

The Coopersburg Sentinel gives utterance to this sensible declaration: "The prosperity of a town is not gauged by the wealth of its inhabitants, but by the uniformity with which they pull together when any important undertaking is to be accomplished. A man with a thousand dollars at his command and a love for his town in heart, can do more for the up-building of it than the millionaire who looks up his capital and snaps his fingers at home progress."

SENATOR INGALLS, in a recent interview whose authenticity has not been denied by him, is reported as saying: "The Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success." And again, "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. These opinions are doubtless held in secret and practised more or less openly by all professional politicians, but not many of them have cynical frankness to avow them in these plain terms. The purification of politics will doubtless continue to be an iridescent dream" so long as Christian citizens help to elevate to positions of power and honor men who do not scruple to declare that the Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in politics.

STATISTICS may be manipulated to prove almost anything, but the figures lately published regarding the Pasteur treatment of hydrophobia seem to be conclusive as to the value of the discovery. Between January 1, 1886, and December 31, 1889, there were 7,893 persons, bitten by dogs supposed to be mad, treated at the Pasteur Institute. Of these fifty-three died. Physicians are said to be unanimous in placing the percentage of deaths from such bites, where there is no precautionary treatment, at not less than 15.90 per cent. That is to say, of these, 7,893 persons treated, 1,265 might reasonably have been expected to die without the treatment. The great disproportion between the expected deaths and the real is seeming proof that the treatment was efficacious, and that the value of the discovery made by M. Pasteur is very great. A saving of 1,300 lives a year is certainly no small achievement for a single man. The extension of the treatment would doubtless reduce the deaths in the world from hydrophobia to an inconsiderable number.

PEOPLE must learn, if in no other way than by experience. The thoughtful people of the country, except those having a pecuniary interest in the success of the bounty system. The system is simply this: Before the Government can pay anyone a bounty it must first raise the money by taxing the people. Thus the system is virtually taking money from all the people and giving it to one part of the people that part may prosper. But why give to a part of the people? What one part is more deserving than the other parts? Why not give to all? Take from all and give to all—less the cost of collecting and disbursing—would according to the theory of the bountyists be making our nation prosperous. Did brainless stupidity or subsidized private interest ever attempt to insult the intelligence of an enlightened people with a more absurd measure? Yet it is likely that the American people will be obliged to have a trial at lifting themselves up by their boot straps in order to see the inequity and utter inefficiency of the bounty system.

The statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1889 shows that 1889 was a prosperous year for iron and steel manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and that the world's production of pig iron and steel in that year was much larger than in any preceding year. The present year has opened favorably for the iron and steel industries of the United States, Great Britain, and some other countries as far as prices are concerned, and consumption of iron and steel is still very active. The report contains tables showing the production of iron ore, coal, pig iron, and steel by all countries, from which it appears that the United States now produces 26 per cent. of all the iron, 30 per cent. of all the pig iron, and 32 per cent. of all the steel that is manufactured. The world's annual production of iron ore is placed at 53,289,000 tons; of coal 462,000,000 tons; of pig iron, 24,869,000 tons; of steel, 10,513,000 tons. The world's production of pig iron has increased 76 per cent. since 1878, and its production of steel has increased in the same period 248 per cent., the figures for 1878 being respectively 14,117,000 and 3,021,000 tons.

WILL HE EXPLAIN?

The impression has got out that Mr. Harrison in a course of an interview with the Honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay, the other day, expressed himself as disappointed that the latter gentleman was making no defense against the recent attacks on his integrity by the New York World and other responsible metropolitan journals. Mr. Harrison thinks that the failure to answer the charges is working harm to his party, owing to the fact that Mr. Quay, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee is in a position that brings him into intimate relationship with the President himself and other men whose names must, if the party is to succeed, remain clear of any such alliances. And now after this gentle yet plain hint from the Chief Executive, what is Mr. Quay going to do about it?

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS IN REVOLT.

Defying Gov. Beaver and Other State Officers, and Running Things Themselves. The scholars in the Soldiers' Orphan School at White Hall, a State institution, have for sometime past been in open revolt, and have not only defied the school authorities, but the State officers as well, from Gov. Beaver down to State Inspector Grier. When the famous investigation of the soldiers' orphans' schools of the State was made during Gov. Pattison's administration, the White Hall school was about the only one where abuses were not found. It was a model school. It was run on contract with the State by Capt. Moore. A year ago the State itself took charge of the White Hall school. Capt. Moore resigned. Since then, owing to incompetent or weak management, the school has been growing lax in discipline. On the 1st of January last, Capt. Finley L. Thomas became manager of the school. He was unable to control the boys in the institution, and made J. W. Kline principal of the school. Kline tried his hand at running the institution. The boys objected to Kline and made it uncomfortable for him in many ways, and one day last month they broke out in open revolt.

Among the soldiers' orphans attending the school are a number of girls. A boy pupil named Charles Wolfe fell in love with one of the girls. On the 23d of April Principal Kline had occasion to punish this girl. That aroused young Wolfe, and he showed his opinion of the principal by making a round of the school-room and smashing the slates and tearing up the books. Principal Kline seized Wolfe while he was engaged in this work, and Wolfe promptly knocked Kline down. Then Captain Thomas interposed his authority, but Wolfe drew a knife on him and the captain retired. He had Wolfe arrested and lodged in jail at Carlisle. Wolfe got bail on Monday last and had Principal Kline arrested for assault and battery, and Kline had to give bail.

Following Wolfe's arrest the boys in the school revolted, under the leadership of pupils Krause, Kuntz, Page and Myers. The school was a daily pandemonium until Wednesday of last week, when the managers, finding that they could not control the school, sent for aid to Harrisburg. Secretary of Internal Affairs Stewart and Captain George C. Boyer, members of the Soldiers' Orphans' State Commission, answered the summons. They cornered the four ringleaders in the revolt, and being unable to bring them to terms, had them placed in durance in one of the rooms. This restored quiet for a day. Then a new leader arose in the person of Jim Leippy, a 15-year-old scholar. The first demonstration was made last Thursday, when the school was called together for evening prayer. Captain Thomas began his prayer, when his scholars, both boys and girls, began to stamp their feet, give cat-calls and make other noisy demonstrations. The exercises had to be closed. Captain Thomas ordered the girls to their rooms.

While the girls were going out the boys began to bombard the manager and teachers with ink bottles, slates, and books. One teacher was badly cut in the temple by an ink bottle. The riot was finally quelled and the boys left the room. One of the teachers was waylaid by Leippy and other scholars and beaten into insensibility. The entire force of teachers and helpers succeeded in making Leippy and three other boys prisoners, and locked them up. From the room where he was confined Leippy continually shouted orders to the scholars on the outside for them to carry out in acts of violence and disorder, which they promptly and persistently did.

This state of affairs continued until recently, when Gov. Beaver was sent for. He came to White Hall, accompanied by State Commissioner Boyer. He had the ringleaders in the trouble brought before him, but they were as defiant and impudent and boisterous to the Governor as they had been to the management of the school, and he could do nothing with them. They said they they had no fault to find with their food or clothing or treatment, but wanted more liberty. The Governor, being unable to bring the boys under discipline, he telegraphed for State Inspector Grier. The Inspector reached there on Sunday, and, after arguing and pleading with the obstreperous ringleaders all day, had to give up and acknowledge that he could not cope with them in that way, and declared that they must be brought to terms by stringent measures. They were placed in solitary confinement on bread and water. Leippy was willing to surrender, and the rest also gave in. They have been released, and matters are now quiet. The State Commissioner will take measures to have a change made in the management of the school that will restore the old discipline.

New Y. C. T. U., at Morrellville. Miss K. Foster, of New Alexandria, organized a promising Y. W. C. T. U., at Morrellville, April 25th, with the following officers: President, Miss Etta Palmer; Vice President, Mrs. Rev. E. W. Rishel; Secretary, Miss Lizzie Hill; Treasurer, Miss Sadie Killen.

The first regular meeting was held Tuesday evening May 6th, at the home of Miss Maggie Cusic, Mrs. S. C. Turner, County Superintendent of "Y" work, was present with words of advice and encouragement.

The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Miss Lizzie Hill, on Fairfield avenue, May 20th. All young people are cordially invited.

Education does not seem to make people any the less superstitious. About fifteen hundred different kinds of dream-books are in the market, and all of them find buyers.

QUAY WILL NOT RETIRE.

A movement to Displace Him as Chairman of the National Committee. WASHINGTON, May 11.—Politicians in Washington are still indulging in a great deal of talk on the subject of the probable retirement of Mr. Quay from the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Quay's friends say that he has no thought of resigning. It is true, notwithstanding, that there is a lively movement on foot, inaugurated by the men who do not admire his methods, to secure his removal. Mr. Quay is well aware of this antagonism, and has said to his intimate friends that he does not propose to retire under fire. It is possible that if his colleagues on the committee and other Republicans had not made a personal fight upon him he would have withdrawn from the management of party affairs, but under the present circumstances it is believed by well-informed Republicans that he does not intend to retire.

Senator Quay returned from Florida on Wednesday and is looking more vigorous than he has at any time for the past six months. He privately says to his friends that he is in very good shape to make a fight on any one who wishes to criticize his conduct as Chairman of the Committee. The fight of the Republicans is being made against the so-called combination of Quay, Clarkson, and Dudley. Their methods of managing matters are not pleasing to other members of the committee, who complain that they are entirely ignored in the management of party affairs. Some members of the committee do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with Chairman Quay's management whenever they have an opportunity. It is not likely that they expect to secure Mr. Quay's removal, but they desire to place on record their dissent from the manner in which he is conducting the affairs of the committee. No well informed persons expect that he will be deposed, but he will be informed that he cannot longer ride rough shod over the members of his own party.

Mr. Clarkson, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, is spoken of as chairman of the committee in case Mr. Quay decides that circumstances demand his retirement. Mr. Clarkson intends to leave the Postoffice department next month in any event. He has always felt that he was a little too big to be made First Assistant, and that the proper place for him was the Postmaster-Generalship. This was the common understanding when he accepted the appointment that Mr. Wanamaker would retire in a few months and make way for the First Assistant. Mr. Wanamaker, however, has become so enamored of public life and the allurement of Washington society that he has never shown any disposition to lay down the burdens of his office. Mr. Clarkson has decapitated all the Democratic fourth-class postmasters throughout the country, and therefore finds his occupation practically gone. He does not wish to remain in the office as a figurehead, and so he is going to retire. Whether he will be selected to take charge of the Republican National Committee depends upon the amount of dissatisfaction with Mr. Quay's management. Mr. Clarkson's friends say that when he retires from official life he will take up the management of a Republican daily newspaper in the east, in which it is understood that General Russell, Alexander Alger, and other Republicans of prominence will own considerable stock.

All the Same to Him.

One day, in the years gone by, when I was on the editorial staff of a struggling Denver daily, a man came tramping up stairs with a copy of our last issue in his hand and said:

"Gentlemen, I want to know who writes this piece about me."

It was an item copied from a San Francisco paper in regard to the hanging of a man named Tom Smith by a vigilance committee, and the editor looked it over and replied:

"That wasn't writ about you. It is about a Tom Smith who was hanged in California."

"That's me. I'm Tom Smith."

"But you are not that Tom Smith. It tells here how he was cut down and buried."

"Makes no difference to me. I'm Tom Smith, and it is all a lie about my being hanged," growled the visitor.

"Can't there be any other Tom Smith besides you?" demanded the editor.

"Never heard of any. That was writ to slur me."

"You are mistaken, man. Can't you see that we copied it from a San Francisco paper?"

"Well, that's all the same to me. The idea was to ruin my reputation in this town, and I've come up to lick both of you."

He was proceeding to do it when a lame compositor came in and shot him through the left leg, but even after that he chewed the old man's ear to a pulp and broke two of my fingers.

An Essay on Editors.

From the Williamsport Breakfast Table. An editor is a man. He can bare more ridicule than any other man, alive or dead, and they never die in a lunatic asylum. They often die in poverty as well as in jail. There are many kinds of editors—rich, poor, handsome, homely, good, bad, shrewd, ignorant, civilized, semi-civilized, barbaric, lying, snake, city, managing, telegraphic, financial and many other kinds. Then there is the fighting editor. Many good citizens go to him to have their hair combed. They generally get it and then sue the editor for libel and pay the costs.

THE AMERICAN LIFE SUSPENDS.

How the Financial Committee Ruined the Company By Its Acts. PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The American Life Insurance Company yesterday suspended in accordance with the writ of quo warrant issued yesterday at Harrisburg by Attorney General Kihpatrick, service of which upon the officers of the company was by mail. The writ was issued at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Forster upon information of the unsound condition of the company resulting from an examination of its affairs by Mr. George Tompkins, who was employed by the Commissioner for that purpose.

Although the doors of the company's offices were open to-day as usual, no business was transacted. The only occupation of the clerks was the telling to the many callers that the company has suspended operations until the argument at Harrisburg upon the writ, on the 19th inst. When premiums were tendered by policy holders the money was not taken. The whole business of the company has been, it was stated to-day, under the control of the Finance Committee of the Board, but the Finance Committee was composed of President Macfarlane, of the American Life, and President Pfeiffer and Cashier Dungan, of the broken Bank of America, and all of them were the creatures of George F. Work.

Outside of those named the Board of Directors was composed of very respectable citizens who had a very slight interest in the Company, and who allowed the use of their names and sanctioned everything the Finance Committee did. The work of this Finance Committee during the three years that the Macfarlane crowd have had control of the Company has been to strip the Company of all its first-class securities and fill its vaults with stocks and bonds of wildcat concerns chiefly organized and owned by the same crowd, and which never had any financial standing.

The Insurance Commissioner has not yet got through with his work of examination, but he has gone far enough to be able to report to the Attorney General that the concern has been fraudulently conducted.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL.

One Man Killed and Glass Broken for Miles Around. CARBONDALE, Pa., May 11.—The Corning mill of the Consumers' Powder Company, near Peckville, blew up yesterday with terrific force, wrecking the building and killing an employe, William Millett. The building was one of ten mills, and the escape of many other men from the fate of Millett is remarkable. The Corning mill was a large building strongly built, because it was the most dangerous one of the lot. It was in this department that the powder was ground into different sizes, and it is believed that the accident was caused by the friction of the machinery generating heat and lighting the powder.

Millett was blown through the roof, fully a hundred feet into the air, and when he fell to the ground a mass of debris covered him. His skull was crushed, his throat was frightfully torn and his bones and flesh were otherwise broken and bruised. He was a single man, 30 years of age. The explosion was heard for many miles. Window glass in Peckville, Jessup and Winton was shattered, and the concussion knocked dishes off many shelves. The adjoining buildings of the powder company were greatly damaged, foundations were blown loose, machinery was wrecked, buildings shattered and the works generally demoralized.

Persons who saw the explosion estimate the height at which some of the fragments were hurled at nearly a thousand feet. Many of the pieces went out of sight. The loss to the company is \$25,000. In the exploded department three men were employed, but at the time of the disaster they happened to be elsewhere. Only a short distance away were standing Henry Belin, the Scranton millionaire, President of the Company, and other officials who were there inspecting the works. Had they been a few feet nearer they might have been killed by flying fragments.

He Also Had Rules.

He had opened a restaurant in Buffalo, and after two or three weeks he called at a bank to get the cash on a small check received from some one in Philadelphia. "Have to be identified, sir," said the teller as he shoved it back. "But I am Blank of the new restaurant around the corner." "Must be identified." "This is payable to me or order, and I've endorsed it," protested the restauranter. "Can't help it, sir. Rules of the bank."

"The man went out and brought some one back to identify him, and the money was handed over. Three days later the teller dropped in for lunch at the new restaurant. He had taken a seat and given his order, when the proprietor approached him and said:

"Have to be identified, sir."

"How! What?"

"Have to be identified before you can get anything here, sir."

"Identified?" "I don't understand you," protested the teller.

"Plain as day, sir. Rule of the house that all bank officials have to be identified? Better go out and find some responsible party who knows you."

"Hanged if I do!" growled the teller and he reached for his hat and coat and banged the door hard as he went out.

Both branches of the City Council met last evening in their respective rooms. President Donaldson occupied the chair in the Common Council and President Yeagley in the Select Council.

IN THE COMMON COUNCIL. After some minor business had been attended to, Mr. Matthews presented from a citizen of the Ninth ward a petition, asking leave to use lot at corner of Haynes and Centre streets. Reported favorably by committee.

Permission was given Wm. Tross to tap the sewer of H. Levergood, leading into the public sewer on Napoleon street, on payment of proper frontage.

The ordinance in regard to obstruction of sidewalks by merchants and others was amended and passed two readings.

An ordinance prohibiting the posting of bills on any public building, telegraph, electric light or telephone poles, and providing for the punishment of violation of said ordinance, passed two readings.

An ordinance providing for a temporary municipal building for holding the Mayor's court, city prisons, etc., passed two readings.

An ordinance prescribing the amount of license to be paid by shows, plays or exhibitions with in the city passed third reading.

An ordinance known as the building permit ordinance passed third reading.

The Committee on City Property recommended, if Select Council concur, that two small Barnes safes be purchased according to the recommendation of the City Controller.

The resolution from Select Council in regard to the lighting of the Twelfth ward was concurred in.

An ordinance relating to the city prison and the keeper thereof passed two readings.

The ordinance prescribing the manner in which accounts and claims shall be presented for payment was acted upon.

Adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

IN THE SELECT COUNCIL. The Committee on Rivers report on the matter re-referred to them at a previous meeting of Council. The report included the two following self-explanatory letters:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 6, 1890. Mr. John Fulton, General Manager.

DEAR SIR: We will agree to build the single track railroad bridge across the Conemaugh at Woodvale, good and substantial, suitable for the purpose for the sum of \$1,000.

We have the timber here in our yard and could erect it in a very short time. Respectfully submitted, HOOVER, HUGHES & CO. JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 6, 1890.

Alexander Kennedy, Esq., Johnstown, Pa. DEAR SIR: I enclose you proposition from Messrs. Hoover, Hughes & Co., for the construction of a bridge over the Conemaugh river, so as to make an embankment at the east end of Woodvale. This proposition leaves open the way for the laying of a track. All that the Cambria Iron Company will require is for the city to pay for the labor of laying down the track, and will not charge it for any material. The added condition is that if a flood should injure the bridge the city would be charged for the repairing of it.

It would be well to have this work done in the dry portion of the year so as to avoid the risks of floods as much as possible. Very Respectfully, JNO. FULTON, General Manager.

Mr. Barry introduced an ordinance, a supplement to the license tax ordinance. Passed two readings.

Mr. Brixner introduced an ordinance creating a Board of Health. Passed two readings.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a resolution granting a permit to John Tross to tap the Napoleon street sewer.

Mr. Barry offered a resolution to provide lights for the Twelfth ward. Referred to Committee on Water and Lights.

An ordinance providing for the opening of streets and digging into the same, passed third reading.

An ordinance relating to shows and exhibitions and requiring a license for the same passed third reading.

Mr. O'Shea moved an amendment to section eleven of the nuisance ordinance, providing that no slaughter house shall be permitted or erected within one hundred feet of any residence.

The ordinance prohibiting the posting of bills on the public buildings, telegraph, telephone and electric light poles passed third reading.

The building permit ordinance passed third reading.

The ordinance in relation to building the city prison, room for Mayor's court, etc., passed third reading.

Dog registration ordinance referred to Committee on Police, in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

Adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 7:30.

A Romantic Marriage.

Blairsville Enterprise. Miss Emma Sensabaugh, some years ago a resident of Blairsville and a graduate of the Blairsville Seminary class of 1871, was married a short time ago to Alexander Ransome, a full blooded Mohawk Indian.

Miss Sensabaugh has been for a long time engaged in teaching the English branches to the Indian boys in the Educational Home in Philadelphia, in which Ransome has been a pupil for about five years. He is said to be a fine looking young man of 27 years of age. He learned the trade of harness making while in the institution, and is employed in a shop in the city. The bride and groom have gone to housekeeping in a modest way on New street. We wish them all joy.

The new street railway has reached the upper end of Morris street, and it looks as if both tracks were to be laid on that street. One of the overhead wires was put in place on that street yesterday.

Subscribe for the Democrat.

CELLAR DOORS AND AWNINGS.

As They are Usually Constructed They are a Nuisance and Should Receive the Attention of Councils.

The large projecting and overhanging awning that comes within six feet of the sidewalk should be abolished. On wet days or to ladies with parasols there is no greater humbug or annoyance than the awning that catches the umbrella or the parasol. To say nothing of the irritation of temper and consequent dangerous tendency toward profanity—in the case of the male sex—they offer serious obstruction to passing crowds at such times and help to blockade the sidewalks. No awning should be allowed to come within nine feet of the pavement. It is to be hoped that enough members of Council will see the propriety of the proper restriction of these nuisances to have the necessary legislation enacted to banish them.

One more thing needs consideration, and that is the projecting cellar door, or the cellar door with projecting hinges. Who, in walking along our streets, hasn't struck them, and who doesn't want to see them go? Banish them also.

An ordinance should be passed requiring property owners to construct cellar doors no part of which when closed shall net be flush with the sidewalk. And the sooner such an ordinance is passed the better it will be for the city.

WON A FORTUNE AND A BRIDE.

Fulfillment of an Engagement That Has Lasted for Nineteen Years.

NORWICH, May 11.—The porch of an old-fashioned farm house in the neighboring town of Otselec was recently the scene of the fulfillment of one of the longest marriage engagements on record. Nineteen years ago Miss Della Newport, then 17 years of age, lived with her parents in the house. In a neighboring farm house lived Arthur R. Tucker, who had just attained his majority. The pair had been playmates and were lovers. The young man was poor, and he decided to go to Virginia and seek his fortune, and when he had acquired it return and claim the girl as his wife. The lovers parted at the porch of the old farm house, he giving and she accepting a plain gold ring as a mutual pledge of enduring affection and constancy.

The young man settled in Richmond, and buckled bravely to work. But fate was cruel, and for many long years sickness and other misfortunes interposed a bar to the nuptials. At last his luck changed, and he struck a high tide of prosperity. Then he hastened back to Chenango county to claim the betrothed who for nineteen years had faithfully awaited his coming. They were united in wedlock by the Rev. J. A. Packard in the porch of the old farm house where they had parted, the well-worn betrothal ring serving as a marriage ring.

AMERICAN STEEL.

Interesting Statistics Concerning Last Year's Productions.

The total pig iron production in the United States in 1889 was 8,516,079 tons, against 7,268,507 in 1888; of Bessemer steel ingots, 3,281,829 tons, or 400,000 tons more than for the preceding year; of rolled iron, 2,576,127 tons, or 200,000 more than in 1887, and of rolled steel, except rails, 1,384,394 tons, or 380,000 tons more than ever before.

In view of the fact that some years ago it was prophesied that Chicago would become the center of the steel-making business of this country, it is interesting to note a few comparative statistics. The production of pig iron in Allegheny county for 1889 was 1,293,435 tons, or more than twice the product of 601,035 tons in the entire State of Illinois. The total of rolled iron produced in that county was 638,450 tons, or five times the product of 126,283 tons in Illinois. The total production of all kinds of steel was 1,105,573 tons, against 601,172 tons in Illinois. Chicago can do some things on a great scale, but as a steel-maker she falls behind the Pennsylvania town known as Pittsburgh.

THE NEW B. & O. SCHEDULE.

The Changes That Went Into Effect Yesterday on That Road—The Sunday Trains.

A new schedule went into effect yesterday on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Among other changes is a Sunday train, arriving here at 7.55 A. M. and 6.15 P. M., and leaving at 8.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

On secular days the train will arrive at this city at 7.25 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., and leave at 7.45 A. M. and 2 P. M. The marked changes are the Sunday train and the departure of the week-day train for the South one hour earlier than formerly.

Quay and His Protege.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—G. W. Delamater, who aspires to be Governor of Pennsylvania, is among the arrivals in town last night. He registered at the Arlington, but went at once to the residence of Quay, and was closeted with the Boss for more than two hours. The subject of discussion was the bitter factional fight now in progress in the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Delamater is being hard pressed at home and but a few more weeks remain of the canvass for the nomination. He will probably return home to-morrow, and Boss Quay is booked for a visit to the State on Friday. The Boss, by the way, is in poor health. He looks wretched, and is arranging, it is said, for another fishing trip.

Sunday Excursions on the B. & O.

The management of the Baltimore & Ohio, believing that many people in this city and vicinity would take advantage of such opportunity, has decided to sell excursion tickets to and from Johnstown at one fare for the round trip.