Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 2, 1882.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic Committee of Cambria county are requested to meet at the Court House, Ebensburg, on Tuesday, June 13, 1882, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention, appointing Congressional conferees, fixing a time for holding the primary elections and transacting such other business as may come before it. As there are to be important changes in the rules governing the party, a full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

T. H. HUGHES, Chairman.

Ebensburg, June 1, 1882.

Here. There and the Other Place.

—Constables' returns and other blanks for sale at this office.

—Blank books, stationery, etc., at James' drug store. A big stock.

—Pocket books, albums, etc., in great variety, at James' drug store.

—The finest line of brushes, combs, and fine articles at James' drug store.

—Strictly pure Paris green at James' drug store. Sure death to potato bugs.

—The new Court House will do duty in a starty way for the first time next week.

—That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

—Ed. Kittell is home again from Pittsburg, whether for good and all is more than we can say.

—The musical profession invariably use Jones' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound.

—Dr. T. Mason Richards, surgeon dentist, will be in his office ready for duty on and after to-morrow.

—More universally recommended than any proprietary medicine made. A sure and reliable tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

—Father Michael Murphy, of Irwin Station, formerly of Summitville, this county, has gone to Europe.

—Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. At James' drug store.

—Remember that you can buy drugs and standard patent medicines, pure and fresh, at James' drug store.

—Will you suffer with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. At James' drug store.

—There are said to be over a hundred cases of measles in the borough of Bedford. That must be the home of the measle-toe tough.

—The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

—One licensed hotel to every five thousand inhabitants is what they are trying to worry along with in our neighboring county of Indiana.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that Ebensburg's new court house is a beautiful and commodious structure. Well, yes; that is just about the size of it.

—The Altoona *Tribune* asserts on reliable authority that there are no less than fifty-six cases of small-pox and varioloid in and about Coalport, Clearfield county.

—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

—Two more cases of small-pox came to the surface in Altoona on Tuesday. They are a brother and sister named Glover aged respectively 9 and 20 years.

—Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. At James' drug store, Ebensburg.

—The largest and finest stock of made-up clothing, straw, fur and wool hats, and the very cheapest to be found anywhere, just received by S. Sprankle & Son, Altoona, Pa.

—Mrs. John Snyder, of Wallaceton, Clearfield county, dropped dead a few evenings ago, just after eating a hearty supper. And yet we all live as if death was a stranger in the land.

—An infant (twin) child of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Murphy, of Cambria township, aged one month and three days was buried in the Catholic cemetery, this place, on Wednesday morning.

—Through the persuasive influence of a certification from the Town Council, a number of defective pavements within the borough limits have been either relaid or repaired of late, and still the end is not yet.

—Register and Recorder Kurtzleman, of Huntingdon, had his right arm fractured at the elbow a few days ago by being thrown from a bicycle. He should register and record a vow never to get on one of the pesky things again.

—Mine host Heist, of the Mountain House, this place, has lost a valuable mare and three fine promising colts by death within a few weeks, the last colt dying Wednesday night. What is what may be called a "heist" in the wrong direction.

—Ladies, if you would be forever redeemed from the physical disabilities that, in thousands of cases, depress the spirits and absolutely fetter all the energies of womanhood, you have only to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

—Little Willie James, of Millville borough, stepped in front of a lad of about his own age who was engaged the other day in chopping kindling wood with a hatchet, and the result was that he had his nose nearly severed from his face.

—A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, flower blossoms, etc. fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

—Mr. Jas. Burns, of Conemaugh borough, is the happy and no doubt delighted father of triplets—all boys—born on Friday last. Mother and children doing well. Shake, neighbors, shake; and all the comfort there's in it we advise you to take.

—A first class sewing machine at the low price of $20, and warranted for three years, is the burthen of an advertisement, signed by our merchant friend Mr. W. J. Buck, of Buck's Mills, Allegheny township, which will be found in another column.

—Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with the loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.

—The Carrolltown *News* has moved into new and more commodious quarters, and Mr. Williams has just added a tail to his kite in shape of a book and stationery store. We hope it may fly the higher financially for this new appendage, and that ye editor may never more any of his books "tore" in his book store.

—Hon. D. J. Morrell arrived in New York on the steamer Celtic on Sunday last from his European tour, and was expected in Johnstown yesterday or to-day (Thursday). He has been absent about five months, and his friends will be gratified to learn that he has been greatly benefitted by his trip across the ocean.

—At the "Sugar Bowl" you can find, bear this fact in mind, pure sugars, syrups, coffees, teas, spices, canned goods, flavoring extracts and dried fruits, as well as wood and willow ware, glassware, tinware, tobacco, cigars, snuff, bread, rolls, pies, cakes, and many other articles you have daily need of, at prices to suit all mankind.

—Thos. McCabe, jr., son of Thos. McCabe, sr., of East Conemaugh, this county, has resigned the position of P. R. R. passenger and first-class freight agent at Latrobe, and J. D. Huston has been appointed in his place.

—With regret we note the death of the good wife of our worthy friend and patron, Mr. William Springer, of Carroll township, whose remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Carrolltown on Sunday last. We have no particulars. May her soul rest in peace.

—The Golden Eagle Clothing House is the name of the most popular store of the kind in Altoona to-day, and any of our patrons who go there to buy a full suit, or indeed any article in that line, may rest assured that honest goods at honest prices will be their portion. Buy there and be happy.

—On Monday last the assignees of Wm. M. Lloyd began the sale by public outcry of another section of lots in Altoona. The attendance was large and the lots sold ranged from $150 to $300. The sale was continued until the following day, but with what result we have not seen stated in any of the Altoona papers.

—It is said that the Cresson House, to which another wing has been added, will have a capacity this season to accommodate *five thousand* persons. It will be opened on the 22d of June, under the management of Mr. W. D. Tyler, of the Logan House, Altoona, who has had charge of it for the past two years.

—A number of workmen are engaged in "pointing" the tower of the jail with cement and repairing the roof. This "palatial edifice," as it used to be styled by the people of the south of the county, requires a semi-yearly overhauling, the same as is thought necessary by a thrifty housewife with reference to her domicile.

—General George H. Crossman, who, it will be remembered by many of our citizens, three years ago this summer occupied with his family the Johnston Moore homestead property, just vacated by Mrs. McNamara, died in Philadelphia on Sunday last. He was an old army officer and was in the eighty-third year of his age.

—The heaviest rain storm ever known here, though not the longest in point of duration, visited us Saturday afternoon last. When it ceased, at the end of an hour, the surroundings presented the appearance of an inland sea. A few miles westward there was a heavy fall of hail, which is said to have done some damage to the growing crops.

—Two young sons of Peter Roussey, of Frenchville, Clearfield county died a few days ago from the effects of vaccination, and several others are suffering to such an extent that it is feared amputation of the arm will have to be resorted to in one or more instances. The cause of the trouble seems to have been the use of impure vaccine virus.

—John Owens, on High street, whom you have heard of before, keeps dry goods and groceries and many things more, and what pleases the people who go there to deal, he sells at such prices as makes every one feel they have got the worth of their money in all they have bought, be it a hat, pair of boots, or anything else which for sale he has got.

—Somebody with a very level head says that in all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, even if nothing more than a card, stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It not only pays the advertiser, but it lets the people at a distance know that the town has a live and prosperous community of business men.

—Have you seen the baby shoes at the Variety store of C. T. Roberts? They are the best in town. He has also a splendid line of fine shoes for misses, ladies and gents, which can't be excelled, either in price or quality, let other dealers blow as they may. And his elegant stock of straw hats—it simply lays out in every way all other stocks of the kind in town.

—The Golden Eagle they call it, but don't for a moment suppose that golden eagles are needed when you want a suit of good clothes, for the house that we speak of would just as soon take greenbacks as gold, hence you'll make no mistake if you go there and buy, for 'tis a fact all the year round, that nowhere in Altoona can as good bargains in clothing be found.

—Arrangements have been made to have the Philadelphia Express stop at Sheridan Station on next Thursday and Friday mornings, to accommodate those who intend to participate in the Cambria County Sabbath School convention at Coopersdale. Delegates will take the Accommodation to Johnstown and remain there until the Philadelphia Express west comes along.

—The first annual convention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Benefit Association, which was organized in Pittsburgh about a year ago, will be held in Altoona on Tuesday, June 13th. The Association was formed on the basis of securing a membership of 2,500 and paying the sum of $1,500 to any member in case of permanent disability, or to his family in case of death.

—The Woodberry correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* credits Harry Oellig, of that place, with having caught, in one night, fifteen suckers, measuring from ten inches to two feet in length; twenty-five trout weighing from one to six pounds, and thirteen eels, one of which measured nine feet in length. That's a good eel of a fish story to tro(u)t out so early in the season.

—The Altoona *Radical* says "rumor hath it that Recorder Greevy has struck a bonanza, in company with some other gentlemen, in the purchase of Cambria county coal lands. A vein of excellent coal, 4½ feet in thickness, has been discovered in a drift of only twenty-three feet. Mr. Greevy's interest is said to be worth at present $10,000." Hope it ain't a Greevy-ous mistake.

—Anderson Bougher, aged 20 years, whose parents reside near Loretto, this county, had his left arm terribly crushed between the deadwoods of two freight cars at Kittanning Point, on Wednesday of last week, while in the act of pulling out a pin from the end of a car for the purpose of making a coupling. The arm was burst open and two of the bones broken at the elbow joint.

—A German named Henry Baker was arrested on the Day Express train east at Huntingdon, on Monday last, and brought back to Altoona to answer for stealing two watches and twenty dollars in money from Mr. Ingold, proprietor of the Ingold House, that city. The stolen property was found in his possession, and although the money, we presume, wasn't in gold, the owner is.

—H. T. O'Friel, who in Loretto doth dwell, has a stock of new goods he is anxious to sell at the lowest of prices. The stock consists of a great variety of articles, among which will be found ready-mixed paints, all colors, lead, varnishes, brushes, mineraline oil (non-explosive), and the celebrated Muney Washer, the best machine for washing clothes ever invented. Go and see for yourselves.

—At the close of the inspection of the Fifth Regiment at Altoona, on Friday last, an elegant stand of colors, consisting of two beautiful silk flags, National and State, each bearing in golden letters the inscription, "Fifth Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.," and two silk guidons or markers, inscribed with the figure "5," were presented to said organization by a number of admiring and patriotic friends.

—Dr. J. W. Madara, of Baker's Summit, Bradford county, whose fine horse, "Col. Winfield," will remain here during the present month, delivered a free lecture at the old Court House on last Tuesday evening, on the subject of the "American Horse." The Doctor Madara-re treat of it and was listened to by a large and attentive audience, who would like to enjoy a little more of his horse-pittality.

—Mr. Nathaniel Horne, of Johnstown, takes the masculine bovine by the horns, so to speak, in a card in another column announcing his candidacy for Assembly on the Democratic ticket. This is, of course, no news to a majority of his political friends in this county, as it has been known for quite a while that Mr. Horne has his weather eye on the coveted prize, which, we are free to say, would lose nothing by falling into his hands.

—A heifer belonging to Mr. Thos. L. Jones, of the East ward, gave birth last week to a fine, healthy calf on the day before she had attained the remarkably precarious age of thirteen months. As an editor friend down the road said in his paper last week about the twenty-fifth anniversary of a certain married couple in his town, as a general thing such an event happens once in a lifetime. The heifer is a half Jersey, and a whole prodigy.

—Mrs. Dr. G. E. Brehman, of Altoona, died very suddenly on Thursday evening of last week, aged nearly 32 years. The deceased lady was a daughter of our esteemed friend S. H. Smith, Esq., formerly of Johnstown, but for a number of years past an energetic and prosperous citizen of Altoona. She was an excellent woman and a sincere Christian, and many indeed are the hearts that have been made sad by her sudden and unlooked for demise.

—We learn from the Indiana *Messenger* that Mr. Peter Garman, the owner of Garman's mill, in Susquehanna township, this county, has sold his valuable property there for fifteen thousand dollars, and has purchased a house and lot in that place, where he will reside in the future. Mr. Garman is an energetic business man, and his removal from that section of the county in which he has spent so many years of his busy life will be a great loss to its people.

—The shockingly mutilated remains of an unknown man were found scattered along the track in the P. R. R. tunnel at Gallitzin, this county, on last Thursday morning. From a passbook and other papers in his possession it was learned that his name was Michael Seiler, that he was a miller by trade, and that he had been in the country only about one month. His remains were interred at the expense of Blair county, that portion of the tunnel in which he was killed being in said county. His age was about 35 years.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. Joseph W. Pringle, of Croyle township, has accepted an agency from a Rochester (N. Y.) nursery for the sale of fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc., and will soon commence canvassing the county for orders to be filled the coming Fall. Mr. Pringle knows as much about fruit trees as any gentleman of our acquaintance, having no less than three hundred choice bearing apple trees on his own farm, and as he is strictly reliable and truthful in every respect, no one can be deceived by dealing with him.

—Jos. R. Higgins, of Altoona, was struck by an express train west, hurled fully fifty feet and instantly killed at Manayunk station about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning last. The unfortunate man, according to the testimony of his neighbors, had gone to Manayunk on a fishing excursion, but instead of going direct to the river after alighting from the train, as his companions did, he remained on the track, despite their warnings and calls, until the express west came along with the shocking result stated. Deceased was aged about 65 years and leaves a wife and one son.

—Co. A, Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., of this place, maintained its well-earned reputation for strength and discipline, good marching and becoming conduct at the regimental inspection in Altoona on Friday last. It had the misfortune, however, to lose its commanding officer, Capt. S. W. Davis, who by right of succession, as well as for eminent fitness, was chosen Major of the regiment, *vice* John W. Woleslagle, resigned. Who is to succeed the Captain as commander of the company remains an open question, the fitness of First Lieutenant Humphreys and the lack of time and inclination on part of Second Lieutenant Thompson seeming to count both those gentlemen out.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that on Tuesday evening of last week, as the Williamsburg train, bound for the first-named place, rounded a sharp curve near Manning & Lewis' stone quarry, between Frankstown and Hollidaysburg, Engineer Snyder was horrified to see sitting on the ties immediately in front of him a 3-year-old child of Michael Morgan, who resides at the quarry. It was impossible to stop the train until it had passed the spot where the child had been sitting and the engineer went back to make an investigation with a quaking heart. A portion of the little one's clothing had been cut away from its body, but it didn't bear a scratch. It was a very narrow escape.

—The Commissioners, under the act of Assembly for the erection of the State Reformatory, at Huntingdon, originally designed as the Middle Penitentiary, opened the bids for constructing a certain portion of the Reformatory on Monday of last week. There were nine applicants for the work whose bids ranged from $31,000, the lowest, to $200,000, the highest, and the contract was awarded at the first named sum to Mr. Henry Shenk, who built the new Court House in this place. Mr. S. intends to commence the work at once and push it rapidly to completion. It is estimated, we believe, that it will cost between five and six hundred thousand dollars to complete all the buildings according to the plans of the architect.

—One of the most notable features of dedication day—notable because of interest to every man and boy in the community—was the free and almost unlimited distribution of the Johnstown "Clothing Gazette," an elaborately illustrated and exceedingly entertaining and amusing little paper, devoted to the interests of the New York Clothing Hall, Johnstown, Pa. We have no doubt that all who read the "Gazette" indulged in many a broad grin at its funny sayings, but if they failed to note and neglect to act on the advice given them to buy their spring and summer wearing apparel at the above named establishment, which claims to be the "pioneer of moderate prices," they have something yet to learn in the way of economy. Having known Mr. L. Cohen, the proprietor, for a number of years, we can earnestly commend him to the patronage of our readers.

DECORATING THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—Our home military company to the number of twenty-five turned out in full uniform on the evening of Decoration day, and, preceded by a martial band, visited the several cemeteries in this neighborhood and paid tribute to the memories of our deceased soldiers. At Lloyd cemetery three volleys of musketry by platoon were fired. In all, forty-nine graves were visited, the tomb of F. P. Tierney, Esq., being the sole addition to the number since last Decoration day. We append a list of the names of the dead heroes:

Lloyd Cemetery.—Gen. W. Davis, John O. Evans, Wm. R. Humphreys, David H. Evans, Griffith Evans, Chas. H. Heyer, Evan R. Davis, Adam Shinafelt, David Powell, Thomas Todd, F. L. Linton, Joseph Henderson, ——— Libby, Edward Evans, Lem Evans, Hugh Jones, James Roberts, Wm. R. Roberts, T. J. Evans, Wm. Mills, Wm. D. Lewis, Daniel T. Jones, Thos. J. Lloyd, Jeremiah Evans, T. R. Moore, Benjamin Williams, J. A. Littlefield, Thomas R. Evans, David Evans, Sam'l Henry, David S. Jones.

Congregational Cemetery.—Edward Davis, Milton Roberts, David Evans, Thomas O. Evans, Richard R. Lewis, George W. Todd.

Catholic Cemetery.—Rev. R. C. Christy, James C. Noon, Andrew Welsh, James Litzinger, Jackson Litzinger, Stephen Chase, Jeremiah Fagan, John Lambaugh, Mack Eddelblute, Thomas Litzinger, Capt. James Murray, F. P. Tierney.

OUT ON A FLY.—Our energetic and progressive friend A. T. Pindle, Esq., has during the past three weeks traveled in several States—Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. He found the grain and grass crops in a promising condition, while the acreage of wheat sown not only appears to have been unusually large, but it is well advanced and headed out in some sections, with prospects for an early and abundant harvest. The oats crop also looks well. Corn, however, has had a hard time owing to the cold and backward Spring, but is now coming up well. The peach crop in Delaware and the peninsula of Maryland is said to be secure, and a large yield of this luscious fruit is anticipated by growers. Per contra the these sanguine natural prospects are the almost universal labor agitations now prevailing, among which are the prolonged miners' and boatmen's strikes in the Cumberland, Md., coal region, which have and are having an extremely depressing effect upon the carrying trade, as well as upon business generally in that locality and its connections.

EBENSBURG PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Latterner House, one of the largest, most modern, most desirable and best located hotels in Ebensburg, or Cambria county, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. It is a brick building, with a mansard roof, has a stable attached, and is complete and commodious throughout. Also, a large, new two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground on Julian street, Ebensburg, now in the occupancy of John Brown, Esq. For further information call on or address C. H. LATTERNER, Altoona, Pa.

THE HIGHEST RANK.

Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and failing hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken highest rank as a reliable hair restorative.

—What is Ebensburg going to do about the "galorious" Fourth? Echo answers, "What?"

AN ABLE ADDRESS.

JUDGE DEAN ON "THE JUDICIARY" AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

Following is the address of His Honor Judge Dean, which want of time and space prevented us from publishing with the other dedicatory proceedings in our issue of last week. It is indeed well worthy of the master mind from which it emanates:

Corn, it is said, never grows in the shade. To expect anything entertaining from me, after listening to our venerable friend, Mr. Johnston, will be expecting too much. He has, in his inimitably pleasant way, given us a legal and judicial history of your county, in which he has carried us back more than three quarters of a century, and pointed out to us along the way the landmarks and pleasant places, the successive steps by which you have arrived at your present stage of progress. After he has entertained us so well, it is not to be expected that I should go into your judicial history, or speak of the judiciary in any lengthy or elaborate manner. Of course it would be entertaining to me, and perhaps to the gentlemen of the bar, my legal brethren, to trace the judicial history of the English-speaking people from its earliest beginnings; but this is not the time for that, and so I shall endeavor, in so far as I say anything on this occasion, to speak only of what Gen. McDonald, in his opening address, stated to you was a court—a place where justice is judicially administered.

It is proper, on an occasion of this kind, inspired by this magnificent building, by its architecture, by everything about it calculated to answer the purpose for which it was erected, to speak of the duties which devolve upon us as part of the Court. In speaking of the Court I do not mean the Judge alone, but I also include the jurors and the lawyers—those officers of the Court who hold their offices during life or good behavior, as has been said by our Supreme Court. We all form part of this Court, which is in future within this building to judicially administer justice, and there is nothing more appropriate than that we, as a body, should call for a moment our duties, and try by reflection, if possible, to arrive at a just appreciation of them.

I have spoken of the jury as forming part of the Court; it is, indeed, a most important part. People are not apt to think of the efficiency of the jury, and how important a part the jury bears in the administration of public justice; and I may say to you that the administration of public justice never rises higher than the average conscience and intelligence of the jury. As you have the jury, so you will have the verdict.

It has been said by some writer that the whole sum of free government is embraced in the idea of twelve men in a box. That this is true may be doubted, but that trial by jury is an important part of free government cannot be questioned.—The twelve men in the box decide every material disputed fact. In nearly all actions arising out of the sale of goods, or in regard to the price of work and labor, where there is no special contract, the jury determine what the goods or work is worth. The conscience and intelligence of the jury fix the measure of the value of the commodities of the claimant in the issue. So, also, in actions of tort, the amount of damages is always for the jury. They determine what will compensate the plaintiff, where he has been wronged, and where exemplary damages are allowed the jury determine how much will punish the offender and deter evil-disposed persons from committing like offenses.—So, also, in transactions where fraud is alleged, the jury determine whether there is fraud or not.

As has been said by our Supreme Court, fraud depends very much on the conscience of the man who looks at it. One man will see fraud where another sees only a sharp business transaction; and so, through the whole range of actions which are tried in our Courts, involving disputed facts, the twelve men in the box decide according to their conscience, fix what will right the wronged party and what will punish the offender. So, also, in criminal cases we depend on the intelligence and conscience of the jurors. You may say the jury find the facts from the law, and the Court lays down the law to the jury; but the average intelligence and conscience of the jury in many cases either override or evade what they consider a harsh or unjust law. Less than a hundred years ago, in England, the most trivial larceny was punishable with death, and a boy was hanged for stealing a loaf of bread or a coat. Suppose our Legislature, at its next session, were to pass an act declaring larceny an offense punishable by death, and a woman were indicted in your new Court House here for stealing a pair of shoes.—Let the law be properly explained by the Judge from the bench, the evidence being clear, and the case go to the jury. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the jury would acquit the defendant, no matter what the proof was. The average intelligence and conscience of the jury, being higher than that of the Legislature which made the barbarous law, would override it or find some way out of the dilemma rather than administer the unjust law. So I may say in the whole range of judicial administration very much depends upon the average intelligence and conscience of the jury; and as you secure intelligence and conscience on the part of the jury you secure a just and impartial administration of your laws.

Judge Dean then said that he did not speak in this manner because he was dissatisfied with the verdicts of juries generally.—On the contrary, he said he believed in the general correctness and truthfulness of their verdicts. In his judicial experience of more than ten years in this district he had taken more than a thousand verdicts, and had only set aside nine of them because they were against the evidence, and he had not felt inclined to set aside any of the remainder.

The speaker then proceeded to the discussion of another branch of his subject, as follows:

After briefly adverting to this part of the Court, I speak next to those officers of the Court who hold their offices during life or good behavior—the lawyers. No class of men, and no profession, has such a part in the administration of the laws as the legal profession. There are but few laws upon our statute book put there against the protest of the legal profession. Time and again the passage of unjust laws has been attempted, but when met by the indignant protest of the lawyers, the Legislature has hesitated, wavered, and fallen back. An intelligent Legislature cannot put upon the statute book a law which is decidedly obnoxious to a large majority of the legal profession. This being the case, does it not suggest itself to you, my brethren, and to all of us, that we should endeavor to maintain the high character of the legal profession and see that it has the confidence, support, and respect of the public? I am not one of those who lament what they call the decay of the legal profession, nor am I one of those who imagine that our profession, grand and noble as has been its history, is deteriorating. It is true you do not see now that eminence in individual lawyers which formerly existed, and the absence of which causes some people to say that the old lawyers have passed away, and there are none like them. It is true that some fifty years or more ago lawyers were more talked about, and occupied probably a more conspicuous position in the eye of the public; but there was but little law then, and we must remember the opportunities the gentlemen of both bench and bar had at that time. We must remember that the law, in its application at least to particular subjects of contention, was then new. The lawyers of that time reasoned, and had to reason, from fundamental principles, and from analogy sometimes, and there were occasions and opportunities for the display of great legal abilities. They settled the law then; and now our professional duty consists mainly in the drudgery of research—not to reason from principles, but to drudge in our offices over the volumes upon volumes of decided cases and see how our particular case has been decided. That is our main duty, and we scarcely ever have a case which has not been decided sometime or other in one of our Courts; and therefore opportunities do not now exist for that display of profound legal reasoning which existed at the time our earlier lawyers attained their reputation.

Beside this, in looking over the books, see what a wonderful amount of legal acumen was displayed in the construction of pleadings in both criminal and civil. Now our statute of amendments and the liberal decisions of our Courts allow almost any amendment to nearly every form of pleading; and hence legal acumen is no longer necessary in this respect, and is no longer displayed; for when an objection is made to the form of a pleading, if the Court think it is good, there is a motion to amend, and that is the end of it. So I am not one of those who lament the decadence of the profession. I believe that to-day the profession is as able, as diligent, and as conscientious as it ever was at any period of our professional history.

Allow me to say, my brethren, that your part in the administration of justice here is often far more important and far more effective than you know of. You cannot know, as I know, how much old a lawyer is in a large Judge. Take, for example, a case which is at issue and is called for trial; a question involved, and probably the turning point in the case, is a doubtful law point. The Court is undecided and embarrassed, and the lawyers on each side, after careful preparation, present seriatim, seriously, and ably their respective sides of the legal issue. The doubt is gone in a moment from the mind of the Court. In nine cases out of ten where a case is well argued the Court's doubts are resolved, and a satisfactory decision is reached—not satisfactory, of course, to the lawyers on both sides, but satisfactory to the Court.

Let me call your attention to another thing: In the administration of justice in this building, you must maintain, as you have in the past, that part of the oath which declares that you must and will due fidelity to the Court as well as to your client. There is nothing which so much aids a Judge to decide clearly as the consciousness that the lawyer who is arguing the case before him is acting with all due fidelity to the Court. A distinguished Common Pleas Judge told me not long ago of a circumstance that happened in one of the country towns not a hundred miles from here. He was hearing a case argued before him, and an eminent lawyer, one who had grown gray in the profession, made a most able argument before him on a very knotty law point. He did not have his books there, but he cited to his brief several authorities which decided the case in his favor (quaere: he gave the page of the books and the names of the parties, and seemed to have a clear case, as the authorities cited decided the case in his favor without question. The Judge felt that he might just as well enter judgment, but it struck him he would first examine the authorities, and on doing so, to his astonishment and indignation, he could not find a single one of the cases. They were all fictitious; the lawyer had attempted to influence the decision of the Judge wrongfully, and would have succeeded if it had not been for the subsequent investigation of the authorities. One such attempt as that would, of course, forever lower the lawyer in the estimation of the Judge, and he would have no further confidence in his arguments. It is of vital importance that lawyers act with due fidelity to the Court, and it is also their duty to act with due fidelity to their clients. I have never, in my judicial experience, seen a case in which I felt sure a lawyer had acted with a want of fidelity to his clients. My observation has taught me that in most cases the charge is that the lawyer acts with more than fidelity to his client. His professional association leads him to do violence to his conscience—to do that in his own profession which he would say was wrong if done out of his profession. There is a disputed question of ethics among lawyers as to how far a lawyer should go in defense of his client; and this question has been much discussed.

There is a difference of opinion on this point, and every lawyer should inquire of his own conscience what is his duty in the particular circumstances of each case.

I have briefly adverted to the duties of lawyers and jurors, but shall say nothing of what is expected of, or devolves upon, the Court. It would be out of place for me so to speak. We all know what a Judge ought to be, and we know how far all fall short of our ideals. We are but infirm, frail, human natures, and we constantly err; but the Court needs, in the performance of its duty, the faithful counsel of the court's officers, the lawyers, at all times and under all circumstances; and as you do your duty as lawyers, so you may expect a better performance of its duties by the Court. It is a maxim that a case well tried will be well decided. Of course you exact from the Judge courtesy, and the Judge expects the same from you. I believe that within the last thirty years there has been a great improvement in this respect on the part of both bench and bar. When I hear some of the aged lawyers of our district tell of scenes in the Courts as they were held thirty, forty, or fifty years ago, I am surprised, and I can scarcely imagine a state of affairs where there was such a total want of courtesy on the part of the Court to the bar. Our venerable friend, Mr. Calvin, told me not long ago about his first case before Judge Burnside, a most eminent lawyer. He was trying his first case, which was an appeal from the judgment of a justice, in which he claimed some sixty or seventy dollars. The case was contested pretty hotly, but the Judge was with Mr. Calvin and helped him along; thought his side was the right side of the case, and gave him all the aid that he could to recover the claim of his client. He charged the jury, telling them the evidence was clear and conclusive in favor of the plaintiff, and he ought to have a verdict for the amount of the note; and as he was about saying "Swear a Constable," it occurred to Mr. Calvin that the Judge had said nothing to the jury about the interest due on the note—some five or six dollars—and he got up and said in his blandest manner: "Your Honor, we are entitled to interest." "Hold your jaw," said the Judge. That was the courtesy a young lawyer received from the Court. I hope that that age has passed.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you about long, in my rambling way, as you can bear. I can only say that we should all resolve, when we attend to our duties in this building, it shall be with the high aim and determination to meet public expectation. Remember that what we say, as well as what we do here, is not for a moment only, but will rest upon your records in enduring characters, and may sink deep into the hearts and lives of those who come here to have their wrongs redressed. You can not tell, nor can I tell, the lasting effects that may flow from our words, our actions, or our administration of justice. Let us so act that it may be said of us: "They delivered the poor when they cried, the fatherless and him that had none to help him."

DOINGS OF OUR BOROUGH DADS.

COUNCIL ROOM, May 29, 1882.

Council met in special session this evening.—Burgess Roberts presiding. Councilmen present, Messrs. Barker, Custer, Gutwald, Hughes, Jones and Evans.

The Burgess stated that the object of the special session of council was for the purpose of transacting the general business which should have been acted on at the regular meeting for May.

The minutes of the last stated and special meetings were read, and, on the correction of the minutes as to motion previously passed in relation to changing the hour of meeting from 7 to 7½ o'clock from the month of May to October, inclusive, the same were approved.

Bills read and orders granted for same, as follows:

V. S. Barker & Bro., merchandise	$ 7.00
Fes. Lloyd, printing statement, etc	14.00
Jesse Bolsinger, opening water outlet for J. C. Gates	9.00
R. R. Davis, work and material	7.26
Evan C. Evans, ½ day's work	1.50
Robert Evans, coffin for W. Roberts' child	4.00
U. S. Wind Mill Co., pump for water works	30.00

On motion, Mr. Evans, member of water committee, was instructed to correspond with firms engaged in the manufacture of stems for boilers, with the view of ordering a new set of flues for boiler at water works.

On motion, the street commissioner was directed to have repaired the boxes enclosing the stop-cocks in main pipes.

On motion, the superintendent was instructed to collect from Michael Latterner, for use of water, according to the rates established by the "Rules and Regulations" for private families.

On motion, the street commissioner was directed to repair bridge on West street, in the vicinity of the brick yard.

On motion, the superintendent was directed to pay over to the borough treasurer all moneys by him handed derived from water rents, etc., taking his receipt therefor.

On motion, the matter of disposing of the furniture, clothing, etc., in the residence of Wm. Roberts, was referred to the Burgess, who, in conjunction with Dr. Kennedy and the messenger, were authorized to act in the premises as they would seem advisable and prudent, in order to confine the disease with which that family has been afflicted within its present limits.

On motion, the Burgess was authorized and requested to make known to the citizens of the borough that voluntary contributions in the matter of bed clothing, wearing apparel, etc., for the use of the family of Wm. Roberts, would be received and those wishing to furnish anything that might add to the convenience and comfort of this family were requested to leave same with the messenger, Evan E. Evans.

On motion, the clerk was directed to furnish to the Burgess the names of all persons who have failed to comply with the provisions contained in chapter xi., sec. 12, 13 & 14, of the borough ordinance, in relation to the registering of dogs and the payment of tax in such cases.

On motion, the bond of E. W. Humphreys, superintendent, was approved and directed to be filed.

On motion, the matter of burning the borough bonds, as directed at a previous meeting, was deferred until the next regular meeting.

On motion, the matter of levying borough and special tax for the year 1882 was deferred until the regular meeting in July next.

On motion, adjourned. J. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

PROGRESS AND GOVERNMENT.

PARTLY FOUND IN AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

"When the different classes of mankind, in the natural course of Material Law, have made social improvement, it becomes necessary to adopt changes; and that those changes accord with the time, the place and the condition, as such, is the knowledge of all, as is also the fact that these changes regularly assert themselves and that stronger than might will assume the new form of rule.

"When in a monarchy a people progress and individual right asserts itself superior to despotic power, a great change and a crisis is impending; and in vain have despots and kings striven, killed and died, for these changes are superior to man himself. When a government forgets it is the people and the people forget they are the government—when sovereignty and allegiance are estranged in the belief of their divine lineage, then in kingly neglect, in ignorance or injustice, they become hideous victims in the sway of millions.

"Intellect may usurp and may succeed, but not to continue. Foreign despots may interfere, but foreign progress and social condition will command the retreats that will never be disbanded." Look to history—to experience—to Rome—to trembling Europe.

"Harmony and union; individual right, without anarchy; liberty—yes, liberty. Wherefore the use of asserting that which is known? Wherefore the pain use—to see opposing to progress."

In the nineteenth century all has or will, resultingly, have reached its climax. Not only has science been mapped out and art perfected, but the age is civilized or fast progressing in that direction. The changes in Europe are impending—are inevitable. America to-day, glorious in her liberty and government—glorious in her future—is truly a 18 standard for a world. Yes, the Old World and the New World—Rome and Carthage. The Old World a Monarchy—the New World a Democracy. The Old World declining (her advance causes a present decline)—the New World commencing and already exceiling. America is pre-eminently an enlightened country. Her thousands of inventions attest the fact; her public education reaffirms it, and her liberty proclaims it. She is as young and strong as was Rome, and far more wealthy than was Carthage. Her population is 50,000,000, united in freedom—in freedom of religious worship. Free in competition with freedom's standard in battle and even in defeat. Her cereals wave to the winds of two oceans; she sends her productions abroad, and her population is rapidly increasing. Yes, the German comes to her—the Irishman finds freedom in her. Uncle Sam extends his far-reaching, generous arms and invites the oppressed of all nations. "Come to me," is her cheering invitation, "I am with you and for you."

F. X. MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, May, 1882.

A LITERARY SOCIETY has been organized by the teachers and students of the Normal Institute in this place. The first regular meeting was held last Tuesday evening, when a constitution was adopted and officers elected, as follows:

President—Prof. J. S. Taylor.
Vice President—John Foley.
Secretary—Miss Eva Lloyd.
Treasurer—S. W. Hunter.
Critic—Prof. C. A. Riddle.
Editor—W. J. Cramer.

"The Mountain Beam," is a paper run in the interests of the Society, but we understand that the editor intends running it in the interest of the Democratic party for the next two weeks, that being the length of time for which officers are elected.

"COL. WINFIELD."—The admirers of fine horses will no doubt be pleased to learn that Dr. J. W. Madara, of Bedford county, has brought his fine Hambletonian stallion to our town, by request of horsemen here, and intends leaving him for thirty days. "Col. Winfield is not only one of the finest horses we have ever seen, but judging from his size style and speed, he will certainly prove himself to be the most thoroughbred stock horse ever brought to this county. He has sired some very fine and high-priced horses, one of which sold at public auction in New York city for $2,800. Now is the time for our farmers and stockmen to breed valuable colts. We understand the horse stands here at $25 insurance.

THERE was a little girl
Who had a little curl
That hung right down on her forehead,
And when she was good,
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad she was horrid—

It is an incontestible fact that the foregoing lines were written by the genial Longfellow for his little daughter Edith. It is likewise a fact susceptible of strongest proof that nowhere else in Cambria and neighboring counties can ready-made clothing be purchased at so liberal rates as at Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. His spring stock is the largest he ever carried, and provides for both the Sunday and every-day wants of men, youths and boys. My observation has led me to be distinctly understood: Mr. M. deals in no shoddy goods—what he sells is warranted to be worth in full the price asked for it. Your orders are solicited.

A QUIET-AND-MODEST young girl;