Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JANUARY 9, 1885.

GOV. PATTISON sent his message to the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon. It is a very lengthy document and is spoken of as an exceptionally able State paper.

IT is now ascertained that all but three of the orphans who were in St. John's Catholic Home, in Brooklyn, when it was destroyed by fire about three weeks ago, have been accounted for.

THE Democrats in the State Senate voted for S. P. Woolverton, of Northumberland, for Speaker *pro tem.*, and the Democrats in the other branch voted for John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, who was Speaker of the last House.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says that the visitor who is invited by Governor Cleveland to go to Albany and talk over the new Cabinet, will do well to base his conduct on the supposition that above the Governor's chair hangs a placard inscribed: "If You See Anything that You Would Like, Don't Ask for It!"

IT is reported from Washington that Chief Justice Waite, who has been quite ill for more than six weeks, is gradually sinking, and that but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was stricken with paralysis last summer and about two months ago erysipelas attacked his face and head. He is in his sixty-ninth year, is regarded as a pure and upright Judge, and his death would be greatly lamented. At the time of his appointment by President Grant he resided in Toledo, Ohio, and was born in Connecticut.

A SPECIAL election was held a couple of weeks ago to fill the vacancy in the Adams, York and Cumberland Congressional district, caused by the death of William A. Duncan, the late Democratic member. Dr. Swope, of Adams county, was the Democratic candidate, and Dr. Bressler, of York county, was his Republican opponent. The official returns give Dr. Swope a majority in the district of 5,906, which is much larger than is usually given at the general election. Dr. Bressler, who is represented as a chronic office-seeker, got a thorough Democratic purge which ought to satisfy him him for the balance of his life.

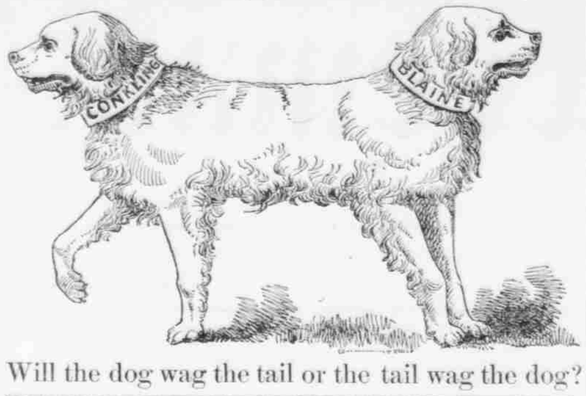
GOVERNOR PATTISON has appointed William L. Corbett, of Clarion county, President Judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, composed of Clarion and Jefferson counties, to succeed Judge James B. Knox, who died a little over two weeks ago. Mr. Corbett is a sound lawyer, a gentleman of irreproachable character, and in every way eminently qualified for the position, but he will be the ugliest Judge that has been seen in this State since the days of Thomas Burnside, President Judge of the Centre district. This fact, however, is of minor consideration in estimating the qualifications and usefulness of a Judge, whose capacity depends entirely upon his brains and not upon his beauty.

RUSSELL HANCOCK, the only living child of Gen. Hancock, died at his cotton plantation in Mississippi, on the 30th of the last month, in the thirty-third year of his age. Gen. Hancock did not know anything of his son's illness until he received a dispatch announcing his death. The deceased was a married man and the father of three children. His remains were taken to St. Louis, where he was born, for interment.—Gen. Hancock was present at the funeral, but his wife was so completely prostrated by the shock that she was unable to attend. In his sudden and crushing bereavement the veteran soldier will have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole country.

U. S. MARSHAL LOT WRIGHT, of Cincinnati, was examined on Monday last in that city before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate his conduct at the last October election, and swore, among other things, that he supplied his deputies with 44-calibre bulldog revolvers; that six hundred of these came to him by express from New York, and that he "supposed" they were sent to him by the Republican National Committee from that city. Six hundred ruffians, each armed with a bulldog revolver, is the Republican method of preventing fraud and preserving the peace at an election for State officers and Congressmen in Cincinnati.—Wright was the first witness examined, and as there is a large batch to follow him, the notorious Powell Clayton being among the number, it is very possible, provided they tell the truth, that the Republican *modus operandi* in carrying an election in Cincinnati may be fully exposed before the whole country.

CONGRESS reassembled on Monday last after the usual and wholly unnecessary holiday recess of two weeks. In the House a motion was made by a New York member to suspend the rules and pass the bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars. The motion was defeated, which is regarded as conclusive against any tariff legislation during the present short session.—A motion was also made to concur in the amendments made by the Senate to the Mexican Pension bill passed by the House at the last session, but the motion failed by a vote of 120 yeas to 85 nays, not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. This kills the bill for the session. The opposition to the bill in the House is based upon the peculiar character of the amendments attached to the bill in the Senate, some of the members asserting that the bill in its present shape would take twenty-five millions of dollars out of the Treasury, while others maintained that more than double that sum would be required to meet its requirements. If the bill stood upon its own merits it would have a good chance of passing, but being loaded down with objectionable amendments it must necessarily fail. This is one of the ways in Congress by which a meritorious bill can be defeated.

THE REPUBLICAN DOG.



Will the dog wag the tail or the tail wag the dog?

THE editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* who is also the incumbent of the post-office at that place, construes Governor Cleveland's letter on Civil Service Reform as meaning that the office holders must go, or at least all of them who have proved themselves, in the language of the letter, to be "offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management," which we are prepared to say from a personal knowledge of a large number of them, they have all been persistently, publicly and with a perfect looseness. The editor says:

The letter of Cleveland is very much like the election returns first received—something in it to tickle both sides—generally one more than the other, and, after all, the side most pleased at first is the sickest after the returns are in.—So we think it will be with Cleveland's letter—many Republicans thought it was very good yesterday, but those who did, didn't read between the lines or to the end of it. How does this sentence, for instance, strike them:

> Many now holding Government positions have forfeited all just claims to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

Are not all Republicans holding office offensive partisans—to Democrats?

The *Tribune*, instinctively as it were, takes the correct view of Gov. Cleveland's meaning in the paragraph quoted from his letter, and like its namesake, the New York *Tribune*, interprets his words "to be about as broad as charity and to cover a vast amount of patronage." Those who are familiar with the course of the *Tribune* will freely admit that its editor always boldly avows his sentiments on all questions, and now that the prospect of his being called upon to yield up the position he has so acceptably filled for several years to some competent Democrat, he looks into the future without any school-boy whining, and with true political philosophy is prepared to accept the same fate that would have been meted out to a Democrat occupying his place by a Republican administration on its advent to power, after having been wandering in the political wilderness for almost a quarter of a century.

THE Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. Amos H. Mylin, of Lancaster, was nominated by the Republican caucus as speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate and was elected. James L. Graham, of Allenheny, was the nominee of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House, and was also elected.—This was all done in strict accordance with the Cameron programme as arranged weeks ago by his managers.—The clerks and other officers of the two houses will all be men who are tarred with the same Cameron stick, and Simon Cameron's son will then be master of the situation and will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate for six years, which he couldn't come within fifty thousand votes of doing if the Republicans in the State could decide the question by a popular vote. The belief at Harrisburg is that the session will last the usual 150 days. This has been the case in the past and will be so now and in the future, unless some member has pluck and nerve enough to attempt and carry through a repeal of the Act of 1874 fixing the salary of the members at ten dollars per day for a session of one hundred days, and the same pay for each day over that length of time provided it does not exceed fifty. This proviso in that Act will always extend the session to 150 days and swindle the people of the State out of at least one hundred thousand dollars, until the Act is repealed and a plain, common sense substitute enacted in its place.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S reply to the letter addressed to him by the Civil Service Reform League, will be found elsewhere in our paper. It is a frank and manly production and has attracted marked attention throughout the country. The Civil Service Act of 1883 received the support of the best men of both parties in Congress, and must be carried out as long as it remains on the statute book. It is estimated that the Act protects about fourteen thousand employes of the Government in their places, about six thousand of whom are in the Departments at Washington, receiving salaries from $900 to $1,800 annually; six thousand postal employes, receiving from $800 to $1,800 annually, and two thousand customs employes receiving from $900 to $1,800 annually.—This leaves over 20,000 persons subject to removal, about one-half of whom are postmasters. Of course it is not expected that there will be a clean sweep of this immense army of public functionaries, but Governor Cleveland's language towards the conclusion of his letter is so pointed and comprehensive as to plainly foreshadow a wholesome weeding out in the office-holders' vineyard, and an extensive but judicious Democratic substitution.

THE Philadelphia *Record* Almanac for 1885 fitly represents that enterprising and most excellent newspaper. It is neat in form, beautifully illustrated and replete with statistical information on a great variety of interesting subjects. Any one who is in the pursuit of useful knowledge can find it by procuring a copy of this elegant Almanac and devoting his or her leisure hours to its careful study.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR FOR IRELAND.

The friends of Ireland may well look with peculiar satisfaction on the bright promise of national regeneration with which the new year has opened. Never were the Irish people so united; never was their conciliation so indispensable to political parties in Great Britain; never was the offensive system of alien administration known as the Castle Government so hopelessly discredited. Once more—as when England's arm was crippled by the useless effort to extinguish the revolt of her American colonies—the burdens and the perils brought upon her by a blundering colonial and foreign policy will compel her to grant the just demands of Ireland, which may be summed up now, as a hundred years ago, in the outcry for Home Rule.

From many points of view we must recognize a marked improvement during the last twelve months in the cohesion and the moral as well as the material power of the Irish Nationalist party.—All the more or less adroit attempts to provoke dissensions among its trusted leaders are now seen to have miscarried. Mr. Parnell has no more reason to apprehend interference and defection from Mr. Michael Davitt than he has from Mr. Healy or Mr. Sexton. In spite, too, of the revival undertaken by an ex-Head Centre, the old Fenian organization has no chance of figuring as an appreciable political force at the next general election. In the Catholic hierarchy there are no longer any signs of divided or lukewarm sympathies, and, for the present at all events, the whole weight of the Church will be thrown upon the side of the National Land and Labor League.

While such are the preparations of the Home Rule party for securing unprecedented gains at the ballot box, the conditions under which the coming electoral contest will take place are far more favorable than any enjoyed by Irish patriots for half a century. Up to this year no measures had been taken to extend the Parliamentary franchise and fairly apportion seats in Ireland since 1832, Mr. Disraeli having denied to this part of the United Kingdom any share in the benefits conferred on Great Britian by the Reform act of 1868. By the third and new Franchise act, however, Ireland is placed on precisely the same footing as her sister kingdoms, and she will actually be better off when the Redistribution bill becomes a law. For, Mr. Gladstone having shrunk from the proposed curtailment of the aggregate number of Irish seats—a reduction which might have rendered the Act of Union null and void—it will take a smaller quota of population to return a member in Ireland than in England, Wales, or Scotland. In other words, a single Irishman's vote will henceforth count for more than a single Englishman's in determining the composition of the Common House of Parliament.—Nor is it likely that the Commissioners intrusted with the delimitation of electoral districts under the new law, will be able to frustrate the preponderant sentiment of any county or borough in the three southern provinces. Even in Ulster it will seemingly be impossible, in view of the expanded suffrage, to prevent the Nationalists from seizing a fraction of the seats. From the whole island Mr. Parnell's friends now believe themselves tolerably certain to bring in not less than eighty members on the next appeal to the electors, and most of these will be returned by majorities far larger and more stable than could be hoped for with the old restricted franchise.

It is not expected by Mr. Gladstone's most sanguine partisan that the present Government can obtain in the next Parliament anything like the decisive majority over all possible elements of opposition united with which in 1880 it began the work of legislation. On the other hand, whatever may be the hopes of the Conservatives, the most optimistic frequenter of the Carlton Club does not count upon his party being able to outweigh the Liberals and the Home Rulers combined. Already the politicians on both sides are busily computing how much or how little in the way of concessions will gain the co-operation of the Parnellite members. But the very knowledge that a bargain of some kind must be struck with the Irish Nationalists, if Parliamentary government is to be carried on at all, will place Mr. Parnell in an anxious and delicate predicament. If he ask too little, he may lose the confidence of his own countrymen; if he insist upon too much, he may provoke both of the great parties to waive for the moment all differences of opinion on other questions and coalesce against the excessive claims of Ireland. But Mr. Parnell has shown that he possesses the precise attributes of leadership which will be imperatively needed in the approaching crisis. He is cool and long headed, and he knows when to wear the mask of moderation. He believes in getting one thing at a time, provided the successive acquisitions are solid, and the intervals between them short.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1885.

The holidays are over. Congress has reassembled. Society is on its final racket, and the Republican mal-administration of twenty-five variegated years is about to pass into liquidation and evaporation. In two short months a new President will be in the White House, a new Cabinet will sit at the National Council table, new chiefs of bureau will take the place of the Republican trained political bummers, and, unless the government is to continue in its old course *a la infer*, new, faithful and honest clerks will be appointed in place of the irredeemable drones and sinecurists that have infested and infected the government offices until the civil service is an Augean stable of labyrinthine intrigue, favoritism, political and social debauchery. If Mr. Cleveland for one moment imagines that he can carry on an honest working government with such timber as Grant and Hayes stocked the offices with, he will find himself mistaken when it is too late to mend.

Many Republicans here think that Mr Cleveland's late letter means that he will dismiss only those who have been making Republican speeches; but it is difficult to see how the clerk who wrote political articles, collected money, and did various other campaign work, is less guilty of neglecting his legitimate duties than the more conspicuous haranguer. If all clerks who contributed money and worked for the defeat of Mr. Cleveland in one way or another shall be dismissed, then the marble halls of the departments will indeed be empty.

A gentleman by the name of Mr. Blaine and his wife are in the city with their interesting family, and though never popular in the social world, are making themselves daily more odious. Mr. Blaine and his wife and family were a few weeks since so certain of occupying the White House, that they not only portioned the chambers out among themselves, but it seems had decided on certain people whom they would not receive. The present President of the United States was doubtless one of them, and his recent invitation to Mrs. Blaine to assist him at his New Year's reception was resented by that woman in a discourteous note, giving as her reason that the President had not assisted Mr. Blaine in the late campaign.

Preparations are making for an immense concourse of people on the fourth of March, when the first non-sectional inauguration for at least a quarter of a century will be celebrated. The South will doubtless send more people to the Capital than she sent on the occasions of Buchanan's, Pierce's or Polk's inauguration. The population of the South has grown somewhat and there are better ways of reaching Washington than when the last Democratic President was inaugurated.

The grandest ball-room ever seen in the world will be that prepared for the inaugural ball of President Cleveland, at the new Pension building. The Executive Committee have carefully measured the space which will be available, and find that two hundred and fifty sets can be comfortably formed, leaving ample space between them for the movements of the floor managers. Thus, two thousand dancers can be on the floor at a time. In addition there will be room enough for two thousand promenaders on the sides. Then there will be the galleries, which are to be erected to hold three or four thousand spectators. Many of the rooms of the building will be available for space for any possible overflow.

Efforts are being made to secure quarters for the visiting military organizations in the public buildings, as on the occasion of Garfield's inauguration.—The number of these organizations is so large and the representation so numerous that it is imperatively necessary that the heads of the various departments should assist the Committee of Public Comfort as much as possible in this direction. The chairman of the Committee has formally applied to Secretary Chandler, of the Navy Department, for the use of the corridors and halls of that building, and the proposition was favorably entertained.

It it is possible to keep the avenue clear of people during the progress of the inaugural procession, it ought to be done. The parade at the last inauguration was simply a farce so far as appearance went, for the people crowded up so close to the military that those looking on from upper windows could see nothing but a moving mass of heads. There has scarcely been a procession in Washington the effect of which has not been marred by this defect, and it ought to be stopped. K.

Cleveland on Civil Service Reform.

A letter having been addressed to President-elect Cleveland by George William Curtis, President; William Potts, Secretary, and John Jay and others, Executive Committee, of the National Civil Service Reform League, commending the cause of reform in the civil service to his patriotic care in the exercise of his great office, Gov. Cleveland sent the following reply:

Hon. Geo. William Curtis, President &c.

DEAR SIR: Your communication, dated December 29, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, has been received. That practical reform in the civil service is demanded is abundantly established by the fact that the statute referred to in your communication to secure such a result has been passed in Congress with the assent of both political parties; and by the further fact that the sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for a fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted.

I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of the true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this, and all other statutes, should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong, and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

I am not reminded of the fact to which you refer—that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the National Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in our civil service are irradicable. I know the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of a party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be friendly to this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of Government positions that are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on political grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because instead of being decent public servants they have proved themselves offensive partisans, unscrupulous manipulators of party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that a quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

If I were addressing none but party friends I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that although the coming administration is to be Democratic, a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be by-ways rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, the selections for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DO NOT crucify the children by compelling them to take the horrible, nauseous compounds usually sold as worm medicines many of them as worthless as they are obnoxious, but get a box of McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders. Purely vegetable. Sweet and pleasant to take that the children will never know a medicine is being administered. You will in addition secure the very best vermifuge possible to produce. So sure are we of this that the in all cases of failure to cause expulsion where worms exist we cheerfully agree to refund the purchase price. One box of McDonald's Worm Powders guaranteed equal to four bottles of any worm syrup.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
Philadelphia Agents.

Something for all the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the *Iowa Methodist*, says editorially in the November (1883) issue of his paper: "We have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly." Not a quid nor a snuff. Applied to nostrils with the finger.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

WHEN Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Cast'a.
—For sale at James' Drug Store.

—Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Go to it. [9-14.-1y.]

—Some remarkable cures in this vicinity, of long continued and obstinate diseases, are attributed to McDonald's Blood Purifier.

—There is nothing like Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil to quickly cure a cold or relieve hoarseness. Written by Mrs. M. J. Fellows, Burr Oak, St. Joseph Co., Michigan.

—Jacob Michaels, a prominent church member, of Hardenburg, Ind., having been discovered in forging an order by which he got $100, shot himself dead in the presence of a constable sent to arrest him.

—James G. Scrugham, teller and assistant cashier of the Lexington (Ky.) City National Bank, has fled to Canada, being a defaulter to the amount of $40,000, which he had bet on Blaine and invested in stocks.

—The wife of Horace Disston, one of the great firm of sawmakers of Philadelphia, procured a divorce from her husband on Saturday for adultery. The divorced wife will continue to reside in a $65,000 house on West Walnut street, that city, which the husband bought for his bride four years ago.

—Dr. John Maxwell hung himself with a towel, in the county jail at Springfield, O., on Sunday last. He was found dead when breakfast was brought him. On November 26th last Maxwell murdered his three children by poisoning and attempted suicide at that time, but recovered. He was lodged in jail. His actions since the arrest have induced the belief that he was insane. Mrs. Maxwell is prostrated by the awful shock.

—Jacob Stallerstein and Ida Rosepstein were married two weeks ago in New York city. They went to live at Lawler's farms in West Chester County. Isaac Rosenstein, brother of the bride, and Mollie Crystal, her friend, with the newly married couple, went to skate on Sunday last. The ice gave way. Isaac Rosenstein managed to get out, and grasping his sister by the hair, rescued her, but Stallerstein and Miss Crystal were drowned.

—Samuel M. Baker, who had been married but a short time, was shot down in cold blood a few days ago by a desperado named John Smyth, who has for years been the terror of Carroll county, Ga., where Baker lived. Baker was walking with his young wife, and Smyth and two companions tried to pick a quarrel. Baker tried to avoid trouble, but Smyth became violent. Mrs. Baker, hoping to save her husband, knelt at Smyth's feet, and clinging to his knees shrieked a supplication for mercy. The ruffian spurned her from him with his boot, and after forcing Baker to kneel deliberately shot him through the heart. The community is aroused, and if Smyth can be caught he will be lynched.

—A number of seceding and excommunicated members of St. Prokop's Roman Catholic church, Cleveland, Ohio, attempted on Sunday to capture the church, parsonage and school. Bishop Gilmour had a squad of police to protect the church, who drove the crowd from the grounds. During the confusion several persons were injured, and a woman named Slabey was trampled on and badly hurt. The trouble dates back to ten months ago, when a new priest was appointed at the request of about half the congregation. There has been bickering ever since and an ineffectual attack was made on the church on Saturday night as well as on Sunday. It is believed that all connected with the riotous demonstration will be excommunicated.

—A Bellaire, Ohio, special says: A series of daring and successful robberies at Wheeling and in this vicinity, extending over a period of about a month has had a paralyzing effect on the people. The latest robbery, undoubtedly by men of the same gang, occurred in Bellaire at an early hour on Sunday morning. Balzar Krauss, a well known citizen, while on his way home was set upon by three masked men who knocked him down and savagely beat him. One of the men succeeded in getting his hand in Krauss' pocket. In the struggle one of the men dropped his revolver, which Krauss got. He instantly fired and one of them fell. The other two fled, taking with them $800 and a gold watch. The wounded man refused to say any thing and died at daylight. From papers in his pocket it was learned that his name was Charles Bradford. There is no clue to the two who escaped. This is the gang for which the city of Wheeling offered a $1,000 reward.

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The imposing ceremony of investing the Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan with the pallium, the sacred insignia of his high office, took place in the Cathedral to-day. Over 5,000 people were in the building, while 2,000 more remained in the street for several hours trying to get a peep at the impressive proceedings. Many distinguished prelates were present, among them being the Most Reverend Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Primate of the Church in the United States; Archbishop Williams, of Boston, Lynch, of Toronto, and Corrigan, Coadjutor to the Cardinal—Archbishop of New York; Right Reverend Bishops Loughlin, of Brooklyn, O'Connell, of Grass Valley, California, Conroy, late Bishop of Albany, O'Hara, Scranton, Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Becker, of Wilmington, Ryan, of Buffalo, O'Reilly, of Springfield, Wigger of Newark, N. J., O'Farrel, of Trenton, N. J., and O'Mahoney, of Canada.

After the celebration of Mass Archbishops Ryan and Gibbons removed their purple robes, and were then clad in gold mounted capes by the clergymen. Archbishop Gibbons then seated himself on the highest step of the altar, and Archbishop Ryan knelt at his feet and solemnly took the customary oath to be faithful to the Sovereign Pontiff and to labor for the extirpation of heresies and the propagation of the faith. The pallium having first been given to Archbishop Ryan to kiss, Archbishop Gibbons tenderly placed it around the former's breast and shoulders.

Most Reverend Archbishop Corrigan delivered the sermon, taking for his text the second chapter of the Fourth Book of Kings, wherein is described the ascent of Elijah to Heaven in a whirlwind, and the falling of his mantle on the shoulders of Elisha, who is thereupon recognized as Elijah's successor. The Archbishop showed how the pallium had been for ages the ensign of the plenitude of the power of all the prelates of the Church. His remarks were chiefly confined to what the pallium is and why the Catholic Church has always ordained it to be worn by its Legatees, Ambassadors and Archbishops.

The pallium is a woollen band, white as the driven snow, of circular shape and about three inches inches in width. It is worn over the breast and shoulders, a single band falling down in front, which is fastened by three golden pins. The pallium was spun and woven in Rome, and it can only be worn on certain stated festivals, and also at the dedication of churches, the ordination of priests, the consecration of bishops, and on the anniversary of the Archbishop's consecration.

Nervousness.

The moment there is danger of impairment of the mind from excessive nervous exhaustion, or when there exists forebodings of evil, a desire for solitude, shunning and avoiding company, vertigo and nervous debility, or when insanity has already taken place, PERUNA should be implicitly relied on. But it is never well to wait so long before treatment is commenced. The early symptoms are loss of strength, softness of the muscles, dim or weak sight, peculiar expressions of the face and eyes, wasted tongue, with impaired digestion; or in others certain powers only are lost, while they are otherwise enjoying comparatively good health. In all these PERUNA should at once be taken.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women**, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS,
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Ladies' and Misses' Winter Wraps, Mascottes, Jackets, Dolmans, Plush Coats, at $20.00 and upwards.

Seal Skin Sacques and Dolmans at reduced prices, and only in the best quality.

Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Towels, Holiday Handkerchiefs, by the Million.

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GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
MUZZLE-LOADING RIFLES,
Colt's and Winchester Repeating Rifles.
REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES AND SHELLS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS AND WADS.
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And all kinds of goods for HUNTERS. Everything at LOWEST PRICES.

Purchasers can have the privilege of trying a gun before buying. All kinds of work done in the best manner. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

J. M. WATSON,
ALTOONA, PA.
September 19, 1884.-3m.

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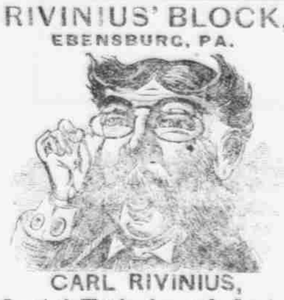

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