Demogratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR : CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County. FOR SUPREME JUDGE: JAMES THOMPSON, of Eric County FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County. FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE: RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County. Delegates to Constitutional Convention: GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia

WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield, WILLIAM J. BARR, Somerset, WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny, F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster. JAMES ELLIS, Schuyikill. S. C. T. Dodd, Venengo.
G. M. Dallas, Philadelphia.
R. A. Laweerron, Dauphin.
A. A. Pusmar, Greene.
William M. Cornett, Clarion.

Electors-Senatorial. EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County. GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County. Electors-Representative. SELDEN MARVIN, of Eric, JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon. S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.
1. Thomas J. Barger. D. Lowenberg. Stephen Anderson. John Mottat. Henry Welsh.
 Henry J. Stabley.
 R. W. Christy. George R. Burrel. 5. (Not agreed upon.) 5. Isaimh B. Houpt. 5. Samuel A. Dyer. 6. Jesse B. Hawley. 9. H. B. Swarr. 18. William F. Logan. 19. R. B. Brown. 20. F. M. Robinson. 21. J. R. Molten. 22. T. H. Stevenson. 21. J. R. Molten. 22. T. H. Stevenson. 23. John B. Bard. 24. George W. Miller. B. Riley. John Kunkle. F. W. Gunster.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly-JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown, Ray, and Rec.-JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp. Commissioner-ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp. P. H. Director-JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown. Audkor-PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

The State Ticket,

The Democratic State Convention did noble work at Reading. The nomination of CHARLES R. BUCKALLW for Governor, Chief Justice Thompson for Judge of the Supreme General, squarely and fully meets the public demand. It is unnecessary for us to enter into a cetailed statement of the political record of Mr. Buckalew or of his admitted qualifications for an able, faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of Chief Execreer. No man has ever charged him with sioners.

"candidate, he is neither to be seduced nor judgment-and that they have done. a leading Republican paper, enlogizes him insert the first section of the bill which is

lessly sold the votes and turned legislation into a marketable commodity, he has bid defiance nies of the Herald. to the tempters by whom he was surrounded, this would be but slight praise: but State Senators who are at once bribe proof and gifted with high abilities are rare products of the tainted air of Harrisburg, and the popular belief that Buckalew has passed through a fiery furnace of corruption without even a smell of smoke upon his garments will add immensely to his strength in the coming canvass."

Mr. Buckanew's selection will prove to ing the same to have been regularly assessed. be a tower of strength and is a significant demand that statesmen shall come to the gogues shall go to the rear.

official duties he will sweep as clean as a new | the country.

and will conquer.

The County Commissioners and the Tax Bin.

The editor of the Johnstown Tri une is after the Commiss opers again in his last issue. He wants "the people to be up and doing." And he exclaims, in defiant declamation, "Come on, then, we hirelings and defend your own." If by hirelings he means the Commissioners of Cambria county, we would just inquire how they shall "come on." They are pursuing the even tenor of their way. If there is folly enough anywhere to listen to this kind of appeal, any citizen who believes the Tribune is telling the truth can issue another injunction. And then the Commissioners will "come on" in the name of the people whom they represent. Without this the Cammissioners cannot 'come on."

Our Commissioners have always been sustained by the law. They have never "come out :" in other words, they have never trought a suit, and have never lost one. Several injunctions have been issued against them on advice given by such lawvers as the Tribune man, but they have always been the victors.

A few years since the Cambria Iron Company refused to pay any county tax and issued an injunction to prevent its collection Judge Taylor soon settled that-and the tax was paid. It is true that case cost the taxpayers four or five hundred dollars, as the Commissioners had to follow the case to the Supreme Court, but the spirit that dictates such advice as the Tribune gives, cares not how much the people are taxed if their ends are subserved. Since that again, the Commissioners were compelled, by the finding of two successive grand juries and the mandate of the Court, to construct a new jail. The ple over \$100,000, and would be followed by one might not be sufficient, againt the con-Court, and WILLIAM HARTLEY for Auditor tractor and Commissioners, and these the plaintiffs were compelled, within the last county a few hundred more, but the Com-

missioners cannot help it. Now, the Tribune might be satisfied with utive officer of the Commonwealth. That these experiments. Our tax-payers have Grant upon the country for another term. he is a gentleman of pre-eminent ability is quite enough on their shoulders without payconceded by his political opponents—that he ing lawyers' fees and other expenses for is honest and pure, even beyond suspicion, is every trivial and unfounded proceeding will go to the country. It will be the strong abundantly attested by his whole public ca- against Cambria county through its Commis | est document that will be circulated against

As to when the new tax law about which that he prostituted his official position to the | the Tribune is so much exercised shall go base and ignoble purpose of personal gain. into effect, there may well be an honest dif-His character, therefore, is absolutely invul- ference of opinion. The bill itself was passed they have been uttered by those who were uerable and his nomination is an apt illustra- after it was to go into effect according to tion of the office seeking the man, and not lits own terms, and when signed by the Gov the man the office. Between CHARLES R. ernor, (which is all that gives vitality to Buckalew, modest, accomplished and pure, any law.) on the eighth day of April last, it of the Republican party-one who, as he and John F. Harthanft, the representative was a week past the time it should have gone of a corrupt, grasping and unscrupulous into operation. Whether the Commissioners, Ring, there is an impassable gulf. The for- who received the law soon after, should commer is to the latter as Hyperion to a Satyr. ply with the words of this Act and fix the Amidst the lamentable decadence of polit- first day on which a literal compliance could ical morals throughout the land, the nomi- be had, or undertake to give it effect accordnation of such a man as Mr. Buckalew is as | ing to what they might have guessed was its welcome to a tax ridden and plundered pee- intention. This is a question on which the pie as an oasis in the arid desert is to a weary, best lawyers might differ, and upon which exhausted and thirsty traveler, and is the | we would much rather take the opinion of certain harbinger of a bright and auspicious | Col. Liuton, whom the Tribune will admit is future for the people of the State. When an upright, able lawyer, than the opinion of miltary officers about him as private Secrehe appeared before the Convention to accept | the editor of the Tribune, who, however upthe nomination and in his admirable speech | right, is no lawyer at all. All the commisdeclared "that whatever may be said of your sioners had to do was to exercise their best

"intimidated in the performance of public | The real fault rests with Samuel Henry, "duty; and that judging by the past, it is Esq. He was so immentably ignorant of his "likely in the future, when the interest of a duty in regard to bills before the Legislature "class or a clique are upon the one hand, (and indeed of all bills excepting bank bills) "and the interests of the people upon the as to pass a bill to go into effect at an impos-"other, he will stand firmly with that great sible day, if it was intendeded for last April, "mass of humanity from which he sprang and this causes the whole difficulty. He "and with which he sympathizes in every may have thought that the three days of "fibre of his being," he simply gave utter- grace, in banking parlance, would cover the suce to a sentiment which will meet with an error, but in this he was mistaken. In order earnest and hearty response. Who will to show how little Samuel Henry knows question the propriety of his nomination about legislation, and how profound is his when the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, knowledge of "how not to do it," we here in the following strong and truthful language? | now under the guardianship of the editor of "During an age of corruption, when many of the Tribune, assisted by the intellectual Colhis colleagues in the State Senate have shame- lossus who presides ever the editorial desti-

"That from and after the passage of this act deliberately preferring honorable poverty to the it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of sacrifice of the interests of his constituents on Cambria county in each and every year, immethe altar of Mammon. During ordinary epochs diately after the assessment of taxes shall be completed, NOT LATER THAN THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL, in the manner prescribed by law, to cause their clerk to make out a fair duplicate of all seated real estate and personal property assessed, with the taxes thereon, in a convenient form, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of said county, together with a certificate under their hands, attested by the clerk, duly certify-

The bill passed the Senate on the third of April, which was two days after it was to be front and that political tricksters and dema- put in force by the Commissioners, and they are now denounced and their motives wan-The nomination of Chief Justice THOMP- tonly aspersed because they did not do what son for Judge of the Supreme Court, was Samuel Henry, through his blundering, renmerely registering the plainly expressed de- dered it impossible for them to do. The cree of the people, and is a just tribute to Tribune and Herald assume that the law is one of the most learned, pure and upright necessary and that the people demand its men who ever occupied and adorned a seat execution. How do they know that? The on the bench of our highest judicial tribunal. people of the county were not consulted on WILLIAM HARTLY, the nominee for Audi- the subject and not a single petition was tor General, is a citizen of Bedford county ever presented to the Legislature asking for and is represented to be a gentleman of irre- its passage. Without any popular demand proachful character, sound judgment and the whatever, the whole affair was engineered by possessor of superior business and administra- Samuel Henry himself, who modestly undertive capacity. He is comparatively a new man | took to play the part of a master instead of nated Grant for President. This was a forein the politics of the State which is a good a servant of his constituents on a question af gone conclusion, for the reason thas it was a bills embodying this principle, and at differ- Sold at the Doctor's Great Laboratory, 167

The ticket strikes a responsive chord in in this question. All they had to do was the nomination on the first ballot of Henry the popular heart. It is strong, robust and to take the opinion of such counsel as they Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. healthy, and by its bright sign in the polit- could confide in, and follow out that opinion. This was an act of base political ingratitude, ical heavens the Democracy of the state must | This they have done. But even this adviser | for Colfax has always stooped as low as any

confidence, and it is equally the duty of any attorney so consulted to give his legal view of the question. The interests of Johnstown and Ebensburg, and all Cambria, are precisely the same on this question, and hence what room is there to talk about "selling bis birthright for a mess of pottage?" Suppose the Freeman should attack D. McLaughlio, paper book) of the editor of the Tribune in he Quo Warranto case? Would not the intelligent reader at once condemn us?

The possession of a press and types does ance of a mere professional duty. We have never done so, and never shall. Our wonder is that a newspaper belonging to the party of "all the decency," should stoop so low in order to bolster up a false and unfounded ac-

The personal attack on Francis O'Friel, one of the Commissioners, does not require any notice at our hands. In this county, where the editor of the Tribune and Mr. O'-Friel are both well known, and where each is estimated at his proper worth, the vile and unfounded aspersions cast by the former upon the efficial integrity of the latter will only excite unbounded derision and contempt, Although the editor of the Tribune may be able to bend his bow, he has not strength enough on his arm to impel the poisoned shaft so as to take effect in the object at which it is aimed. It will fail to reach its intended victim and will fall harmless at his feet .-"Cease, viper, you gnaw at a file."

Sumper on Grant.

The arraignment of the President by Sen-Tribune then declared it would cost the peo- ator Sumper in open Senate is the theme of general comment. It is a bold and witherbuilding a new Court House. It was so ing rebuke of the disgraceful practices of heavy in its denunciations that it induced which Grant has been guilty. It is uttered some eight respectable gentleman who be- at a time when Radicals ought to heed it lieved it to issue a pair of injunctions, lest most. The object of Senator Sumner evidently was to throw a thunderbolt in the Philadelphia Convention. If that Convention were not composed of office-holders and their adherents, it would shrink back from months, to discontinue at their own the work of renominating a man whose porcosts. This cost the people of Cambria trait has been thus faithfully drawn by a master hand. But Mr. Sumner's speech comes too late. The men who go to Philadelphia as delegates have been relected with special reference to the work of imposing And as their bread and butter depend upon that result, they will not falter in the work. Grant. So many of the facts on which the that admit of no denial. They are fresh in the memories of the people and need no cers not of the same party organization as the President, and consequently, were not received as truth by everybody. But now, coming as they do from a distinguished leader says, stood at the cradle of the party-one, whose loyalty to distinctive Republican principles has been recognized as one of the outhpieces of the party-they will receive

The exhibit which he makes is calculated to astound and arouse the masses. His nepotism is condemued in most pointed terms and strikingly contrasted with the utterances of Washington, Adams and Jefferon the subject of appointing relatives office. His gift-taking and bestowal of flices in return for gifts are the subject of special animadversion. His retention of taries in defiance of law, placing them above persons in civil life acting in that capacity his connection with the New York Custom House-his extraordinary acquisition of wealth until from the "tanner of Galena at a few hundred a year," he becomes immenses ly rich in lands, stocks, horses, cottages by the sea and his reputation as a Presidential quarreler are all subjects of severe comment on the part of Mr. Sumner, from which he charges that Grant regards the Presidency as a "play-thing and a perquisite,"

This speech is simply unanswerable. The nomination of Buckalew for Governor, and this deliverance from the distinguished Massachusetts Senator have so demoralized the Radical rank and file that the talk about the necessity of withdrawing the State ticket is becoming louder. A withdrawal of Hartranft and Allen, would not save the Radical party from defeat. As Mr. Linco'n said, "it won't do to swap horses while crossing a stream." The Democracy with closed ranks are about to move forward to victory. Let no Democrat fail to be in line .- Chambersburg Valley

SELDOM are thoughts of such pregnant meaning conveyed in words so few and terse as those we quote below, taken from a conversation held with Judge Black by a correspondent of the Washington Capital. Speaking of the present condition of affairs under

Grant's administration, Judge Black said : As we gain our liberties through revolution. t is a popular error to suppose that they are lost through violence. The loss comes in the slow, subtle, and insidious encroachment that first rots, and then it seizes, as the boa constrictor stimes over what it swallows. All is gone before we awaken to the danger of its going, and then comes revolution and blood to egain what we have willingly parted with. Now the revenues of the government are used to enrich incorporated monopolist, legislatures are owned by railroad companies, Senatorial chairs are openly sold to the highest bidders, our courts are packed and corrupted, the Presidency fought over by factions, while the people are ground down by heavy taxation so arranged as to rob from labor to enrich the capitalists, and we suffer from hard times that come of bad government. How much longer this will be borne God orly knows ; but unless hausen nature is greatly changed, sooner or later there will be resistance.

THE office-holders convention which met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last, renomirecommendation, and in the discharge of his fecting the interests of every tax-payer in public necessity with the radical party that ent periods he has delivered elaborate ads Liberty street, at \$1.50 per bottle, or four The Commissioners could have no interest | Schuyler Colfax was very badly damaged by has been assailed for the opinion that has other promicent radical in the country to

cers to censult counsel in whom they have Brief Biographical Sketches of Hen. James Thompson, THE CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPHEME COURT. our Candidates.

Mr. Buckelew is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Columbia county on the 28th of December, 1821. He is therefore in the fifty second year of his age. He Labor-Reform Convention held at Wilis of French descent, his ancestors having liamsport on May 7, and has been presented Esq , for his able defence, (we have seen his emigrated to this country on the occasion of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, leading members of the Philadelphia bar, His family was not wealthy, and therefore without regard to party affiliations. He his boyhood was passed in a school the ex- was born in the town of Middlesex, Berks periences of which admirably qualified him county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1806. He for a public career. Having sclopted the received a good education, and after leaving success. not warrant attacks upon then for perform- profession of the law, he was admitted to school entered a printing office for the purthe bar of Columbia county in 1843. In pose of learning type-setting. He did not 1845 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of remain at the case very long, however, but his native county, and since that date has commenced the study of law, and in 1828 occupied some public office, almost without he was admitted to the bar. His talent and intermission. His term as Prosecuting At- energy speedily gained him a good practice, torney expired in 1847, but in 1850 he and turning his attention to politics he was entered the State Senate, serving two terms thrice elected to the Legislature-in 1832, and a portion of a third. Meanwhile, he 1838 and 1884. During his last term he was served also as a commissioner to exchange Speaker of the House, and made a very the ratifications of a treaty between the excellent impression as a presiding officer Governments of the United States and Par. by his knowledge of parliamentary rules aguay, and in 1856 he was elected a Sepa- and his firmness and impartiality. In 1886 Chairman of the State Democratic Commit- years he sat in the District Court as preter, and during the same year was re-elected siding judge. In 1845 he was elected to to the State Senate, and also appointed a Congress, and served until 1851. He was Commissioner to revise the penal code of elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of latter positions and was appointed by President Buchanan Resident Minister to Ecuador, a position which he retained until the out. Thempson, although an ardent Democrat. break of the Rebellion in 1861.

> Democrat, and he remained so throughout he is much esteemed as a warm hearted. the struggle for the Union, but without any | cultivated, and genial gentlemen. sympathy with the Rebellion. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate, by a bare majority of one vote, as the successor to the Hon. David Wilmot, Republican. His colleague in the Senate during the first four years of his term was Hon. Edgar Democratic State Convention for Auditor-Cowan, who had been elected as a Repub- General, was born and raised in the county lican, but by this time had gone over to the in which he still resides, and is now forty Democracy, thus making the entire repre- years of age. He has never held a political sentation of Pennsylvania Democratic. In position, or taken a promicent part in any 1868 Cowan was succeeded by Simon Camgron, and Hos. John Scott became, in 1869, the successor of Mr. Buckalew. During his His early youth was passed on a farm, and Senatorial term he served on the Committees at fifteen years of age he became a student on Indian Affairs, Post Offices and Post at Mechanicsburg College, from which he Roads, Pensions, Mines and Mining, Foreign graduated with high honors. From the Relations, Contingent Expenses of the Senate and Retrenchment, and also as Chair- he was ongaged in the hardware business. man of the Committee on Ventilation. Mr. In that year he made a tour through the oil Buckalew was not a frequent speaker in regions, purchasing a large quantity of land; and yet one hundred and sixteen pins, of the Senate. He belonged to the minerity, and became the pioneer in developing the various sizes, have been ejected from its and was not disposed to waste time in a site of Parker's Landing. He has since been little stomach. Of course it is a great mysuseless wrangle of words. But he was by entirely engaged in the oil business, and has tery not only how the pins got into the His first notable speech was delivered on that important staple. His income now February 21, 1865, on the basis of representative between five bundred and a thousand New York on Saturday, June 1st. He was tation in Congress. On this occasion he dollars daily. He is a man of fine education, the f under and proprietor of the New York stated that he had previously refrained from thorough business qualities, and is espe- Herald, and was its editor until five years speech-making, supposing that "while the cially well-posted in relation to the charters ago, when failing health induced bim to repassions of the country were influenced by and business of the great railroad corpora- tire from the active management of the the war, reason could not be heard." And tions of the State. Mr. Hartley was origin paper. He was in the seventy seventh year he took occasion to express regret that nally a Wnig, but joined the Democratic of his age. questions pertaining to the war still oc- party during the administration of Buchanan, cupied the attention of Congress to the ex- with whom he was on the most intimate employed in the third story of the Armclusion of those connected with economy, terms of friendship. revenue, finance, ordinary legislation, and the administration of justice-questions which require intelligence, it vestigation, labor, and the habits of the student." Buckalew's course in the Senate was firmly Democratic. He opposed the proposition to grant negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, but he based his opposition on the ground of the inexpediency of extending the suffrage, in an argument which will apply with equal force to ignorant natives foreign countries. "The objection," he said, "which I have to a large extension of suffrage in this country whether by Federal or State power, is this: That thereby you will corrupt and degrade elections, and probably lead to their complete abrogation hereefter. By pouring into the ballot-boxes of the country a large mass of ignorant votes, and votes subjected to pecuniary of social influences you will corrupt and degrade your elections, and lay the foundation of their ultimate destruction." Mr. Buckalew also, ooth by speech and vote, opposed the Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau, and also

the Military Reconstruction bill. At the expiration of his term in the Naional Senate, Mr. Buckalew was again elected a member of the State Senate, for the three years' term expiring with the present year. During the session of 1871, was appropriately called to the chairmanship of the Committee on Constitutional Revision and Reform, of which he has been a strong and consistent advocate. The Republicans baving control of the organization of the Senate during the session of 1872, Mr. Buckalew was not retained as chairman of this important committee, but he still served as a member of the committee, and a'so on the committee on the Congressional Apportionment, Federal Relations, and Education, and as chairman of

the committee on Public Printing. While a member of the National Senate, Mr. Buckalew advocated the cause of minority representation whenever there was a shadow of an excuse for him to do so; but in the whirl of party strife upon the great question of reconstruction but little attention was accorded him, save by a few thinking people here and there in the country. None of the measures which he introduced into the Senate, as was to have been expected, came to anything, and his six years' term expired without his being able to secure from the Senate much less from the country, a patient hearing upon his peculiar hobby. But at the expiration of his national career as a legislator, he entered upon a more contracted arena, where he at once began to devote his time and attention to his favorite project. The State Legislature of Pennsylvania preved willing to permit him to try an experiment, especially as it was upon a small scale and in no way interfered with the all-engrossing division of the spoils of legislative corruption. Mr. town, where everybody knew him and by force of daily contract all were fully conreform, that was turned over by the Legis- promptly in their place. lature for the experiment. An act defining the boundaries and organizing the town of and whatever of morbid material is lurking Bloomsburg was passed, early in the session in the blood is discharged or antidoted. of 1870, in which full scope was given to the principle of "cumulative voting," and the LUNG CURE carries with it not only the sancexperiment has thus far been attended with tion of experience, but also the sauction of complete success. During the two follow- science. It has restored thousands to health Ten Prizes \$100 2 ing terms, he secured the passage of several who were hastening to consumptives' graves. it should be made. The smiling face of dresses, in this city and elsewhere, in expla- bottles for \$5. nation and advocacy of the theory.

Throughout his public career, Mr. Buckalew has been consistent, almost an extreme, labored zealously and patiently to promote the success of its time honored principles. But he has, even as a member of the State been given under the sanction of his profes- promote the interests of his party. He is a his honesty and integrity, both as a citizen Concass protracts its session till the 10th sional oath. And Mr. Linton is charged far abler man than Grant, and as they have and a legislator, have never been called in inst. There is to be another struggle to get with injustice to Johnstown, because he gives both been lovely in their political life, in the last a man of great natural ability, of desirable. In cases of severe cramps and

The Hop James Thompson, the present HON. CHARLES B BUCKALEW, CANDIDATE FOR Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, who was on Thursday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the vacancy on the bench created by the expiration of his own term, received also and accepted the nomination of the State to the people for re-election by many of the torial Presidential Elector. In 1857 he was he was a Presidential elector, and for aix Pennsylvania. In 1853 he resigned the two Pennsylvania for fifteen years, in 1857, and is now again a candidate through the expiration of his term by limitation. Judge has always commanded the respect of the Up to this date, he had been a staunch | best men of all parties, and in private life

WILLIAM HARTLEY, MEQ. THE CANDIDATE

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL. William Hartley, E-q., of Bedford county who was neminated on Friday by the political movement until his election as a delegate to the present State Convention. time of his graduation until the year 1864, means a silent or inactive member. long been one of the heaviest producers of

A STRANGE STORY .- The Washington

Patriot prints the following : There figured during the exciting times in Washington a man named Purdy. He was an officer in a regiment of New York volunteers, and took part in quite a number of battles. His mother, it is stated, was a cusin of Ex-Secretary Seward, and through him he received his education. In the summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on an important mission by the commander of his brigade. While here he gambled off his own money, besides several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment o be delivered to the friends. Becoming ported. desperate, he forged Ex Secretary Seward's name to a check for \$4,000, and received the money on it from a well known and esteemed citizen of Washington. Thereupon he immediately left the city to disguise, and after many narrow escapes from arrest reached Omaha. He spent all the money be had in a few months, and went to Denver. He next turned up in Santa Fe, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapato, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swinding operation, and in a difficulty between

them he killed his brother-in law. It appears that after living with his wife few months, and wandering into Nevada. he also murdered her, after first securing all her preperty in his own name, and then made good his escape on the Western plains. He was finally arrested near Lake Sevier, Nev., by United States officers: but as they were bringing him into camp they were surprised by a party of twenty armed men, who demanded the prisoner, and he was delivered up. He was by them taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object in marrying the woman was to possess himself of her property, and that his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. After giving a short account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible if they meant business. When asked if he had any message to send to his friends, he said that he would "send a dispatch from hell and let them know" He was shot and buried on the spot, and this terminated the career of Purdy.

Acme of Art. When a Medicine can be found which, when received into the stomach, and becomes digested and assimilated, and forms a portion of the blood, and adds to that blood the plastic properties which it reeds, it is the perfection of medical art. In this way DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE meets the general indications so thoroughly in all cases of pul-Buckalew now resides in the town of Blooms- monary disease, and adds to the blood those burg, Columbia county; and it was this elements which the human system needs in its course of change. The repairs of the body are thus kept up, and at the same time victed of his sincerity in the advocacy of the supplies needful to such reperation are The old and worn-out fecula is removed.

The principle of cure by Dr. KEYSER'S Two Prizes \$1,000=

HABITUAL constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, adherent of the Democratic party, and has sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say Senate, escaped all taint of corruption, and one of Parson's Purgative Pills nightly, for four or six weeks.

through the bayonet bill, on which Grant a professional opinion, as is alleged, to the pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the pains in the stomach.

News of the Week.

-The cash value of farms in Pennsylvania, as fixed by the last census, was over one thousand millions of dollars. -A man in Gardner, Maine, was recently

run between two rollers only four inches apart, in a paper mill, and has got round

-A large portion of the village of South Salon, Madison county. Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 81st. Loss, \$20,000; partially insured.

-It is conceded that Sumper's speech will damage General Graut, but the office-holders say he can be re-elected by money and the bayonet. They rely upon these agencies for

-A defalcation of \$87,000 has been discovered on the part of William H. Wadleigh, one of the t-llers of the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston. He has been committed for trial.

-Robert J. Thurman, convicted in the Mercer county Ohio Court of horse stealing, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, attempted to cut his throat in the Court room, but only inflicted a flesh wound. - Phebe Schofield, of Richmond, Ind.,

109 years old, has just obtained \$10 000 from the War Department, the back pay and pension of her late hustand, who was a Revolutionary soldier. May she live long to enjoy it.

-The fact that Johnson diminished the public debt in a greater degree than Grant has done in the same time, is a fact .-Whether of importance or not, it is well to remember it, when the monthly jubilations are set up by the Grantites. -The residence, barn, and out buildings

of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. The library and about \$100 of furniture were saved. The family was absent. The fire originated in the barn about midnight. -B. Gratz Brown has written a long

letter accepting the Liberal nomination for the Vice-Presidency. The letter endorses the Cincinnati platform, and elaborately presents the views of the Libera's on national affairs, but contains no new points worthy f special notice.

-Jacob Small, of Litiz Lancaster county, owns a lady's solid silver waist chain, weighing a half pound, and measuring thirty-six inches in length. It has been in possession of his ancestors, in Hesse Darmstedt, town of Waersht-Stadt, Germany, for a period of three hundred and sixty years.

-That child with its stomach full of pins has made its appearance this year at Rensselser, Indiana. It is only four months old. child but how they got out.

-James Gordon Bennett, Sr., died

-- A boy named McAleer, aged 13 years, strong cork factory, Third avenue, Pittsburgh, fell through an open hatchway to the first floor, on Wednesday afternoon, and would have been crushed to death but for the fact that he alighted on a bale of cirk. As it was he sustained severe injuries about the head and face and was severely stunned

-The Courtland (Alabama) News of Saturday says, on Thursday a fearful storm swept over the western part of the county, doing considerable damage to property. The tent of the Queen City Circus was injured. A falling tree crushed in a cabin, seriously injuring three persons. Great damage to timber and out-buildings is re-

-John McLean was murdered at Decatur, Ind., on Tuesday, by a man named Zimmer man for, as he claims, being in criminal intimacy with his wife. The shooting occurred near Z mmerman's house, and the presumed guilty party was detected by him. Three shots were fired. The first ball passed through his head, and was sufficient to kill him; two other balls passed through his body, and he died instantly. Zimmerman gave himself up and was committed for trial. McLean was a leading citizen, engaged in the dry goods and clothing business, about forty years old, and a bachelor.

-The Pittsburgh Post of Friday says : Yesterday morning a man named Carl Schmidt, a resident of the Twelfth ward. while engaged in cleaning the roof of his house, fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the pavement below. He landed on his feet, and, strange to say, was unburt, and immediately resumed his work on the roof About four years ago Mr. S. narrowly es caped death by being thrown under a train of cars, the wheels of which shaved his head so close as to cut his hair close to the scalp, and yet Mr. S. walked away from the scene of the accident as unconcernedly as if noth ing had happened. From present indications Mr. S. may be set down as accident



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