Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - APRIL 24, 1885.

THE improvement in General Grant's condition during the past eight days, has been as remarkable as it was unexpected. He took a carriage ride on Monday and Tuesday. We do not, of course, undertake to express any opinion as to his ultimate recovery, but merely state the gratifying fact that he is steadily getting better, and that there is a reasonable chance of his getting well, which was regarded as absolutely impossible two weeks ago.

AS Mr. Hunt's act of Assembly, requiring the effect of drunkenness on the human system to be taught in the common schools, was considerably mixed as regards the time when it should go into effect, the Deputy Attorney General of the State has cut the Gordian knot as appears from the following dispatch:

HARRISBURG, April 20.—The act requiring physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effect of alcohol, to be taught in the common schools being somewhat ambiguous as to the time of going into effect, the Department of Public Instruction requested an interpretation of the law in this connection from the Attorney General's office. Deputy Attorney General Snodgrass has replied that unless otherwise decfared an act of Assembly takes effect from the date of its passage and that the physiology act is now operative. Teachers, however, are not required to pass examinations on the subject until the beginning of the school year of 1886.

THE New York *Sun*, in view of Gen. Grant's rapid improvement since the middle of last week, which was so unexpected from what the doctors had been publishing about him, gives Drs. Douglas and Shrady the following home thrust:

"How are things to-day?" whispered a young man to a friend who had just come from General Grant's hall door, where he had been speaking to the servant.

"Better," replied the friend, in the same cautious tone. "Douglas has eaten his breakfast with some relish, and Dr. Shrady is resting comfortably."

"But how is General Grant?" asked the first speaker.

"Grant?" was the answer. "Oh, I didn't ask about him. I was extremely anxious to ascertain how the doctors were getting along."

ALL who know and admire Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Greensburg, will learn with sincere regret that he is afflicted with a cancerous growth in his mouth, and that eminent surgeons in New York whom he recently visited pronounced it out of their power to do any thing for him. Mr. Cowan is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, and when he was a member of the United States Senate he held a high rank among the ablest men in that body. A strong feeling of friendship existed between him and President Lincoln, and his reminiscences of "Old Abe," as he was familiarly called, which the ex-Senator used to relate so admirably, were rich, rare and racy. When Charles Dickens visited Washington just after the Civil war broke out he became acquainted with Mr. Cowan, who was then in the Senate, and afterwards said of him that he possessed the most remarkable conversational powers of any man he had met in this country. How sad the thought that so bright a man should become the victim of an insatiate and incurable disease.

TEN days, or perhaps two weeks ago, a member of the Legislature made the statement that at the session two years ago an appropriation of $12,500 was made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a hospital at Connellsville for miners and railroaders, the money to be drawn from the State Treasury by the Trustees of the proposed hospital, when a similar sum had been raised by private subscription of which subscription satisfactory evidence was required to be furnished to the Governor and satisfactory to him. Evidence deemed satisfactory by the officials was laid before them and the amount of the appropriation was paid to the Treasurer of the Hospital fund. It is now charged that no money was ever actually raised by the friends of the Hospital, and that the State has been swindled to the extent of the appropriation. Dr. Smith Wintermore, of Connellsville, who was a Democratic member of the House from Fayette county, took an active part in procuring the appropriation and in getting the money out of the Treasury. A Committee of the Legislature visited Connellsville last week and made an investigation into the matter, and when their report is made it will be known who, if any one, has been actuated by the scoundrel. The transaction may be satisfactorily explained, but it certainly has a very suspicious look.

GEN. LAWTON, of Georgia, has declined the Russian Mission. When his nomination was sent to the Senate soon after Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, some of the members of the committee having it in charge made the objection against him that his disabilities had never been removed by Congress, and before final action was taken the President withdrew the nomination. Lawton received a full pardon from President Johnson in 1867, more than a year before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the question having been submitted to the Attorney General by the President, that officer decided that Andrew Johnson's pardon removed Lawton's disabilities, and that the Fourteenth Amendment could not, and did not, restore them. Upon the strength of this opinion the President would have reappointed Gen. Lawton had not that gentleman on Tuesday last declined, in order, as he states, to relieve the President from any embarrassment and to avoid a possible controversy in the Senate at the next session. It is said in Washington that Mr. Kelly, of Virginia, the new Minister to Italy, will also decline, owing to the fact that in 1871 he delivered a speech in Richmond in which he denounced Victor Emanuel, then King of Italy, for his treatment of the Pope, which would probably lead to some unpleasantness between him and King Humbert, who is Victor Emanuel's son.

AMONG the appointments made by Mr. Cleveland on Friday last was that of Jacob Mueller, of Ohio, to be Consul General at Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany. Mr. Mueller is a well known citizen of Cleveland, was either born in Germany or is of German descent, and was at one time elected Lieutenant Governor of his State on the Republican ticket, but of late years has actively supported the Democratic party. We will never forget Mueller. Every one will remember what intense interest was manifested all over the country during last September, in the result of the Ohio election for State offices on the second Tuesday in October. The Republicans confidently claimed that they would carry the State, while the Democrats by contesting every inch of ground, were not without hope. All agreed that the result in the State depended upon how the Germans in Cincinnati, Cleveland and a few other localities would vote. When the excitement was at its highest this same Jacob Mueller was interviewed in regard to the outcome, and gave his opinion very freely in relation to all the counties in the State containing a large German population. He appeared to have made a careful study of the matter in hand and fortified his conclusions with such cogent reasons that they amounted in our judgment almost to a mathematical demonstration. We believed in him and why should we not? He is a German—a man of intelligence, and lived in Cleveland, capital of the Cuyahoga county, which was in the habit of giving as large, if not a larger Republican majority than Hamilton county, which embraces Cincinnati. His home was among Germans—he associated with them—knew all the leading Germans in Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and other large Ohio towns, and his settled belief, based on correspondence as well as from having been through a great portion of the State, was that the Germans would put the Democratic State ticket through without the shadow of a doubt and thus make Cleveland's election sure. So strong was our faith in Mueller's views that we would have put up a small sum of money on their accuracy. We cut what Mueller said out of the paper and waited patiently, but confidently for the returns. We got them, but Oh! what a fall there was in his predicted figures for Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, embracing Cincinnati and Cleveland, and the actual result.—He was only about twelve thousand *wrong* in his estimate of the two counties. In this way we became slightly acquainted with Mueller's knowledge, or rather the want of it, about the German vote in Ohio last October. Gov. Hoadly was nearly as far astray in his calculations about the same vote as Mueller was, but Hoadly isn't a German and therefore we didn't put as much faith in him as we did in Mueller. We have no hard feelings towards Mueller, but wish him well in his new position at Frankfort-on-the-Main. When he comes back he may, perhaps, at some future time again dispose of the German vote in Ohio, on paper, but our faith in him as a political prophet will never be as strong as it was in the days of his connection with the Cleveland *Leader*. As a very small grain of mustard seed.

THE only Catholic priest, who, in these days, says the New York *Sun*, was ever elected "to the chief magistracy of a free people," sailed from that city at the close of last week for Europe. He is the Rev. Father Fernando A. De Merino, former President of the Republic of San Domingo. Father Merino, the *Sun* says, represents what is known in his country as the *partido azul*, or blue party, whose political tenets are "San Domingo for the Dominicans," the spread of liberal ideas and liberal institutions, government of the people, by the people, and advancement of the country by virtue of labor, peace and industry. On this platform Father Merino was made the nominee of his party for the Presidency of San Domingo in 1879, was elected, and served his term of two years. Previous to his administration a President could be re-elected indefinitely under the Constitution then in force, but Dr. Merino not only refused to be a candidate for re-election, but introduced into Congress an amendment to the Constitution by which no person could be re-elected President of the Republic until two years after the expiration of his first term. This law is now part of the Dominican Constitution, and its beneficent effects have been amply demonstrated in the peaceful Presidential elections which have occurred since Dr. Merino's retirement from office. He is said to be an orator of great power, his eloquence in the pulpit being well known in all Spanish-speaking countries. He goes to Europe as Minister Plenipotentiary to several of the great powers.

THE use of money by a candidate for office is always to be deprecated, but when a man who comes from a district to elect him its President Judge spends thousands of dollars under the guise of "campaign expenses," it is a stab at the purity and independence of the judiciary which ought to be visited with the sternest indignation. It seems that at the last November election there was at least one candidate of that sort for judicial honor in this State. Ex-Judge Handley, of Lackawanna county, who was a candidate for re-election, is said to owe twelve thousand dollars which he spent in some way during the campaign. The money was raised on notes, which were discounted at the Scranton Savings Bank, the stock of which is largely owned by Handley himself. A couple of weeks ago these notes fell due and Handley refused to pay them, for the reason, as he said, that he was not elected. Suit will be brought against him and let the issue be what it may, the people of the Lackawanna district are to be congratulated that Handley's money failed to secure for him a position which he undoubtedly would have dishonored and disgraced.

TEN days ago the indications were that the questions in dispute between England and Russia would be settled without an appeal to arms, but since then the aspect has become decidedly more warlike. As the old man said about rain, "it may be that it will come, and then again it may be that it won't."

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

If Commissioner Sparks has any notion of reform in government, beyond the retention, careful coddling, and promotion of people in office for the reason that they are in office, he will find plenty of work before him in his new round of duties.

Fraud and waste in the administration of public affairs have nowhere been more conspicuous and gross than in the land system. So vast have been the spoliations of the public domain, and so bold the evasions or open defiance of the homestead and preemption laws, that some at least of these wrongs must obviously have been effected through the connivance or the active complicity of Government officials. It was not enough that during the thirty years from 1850 to 1880 grants of 154,067,553 acres of the public domain were made for railroad purposes, but in addition many millions of acres have been stolen by powerful corporations through violation of the statutes. Commissioner Sparks's predecessor pointed out that lands worth from $25 to $100 per acre have been sold for less than $3. Some years ago a great tract was preempted as desert land, whereupon the owner of the adjoining ground sent to the Interior Department an ironical comment on the supposed unproductiveness of the tract so preempted in the shape of a sweet potato weighing seventeen pounds grown on his own soil of precisely the same character. Timber lands, too, have been grasped by foreign companies in defiance of the laws, and have then been rapidly stripped of their trees, to the detriment of the surrounding region. The prospective result of the many and various land frauds and land grabbings was thus set forth by Commissioner McFarland:

"The time is near at hand when there will be no public lands to invite settlement or afford citizens of the country an opportunity to secure cheap homes. Meanwhile vast stretches of uncultivated lands are everywhere observable, title to which has been acquired by evasions of law. The numerous methods of disposal now existing and the laxity of precautionary provisions against misappropriation are resulting in a waste of the public domain, without the compensation attendant upon small ownerships for actual settlement."

It is beyond question that millions of acres have been illegally fenced by cattle companies, while fraudulent entries have been constantly increasing. We find in Commissioner McFarland's last annual report a list of 460 fraudulent entries in Dakota that had been investigated during the previous 12 months, 80 in Colorado, 139 in California, 827 in New Mexico, 311 in Minnesota, 109 in Washington Territory, 170 in Nebraska, 82 in Kansas, and so on with other States and Territories. A land agent in New Mexico computes that 90 per cent. of the entries there are fraudulent, and an agent in Dakota assigns a like character to three-fourths of every four entries there. The General Land Office investigates such fraudulent entries as are complained of by settlers or others who have access to the required information.

Such are some of the existing facts under which Commissioner Sparks takes charge of the Land Office. Apparently for many years there must have been both inadequacy in the laws and inefficiency in their execution to produce such results. In some instances it appears unquestionable that registers and receivers have been corrupt. Commissioner Sparks has given indications of a purpose to investigate frauds by suspending routine action on certain classes of land entries until inquiries into their character can be made. If true administrative reform should ever begin anywhere with turning the rascals out, it is where Government agents must apparently have aided in the commission of wrongs either by willfully shutting their eyes or by accepting bribes for assistance or silence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OKLAHOMA NOT OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.—Captain Crouch, the leader of the Oklahoma "boomers," has had an interview with Secretary Lamar. Captain Crouch said he represented law-abiding citizens, who believe honestly that they are entitled to settle upon the Oklahoma lands, and who want an authoritative legal decision on the question whether the lands belong to the Government and are open to settlement. He complained that cattlemen have ranches and herds upon the land his people desire to settle upon. He denied that the Oklahoma settlers intend to go into the country in the face of the law.

"What is it you wish?" asked Mr. Lamar.

"I want to know," said Capt Crouch, "what course the administration has determined to pursue with reference to Oklahoma and the settlers."

"Well, sir," replied the Secretary, "I will state to you the policy of the administration with regard to this Oklahoma country. It considers the Oklahoma territory, on which the people you represent are now encroaching, as within and part of the Indian territory. The administration regards it as not a part of the public domain open to entry and settlement, and acquisition under the land laws of the United States. Being Indian country—that is, territory acquired and reserved for Indian occupancy—the Government pledged to the protection of it and the security of the Indians from intruders. No white person has the right to go there and reside without a permit, and when they do go they are intruders who are acting illegally and wrongfully. The policy of the President is to execute the pledge of the Government and to protect this territory from the intrusion of white persons who claim to have a right to enter upon it, and that it is public domain subject to preemption and homestead settlements.

"Is that the final decision?" Asked Capt. Crouch.

"It is, and will be enforced, replied Mr. Lamar.

In reply to a further question Mr. Lamar said the administration was determined that the cattleman on the Oklahoma reservation should leave. They will not be permitted to graze their cattle within the limits of that territory. He repeated this declaration with emphasis.

THE Pittsburg *Post* says: The Philadelphia *Bulletin* makes a plea for the retention in office of Superintendent Snowden, of the Mint. It is asked in the interest of civil service reform.—Last fall Snowden earned his salary by neglecting his office and perambulating the State making township and ward speeches—not decent or fair political arguments, but vile and indecent harangues abusive of Cleveland personally. This was in time paid for by the Government. The cliqueh of the Republican hungry horde is almost past belief. Snowden should go on the double quick. In addressing a Pittsburg meeting we have understood his blackguard attacks on Mr. Cleveland were so gross, decent Republicans left the meeting.

THE Philadelphia *Record* remarks: The "Queen of the Treasury" and a number of other distinguished and do-nothing female clerks have, in spite of the divinity that should and used to hedge them in, been set to work—actually to Work! They are of the opinion that President Cleveland and Secretary Manning are real mean men, who would not hesitate to shout "Rats!" at a roller skating rink.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James.

PARNELL AND THE PRINCE.

It is to be hoped that whoever instigated the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland is satisfied with the result of his cunning device. The result of it thus far is a showing that the Prince who is to be titular King of Ireland can perambulate that island in peace only by the kind permission of the actual King of Ireland, Mr. Charles Parnell. That is the only moral to be drawn from the performance.

Even the influence of Mr. Parnell has failed to prevent several riots. The loyal masses at Mallow were prevented from expressing what the Poet Laureate once described as "their loyal passion for their temperate Kings" by the troops and the police, who drove them out of the station. Prevented from welcoming their rulers, the dispersed Nationalists gave vent to their feelings by smashing the windows of houses that were decorated in honor of the royal visit.

No doubt Mr. Parnell would have prevented this riot if he could, but his power to allay disturbance is by no means equal to his power to promote it. Perhaps the most curious testimony to the extent of his influence was that given by the Mayor of Dublin, when he was hissed by the crowd on Monday. He informed the assembly that "he would at once telegraph to Parnell at Cork and at Mallow an account of what had occurred at Dublin, and that they would then see what the result would be." The actual "result" was the riot at Mallow, but this probably is not what the Mayor meant. He meant that the King, that is to say the Boss of Ireland would be displeased with their proceedings and would testify to his displeasure.

Whether Mr. Parnell foresaw the riot at Mallow or not, nobody can doubt that if he chose to do so he could make the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales a continuous riot by giving a signal to that effect. If the visit has any political purpose it is that of coaxing the people from their allegiance to Parnell. It has so absurdly failed of that purpose that it is perfectly manifest to everybody that it can be effected only by Parnell's forbearance, if not by his active interference, on behalf of the "honored guests" of the people of Ireland. It might have been foreseen that this would happen. As a demonstration that Parnell is omnipotent in Ireland and that the future King of England is impotent the tour has already been completely successful. This is a pretty position to put the Prince in, and the political sagacity of the statesmen who advised this singular method of extending an olive branch is equaled only by the wisdom with which the war in the Soudan has been conducted.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE Memphis *Appeal* observes a striking fact in connection with the advent of the Cleveland administration to power. It is this: "The Republican party of the South is decomposing as rapidly and as fragrantly under the policy of Cleveland's wise and conciliatory administration as an unsalted herring under the rays of a summer's sun." It is little wonder that it is so. Under the Republican regime a band of unscrupulous politicians united with the ignorant blacks to get feeding places at the party crib, and in the days of the carpet-bag regime they waxed wealthy and powerful. They were political slave traders who had survived the abolition of slavery. After the carpet-bag governments had foisted $300,000,000 of debt on the Southern States, there sprung up such a detestation of this combined rule of scheming whites and unlettered negroes that these States gave unexampled Democratic majorities. Now that there are no more crumbs to gather the rats are leaving the poverty stricken household of Republicanism. All people, irrespective of color, who desire peace and prosperity, see that a change has come to pass. The negro vote will no longer be held as a unit for base purposes by unscrupulous office-seeking whites. It is the beginning of a period when the black man will exercise intelligence in casting his ballot, thus becoming a potential part of the body politic. It is the dawn of a new day for a new South.

SAYS the New York *World*: Some of our cotemporaries are discussing the question whether the sympathy of the people of the United States ought to be with England or Russia, in case of a war between those nations. The sympathies of our people ought to be with neither England nor Russia. Both are prepared to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to promote their ambitious ends. Both nations are freebooters who have seized upon the territory of others in order to enrich and aggrandize themselves. What right has England in India other than that of the strong robber who seizes and holds other people's property? What business has Russia in Afghanistan, as she has so often done elsewhere? The sympathies of our people ought to be with the people whose territory is assailed; with the Soudanese, who, however, seem pretty well able to take care of themselves; with the oppressed and wronged of every country who are drawn into the vortex of war by the ambitions of rival thrones; with the misguided men who are driven and enticed into the ranks of both armies, and whose lives, laid down on the bloody field of battle, are no more considered by those who make the war than are the spent and and battered pellets. That go whistling among the trees.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

After about fourteen years' hard labor the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn has been completed, and thus two large cities connected in a way never that was never dreamed of in Revolutionary times. It is indeed the crowning work of the century, and can be classed among the wonders of this country. The suspension bridges at Niagara falls and over the Ohio river at Wheeling are dwarfed into insignificance when compared with it. Its dimensions, history and cost are familiar to all readers of the daily papers, and do not need to be repeated here but we do wish to advertise Peruna, the greatest discovery of the century. It is a medicine discovered by Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Pittsburgh, and prescribed by him in thousands of cases during thirty years of continuous practice. Ask your druggist for the pamphlet entitled "The Ills of Life," which gives full and complete directions for the preservation of the health. Try Peruna, the great tonic.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything but to secure the agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

—Frank Rowland, while driving horses attached to a large land roller in Erie county, on Monday last, halted at the top of a steep declivity and descended to recover the path. The huge roller above broke loose, detached and started down the rather hill crushing and tearing everything before it. Roland lost his presence of mind and in a moment the bounding mass of iron struck him down, rolling over him and leaving him a mangled mass of blood and bones.

THE USE of Iodoform or mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents; of druggists.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—An average of 1,000 immigrants per day passed over the Pennsylvania railroad last week.

—According to a count just completed by letter carriers, there are 165,093 dwelling houses in Philadelphia.

—At a horse race near Ford, Indian Territory, a few days ago, Frank Copeland and Frank Watson quarreled and shot each other dead.

Two masked highwaymen stopped the stage from Vulture, Arizona, a few nights ago and obtained an express box containing $5,000.

—A free trial of Prof. Harris' Pastille treatment for nervous and physical debility in men can be had of Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—Rev. Dr. David Stern, a Jewish Rabbi, took poison on Satuaday last at a hotel in Wilksbarre, and died without having gained consciousness.

—Sheep raisers in New South Wales have recently met with heavy losses. In one district four large stations have lost as many as 70,000 sheep each.

—Erysipelas and salt rheum was driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a blood purifier.

—The settlers of the Winnebago and Crow Creek Indian reservations in Dakota have resolved to resist the eviction process recently promised by proclamation of President Cleveland.

—In the United States court at Pittsburg Calvan L. Smith was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and serve two years in the western penitentiary. Smith was convicted on the charge of passing counterfeit money.

—Mgr. A. J. Glorieux was on Sunday consecrated in the Cathedral in Baltimore as Bishop *partibus infidelium* and apostolic vicade of Idaho. The rite was conducted with all the ceremony and pomp possible.

—Edward Sumner, aged seventy years, one of the most prominent and wealthy residents of West Detham, Massachusetts, hanged himself in his barn on Saturday morning. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause.

—O'Donovan Rossa arrived in Chicago last week, and was driven to the Clifton house. A few prominent Irishmen called upon him, but there was no demonstration. To-night a committee of 100 will escort him to the West Twelfth street Turner Hall, where he will speak.

—An unknown man was discovered asleep on the track near Hillville, on Sunday, by the engineer of the Brady's Bend accommodation. Every effort was made to stop the train, but it could not be done, and the sleeper's life was saved by John Colligan, the fireman, crawling out on the pilot and kicking him off the track.

—William Haas, a young butcher, shot and instantly killed his sweetheart, Annie Neibert, aged 19. He then fired a shot at an aunt of the girl, in whose house the murder was committed, and attempted suicide by firing twice at himself. The aunt was not hit. Haas will recover. He says the girl's relatives would not let her marry him.

—Mary Moore, of La Crosse, Minn., died last week, just after a fast of 84 days. She could only retain small quantities of water. For thirty-two days no attempt has been made to administer food in any way. Previous to that some food was rejected instantly on being taken. The cause of the trouble is supposed to have been cancer of the stomach.

—On Saturday evening Samuel Fritz, Sr., and Samuel, his son, residing in Little Britain township, Lancaster county, attempted to tie a vicious horse in the stable. The animal began kicking and struck the old man first, breaking one leg, and wounding him terribly. The young man went to assist his father, when the horse kicked him on the head, injuring him so badly that he died the same night. The old man is lying in a critical condition. The deceased was a well known farmer and stock raiser.

—A secret meeting composed of conductors, engineers, firemen, and brakemen of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Harrisburg, on Saturday, to consider what is called the twelve hour question. These men are at present paid by the trip without regard to the time consumed. At the meeting it was agreed to petition the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad for wages according to the day, twelve hours, and extra pay will be demanded for extra labor on the road. Legislation to that effect was discussed.

—One week ago George Banks, of Karns City, went to Butler to examine the court records to satisfy himself that there was nothing entered against a man who wanted to borrow $900 from his father. He carried the money with him. He has mysteriously disappeared and no trace of him can be found. There was suspicions of foul play, though there is a strong belief that he has gone on a roving tour. His wife and friends are, however, very anxious to know of his whereabouts. His father, Matthew Banks, is one of the wealthiest men in Butler county.

—Frederick Schmidt, son of Rev. H. A. Schmidt, living at Rider Hill, Youngstown, Ohio, was shot on Sunday night in a saloon row, which originated in the Rider Hill skating rink, the only rink in the county keeping open on Sunday. The ball entered the breast near the right nipple and was taken out of the back just below the shoulder blade. His physician says had the ball in its passage gone an eighth of an inch to the right it would have severed an auxiliary artery and the patient could not have lived five minutes. George McKelvy, who fired the shot, is a farmer boy, and was arrested, charged with shooting with intent to kill. He declares he shot to scare not to hit. Schmidt is resting easy, though the wound is considered serious.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not as thousands of cases already hopelessly given up have been cured and now testify to the efficacy of Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased part. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c a bottle by E. James.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1885.

President Cleveland, has had much handshaking as usual, to do this week, and unless some one shall soon invent and patent an automatic presidential handshaker there will be need of a deputy or assistant President to perform this duty alone. Negro delegations have predominated at the White House this week. The bishops and pastors of the African Methodist Conference called upon the President, and their foreman made an introductory address that was nearly as long as a sermon. The same day Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet reviewed the emancipation procession of colored people, which passed before them as they stood on the front portico of the Presidential mansion.

In the departments the work goes bravely on, and to those who know the past condition of the departments, this is saying a good deal. A remarkable change has come over them. They are all doing real work, and surprising everybody and especially themselves. For several years past it has been very unusual to find a department or a bureau of a department here in Washington with the current work up to date. It is not uncommon to find offices months behind, and some of them even longer than months. Whenever anything of this kind has happened little success has attended efforts to even up the business. Sometimes, it is true, this has been occasioned by much extra work imposed upon a force not quite sufficient in numbers, but generally it has been due to inefficient and lazy clerks, whose interest in the pay-roll overshadowed completely their concern in the work of the Government. Changes now going on indicate that this haphazard way of doing business has had its best days. Those Departments and Bureaus which are behind with their accounts and reports are to catch up with the current business, and when that is done each day's work is to be finished each day.

This is as it should be and is just what every well-regulated house would have done by its own employes. It will necessitate, of course, a thorough overhauling of the different bureaus and the discharge of idle and incapable clerks of both sexes, who have heretofore relied upon political influence to keep them in place. It will demand the retention of good servants and the displacement of bad and the general recognition that a day's work must be given for a day's pay.

An occasional howl of rage in the Republican morning paper announces that the official head of a Republican worker has fallen into the place of wailing and gnashing of teeth, but as yet this good work has hardly begun. There will be more of it anon and if the Republican paper is going to howl about such a little thing as chopping off official heads, it will have to issue a double sheet and an extra edition.

Some Democrats are impatient at the delay in discharging a class of Republicans who are notoriously unfit for their places; but these should reflect that it requires time to select the proper substitutes, and consider the tremendous difficulties that confront the Administration. There are knotty legal questions to be considered in the matter and manner of removals. It would be just as reasonable to shoot into a full force of new employes on a watch factory at a single stroke as to contend that the President should at once turn the Republicans out and replace them by Democrats.

The "Committee on Economy" which is inquiring into the methods of business in the government department will be engaged for some weeks, perhaps longer, before they are ready to report. "Thus far we have simply scratched around in a few of the bureaus," said one of the committee to-day, "and as it is our intention to go into everything, we cannot reach things very fast in a hurry."

With the entrance of a new Administration the feeling of insecurity felt in official circles has passed off. The Cabinet and their characteristics, from all accounts the impressions formed by contact with Miss Cleveland and the ladies who will, for the next four years, be prominent factors in the social world, are of the most flattering description. Some of the ladies of society here paid particular attention to noting the effects of the new element and their verdict was that society was in safe hands and no disagreeable frictions would occur. K.

William McKinney, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy" is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally reliable in cases of bilious disorders, constipation of the bowels and all the class of its apparently inseparable from the constitution of women.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY STRENGTH NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark

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 red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists, $1 a bottle.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last two years. Cured by Druggist D. Anderson, recommending 'Hop Bitters' to me.

I used two bottles!

Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a

Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop

* * * Bitters. I was afflicted With inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any

Good!!!

Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope

You may have abundant success

In this great and

Valuable medicine:

Anyone! * * * wishing to know more about my cure?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1303 16th street, Washington, D. C.

I consider your

Remedy the best remedy in existence

For indigestion, Kidney

—*Complaint*

And nervous debility. I have just

Returned

From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more

Good!

Than anything else;

A month ago I was extremely

Emaciated!!!

And scarcely able to walk. Now I am

Gaining strength! and

"Flesh!"

And hardly a day passes but what I am

* * * * * * *

complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop

Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

—*Wilmington, Del.*

☞ 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.

Resort to the Rem

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 the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

To You. From Oak Hall.

The Samson of the Period.

Copyright, 188
Wanamaker & Brown.

Imperial power rests with the Farmer. The great freight corporations seek him that they may take toll upon his ample stores. We traders seek him to take *our* stuff. *His* staples are down, *his* face long—but why? No reason, while his dollar will buy so much. The Oak Hall stock proves this. Our story for this spring is a tale of cheapness. Note these examples in Men's Suits: Blue Flannel Suits, $6.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00. They are all, except the lowest, all-wool and all full indigo color. All-wool Black Cheviot Suits, $8.50 and $10.00. Black Corkscrew and Diagonal Worsted Suits, $13.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $30.00. Brown, Wine, Blue and Dahlia Worsted Suits, $15.00, $18.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00. Just so through all the stock, the three great E E E's, Elegance, Excellence, Economy, prevail.

Pleasures of the Imagination.

Copyright, 1885,
Wanamaker & Brown.

Happy youngster. A chair, a box, half a dozen big books, bits of cord and cork. Papa's cane, Mamma's aquarium, and a vivid imagination, supply all his needs. Neither Rangeley trout nor Saguenay salmon can so delight the expert angler. Imagination has joys and limits. It will not make a dear thing cheap nor an old thing new. Real wants demand real supplies, and this fact underlies the great Oak Hall Million Dollar investment in Clothing and Cloths for Men and Boys. Great Bargains must follow. Boys' department offers only Bargains. For Boys the stock is large. Large Boys' Suits, $4.50 to $16.00. Small Boys' Suits, $4.50 to $6.00.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall

S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Lilly borough.

SIMON RYAN, Collector.

To amount to orders on Treasurer	$1876 56
	40 61
	$1835 95

CR.

By work on streets	$ 26 00
Amount paid to Treasurer	213 04
Taxes worked on streets	90 06
Taxes of O. Leahey and others assessed	93 81
Amount paid Brant and Conrad, sundries	1 35
Commission on $2135.95½ per cent.	32 04
Exonerations by Council	20 41
	$485 97

SIMON CONRAD, Treasurer.

To amount received from Collector	$ 213 04
do do do Burgess	20 00
Am't rec'd from W. F. Moreland dog tax	8 50
	$241 54

CR.

By orders paid and cancelled	$ 196 98
Amount paid on order 21	1 00
Commission on $213.54½ per cent.	3 20
Balance in Treasury	40 36
	$241 54

LIABILITIES.

Obligation to Ed. Edwards	$ 100 00
Balance due Ed Edwards on order 31	26 75
Obligations to Geo. Reader	200 00
do C. Leahey	322 84
Outstanding orders	8 20
	$657 59

ASSETS.

Balance in Treasury	$ 40 36
Uncollected dog tax	44 50
Balance due from F. M. George, Esq	22 10
	$71 96
Excess of liabilities	$585 63

We, the undersigned Auditors of Lilly borough have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct. E. C. GEORGE, EDW. J. HUGHES, Auditors. BLAIR SHORT.

Attest: J. W. BROWN, Clerk.

Lilly, Pa., April 18, 1885.

P. J. MANSON,

Ebensburg, Pa.

AGENT FOR THE

AURORA WATCHES,

the best in the market. Will sell you ☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, ☜ ☞ AND JEWELRY, ☜ At as low prices as at Johnstown or Altoona. All kinds of repair work promptly done. Ebensburg, April 17, 1885.—tf.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, first floor, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [18-14-tf.]

INCORPORATED IN 1876.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $1,000,000

Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.

Good FARM PROPERTIES ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1885.—1y.

L. F. DARNELL, FLORIST,

Johnstown, Penn'a,

Makes a Specialty of

FINE FLORAL WORK

—For—

BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, FUNERALS, ETC., ETC.

☞ Flowers packed and sent safely any distance by Express. [feb28-2m.]

ANYBODY Can make Photographs by new dry plate process.

For 50 cts. we will send post paid Burbank's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instructions for making the pictures.

Outfits we furnish from