Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY. - - - MAY 1, 1885.

THE favorable condition of General Grant a week ago has undergone no material change since. His worst symptom is his belief that he never can recover.

AFTER a speech in the House at Harrisburg on last Monday night in favor of the anti-treating bill by Mr. Stevenson, of Lawrence county, its author, the bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 55, nays, 66.

COL. VILAS, the Postmaster General who controls the appointment of all Postmasters whose yearly pay is under one thousand dollars, has put the machine in motion and is grinding out new appointments as rapidly as he can consider the cases. He made seventy-two appointments on Saturday last and sixty on Monday. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

WAR has not yet been declared between England and Russia, and whether that last resort of nations as a method of settling their disputes will be appealed to, remains yet to be seen. Russia seems to be spoiling for a fight, while England, though apparently not afraid and full of bluster, will hesitate as long as she can before she lets slip the dogs of war.

DURING the late extra session of the Senate the President nominated a man named Magraw as Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia. He was recommended for the position by the entire Democratic delegation of the State, but the Senate did not act on the nomination. The present incumbent is one McCormick, who, like most Republican office holders, thinks that the possession of an office gives him a right to a fee simple in it, and is said to be getting up charges to show that Magraw is not a fit person to be appointed. He even denies the right, it is said, of the President to remove him. All this is refreshingly cool on the part of McCormick, but as the tenure of office act don't apply to Internal Revenue officers, McCormick will be wakened up some day soon by a knowledge of the fact that he has been struck by a very large slice of the day of judgment, and he will then learn that the political world moves.

PRESENT indications give assurance of a goodly fight at the Republican State Convention between those two well known bosses, Matthew S. Quay, of Beaver county, and Chris Magee, of Pittsburg. Quay arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday last and forthwith announced himself a candidate for State Treasurer. Magee has been shaping matters for some time so as to bring about the nomination of James A. McDevitt, of Lancaster, for the same office. Quay and Magee who at one time were as thick as two thieves, to use a homely expression, do not now pull together, and as Quay says he has entered the fight to win, and Magee has staked his political reputation upon his ability to nominate McDevitt, the contest promises to be exceedingly interesting. We know a great deal about Quay and something about Magee, and if the latter can put the former's scalp in his belt, his right to the title of "Big Injin" of the Republican party in this State will not be questioned. We don't believe he can do it.

THIS is the first day of May, and we think it is the first time within the memory of the oldest man in the county that up to this date no Democrat has publicly announced himself as a candidate for the Sheriff's office. Long before this time in former years when that office was to be filled, and sometimes even when the pleasant jingle of the sleigh bells was heard, the voters knew the names of all the candidates and were engaged in discussing their respective merits and claims to party support. But how different now with not a single candidate yet in the field, so far at least as the public has been given to understand. There is still, however, abundance of time, and if this standing aloof means that the primary election ought not to be held until a much later day than heretofore, then so much the better. Nominations made some time in August afford candidates ample time to do full justice to their canvass. Taking time by the forelock in making nominations has nothing whatever to recommend it, but on the contrary every consideration of sound party policy ought to discourage it.

Two years ago the Legislature failed to pass a bill then before it fixing the salaries of county officers in seventeen counties Cambria being among them, containing a population of over *forty* and less than *sixty* thousand. A similar bill dividing the various counties of the State into classes, fixing the salaries of county officers and requiring the payment of the fees of such officers into the county treasuries, is pending in the Senate and has been discussed on two or three occasions. The last time the bill was before the Senate, which was on the 8th of April, it was so loaded down with amendments that its author didn't recognize his own child, and in sheer desperation moved a postponement of its further consideration. We learn from Harrisburg that there is not much chance of the bill passing the present Legislature, and for that reason it would be a mere waste of time to state in detail the salaries which the bill proposes to fix for county officers under the classification embracing Cambria. That the pay of county officers should be by salary and not by fees seems to be generally conceded, and why there should be any serious difficulty with the Legislature in fixing their salaries in the different classes of counties is hard to understand. In this county the pay of the county officers under the present fee system is not more than it ought to be, with the exception of the County Treasurer whose percentage for several years under the act of Assembly regulating it, has amounted to nearly *four* thousand dollars annually, which is out of all proportion to the work he is required to perform.

AT no time during the present session of the Legislature has the lower branch of that body shown such an utter and criminal indifference to the performance of the duties its members were sent to Harrisburg to discharge, as it did on Friday last. That is the day, as our readers are aware, on which, under a custom of many years standing and as unalterable, as it would seem, as the laws of the Medes and Persians, the Legislature adjourns from noon until the following Monday evening, thus practically reducing the sessions of each week to three days and a half, and always rendering the Friday morning session an absolute farce. On the morning referred to the bill appropriating one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars to the State Lunatic Hospital at Norristown was before the House on second reading, and on an amendment being offered to one of the sections and the yeas and nays having been called, it appeared that only *ninety-three* of the two hundred and one members responded to their names, which was *eight* less than 101 the necessary number to transact business. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed by the Speaker to go out into the world and secure the attendance of a sufficient number of members to make up a quorum, which is 101. That officer understood perfectly what always takes place on Friday morning before the Philadelphia train leaves the depot, and he made a bee line for that point. He was too late, however, for when he arrived there the train was under full headway two hundred yards down the track, and in it were comfortably seated nearly all the Philadelphia members as well as from fifty to seventy members from the rural districts. The Sergeant-at-Arms returned to the House and having informed it that he was unable to find any of the absent members, it was compelled to adjourn until Monday evening. One would suppose that the importance of the bill then before the House would have deterred members from such such a reckless desertion of their posts and making hot haste to the depot, impatient to see Philadelphia and all its gilded attractions, but it had no such restraining effect. What did they care about the unfortunate inmates of the Norristown Asylum, when weighed in the balance with the anticipated pleasures of a trip to Philadelphia? We have thus called attention to last Friday's proceedings because absenteeism was manifested on a much larger scale on that occasion than on any previous Friday, and to show what little regard some of the members have for the oath they took at the beginning of the session. The custom of adjourning from noon on Friday until the next Monday evening, prolongs the session at least a month and costs the taxpayers of the State at every session not less than a hundred thousand dollars.

THE distribution at the expense of the State Treasury of Smull's Legislative Hand Book by members of the Legislature, received a sudden and no doubt an unexpected check on last Monday night, by the Governor sending to the House his veto of the bill authorizing the printing of 15,000 additional copies of that work for the use of the members of the two houses. The bill had passed the House first and then the Senate by large majorities, for where the State becomes the paymaster there is usually great unanimity in favor of any project whose purpose is to promote a grab. The Governor in his veto states that existing laws provide for printing ten thousand copies of the Hand Book which have already been published and delivered to the members for distribution, and he thinks that the State in the interest of economy ought not to be called on to pay for any additional number. He is also of the opinion that the utility of Smull's Hand Book, or the need of a general dissemination of the information it contains, as a government measure, is more fanciful than real, and that the present law makes ample provision for its distribution. He also reminds the Legislature that the free distribution of Purdon's Digest is equally as meritorious a measure, if not more so, and that the excuse of furnishing the people with useful information was invoked in former years for great extravagance in the issue of that work for the use of the members. Who don't remember with what regularity when he was a member of the House for ten or twelve consecutive years, Sam Josephs at the beginning of every session offered a resolution directing the Chief Clerk to purchase, of course at the expense of the State, a copy of Purdon for each member. Sam always took his copy home with him at the end of the session, and when he retired from legislative life and honors he had enough copies of the Digest to supply at a reduced price the one-half of all the Aldermen in Philadelphia. In view of this timely veto we trust that the last effort has been made to swindle the State by procuring the publication of any *extra* copies of Smull's Hand Book. It has had a most extraordinary run of luck.

THE five months' strike of the Kensington carpet weavers of Philadelphia which came to an end last week under a compromise arrangement, was a very losing business to both sides. The seven thousand men and women whom the strike threw idle, lost in wages no less than a million and a half of dollars in twenty one weeks, and the value of the product which the mills would have turned out if in full operation would have reached six millions of dollars, the loss of which is shared by the owners of the mills, the workmen and all whose market for their work was cut off through the operation of the strike.

THE Prince of Wales and party finished their tour of Ireland on Monday afternoon and embarked on the royal yacht at Lorne for the Scotch port of Stranyar. Besides the riotous proceedings at Mallow and Cork the Princes' journey was not marked by any thing particularly worthy of mention, and public opinion in Ireland about England, her Queen and her Parliament remains unchanged. The feeling inspired by centuries of oppression will rankle in the Irish breast as long as England denies to Irishmen the God given right of men to govern themselves.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

There is a wide difference of view between the advocates of the silver dollar in this country and the bimetallists of Europe. The friends of the Bland dollar cannot be regarded as bimetallists as they ara practically and theoretically in favor of making this light-weight coin the only basis of currency and standard of value. While the bimetallists of Europe regard the repeal of the Bland-dollar law as essential to the establishment of a double standard, the advocates of this coinage pay small heed to such a consideration. Under the influence of the Bonanza miners of the Pacific coast and the inflationists who demand abundance of "cheap money," they pursue a policy which must put the double standard out of the question in making more unstable the relation of value between the two metals.

As the bimetallists of France and other nations of Europe argue that the arbitrary coinage of masses of cheap silver dollars in this country is the chief if not the only obstacle to a double standard, and as the advocates of this dollar insist that its coinage shall go on without interruption, there is no probability that these two schools will ever reach a common ground of agreement. They are getting wider apart every day. Hence the holding of international conferences to fix some standard under which gold and silver can circulate together is a mere waste of time until the coinage of Bland dollars is arrested. While this coinage continues the Governments of Europe will make no modification of their currency systems. The leading commercial countries of Europe will adhere to the gold standard the more tenaciously, and this country must in the end be reduced to the silver dollar as the only basis of currency, if its coinage is arbitrarily maintained.

But the administration of Cleveland has thrown down the guantlet to the silver dollar advocates in the outstart. The Cabinet is a unit in regard to the necessity of arresting this coinage. It is not probable that the Treasury department will take any steps to check the coinage of silver dollars in accordance with the suggestion that there soon will be no money in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated" that can be used for the purchase of silver bullion. But when Congress meets, such influence as the administration can legitimately exercise will be exerted against any further coinage of the silver dollars. By that time public sentiment in favor of repealing the Bland law will be much strengthened. The silver kings of the Pacific, supported by the fiat-money inflationists, will make a desperate effort to prevent a repeal of the law that seeks to give a false value to silver by an arbitrary coinage at the rate of twenty-five million dollars a year. But there is reason to assert that the silver miners and the inflationists will exercise upon the next Congress and the administration little of the power which they have exerted in the past. Repeal of the Bland-dollar act and a substantial revision of the tariff will be leading features of legislation in the next Congress. These two measures are essential parts of the same policy of currency and revenue reform to which the Democratic party was pledged by the election of Cleveland. The struggle will be a severe one for such monstrous abuses abuses as are sheltered under the tariff and the silver dollar act die hard; but there is a cheering prospect that the repeal of the silver-dollar coinage and the revision of the tariff will be accomplished before the close of next Congress.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A STRONG MAN.—Louisville comes to the front again with the strongest man in the country. His name is John Bernhardt, but he resembles the divine Sara in name only, though he is a native of Alsace, in the south of France.—Bernhardt is a new-comer to Louisville, and is employed in the foundry department of a down town factory, where his feats of strength are daily exhibited to the astonishment of his fellow laborers. He is 27 years old, 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighs 256 pounds, and with no surplus flesh. He is not fat, but is the finest specimen of muscular manhood seen here for a long time. A *Post* reporter called in to see him, and had a short interview with the brawny Frenchman. He is of magnificent build, straight as an Indian. His chest is broad and deep, and his chin and cheek bones show great strength; but his arms are wonderful, and around the biceps measure seventeen inches. His hands look like bacon hams. His skin is smooth and red though he never takes a drop of intoxicating liquor and was never drunk in his life.

He gave the reporter a few exhibitions of his strength. Taking a piece of iron which was afterward found to weigh forty-three pounds, Bernhardt held it horizontally at arms length for several minutes. He then raised a huge piece of block iron from the ground and placed it on the scales. It pulled 864 pounds. Taking a piece of bar iron two inches wide and one inch thick, and placing it across his knees, he bent it easily. He took hold of a 42-gallon barrel of water, and, balancing himself against a post, he went through the motion of drinking out of the bung-hole. He took a piece of seasoned oak about the size of a wagon spoke and broke it with his hands. He did various other wonderful things which demonstrated the possession of most extraordinary strength.

Bernhardt says that he was never in the prize ring, but that he is not afraid to meet John L. Sullivan or any other man. He professes to fell an ox with his bare fist, and often killed hogs in that manner while employed in a Chicago pork-packing establishment. His hands are as hard as wood, and a stroke from one of them would not differ much from a stroke of a mallet.—*Louisville Post.*

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: While Catholic Ireland is sullen and resentful over the reception of the Prince of Wales, Londonderry manifests toward him all its ancient loyalty to the Protestant Succession and the House of Hanover. But all the enthusiasm of Derry will not hide from an Englishman the bitter truth that Ireland is a host with whom England must reckon, not merely in all issues of domestic politics, but in all important questions.—In this threatened war with Russia England must maintain a force of 25,000 men in Ireland out of a regular army not exceeding 100,000. Even should the regulars be withdrawn from Ireland in case of war their places must be supplied with an equal or greater number of reserves and militia to keep the island in subjection. The oppressions of centuries cannot be atoned for by a few late concessions, much less by a royal progress, even though an English prince or princeling should visit Ireland every season, and in the hour of her calamity England will remember her Irish as Russia calls to mind her Poles. This consideration of an enemy in the rear is calculated to inspire thoughts of peace in London as well as in St. Petersburg.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs, can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Thousands of permanent cures verify the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New Discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottles at E. James' drug store. Large size, $1.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

Let no one imagine, from what is here said, that the south is careless of the opinion or regardless of the counsel of the outside world. On the contrary, while maintaining firmly a position she believes to be essential, she appreciates heartily the value of general sympathy and confidence. With an earnestness that is little less than pathetic she bespeaks the patience and the impartial judgment of all concerned. Surely her situation should command this, rather than indifference or antagonism. In poverty and defeat—with her cities destroyed, her fields desolated, her labor disorganized, her homes in ruins, her families scattered, and the ranks of her sons decimated—in the face of universal prejudice, fanned by the storm of war into hostility and hatred—under the shadow of this sorrow and this disadvantage, she turned bravely to confront a problem that would have taxed to the utmost every resource of a rich and powerful and victorious people. Every inch of her progress has been beset with sore difficulties, and if the way is now clearing it only reveals more clearly the tremendous import of the work to which her hands are given. It must be understood that she desires to silence no criticism, evade no issue, and lessen no responsibility. She recognizes that the negro is here to stay. She knows that her honor, her dear name and her fame' no less than her prosperity, will be measured by the fullness of the justice she gives and guarantees to this kindly and dependent race. She knows that every mistake made and every error fallen into no matter how innocently, endangers her peace and her reputation. In this full knowledge she accepts the issue without fear or evasion. She says, not boldly, but conscious of the honesty and the wisdom of her convictions: "Leave this problem to my working out. I will solve it in calmness and deliberation, without passion or prejudice, and with full regards for the unspeakable equties it holds. Judge me rigidly, but judge me by my works." And with the South the matter may be left—must be left. There it can be left with the fullest confidence that the honor of the republic will be maintained, the right of humanity guarded, and the problem worked out with such exact justice as the finite mind can measure or finite agencies administer.

NO BULLDOZING IN NAVY YARDS.—WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Whitney has written the following letter to Commodore John H. Russell, Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, relative to the coercion of the vote of that yard by the foremen:

"Since assuming the duties of this office my attention has been called to the conduct of the foremen of the Mare Island Navy Yard in elections in past years, particularly in 1882. After reading the testimony in the contested election cases of Buck agt. Dudley, taken in the fall of 1883, there is no doubt in my mind that the vote of the yard was practically coerced and controlled by the foremen, either with or without orders. The men were obliged to take their ballots in a folded form from a table presided over by one or more of the foremen; to hold the ballot in sight while walking to the polls 100 feet distant, between men stationed for the purpose of preventing any change of ballots on their part, and to deposit the ballot without having had the opportunity to see ar know its contents, or to exercise any choice for whom they should vote.

"I find that the same foremen who conducted this proceeding are still at the yard in the various departments.—Great complaint is made to me of similar proceedings in other years; but I have already read sufficient of this sworn testimony to satisfy me that the men who were engaged in that proceeding as foremen, directing and controlling it, should be cleared out of the yard in the interest of decent government, and if any similar proceeding or anything like it, or any attempt to coerce the vote of the employees of the yard by foremen or superior officers should take place hereafter, whether in the interest of the dominant party or otherwise, I will apply a similar remedy. Appointments in place of the persons discharged will be made temporarily, and upon trial, until efficient men shall have been obtained.

"In this connection I desire to say that the bureau officers here complain greatly of the delays and the extraordinary expense required to do work at the Mare Island yard. I ask your special attention to these matters, in the hope that you will cooperate with me in an effort to bring the yard to greater efficiency, and to eliminate these objectionable features from it."

THE relations between England and Ireland, in case of a war with Russia taxing the energies of the United Kingdom, is a matter of much speculation. England's trouble is generally Ireland's opportunity. The Boston *Traveller*, a journal not specially favorable to Ireland, thinks the outcome of such a war would of necessity be vastly beneficial to the Irish people. This is its reasoning:

Among other questions that war between England and Russia would settle is the Irish question. Hungary achieved legislative independence as a result of Austria's grapple with Prussia nineteen years ago. Engaged in a fight for her Indian Empire with Russia, we should be surprised if one of the first strokes of British statecraft was not an attempt to purchase Ireland's good will by granting her the parliamentary separation—Home Rule, which the Nationalists have so long and gallantly struggled for. This being conceded to her, it is probable that Ireland would become as strong and loyal a member of the joint imperial concern as Hungary now is of the Austro-Hungarian combination. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are as well aware as anybody that, if she had her local autonomy, Ireland has a great deal to gain from a partnership for external purposes with Great Britain. The splendid Indian dependencies are full of places for the profitable employment of administrative ability, in which Irishmen are already numerously engaged, and they would no doubt claim and secure a larger share of these positions if they were heartily reconciled to the imperial connection. But for Mr. Gladstone's exasperatingly stupid policy toward Ireland for the past ten years this reconciliation would have been long ago effected.

Merited Success.

DR. HARTMAN & CO.—Gents: *Peruna* sells very well here. I have ordered several dozen bottles since your agent was here.
W. W. STEELE & CO.,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

Am selling your Peruna. It gives universal satisfaction. G. W. BARRERE,
Hillsboro, Ohio.

Trade splendid on Peruna. We never sold a medicine that gave better satisfaction. D. REED & SON, Pomeroy, Ohio.

The ease of medicine you sent me came all right, and is doing me good. Others think so too, who have tried it. Please send me a dozen bottles of Peruna.
ROBERT LOGAN, Topeka, Kan.

Your Peruna sells fast and gives good satisfaction. J. C. SANDERS,
Martinsburg, Pa.

This great medicine can be found at all drug stores. Ask for it. Also on the book on the "Ills of Life."

—Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Jerome N. Bonaparte, and great granddaughter of Daniel Webster, has been invested with the habit and veil of the Order of the Visitation at Baltimore. She assumed the religious name of Sister Mary De Sales. Archbishop Gibbons officiated.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., must have confidence in the Pastille treatment for weakness, nervous exhaustion, etc. in men. They offer free trials and trust results for orders.

—A recent breach of promise trial in the New York Supreme Court developed the fact that a young girl was to be sold by her father for $700, and the man who got her a husband was to receive a bonus of $40.

—Quinsy troubled me for twenty years.—Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

—Last Friday a Trenton firm shipped to St. Louis the longest and heaviest wire cable ever made. It was 34,500 feet long, weighed 84,510 pounds and was 1¼ inches in diameter. A 16-wheel car, bought especially for the purpose, had to be used to ship it over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—A 3-year-old child of Andrew Bachver, of South Twenty-seventh street, Pittsburg, was seriously injured on Thursday of last week by a heavy piece of timber falling on it. Both its legs were crushed so badly that amputation was necessary. The child was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

—The community at Eldorado, Kan., is excited over the case of Harry Liebfried, who is said to have become deaf, dumb and blind in consequance of a stroke of paralysis, but is able to read large print and recognize people, apparently by a keen sense of touch. His physician, family and other friends say there is no deception.

—A farmer's wife, in Indiana, who cultivates a vegetable garden of half an acre, not only kept a large table bountifully supplied, but sold last year more than $100 dollars worth of vegetables to the town-folks a few miles away. This half-acre was of more profit than any four acres which the husband cultivated.

Postmaster Bailey, of Camden, N J., was suspended on Friday last because he had admitted that he had purchased two pianos and about $1,000 worth of merchandise and paid for them in postage stamps. The effect was to increase his apparent sales of stamps and consequently his salary, a practice which the President did not regard as good policy.

—At Mt. Vernon, Lawrence county, Mo., John A. Tennis and George H. Moore, old and well-known citizens, between whom a bitter feud of several years standing has existed, met on the street on Saturday evening, and immediately drew revolvers and commenced firing. Tennis was shot through the head and Moore through the heart, and both died in five minutes.

—Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York *Sun*, died at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, of dropsy of the heart. He was born in England and came to this country when a lad. He was city editor of the *Tribune* during the war, and was for a time with Chas. A. Dana on the Chicago *Republican*. He became publisher of the *Sun* in 1868. He was 53 years of age.

—President Costello, of the Coal Miners' Association, has issued a circular to the striking railroad miners declaring the strike at an end, and advising the men to return to work at the price offered by the operators. A number of meetings were held in the district on Saturday to consider the situation, and, as the reports were very discouraging, it was deemed useless to longer continue the struggle.

—Near Columbia, S. C., one recent Sunday, a colored preacher notified his congregation that he would not preach until he was paid $5. The hat was passed round, and when returns were made $3.50 was in the pot, whereupon the preacher said he must have $1.50 more before he would preach. The hat was passed round the second time, and the $5 made up, when the congregation was treated to one of the pastor's happiest efforts.

—A probably fatal duel was fought at Louisville, Ky., by two young farmers, on Wednesday morning of last week. John Augusta and Abe Taylor were rivals for the hand of Miss June Greathouse. They quarreled, and friends arranged a meeting, which took place at daybreak. They fought with pistols at fifteen paces, and both men fired at once. Augusta, it is thought, will die from a wound in the groin, and Taylor received a wound in the thigh. Taylor was arrested and held for trial.

—The dominion of the Czar of All the Russias comprises one seventh part of the land surface of the earth, or one-twenty-eighth part of its whole area. More than one hundred million people call the Czar father, and are under his absolute government. A child is born in Russia on an average every eight seconds throughout the year, and a death occurs every 11 seconds.—The population will double in about sixty years at the present rate of increase.

—There must be an open road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die.—This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have bad more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs.

—Martin Perkins, aged 51 years, was killed on Friday last by falling from the roof of his house, on South Mount street, Baltimore. He was recovering from a protracted spell of typhoid fever, but had latterly exhibited symptoms of mental aberration. While his wife slept he went out upon the roof of his house and was not noticed by any one until a policeman saw him hanging from the cornice by his hands. Almost instantly Perkins relaxed his hold and fell to the pavement. He died an hour later.

—In the heart of Wyoming Territory is a mountain of solid hematite iron, with six hundred feet of it above ground, more than a mile wide and over two miles in length; a bed of lignite coal big enough to warm the world for centuries; eight lakes of solid soda, one of them over six hundred acres in extent and not less than thirty feet in depth, and a petroleum basin which contains more oil than Pennsylvania and West Virginia combined, from which in places the oil is oozing in natural wells at the rate of two barrels a day.

—Milton J. Wagonhurst, aged 42 years, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Alburtis, Pa., who is an appointee for the postmastership at that place, has become violently insane. He has been working hard for the position, and it is thought the strain on his mental system and the delay in receiving the appointment by President Cleveland are the causes of his mind being unseated. He has become so violent that it requires the strength of six men to hold and bind him. Medical aid was summoned, but the physicians state that they can do nothing for him. Arrangements are being made to take Wagonhurst to the Norristown Insane Asylum. He has a wife and several grown up children.

—Frank Parker, a saloon keeper at Great Bend, 300 miles west of Kansas City, was murdered at that place at five o'clock on Sunday morning by George Mack, his colored porter. The latter was arrested on the arrival of the Santa Fe train there on Sunday evening. Mack tells a curious story in his defense, to the effect that Parker was in debt but had a heavy life insurance, and that he prearranged that Mack should kill him. The latter, according to agreement, went to Parker's bedside that morning and brained him with a hatchet. The murderer appears altogether indifferent, and says he will be exonerated by a letter Parker wrote yesterday to his wife at Alma, Kansas, detailing the proposed plan.

—At a great meeting of rich and influential land owners held in London, on Friday last, and attended by such persons as the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Carnavan and the Marquis of Ripon, it was resolved to take steps for the immediate formation of a large corporation to be called the "National Land Company," for the purpose of securing a gradual breaking up of the "large parcel" system of landownership now injuriously prevalent in Great Britain. The present plan of the new organization is to buy up land at wholesale and sell it out in lots not to exceed forty acres, under conditions likely to cause further sub-division and prevent aggregation of title. The company will in all likelihood buy for cash and will sell on deferred payments covering at least ten years.

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.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Words of Warning and Comfort.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness take cheer

If you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will meet surely strengthen you

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any discretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating without intoxicating, if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

'Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours,' said a lady to her friend. 'You can easily make it so,' answered the friend.—'How?' inquired the first lady.

'By using Hop Bitters that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did for me as you observe.'

☞ 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.

'Rough on Rats' clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.

'Rough on Corns,' for Corns Bunions. 15c.

Thin people. 'Wells' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.

'Rough on Toothache,' instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try 'Wells Health Renewer.'

'Buchu-paiba,' great kidney and urinary cure.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats.' 15.

'Rough on Coughs,' troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.

For Children slow in development, puny and delicate, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

'Rough on Dentist' Tooth Powder. Try it 15c.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms constipation; tasteless. 25c.

Stinging irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1.

Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using 'Wells' Health Renewer.'

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.

Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; 'Buchu-paiba' is a quick, complete cure. $1.

L. J. DRIGGS

Having purchased the Seebler Mills (in the future to be known as the

EBENSBURG STEAM FLOURING MILLS,

And put it in good repair, is now prepared to grind all custom work

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Flour and Feed

Kept constantly on hand at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

☞ It will be a pleasure for us to wait on all who may favor us with their patronage.
Ebensburg, April 24, 1885.-tf.

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.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN A. SCHENK, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Schenk, deceased, late of Allegheny township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ELLEN E. SCHENK, Administratrix.
Allegheny township, March 18, 1885.-4t.

E. H. FLICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Office in Room No. 7, Shenk Block, Eleventh avenue. All kind of legal business promptly and satisfactorily attended to in both English and German. Collections a specialty. [4-18,'84.]

To You.
From Oak Hall.

The Samson of the Period.

Copyright, 1885.
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, $20.00, $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. Real Bargains must be facts—hence the Oak Hall system offers only Bargains. For Boys the stock is big. Large Boys' Suits, $5.00 to $18.00. Small Boys' Blouse Suits, $3.50 to $12.00. Sailor Suits, $2.50 to $6.00.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Cor. Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

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.

Ebensburg, May 16, 1884.-tf. G. HUNTLEY.

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.

LORETTO HOUSE,
(Formerly known as the Myers House)
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.
JOSEPH F. DURBIN, Proprietor.
☞ Sample Room for Salesmen and good stabling for horses. ☞ TERMS MODERATE.
Feb. 20.-3m.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SOLICIT orders for Nursery Stock—Fruit and Ornamental. A splendid line of new and choice kinds. Good pay and steady employment given to reliable, energetic men. ☞ Write for terms, etc., to *THOMAS W. BOWMAN, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.*

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Lilly borough.

SIMON RYAN, Collector.

	DR.
To amount of duplicate	$ [illegible]
To amount of orders on Treasurer	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
CR.	
By work on streets	$ [illegible]
Amount paid to Treasurer	[illegible]
Taxes worked on streets	[illegible]
Taxes of C. Leahey and others assumed	[illegible]
Amount paid Brant and Conrad, sundries	[illegible]
Commission on $215.04@6 per cent	[illegible]
Exonerations by Council	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

SIMON CONRAD, Treasurer.

	DR.
To amount received from Collector	$ [illegible]
do do do Burgess	[illegible]
Am't rec'd from W. F. Moreland dog tax	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
CR.	
By or