Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 6, 1885.

THE Philadelphia *Times* Almanac for 1885 is an improvement on any of its predecessors. It is crammed full of election and other statistics, and contains a vast amount of useful information on a large variety of subjects. It is a very handy thing to have in a printing office.

IT is estimated that forty thousand Irishmen have been thrown out of employment in England since the dynamite explosions in London on last Saturday week. And yet the advocates of the free use of dynamite in London and other English towns, insult humanity and common sense by declaring that in no other way can the liberty of Ireland be secured.

BEN BUTLER remained in his hole for several weeks after the November election, but having crawled out and taken a look over the country, he has brought a suit against Steve Elkins for one hundred thousand acres of land in New Mexico, which Elkins at one time sold to him, but for which, as Ben alleges, Elkins refuses to make him a title. An old adage declares that when rogues fall out honest men are apt to get their own.

THE Altoona *Morning Tribune* entered upon the eleventh year of its existence on Wednesday of last week. The *Tribune* is one of the best inland daily papers in the State, and although Republican in tone and temper, is agreeably free from political bigotry, and hits its party leaders some vigorous blows when they deserve them. That its claims on the public as a newspaper are fully appreciated, is attested by its continued and growing prosperity. May its shadow never grow less.

A NOVEL feature of the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland will be the presence of a colored military company from Charleston, S. C. The necessary funds to enable the company to go to Washington are now being raised by the white and colored citizens of Charleston. It will be the first time in the history of the United States of colored volunteer troops from any one of the cotton States, taking part in the inauguration of a Democratic President. Two other companies which are regarded as the crack white military organization of Charleston, will also go to the inauguration.

THE Philadelphia Republican members of the House held a meeting on last Tuesday night, to fix upon the number of members of each party from that county for whom districts shall be arranged in the Legislative apportionment bill. They agreed upon 32 Republican and 7 Democratic districts, and will make their report to the general Republican caucus. This action of the Philadelphia ring in the Legislature admits of no discussion, and the men who sanctioned it would, in the language of the late William B. Conway, editor of the *Mauch Chunker* in this place, in his scathing lines on the "Bribed Legislator,"

"Rob the palace of the King—et kings,
And seal the gilding from an angel's wings."

JAMES A. H. MCMASTERS, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, whose devotion to the cause of Ireland will not be questioned, uses the following emphatic language in condemnation of the wicked attempts at wholesale assassination in London on last Saturday week:

"Let no Christian Irishman defend deeds like these; they will bring curses on the heads and the homes of those that do them. Crazy men, or ruffians, sitting in rooms in New York, if feeling or approving of these murderous acts, are accessories after the fact, and if not crazy, are accursed of God and His Church, which they despise. They are also enemies of the human race, and as such should be hunted from their lairs. Assassination is not politics, and murder is not legislation; we are of the Rosa, Ford and Fleury type here distinctly notice served on them that the believers in lawful agitation for Ireland's enfranchisement do not include dynamite among the legitimate weapons to this end.

THE people of Washington are determined to take out of the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland all that is in it. This is made very evident from the advertisements in the daily newspapers published in that city. Almost everybody who owns a room or a window on the line of march from the Capitol to the White House is anxious to rent it. The lowest price for single windows is ten dollars, or two for fifteen dollars. The highest prices asked are fifty dollars per window, and the average is from twenty to thirty dollars. At one particular point along the route, and considered the best, the very lowest asked for a fourth-story window is thirty dollars, according to location. As it has been twenty-four years since a Democratic President was inaugurated, those who want to see the new administration ushered in will have to provide themselves with a well-filled pocketbook.

"JOE MANLEY," as he is familiarly known, is Postmaster at Augusta, Me., Mr. Blaine's home, and evidently understands what Mr. Cleveland meant in his letter to George William Curtis and others of the Civil Service Reform League, when he spoke of offensive partisanship as being a disqualification for positions of public trust. No office holder in any State took so bold and active a part in the late Presidential campaign as Manley did. He was not content with doing the dirty work of his party in his own town and in his own State, but he traveled with Mr. Blaine from Augusta to Ohio and took a very conspicuous part in the campaign in that State. When Mr. Cleveland used the words "offensive partisans" in his letter as indicating specifically the kind of office holders to whom he would pay particular attention, he was thinking of Joe Manly and hundreds of others like him. Joseph sees plainly which way the Cleveland cat is going to jump, and says he has no expectations or desire to receive a re-appointment. There is a vast number of other Joe Manleys in office, who might do take time by the forelock and imitate his example.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, the great apostle in this country of the use of dynamite in England as a mild method of securing the freedom of Ireland, was shot in Chambers street, New York, about 5 o'clock on last Monday afternoon by an English woman named Dudley. Mrs. Dudley is said to have come to this country about four months ago and has been in New York since about the 21st of January. Rossa says that at her request, through a note sent to him, he had an interview with her at Sweeney's Hotel in New York on last Saturday afternoon, but the nature of the interview is not stated. On Monday she sent another message to his office and he met her at the telegraph office in Broadway, from which place they started to walk down Chambers street, and after going a short distance the woman began firing a pistol at him, one shot taking effect in the back about half an inch above the left shoulder blade, causing him to fall to the pavement. Rossa was immediately removed to a hospital and Mrs. Dudley was promptly arrested. Rossa's wound is not regarded as dangerous and on Tuesday he was resting without much pain. His recovery is not doubted. Mrs. Dudley is comparatively a young woman and claims to be a professional nurse, her last employment in that capacity having been in Newark, N. J. She is a widow, and a dispatch received in New York from London on the day after the shooting, states that at one time she was pronounced insane and sent to an asylum from which she was afterwards discharged. The shooting was a deliberate attempt at murder for which there can be no excuse, but it is not a matter of surprise from the nature of the gospel Rossa has been preaching, that an attempt has been made to take his life by violence.

THE bill offered in the State Senate by Mr. Humes, of Crawford county, providing for the payment of liquor license fees to school boards in the townships where licensed houses are situated, has been reported with a negative recommendation. The ground for this action of the committee is the enormous amount of the appropriations for which bills have already been offered in the two houses, aggregating according to the Harrisburg *Patriot* "fifty per cent. in excess of those voted two years ago, and the increased demands on the treasury incident to the change threatens to drain it to the last dollar." It is very evident from the stand taken by the committee in regard to the Humes bill and the reason assigned for it, that any effort during this session to pass an act directing the liquor license fees to remain in the county treasuries instead of being paid into the State treasury, will fail. That such an act ought to pass is as plain as the multiplication table, but when men go to Harrisburg intent only upon taking money out of the treasury for all conceivable purposes, it is hard to expect any relief for the people. The public treasury seems to be a well-feathered goose which every member thinks he has a right to pluck according to law, and the recklessness in appropriations at former sessions is repeated with two-fold extravagance. It is regarded at Harrisburg as a matter of much more importance to take from the treasury a hundred thousand dollars to purchase and fit up a camping ground for the National Guard, than it is to permit the different counties to reap the benefit of the tavern license fees, which would benefit the people by decreasing the amount of local taxation.

THE Pittsburg *Times*, one of the best and most interesting Republican papers published in that city, is strongly impressed with "the remarkable discretion exhibited by President-elect Cleveland in his preparation for the assumption of his duties," and thinks that "he has not at all been puffed up by his sudden greatness—that he clearly intends to act with infinite caution in impressing his policy upon the people—that he has a most threatening capacity for keeping his mouth shut, and that he evidently proposes to extend to each of the elements in the Democratic party such recognition as cannot fail to be flattering and satisfactory; and that will, almost inevitably, result in such a crystallization of the general organization as will make it a very formidable, if not invincible, one." From these premises the *Times* advises the Republicans to put their house in order or the campaign of 1888 will be lost in advance.

MR. RANDALL and Mr. Carlisle, the latter of whom is Speaker of the House of Representatives, visited Albany near the close of last week and were in consultation with Mr. Cleveland. It is said, and correctly we think, that Randall told Mr. Cleveland that he neither wanted, nor would be accept a cabinet position if it were offered to him, but that he desired to remain in the House, where he could be more useful to his party as well as to the country. Public opinion will endorse this view of Mr. Randall's true position or place, which is undoubtedly in the House and not as the President's clerk at the head of a cabinet department. Mr. Cleveland went to New York on Tuesday, where he will remain until to-morrow. Vice President-elect Hendricks was also in Albany on Saturday last and spent some time with Mr. Cleveland. He left for Indianapolis in the evening.

A BEGINNING was made in the Legislature at the session of the House on last Monday night to increase the present number of additional law judges in the State. This may be called progress in the wrong direction and this attempt, as well as all others that may be made in the same direction, ought not to receive the least countenance from the Legislature. The movement is always intended to benefit some particular member of the bar who believes he was intended for a judge. The judicial apportionment bill passed two years ago, was wisely so framed as to retire all the then assistant law judges in the State at the expiration of their respective commissions, and the creation of any more judges of that kind is therefore manifestly uncalled for. Pennsylvania has now as many judges as the interests of the people require.

DYNAMITERS DENOUNCED.

REV. DR. MCGLYNN, OF NEW YORK, ON THE LATE LONDON EXPLOSION.

The early reports of the dynamite explosions in London spread like wildfire throughout the city, and the Irish Nationalists everywhere discussed the event. The news was viewed from different standpoints, and the expressions of opinion were as varied as the number of persons giving utterance to them. To a reporter for the *World*, Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, of St Stephen's church, said: "However much I may be in sympathy with the sufferings of the people in Ireland, and however much I would like to see them in a better condition, I certainly do not approve of the mode of warfare that is being waged in their behalf in England. I think it is outrageous, dastardly and cowardly in the extreme. It is high time it was met by strenuous and effective measures—laws enacted by the National Legislature, that will forever put an end to these attacks on the innocent people of England. It is simply a wanton waste of human lives—innocent lives of men, women and children, that are no more responsible for the unhappy condition of poor Ireland than a new born babe.

"Why it would be equally justifiable if some hot-headed Englishman were to come over here and, to avenge some personal grievance against the United States Government, were to blow up Rossa and his office on Chambers street, and, for that matter, thoughtlessly include some of the municipal buildings adjacent to it. There would be no more sense or justifiable cause in destroying our public buildings and thereby endangering the lives of hundreds of innocent people who happened to be in them, than there is for these men that pretend to be friends of Ireland and to be laboring in her interest to carry their warfare into the heart of England and sacrifice the lives of those least to blame. They will never accomplish anything by such barbarous warfare."

"Whom do you suppose is directly responsible for this state of affairs in England? Rossa prides himself on having given England a good scare."

"Rossa and his adherents are, in my opinion, assuming a great deal and taking a very heavy burden upon themselves, for which they should be made to answer, when they give the public to understand that they have been privy to the outrages committed in England and thus scatter the seeds of rebellion and comunism. I am satisfied from abundant information that has come to me from many sources that this dynamite talk and repeated trivial explosions are merely done for the purpose of bleeding and extorting from the friends of Ireland, whose hearts are really in the cause, money with which these unprincipled agitators are feathering their own nests. It is the talk and work of men who have, not Ireland's oppressed condition at heart, but who have something to sell, something to dispose of, in their own interests. These men would not scruple to sell out poor Ireland to the English government if the opportunity offered itself. They are a cowardly, murderous set of men, that are loyal to neither to Ireland, England nor to the United States, having only one motive in view, and that is their own personal mercenary gain. They are men in whose hands I should not care to risk my life. They think nothing of taking innocent lives. The recent attempt to assassinate the man Phelan is an indication of what kind of men these dynamiters, or professed friends of Ireland, are. It looks now as if they, like the Kilkenny cats, were about to kill each other, and if they did so, I do not think there are many Americans or Englishmen, and very few sensible and well-meaning Irish people, who would shed tears over the result."

"Do you not think that these repeated dynamite scares in England will have a damaging effect on Mr. Parnell's work, and tend to retard, or frustrate, the movement in behalf of Ireland entirely?"

"I do not exactly understand the work which Mr. Parnell has in hand, but whatever it is, I have no doubt it is for the welfare of Ireland, he having his whole heart in the matter. That it will suffer materially from these dastardly outrages there is no question."—*N. Y. World.*

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The manner in which the two important cases of business embarrassment occurring last week have been taken by the country is significant and encouraging. When on the same day there were announced the suspension of a banking house in New York with liabilities of some $3,000,000, and the suspension of a firm of iron masters in Pittsburgh with liabilities of even greater amount, it would have been entirely natural had these events given rise to serious alarm. It would not have been surprising if, on the one hand, bank depositors had reasoned that if a house like the Ciscos had come to grief it would be prudent to look after their money in other hands, and, on the other hand, if bank officers had reasoned that the causes that had led to the suspension of the Olivers made it prudent to restrict their accommodation to business men generally. This is the reasoning on the one part and on the other which, when the times are ripe for panic, brings on panic.

Nothing of the kind has occurred in this instance. The troubles both of the New York bankers and the Pittsburgh iron men have been understood and referred to their real causes, and there has been no disposition to infer a general want of safety in business circles. The difficulty has been accepted as sporadic, and not epidemic. In both cases it was due to faults and errors that are peculiar to the concerns and not to any causes of general application.—There has hardly been a ripple of excitement in New York over the suspension of the Ciscos. In the iron trade the revival that had already begun in a moderate way, and which was going on gradually but steadily, has not been broken in upon, while the Olivers themselves have made a proposition to their creditors which appears at once honorable to the firm and encouraging to the creditors, and which will probably be accepted. These are facts which every sensible and clear-headed business man can appreciate, and they make the mischievous tattle of professional rumour peddlers of once contemptible and unprofitable.

The facts, moreover are entirely in harmony with what we believe to be the true view of the situation of the country, a view which we have repeatedly urged, and sometimes, as in May last, when there were many who believed that we were on the verge of another financial convulsion like that of 1873. That view is that the country is suffering from a reaction from too great and rapid extension of investments in railway building, culminating in 1881-2. The radical cause of trouble in this over activity was the conversion of a very large amount of available capital into fixed capital paying no profit. It was accompanied by a great deal of feverish speculation in watered stocks and in securities having a very insufficient basis of either capital or earning capacity.

But this error in investment did not go so far as in the period preceding 1873. It was not accompanied by any such expansion of credit, and it was free from the the tremendous and vicious stimulus of a depreciated currency. Had this not been the case, there would have been very much more serious consequences. The sinking of capital undoubtedly embarrassed the country, but it did not cripple it. The failure of the enterprises in which capital was sunk to realize the profits expected dashed public confidence in like enterprises and in all enterprises, but it did not absolutely break down confidence. It became more difficult to meet current obligations, but credit had not been so far extended that it was impossible to meet them. The want of confidence was shown not in a universal demand for payment which could not be satisfied, but in the caution with which loans were made and credits extended.

The peculiarity of such a situation is that it is slow, but it is not preceded by general disaster. Business men did not, as in 1873, feel themselves forced to a general standstill. Affairs went on, though slowly and tentatively, and the weaker men were steadily weeded out. The process was a healthy one, and has been recognized as a needed one. It is generally understood. There is very little room for universal distrust, because there has not for a long time been anything approaching that universal blind confidence by which a panic is preceded. The country is recovering its energies gradually but surely, and enterprise, industry and invention of the men of affairs are finding step by step the way out of inaction into profitable activity. There is every reason to believe that we have in the immediate future not a period of "booming," but a period of steady and satisfactory progress, in which every man will have his fair share.—*N. Y. Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1885.

In four short weeks this city, let the weather be what it may, will present an appearance joyful or tristful, according to the brain behind the retina on which the vision falls. As seen by hopeful Democrats, it will be a happy day. To despondent Republicans, it will be the day of doom. To a class that has grown numerous in Washington of late, it will be a day of mingled hope and despair. The class I refer to comprises a large number of crescent Democrats, those who were Republicans four months ago, but have been growing, growing in the nurture and admonition of Andrew Jackson and Samuel J. Tildea: growing so fast they are green and sappy. They have folded up their bloody shirts, abjured their campaign slanders, read the Constitution of the United States right side up, and are vociferous for the old flag and an appropriation. There are thousands of them, male and female. Who would have believed, to have heard them talk, and to have seen them work for the "grand, pure, historic party of moral ideas," that they would now be willing to hold office and draw pay from the party of retrogression, rascality, rum, Romanism and rebellion. But there is no doubt about it, their racket is to hold the offices and draw the pay. They have interpreted the bright motto of civil service reform to mean "to the victims belong the spoils." Happy victims of a foolish delusion! It is not for such as you that political wars are waged, and administrations won. The carpeted, curtained and upholstered sinecures of the public service will soon know you no more. Your luxurious places will soon be filled by those who will work, by real clerks who are not enervated by years of idleness and shirking.

The work of the government in many offices is twelve months in arrears.—The neglect of work, especially in the U. S. Patent office, is disgraceful. This office, far from being a tax on the people, is actually a money-making establishment. The fees paid by inventors to have their machines examined are largely in excess of the expenses of the office, and it has paid a surplus of more than 2,700,000 into the Treasury. Notwithstanding this fact, inventors are often compelled to wait eight and ten months before their cases are taken up for examination. The Commissioner of Patents, Hon. Ben. Butterworth, is a politician and too much engaged in the work of his contested election to attend to the duties of the Patent office. Many of the examiners are incompetent and dissipated. They are required to spend only seven hours a day in office, but instead of giving their time to the applications for patents, they waste time in reading, gossip, and in flirtation with the female employes of the Patent office. These examiners are hoping to hold their places under the new administration on the ground that they have expert mechanical skill, and special knowledge of the classes of invention over which they have charge. But there are few government offices where judicious weeding would do more good.

Ornamental drones and idle sinecurists are thick in all the offices, and their newly assumed and ill-fitting Democracy should not deceive anyone.

It is the general opinion that the week will be devoted to the Diplomatic appropriation bill in the Senate, and to the River and Harbor and Postoffice bills in the House. The Postoffice bill as prepared by the committe on appropriation of the House, makes two important changes in the rates of postage. The rate on letters and other sealed packages is changed from two cents for each half ounce or fraction therof, to two cents an ounce; while the postage on newspapers and other periodicals, mailed from a recognized office of publication, is reduced from two cents per pound to one cent. Both changes will be welcomed by the public, and both are in the interest of the people. Congress should have no hesitation in adopting the report of the committee. K.

The Highest Education.

There is a great deal that is wrong in our modern method of education. It teaches a man to be a gentleman, but yet does not give him the power of making a living. It stuffs him with facts and meaningless words, phrases and theories, but does not enable him to think for himself and become a man in the highest and best sense. His education is too general and not practical enough. All classes should be taught that PERUNA—the great remedy compounded by Dr. Hartman—is the very thing he needs for the restoration of his health and the toning up of the body. Being composed of pure vegetable substances and containing no poisonous minerals, it is just the thing for all classes of people, and all should learn at once that it is to their interest to inquire into the merits of this medicine, for therein lies the highest education. Ask your druggist for PERUNA.

His Slippery Glass Eye.

"The Squire," says the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," "wore one glass eye and a wig. The glass eye was constantly slipping out of focus, and the wig turning around sidewise on his head when he addressed the people of the Flat Creek District." Sad spectacle. Parker's Hair Balsam preserves and promotes the growth of the natural hair. It also restores the natural color to hair which has faded or become gray. Clean, elegant, beneficial, highly perfumed.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE is given that every article sold at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa., is lower in price than the same quality and make can be bought elsewhere. And remember, right here, that it makes no difference how low a price other clothiers may ask for their goods, or what inducements they may offer for your patronage the prices will always be lower at the GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHING HOUSE, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

A COLD of unusual severety which I took last autumn developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady, catarrah. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—E. W. Warner, 165 Hudson St., Rochester.

CATARRH.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By allow applications of Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle.—Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N. Y.

WINTER BY THE SEA.

From N. Y. Home Journal, January 28th, 1885.

Five or six years ago Atlantic City was unknown, except as a summer resort. For a few months in summer thousands thronged its beach and disported in its surf, but with the coming of autumn they vanished, leaving the town to sleep in quiet through the long months of winter. Wise heads, however, saw that there were a mildness of climate, an equability of temperature and recuperative properties in the sea air, which would some day attract as many visitors in winter as in summer. An enterprising hotel proprietor kept his house open for one winter as an experiment. People came, a few at first, but all experienced decided benefit, and the number increased from year to year, until its reputation as a great winter sanitarium is now firmly established. Last season six or eight hotels were filled with winter guests, and this winter others have joined the pioneers, and there will be ample accommodations for thousands of visitors.

Many conditions combine to make the place a great winter health resort. Its favorable location on the southern shores of New Jersey at a point, it is said, nearer than any other section of this coast to the Gulf Stream, secures for it a gentleness of climate unsurpassed on the North Atlantic. Behind the town is a vast waste of sand, which absorbs the atmospheric moisture, and aids largely in drying and purifying the air.—There is no body of fresh water within fifty miles; the soft sea breezes, tempered by the ocean's warm currents, bring to land the health of the sea, while the land winds are robbed of their dampness in their course over the sands. These influences tone down the severity of winter to a degree that is remarkable when the thermometric observations of Atlantic City are compared with those of points of the same latitude further inland. The medical fraternity bear overpowering testimony to the efficacy of the climate in pulmonary and other kindred diseases, and their restored patients are willing witnesses to the same fact.

Apart from these considerations the city itself presents a number of desirable features. It is a well-governed, handsomely built, and attractive city of some eight thousand permanent residents. All the accessories of city life are at hand. There are miles of handsome avenues, street railway, stores of every description, churches, and an excellent market, supplied with all the abundance of the land. The, hotels originally built for summer use, have been reconstructed and refitted with the appliances necessary for comfort in winter. Open fires supplement the heat of stoves and radiators, while they add a charm of cheerfulness to their bright surroundings. The houses are built in full view of the sea, and glass-enclosed porticos afford both a prospect and a promenade for the invalid too weak to face the eager air.

One's enjoyment of out-of-door exercise is perfect. The bright, bracing air, charged with the freshness of the sea, is a constant temptation to walks, sails, or drives. For the pedestrian a handsome board walk along the whole ocean front affords a fine field for exercise. A splendid beach drive of ten miles, and a surprising variety of vehicles of all descriptions, offer fine facilities for driving, while the inlet is famous as well for its sailing as for its fishing. There is no need of idleness, if one cares to be active.

No epidemic disease has ever prevailed at Atlantic City. The sanitary measures are in the hands of a board of health, the members of which fully appreciate the responsibilities of their position. Pure drinking water is introduced from the interior, and a system of sewerage is now being provided, which promises to prove a most potent factor in preserving the health of the growing town. The topography of the town does not admit of natural drainage, and formerly the refuse and waste were carted off by contract. This plan proved unsatisfactory, and it was determined to employ some more effective methods. A commission was appointed to examine various systems of drainage, and devise the best possible plan from such as had worked effectively elsewhere.—The committee studied the question with care, and chose as the best what is known as the "West System." By this method the waste and sewerage are forced through pipes to a central reservoir, and thence pumped out to a point beyond the corporate limits, where, by the aid of machinery, the solid substance is converted into phosphates and the liquid, purified by filtration, is allowed to flow into the bay. This is a most effective method, and one that has been used with great success in this country and in Europe. The work of laying the pipes is being pushed forward with vigor by a New York firm, and the early completion of the work is confidently expected.

In the matter of accessibility no resort is more favored than Atlantic City. From Philadelphia it is a ride of one hour and a half and from New York four and a half hours by the Pennsylvania Railroad. To the residents of the East and North it offers the double inducement of easy access, and a complete change of climate. In a day's journey they may pass from the rigors of a Northern winter into the geniality of early spring.

Although the season is not considered open until February the vanguard of the coming army is already at hand, and the hotels are receiving daily accessions to their number of guests. Every indication points to a most successful season.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want live, energetic and capable agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article that is a large sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, add the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $100 to $200 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days trial and fail to clear at least $100 to this time, above all expenses can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days, and fail to clear at least $750 above all expenses, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such great offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guarantee, and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day.—our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know.—Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money.

RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
166 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

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 Castoria.
—For sale at James' Drug Store.

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 blacken the teeth, cause headaches, nor 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.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. New York.

Advertising Cheats!!!

'It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

'Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such.

'And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest term as possible,

'To induce people

'To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else.'

'THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

'Religious and secular, is

'Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

'There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great knowledge and ability

'In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.'

Did She Die?

'No!

'She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,'

'The doctors doing her no good,'

'And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters that the papers talk so much about.'

'Indeed! Indeed!'

'How thankful we should be for that medicine.'

A Daughter's Misery.

'Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

'From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

'Under the care of the best physicians,

'Who gave her disease various names,

'But no relief.

'And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters that we had shunned for years before using it.'—THE PARENTS.

Father Is Getting Well.

'My daughters say:

'How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.'

'He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable.'

'And we are so glad that he used your Bitters'—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the hotel of Jesse McGough, in the village of Portage, Cambria county, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1885,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, all situate in Portage township in said county of Cambria:

No. 1. A hotel property in the village of Portage, now occupied by Peter McGough, Esq., with one acre of ground.

No. 2. A number of building lots at Portage.

No. 3. A lot in same village on which is erected two dwelling houses and a blacksmith shop.

No. 4. A lot in same village having thereon erected a large plank frame building and a carpenter shop.

No. 5. Four acres of ground in Portage twp, upon which is erected a water saw mill and stable, on Trout run.

No. 6. Two lots of ground on south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

No. 7. A piece or parcel of ground in the village of Portage containing about 8 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land adjoining lands of P. McNally, Sylvester Crum and others, containing about fifty acres.

No. 9. A piece or parcel of land containing about two acres of land, adjoining lands of the heirs of Wm. Russell and others.

No. 10. A piece or parcel of land containing about ten acres, adjoin ing lands of Philip Hopfer, John Grogan and others.

No. 11. A piece or parcel of land containing eight acres, adjoining lands of Wm. Lee, Cambria Manufacturing Company and others.

No. 12. A number of building lots in the village of Jamestown, in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent on each bid to be paid when the property is struck down, the remainder of one-third when the rule is confirmed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years, deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

THOMAS D. POWERS,
Assignee of Mrs. Rose McGough.

Portage, Pa., January 21, 1885.

EUREKA!!!

WILLIAM PEEBLES,

517 Wood Street,

PITTSBURG, PA.,

Agent for

EUREKA Roller Skates.

I defy competition with these Skates. The only skates that will not bend axles, or lose wheels.

Send for Sample Pair, C. O. D.]

Jan. 30.-1m.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

Three Doors West of Postoffice,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial in Common Pleas at the special term of Court, commencing MONDAY, February 16, 1885:

Use Kimports	vs.	Hipps & Lloyd
Hipps & Lloyd	vs.	Lantry et al.
Ranstead	vs.	Garman
Same	vs.	Same
Behe	vs.	Behe
Behe	vs.	Behe
Sapp	vs.	Itel

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Prothonotary.

Prot'y's Office, Ebensburg, January 12, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, his farm in Cambria township, one and one-half miles from Ebensburg, containing **240 Acres**, in a good state of cultivation, with good frame house and frame barn, an excellent orchard, plenty of water and about one million feet of lumber on the premises. To parties wishing to purchase a smaller piece of land, he will divide it to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Call on the subscriber residing on the premises.

MARTIN SANDERS.

Cambria twp., Jan. 9, 1885.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Washington township about the 1st of December last, four head of sheep—two weathers with both ears cut off and notch cut out of left ear on lower side—one ewe with one ear cut off and one ewe lamb with the left ear off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

PETER KARNS.

January 23, 1885.-6.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm of the late Silas Parrish, deceased, situated two and one-half miles south of Ebensburg, in Cambria township, on the road to O'Hara's mill, containing **140 Acres**—about 85 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation.—There is a good log house, weatherboarded, a frame barn 40x60 feet, a good orchard and plenty of good water on the premises. For further information call on the subscriber on the premises.

January 16, 1885.-6t. WM. C. PARRISH.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELEANORA MCGOUGH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth McGough, late of Portage, township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PHILIP BETTEL, Executor.

Portage, Cambria county, Pa. Jan. 23,-6t.

WANTED—One agent, lady or gentleman, in every county. Steady employment. Our agents are making from $3 to $7 per day. Full particulars sent free. Address at once

PARK MFG COMPANY,
Box 1021. 239 Broadway, New York.

AT FLEMMING'S

SEAL GOODS,
BEAVER GOODS,
OTTER GOODS

FUR GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Best Assortment of

SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS AND ULSTERETTES

Ever Brought to Pittsburgh.

WM. FLEMMING & CO.,

LEADING FURRIERS AND HATTERS,

29 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT FALL SALE

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

—BY—

GILL & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

801 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We have our large and spacious four story building filled from cellar to garret with one of the largest stocks of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS ever brought to this market, and shall offer them at such low figures that it will be to the interest of every dealer to examine before purchasing. Extra inducements to cash or short-time buyers. Full line John Mundell & Co.'s Solar Tips. Miner's Nailed Brogans. L. Candee & Co. and North Star Rubber Co.'s goods. [Sept. 26, 1884.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate

BY virtue of an *alias* order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of the REAL ESTATE hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of John M. Rager, late of the township of Jackson, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on

Friday, February 13th, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, that is to say, adjoining lands of John Gittings, David Burkhart, William Byers and others, containing

Seventy-One Acres,

more or less, about fifty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two two-story PLANK DWELLING HOUSES and a FRAME BARN.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the whole of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the property is knocked down, one-third of the balance on the confirmation of the sale, one-third in one year thereafter with interest, excepting, however, from the two-thirds of the whole of said purchase-money the one-thirteenth part thereof, late costs incident to partition and sale, which shall remain a lien on said premises, and the interest thereon to be paid to George Wilson annually during his life, and after his death the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of the said John M. Rager, deceased, and other parties in interest, and the remaining one-third to be and remain a lien on said premises until after the death of Sarah M. Rager, widow of said decedent, the interest thereon to be paid to her annually and punctually during her lifetime, and after her death the said remaining one-third to be paid to the heirs of said John M. Rager, deceased, and other parties in interest as the same may appear, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ABEL LLOYD, Trustee.

Ebensburg, Jan. 9, 1885.-4t.

THOUSANDS OF HOLIDAY BARGAINS!!

ALL AROUND OUR BIG RETAIL STORES.

Prices Away Down To-Day!

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Wraps.

Sacques, 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.

Fancy Goods for the Holidays, now ready in great variety.

Largest Retail Establishment

IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Samples and Prices Sent Promptly, on Application.

JOS. HORNE & CO'S

RETAIL STORES,

Penn Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For the splendid New Book

AGENTS WANTED THE WORLD'S WONDERS AS SEEN BY THE GREAT Tropical and Polar Explorers

Including the OFFICIAL HISTORY of the late GREELY EXPEDITION in search of the North Pole.

All the achievements, discoveries, travels and adventures of the great explorers, with descriptions of wonderful countries, customs and habits of strange and curious people, animals, birds and