Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 13, 1885.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA is rapidly recovering from the effects of Mrs. Dudley's pistol shot, and his dynamite admirers in Chicago propose to give him a public reception in that city on the fourth of March, the anniversary of Robert Emmet.

MR. CLEVELAND left New York on Sunday morning and spent the day at Greystone, Mr. Tilden's country residence, near Yonkers, going on to Albany on the following day. Mr. Tilden could give him more solid points than all the politicians who swarmed about the President-elect during his three day's visit to the city.

BARON THOMAS O'HAGAN, one of Ireland's foremost lawyers, died two weeks ago, in the 73rd year of his age. He was a Tyrone county man and was one of Daniel O'Connell's counsel at his memorable trial in Dublin. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1868 Mr. O'Hagan, who was then a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and was the first Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times.

THREE Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature declare that they will not vote for Wm. R. Morrison, the Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator, while two Republicans are against John A. Logan, the Republican candidate. The two parties are a tie, standing 102 each, and it will take 105 to elect. A ballot was to have been taken on Tuesday last, but as a large number of the members were unable to return to the Capital owing to the railroads being blocked by a terrible snow storm, a recess was taken until 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

A BITTER crusade is being carried on all over the country against skating rinks. The anathemas of the pulpit are showered down upon them, the doctors condemn them, and last week the Grand Jury of Dauphin county inquired into their moral feature at the suggestion of Judge Simonton in his charge, and presented them as a nuisance because they are "detrimental to the health of our young people, and in a great measure destructive of the morals of the youth who frequent them." The rinks certainly have fearful odds against them, but our knowledge of human nature satisfies us that in the battle to be fought they will come out ahead by a large majority.

MR. MILLER, a Republican member of the House from Dauphin county, wants the Legislature to appropriate five thousand dollars to help Harrisburg celebrate its centennial next fall. Miller can't give even a shadow of a reason why the Legislature should take the money of the people for any such purpose. If it does what Miller wants it to do for Harrisburg, other towns in the State as soon as they become one hundred years old, will have the same right to make a raid on the treasury for a like or a larger amount for the same purpose. Meadville will celebrate her centennial in a year or two and why shouldn't she be permitted to put her hand in the treasury and take as much out of it as she thinks will enable her citizens to have a high old time. Such legislation is vicious and altogether without warrant or excuse.

MOST people are of the opinion that if there are not already too many lawyers there are at least enough, but a member of the House from Beaver county, by the name of Sterling, thinks otherwise, and proposes in a bill which he has introduced to allow Prothonotaries who have served a term of three years, to practice law. Of course Sterling's bill will never pass, but it proves that he is a statesman and a man of progress. When he was framing his bill to invent more lawyers why did Sterling stop or draw the line at Prothonotaries, and why didn't he extend the same boon to Registers and Recorders and Sheriffs, and also, as some persons would claim, to Constables? Sterling's bill is a pure specimen of what is known as "legislation run mad," a disease which seems now to prevail at Harrisburg to an extent heretofore not dreamed of.

MR. CLEVELAND spent the last three days of last week in New York for the purpose of enabling prominent Democrats in Congress, as well as others who would journey to that city, to make known to him their views in regard to the selection of his Cabinet advisers and other matters relating to his administration of public affairs. We carefully looked over the newspaper reports of the names of the men in public and private life who called on the President-elect, and took notice of the axes they wanted ground, and we were lost in utter astonishment at the vast amount of good, sound Cabinet material that is lying around loose in nearly every State from Massachusetts to California. Mr. Cleveland listened patiently to what the friends of this, that and the other aspirant had to say in his behalf, but he didn't commit himself in favor of any one of the large number puessed upon him, nor was it expected that he would do so. In regard to his Cabinet Mr. Cleveland's greatest trouble will be in getting the right kind of men for the Treasury and Interior departments. It is said that the former must be given to New York, but we are at a loss for any sound reason why it should be so. Mr. Bayard is better fitted for Secretary of the Treasury than he is for the State department, for which he is so generally named and which he is likely to get if he will take it. There is more rough stealing and swindling in the Interior department than in any other branch of the Government, and a man of stern and inflexible integrity is required to fill it. Mr. Cleveland knows this as well as any one and we fell certain will make no mistake in the man he will select for the position. The make up of his Cabinet will, we believe vindicate his reputation for sound judgement and strong common sense.

THE Geological Commission proposes to continue its raid upon the State treasury indefinitely if the Legislature will consent to become its willing dupe. In his last message Gov. Pattison states that the Geological Survey of the State began in 1875, and since then, and up to last July, it has cost the State over *a million of dollars*. The Governor thinks and says that before any further money is spent upon the survey, there should be some understanding as to when this enormous outlay will cease, whether the value of the subject is commensurate with its cost, and whether the work so far paid for has been economically done and the money judiciously expended. At the session of the Legislature two years ago the Commission asked for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to make, or if a part of the work had been done, to finish the survey of the anthracite coal region. Owing to the fact that the demands of the Commission for more money had been so persistent and continuous, there was a strong feeling in the Senate against granting the appropriation. The matter was very fully discussed in that body on several occasions, and the debate will show that in order to wheedle the Senate into the measure one of its most prominent members, speaking, as he said, for the Commission, stated on the floor of Senate that if the appropriation for the specified purpose above named was voted, the work would be completed and no further demand would be made upon the treasury. On this statement being made the appropriation passed. We are very confident that the *Legislative Record* will sustain us in what we have said. The Commission, however, is again on its knees before the Legislature asking for another appropriation of *ninety* thousand dollars for the years 1885 and 1886. For what purpose? Why, of course to continue the anthracite survey, to extend the oil region survey, for several other specified purposes, and generally to continue the work of Prof. Lesley, the State Geologist. Of the character of the survey or its efficiency we know very little, but we do know that very serious complaints have been made about it in several of the papers in the eastern part of the State. Will the Legislature again unlock the treasury vaults to this rapacious Commission, and by doing so enable it to continue its existence *ad infinitum*? We have regarded it for several years past as a huge and impudent fraud and we think such is the opinion of every man in the State who is at all familiar with its history. After an existence of almost ten years at a princely outlay, it ought now in the name of decency and honesty to retire from the public gaze, and the Legislature should say to it, "thus far thou shalt go, but no farther."

WE stated last week that the Legislative apportionment bill which will be passed by the Republicans at the present session, will be so arranged as to give them *thirty two* of the thirty-nine Philadelphia members and the Democrats *seven*. At the Presidential election Philadelphia gave Blaine, in round numbers, one hundred thousand votes and Cleveland seventy-one thousand, and under the proposed arrangement of the Philadelphia districts, it would only require 3,160 Republicans in that city to elect a member to the lower branch of the Legislature, while it would take 10,142 Democrats to do the same thing. In other words, one Republican vote is more than equal to three Democratic votes. Will any man defend that kind of apportionment? Can any man vote for such a proposition without committing moral perjury? When this State was strongly Democratic we always maintained that full justice should be done in framing apportionment bills to the Republican minority, because in a popular government like ours minorities have rights which the majority must respect. To do otherwise is simply a despotic exercise of power based upon the robber doctrine that "he may take who can, and he may keep who's able." We make the same claim now for the Democratic minority in Pennsylvania. The only way by which minorities can be fairly represented in the Legislature is by adopting the single district system in every county in the State, the plan that prevails in New York. The Republicans could, if they would, district the State with some approach to fairness under the present system and still retain a majority in the Legislature large enough for all proper purposes, but they won't. Even Allegheny county, which polled over nineteen thousand votes for Cleveland, will not probably be allowed even *one* district in which a Democrat could be elected. With almost a solid Republican delegation from each of the two large counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, legislation at Harrisburg can be moulded into any shape that their members may determine upon. Such a state of affairs admits of no justification or excuse and must eventually be supplanted by some system that will enable minorities to give expression to their will.

WE referred last week to the effort then being made in the Legislature to increase the number of additional law judges in the State, a bill having then been reported in the Senate providing for an additional law judge in the Fifteenth judicial district which is composed of Chester county. When the bill came up in the Senate Mr. Wallace opposed it in a strong speech, on the ground that the measure was unnecessary and opened up a dangerous source of increasing the expenses of the State. He showed that Chester county didn't need an additional judge from the all-conclusive fact that during last year there were only *nine* weeks of court for jury trials in that county, which is about the same number of weeks occupied by the courts in Cambria county. And yet notwithstanding the convincing weight of Mr. Wallace's argument the bill passed the Senate. It is an invitation to other districts to make the same demand with the assurance that it will be acceded to, even though there is not the shadow of a necessity upon which to base the claim.

A DISPATCH from Korti, in Egypt, dated on Tuesday last, states that Col. Lonels Wilson and Wortley, who were with the the expedition to Khartoum, arrived there on that day, and report that General Gordon was stabbed in the back and fell dead, just as he was leaving the government house in Khartoum, after El Madhi's troops had entered the city.

NO RAILROAD COMMISSION.

It is bruited about the Capitol at Harrisburg that a Railroad Commission will be interposed by the Legislature between the delinquent railroad companies of Pennsylvania and the spikes of the State Constitution. This thing will not do. Some years ago when a Commission was proposed as a tribunal before which the public could take their grievances, the railroad companies, in the plentitude of their power in the Legislature, rejected it with disdain.—They would tolerate no prying Railroad Commission meddling with their affairs. But since then there has been a great change of the situation in several important respects. The independent newspapers of Pennsylvania have accumulated in riotous profusion the evidence of railroad discriminations in freight charges, and upon this evidence they demand the enforcement of their Constitution. In the same time the railroad corporations have lost much of their power with the Legislature, and they now appeal for the Commission to which they were formerly so hostile.

The Railroad Commission bill which has just passed the Senate of the United States rests upon quite different grounds from those upon which it is proposed to establish a Commission in Pennsylvania. Great as are the wrongs practiced by the railroad corporations, they violate no provisions of the Federal Constitution. In legislating upon interstate commerce Congress is seeking to apply its remedial power in a new direction and upon a new subject. But in Pennsylvania the ground upon which remedial legislation is sought is already covered by the State Constitution. The legislation in restraint of the railroad corporations has been accomplished by the highest power in the State, the people themselves, in adopting their new organic law in 1873. Nothing remains but for their servants in the Legislature to pass the necessary enactments for carrying the provisions of the Constitution into effect. No room for difference of opinion in the Legislature can exist on this subject.—There stands the Constitution, and the Legislature is bound to obey it. It is the deepest reproach to the Commonwealth that provisions of the Constitution as sacred as those by which the Governor holds his office, or those under which the Judges administer law in the Courts, have been treated with the utmost contempt by successive Legislatures for ten years. But it is now proposed in very mockery to set up a Railroad Commission to enable still another Legislature to evade the performance of its sworn duty.

If a Railroad Commission were established in Pennsylvania, what end could it serve but to create a new branch of the Circumlocution Office, with a fresh brood of Tite Barnacles? In and around Philadelphia are more than a million people who have been subjected for many years to the most iniquitous discriminations in freights. Coal is carried past their doors and laid down in more distant localities for lower rates. This is but one in the long beadroll of wrongs done by the railroad companies to this community and to all the rest of the people of Pennsylvania.—When the people demand enforcement of their Constitution shall they be mocked with a Railroad Commission? What could a Railroad Commission do to relieve the people of Philadelphia from the notorious wrongs which they suffer? Why, expostulate with the railroad companies, to be sure. But who shall represent them? The Councils? Alas, the City Councils would receive no more favorable consideration than the people themselves. The several Trade Associations, Exchanges and Boards of Trade have treated the subject of freight discriminations against the business of Philadelphia with the same philosophical unconcern with which they may be supposed to regard the commercial affairs of Russia.

The only power to whom the people have need to appeal against unjust discriminations in freights is the State Legislature. Their only demand is that their Constitution be enforced.—This is so reasonable and just that it should require no discussion. In the present stage of the struggle for relief from railroad discriminations the scheme of a Commission is suggested as a means of enabling the Legislature to escape from the performance of a solemn duty. But it comes too late. The omnipotent power of the railroads upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania is gone. At a wink from the railroads a Commission would have been established by the Legislature years ago when it was first proposed, and they would have had no trouble in naming its members. But not now. The issue in the Legislature will be narrowed down to the plain question whether the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be obeyed. On one side or the other of this question the members of the Legislature must then be ranged. There is no half-way house of refuge.—*Phila. Record.*

KHARTOUM CAPTURED.

THE FATE OF GENERAL GORDON UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.—The War Office has issued the following: Telegrams from General Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place on January 26.

He says Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum on January 28, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy were in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Shublaka cataract Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh.

General Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of General Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive.

A native reports that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and that he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. The emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under General Gordon, and, by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving General Gordon only 2,500 faithful soldiers.—With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army; but, after severe fighting, in which a large number of the rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found that Mahdi's forces occupied both the town and the citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of General Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force.—He was, therefore, compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gulat without finding out whether General Gordon as dead or alive.

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.

THE Lordstown City Hall, situated about five miles from Warren, Ohio, came nearly being burned to the ground on Monday night, while filled with people.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1885.

The Capital during the week seems to have been shifted to New York city. At least New York is the centre of political interest, but not half as many Democratic Congressmen went to see the President-elect as were reported to have gone. A few who went have returned and one and all seem to be well pleased with what they have seen of the coming man, who is praised as a courteous listener and a frank talker. Affectation and mysteriousness are not among the faults or Mr. Cleveland.

Nothing has been learned about the Cabinet; it is evidently the intention of the President to take all the time the law allows him to build it, and since his Cabinet can do nothing until after the fourth of March, this deliberation would seem to be proper and politic.

A certain class of government clerks are quietly preparing to go. They are the chiefs of bureaus and their chief clerks, also a large number who are conscious of their shady political antecedents. A large majority of them are hoping that they may avoid the fell sweep of that new broom. The opinion of those who have a knowledge of affairs in the government offices is that there can be no real improvement in government work until nine-tenths of the clerks, who are drones and politicians, have been swept out and replaced, not necessarily by Democrats excusively, but by competent and willing workers.

There is a great deal of local talk of the inauguration, which is only three weeks distant. The Democrats, of course, desire that the parade, the ball, the fire works, the decorations and the crowd, shall compare in respectability, taste and splendor with any previous similar occasion. I think their vanity will be gratified. There will be a fine parade of citizen soldiery and civic organization. The night will be painted in all the hues of the rainbow by fire works; and the ball, in a hall large enough to accommodate 12,000, and which anyone can attend for the consideration of five dollars, will be simply stupendous.

Gen. Hancock declined to lead the parade from the White House to the Capitol on the ground of a recent death in his family, and Gen. McClellan, to whom the honor was next tendered, declined on account of engagements. It is well enough, for neither of these old gentlemen can sit on a horse as well as he could twenty-five years ago, and the leader of this parade must bestride a goodly steed. Gen. Slocum has accepted the command of the ephemeral army and there is no doubt that the brief campaign will be successful.

As it is anticipated that a greater number of military organizations and civic associations will be in line on the fourth of March than were ever assembled here on an inauguration day, the task asigned to Gen. Slocum is not an easy one. Four years ago Gen. Sherman, with a large number of aids, found the labor of marshalling and moving the parade a greater one than he expected. It is nominally an honor, but in fact a very laborious responsibility to assume the direction and movement of a vast collection of organizations in the short time allowed for such a parade.

On Wednesday the formal counting of the votes for President will take place in Congress.

Of the thirteen appropriation bills, but one, the Military Academy bill, has passed its last stage in Congress. It awaits the action of the President.—The condition of business in Congress is such that a minority of either house can easily force an extra session. But it is not apparent that there is any disposition to do so. The leaders of both houses express the opinion that the appropriation bills will all be passed before the fourth of March. In this case no extra session will be necessary.

Gen. Sheridan, the marshall of the monument dedication, has issued his orders and appointed his aids. The first division of the procession will be commanded by Gen. Ayres, the second by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

The city troop of Philadelphians will come on a special train and bring their horses and grooms with them. They will wear their old Revolutionary uniforms and will bring the standards carried at the battles or Princeton and Trenton. K.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.—A large number of appropriation bills were introduced in the House of Representatives the other day and referred to the committee. Among them was one appropriating $696,000 for the maintenance of the soldiers' orphans' schools. This sum is designed for two years, but the enormous total suggests the question, "Will the thing never end?"

According to the best information the war closed within a few months of twenty-one years ago. The soldiers' orphans' schools were created for the purpose of educating the children of Pennsylvania orphaned by that unfortunate struggle. It was a beautiful tho't, inspired by patriotism and perfected by a benevolence that is without a parallel in the history of civilization. But the good which it was designed to accomplish must have an end.

When $696,000 is asked to support schools designed to educate the orphans of a war that ended twenty-one years ago there must be something the matter. The orphans of the men who offered up their lives to save the country from dissolution can ask nothing from the people that will not be cheerfully granted. The children of those whose vigor was sapped by the exposure of military campaigns, or were disabled by wounds in battle, are welcome to anything that is necessary to qualify them to make good men and women. But when this plan of helping orphans or children of men disabled in war is carried to so long a period after the war, there should be the greatest care taken in voting the money. There is at least a reasonable ground for the suspicion that it is the owners of the schools rather than the children of the soldiers that are getting the bulk of the benefit.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

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.

SENATOR DON CAMERON started for Florida on Tuesday. His health has been failing of late and his physicians have advised him not to remain in Washington any longer. He recently had two hemorrhages, and was obliged to seek the milder climate of the far South.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Statistics show that both in Europe and America scarlet fever is more destructive of life than cholera.

—The Connecticut Legislature is considering a bill providing that women are to be eligible to hold the office of assistant town clerk.

—There are 671 convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary, and for three months they have not done a day's work, except those in the cook-house.

—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.

—Richard Short was formally arraigned in the Tombs police court in New York on last Tuesday for stabbing Captain Phelan. The examination took place on Wednesday.

—Over brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastille treatment is a radical cure. Harris remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., send *free trials.*

—William Thorpe, chairman of the town board of the village of Thorpe, Wis., was shot and killed on Thursday night by his son for abusing his family. The son has been locked up for trial.

—John Smith, of Palmyra, N. Y., aged sixty-five years, who recently eloped with the wife of a prosperous farmer named Highly, committed suicide on Friday by hanging, and the woman now has a double cause for penance.

—A fire on Sunday last destroyed the pork packing establishment of G. Gassard & Sons, in Baltimore, causing a loss of $70,000; fully insured. The fire extended to Bergman's livery stable, one floor of which fell, injuring four firemen, but none of them seriously. Bergman's loss is small.

—Mrs. Mary Stubbs, a widow, aged sixty-five years, of Philadelphia, left her boarding house in apparently good health on Sunday morning last for the Olivet Presbyterian church, that city, and died within five minutes after reaching her seat. The death is attributed to heart disease.

—Twenty five disguised men broke down the door of the Bland county (Va.) jail shortly after midnight Thursday, took out Jerry Jackson, a colored man, tied him to a fence, and riddled him with bullets. Jackson was only seventeen years old. He shot and killed an inoffensive peddler the Friday previous for the sake of plunder.

—Tom Morris, a negro, twenty-three years of age, arrested at Weimar, Texas, Friday, was taken to Schulenburg, charged with assaulting Josephine Sedlek, a white girl, thirteen years of age. About 2 o'clock Saturday morning Morris was taken from the calaboose by a masked mob and hanged to a tree. The mob came from the neighborhood where the outrage was perpetrated.

—Three boilers in the starchworks of the Emerich Manufacturing Company, Illinois, exploded on Saturday evening, badly demolishing the building. The structure caught fire and will probably be a total loss. The boilers were blown a distance of several blocks. Two men, the fireman and watchman, are missing, but it has been impossible as yet to make a search for them.

—John Starcher, an estimable young man of Calhoun county, W. Va., startled his friends on Sunday last by an unsuccessful attempt, owing to the intervention of friends, to commit suicide. He was found by them suspended from the limb of a tree in his father's orchard. They cut him down and after being vigorously treated for a time he recovered sufficiently to upbraid them for interfering, and vowed that he would yet destroy himself.

—Superior Judge Moore, of Amador county, Cal., was found dead in his house last September. The family were all absent at the time. The verdict was suicide. Late developments indicate that he was murdered, and the Governor has offered a reward of $500, and the family an additional sum of $2,500, for the arrest and conviction of his murderer. Judge Moore was well known in Danville, Ky., where he formerly lived.

—August Dill, a prominent and wealthy German farmer near Wahpeton, Minn, has been mysteriously missing since January 26, and no trace of him could be found until Sunday last, when his remains were found under a manure pile near his stables. His wife confessed to the crime. When confronted by the corpse, she said, "We quarreled, and I borrowed a pistol from the hired man, Julius Ebel, and shot him twice. Then I put him to bed, but he died, and then the hired man and my son helped me to bury him." All are in jail and narrowly escaped being lynched.

—On Friday evening William Stewart, a negro boy about 17 years of age, whose home is at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., attempted to kill his mother with a razor. Hearing the woman's screams for help, Charles Bowers, a clerk in a store near the woman's home, ran to her assistance, when the negro turned upon him and succeeded in cutting him very severely in the breast and about the face, and nearly cutting one of his ears off. At present Bowers is lying in a very dangerous condition and will very likely die. Stewart was arrested on Saturday and lodged in the Lewisburg jail.

—A dispatch from Vincennes, Ind., says: Henry Strotman, who has four children sick with typhoid fever, has lately been very religiously inclined. Last Friday evening he was praying over his sick children, when his wife told him that if he would build a fire he would do them more real service than praying. This enraged Strotman, and seizing a heavy spade handle, he brutally beat his wife and badly clubbed his father-in-law, Christopher Ottesmeyer, sixty-three years old, until he was dead. Strotman was finally overpowered by the police, but not until City Marshal Romer had been beaten. Mrs. Strotman is fatally injured. The murderer was imprisoned. It is thought he is insane.

CASTORIA.

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.

A WEAK BACK, with a weary aching lameness over the hips is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC. QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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. 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 shrewdness 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.

ALL FOR NOTHING.

WHY THE DOCTOR WAS DISGUSTED, AND WHAT MIGHT HAVE DONE WITHOUT HIM.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea his wife had just poured for him.

Dr. E—— was right; yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good results are certain to save much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, New York.

THE KEYSTONE ELECTRIC CO.,

SOLE LICENSEES FOR PENN'A OF

THE BAXTER ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

are prepared to furnish *entire electric plants.* Will also arrange with counties, cities, corporations, or individuals for the right to use the BAXTER LAMP, the most economical improvement in electric lighting ever invented—saving one-half the cost of lighting by Arc Lamps, and making a steadier and purer light. The consumption of carbons is less than one fourth of what it is the ordinary lamp. Eighteen inches of carbons, burning in ordinary lamps but half a night, will last in these lamps three nights, burning ALL NIGHT LONG.

Address

KEYSTONE ELECTRIC CO.,
212 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA

April 11, 1884.-1y.

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.	Lantzy et al.
Ransteed	vs.	Garman
Same	vs.	Same
Hehe	vs.	Behe
Ribton	vs.	Behe
Saupp	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 both ears 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 ELIZABETH 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 BEITER, 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 1521, 209 Broadway, New York.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

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.

Still Reducing Stock.

I again call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still selling goods at a great reduction in order to reduce my stock. As you all know my stock consists of everything in the

Hardware, House-Furnishing, and Agricultural

line. It is not necessary to enumerate it here, but come and satisfy yourselves that I am offering bargains in everything. As this is the time of the year for Shovel Plows and Cultivators, call and see my stock, which I am selling right down to first cost. I am also offering great bargains in

Wall Paper, Trunks, Silver Plated Ware,

Well and Cistern Pumps, Double Bitt Axes, &c. Remember my terms are cash, I cannot make these big reductions and charge goods on the books.

G. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1884.-tf.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county, for the year ending **December 31, 1884:**

Amount insured—		
Jan. 14, 1884	$1,679,535.82	
During year	425,843.00	—$2,105,378.82
Deduct am't expired—		
During year	344,390.00	
Deduct amount—		
Surrendered and cancel'd	$5,167.00	399,550.00
Amount property—		
Insured Dec. 31, 1884		$1,705,828.82
Am't notes in force—		
Jan. 14, 1884	157,172.88	
A'mt Premium notes—		
Taken during year	40,228.00	197,400.88
Deduct am't expired—		
During year	30,919.00	
Deduct amount—		
Surrendered and cancel'd	6,266.00	37,185.00
Am't Premium notes—		
In force Dec. 31, 1884		$160,215.88
Number policies issued during year		364
Number policies in force Dec. 31, 1884		2025

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at date last settlement	$1,439.14	
Cash for new insurance	1,482.31	
Money borrowed May 1, 1884	700.00	
Assessment No. 8 (authorized July 19, 1884—		
Amount collected on same	4,717.30	—$8,338.75

EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid—		
Edward W. Evans	750.00	
Christopher White (balance)	280.00	
Michael Gates	1,200.00	
George Lemyre	500.00	
A. G. Storm	10.00	
Francis Yeagley	800.00	
Joseph A. Gray	334.00	
Wm. R. Williams	467.00	
Lewis Endler	35.00	
F. L. Eck	15.00	
Aaron Sheeline	29.65	
James R. Cooper	5.35	
Other expenses—		
Com's'n on assessment No. 8	255.86	
Bor money (paid Sep. 28, 1884)	700.00	
Interest on money borrowed	12.50	
Secretary's fees	182.00	
Treasurer's salary	80.00	
Rent	40.00	
Agent's commission	273.00	
Prem's return'd for policies can	89.72	
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	182.56	
Compensation Executive Com	25.00	
Expenses adjusting losses, etc	630	—$6,188 14
Balance on hand		$2,120.61

January 23rd, 1885, the foregoing account audited, found correct and approved.

JOHN LLOYD,
JOHN J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
Executive Committee.

R. L. JOHNSTON, H. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa

Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

THOUSANDS OF HOLIDAY BARGAINS!!

ALL ARO