offices, the Park Hotel, the German Methodist Church, Odd Fellows' building and numerous other buildings were badly injured.

James Gasney, an employee at the gas works, and his little son were killed. Three or four other persons were more or less hurt. The storm went in the direction of Portage des Sioux, and is said to have destroyed several farm houses and injured a number of persons.

The storm lasted less than five minutes. The damage at St. Charles is estimated at $300,00, but this is probably exaggerated.

THE STORM IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—A terrific wind, rain, and thunder storm prevailed in this section last night, lasting until nearly morning. It was especially severe in the vicinity of Millwaukee. Telegraphic communication is entirely severed with points north of here, and the wires are reported badly down in all directions.

THE TORNADO IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Evansville, Indiana, says that the tornado in Princeton, Indiana, last night, blew down ten houses. One house was burned. One old lady and a boy was severely injured.

THE DAMAGE AT ST. CHARLES.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Late advices from St. Charles state that the demage by the tornado yesterday was much exaggerated, but it will still be heavy, probably from $100,000 to $150,000. The remains of George Linebur, a boy, were found in the debris this morning, which makes the third person killed by the storm, and about twenty persons were injured.

CHILDREN BLOWN AWAY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—A special from Evansville place the number of houses blown down by the tornado at princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, last night, at thirty-nine. The storm struck the southwestern part of the town, and although it lasted but one minute, badly damaged the fine public school building, demolishing the new church of the Covenanters, uprooted trees, blew down fences, &c. A large number of persons were injured; one or tow fatally. A little child was blown from its bed into a garden, and another was blown a hundred yards,and found on a railroad track.

The names of the injured, as far as ascertained, are Mrs. Clark, back broken; James Taylor, injured internally; Mrs. Blackherd, thigh broken; Miss Kindle, both legs broken; the family of Mr. Jennings all more or less injured. A number of horses were killed. There are rumors of great damage throughout the surround-ing country, but no particulars have been received. The damage in Princeton is estimated at over $50,000.

HUGE HAIL STONES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—Additional particulars from Patoka, a station a few miles north of Princeton, say many hail stones were found there measuring over six inches in circumference, and some nearly eight inches.

THE PRINCETON CASUALTIES.

Further reports from Princeton state that eight persons were dangerously injured, four of whom are not expected to recover. One woman lost her eyesight.

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Over fifty houses were totaly demolished, and about fifty more were badly damaged.

The tornado was most severe from the north side of the public square to the southern limits of the town. In track of the storm it is impossible to distinguish streets or the former location of residences, everrything being prostrated and spread over the ground. Several persons were buried under the wreck of their dwellings, and where taken out unharmed to-day.

WALKING ON THE CELLING.

One family found themselves walking on the ceiling of their house, the house having been overturned, yet they escaped unharmed, while those who attempted to escape were injured.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL—A DIVIDEND DECLARED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company was held to-day at its general office in this city. On motion of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, ex-Governor Bowie was called upon to preside. A report of the operations of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1875, submitted and unanimously adopted.—From the report it appears that the revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlled roads, was, from all sources, $4,026,247.72 and the operating expenses, $3,362,123.68, leaving as net earning, $1.-564,124.04. The balance to the credit of the net income December 31 was $358,217.-61, part of which it has been determined to pay, in April next, a dividend of three per cent., leaving a surplus of $192.957.61 to the credit of the net earnings. After the adoption of the report an election for the Board of Directors was held, and the following-named gentlemen elected: Thomas A. Scott, Wayne MacVeigh, S. C. Bullitt, J. N. Hutchinson, S. M. Felton, Wistar Morris, H. P. Borie, S. M. Shoemaker, M. B. Sellers, M. B. Greensfelder, R. Oppenheimer, and George Small. A meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors was subsequently held, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas A. Scott; vice president, A. J. Cassatt; secretary, Robert S. Hollins. There was a large attendance at the meeting.

NOT GUILTY.

Verdict of the Jury in the Babcock Case.

THE GENERAL'S CHARACTER VINDICATED.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The United States Circuit Court was not opened to-day until after one o'clock. The Judge was engaged in finishing the charge to the jury. As soon as the roll of jurors was called, Judge Dillon read the instructions, which were very long, including, in various groups, the telegrams introduced in the evidence. Many of the letters were introduced, and also copies of extracts from the President's disposition. At the outset Judge Dillon said, in all the propositions he had to make he had the concurrence of his associate on the bench, Judge Treat. He explained to the jury the importance of the case, and the reasons which made it necessary to keep them so isolated. A high compliment was paid to the counsel and the management of the case on both sides.

Approaching the issues, Judge Dillon said: Two main questions arise, one as to the existence of the conspiracy, and the other as to the connection of the defendant with it. The first question required little attention, as the arguments of counsel on both sides seemed to accept the existence of the conspiracy as proven.

The second question, the connection of the defendant with the conspiracy, was then taken up. The jurors were cautioned at some length to be on their guard against the influence of popular clamor. They were also reminded that the Government owed a duty to its citizens as well as its revenue, and it lay in the province of the jury to acquit as well as convict. The prosecution had presented no evidence to show that the defendant had ever declared his connection with the conspiracy, or had written a direct admission of this connection. The law, however, did not require this. It was a case of circumstantial evidence. It was right for them to consider the motives of the defendant. The Government alleged as the only motive that of pecuniary gain. The evidence of Everest, who mailed the letter in which he thought Joyce put a five hundred dollar bill, and the evidence of Magill, who testified to taking from the letter box a similar letter and returning it to Joyce, were considered and the question of credibility left to the jury.

The telegrams, letters and portions of the President's deposition bearing on the death of collector Ford and the appointment of his successor were read. Two questions, the Court considered, arose on the successsorship of Ford. The first was whether the defendant sought to influence the President on the successorship, and, second, whether be did this in the interest of the conspiracy, having knowledge of that conspiracy.

Judge Dillon then read all the dispatches of the spring of 1874 relating to Joyce's visit to San Francisco and Commissioner Douglas' permits to other revenue agents to go out of their districts.

Judge Dillon finished reading his charge and the jury retired a few minutes past one. At 3:25 the jury sent word that they had found a verdict, and they were immediately ushered into the Court. On taking their seats the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk, who read it as follows: "The jury find the defendant not guilty."

Some demonstration in favor of the defendant was made, but it was quickly stopped. There was a general hand shaking, however, and Gen. Babcock crossed over to the jury and most heartily and feelingly shook the hands of each juryman, and thanked them kindly for their verdict. The General and friends then left the court and started for their hotel. On reaching the street the party was heartily cheered by a great crowd congregated in front of Custom House, and almost everybody seemed well pleased at the result.

Germany.

SCHONEBECK, February 26.—The inundations here have caused fearful damage. The water entered 600 out of the 700 houses in the town, the most of which were flooded to the roofs. The inhabitants had barely time to escape through the attics. Over thirty houses were wrecked. The waters are now subsiding. The newspapers are appealing for subscriptions for the sufferers.

SEVENTY HOUSES DESTROYED IN PESTH.

LONDON, February 28.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the floods have destroyed seventy houses in Pe sth.

Bleeding from the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benifit. In May '73, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacted with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs,*having four severe bleeding spell, within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Brochial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relef seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obttained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my suprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severv eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appitite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have hand no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicine will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recomended them to very many and shall ever speak in their prise.

Gratefully yours.

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the ... floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides ... machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed.* Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating, *free*, 50,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

When you visit Philadelohia, call and s ee

SAM. HEILNER,

WITH

IVINS & BROTHER,

Nos. 64,66 & 68 N. Second St., PHILADELPHIA

Nos. 64,66 & 68 N. Sec... PHILADELPHIA,

WHO SELLS

SOLID WALNUT MARBLE TOP CHAMBER SUITS FOR $

Parlar Suits in Hair Cloth or Fancy Repsfrom $50 up.

Parlor Suits in Plush from $9

Walnut Dressing Case Suits, $68.00.

BEST WIRE WOVE SPRING

ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY

Feathers in Pillows o

In Large Quantities and of th

GIVE HIM A

Sept. 17, 1875.—1y.

NEW TEA STORE!

The undersigned have just opened a

NEW TEA STORE,

Market Square, SUNBURY, PA.,

Where they intend to make the finest Teas, the best Coffees, and strictly pure Spices a speciality. They are now receiving a large

STOCK OF TEAS,

the finest goods ever offered in this vicinity, are selling for CASH at greatly reduced rat The public are respectfully invited to cal examine our goods and prices.

A. F. HAZELTINE &

Sunbury, Jan. 28, 1876.—6 mos.