Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - MAY 15, 1885.

IT used to be said of office-holders that "none die and few resign," but scores of Postmasters are now daily fleeing before the approaching storm and forwarding their farewells to Washington with promptness and dispatch.

THE vote by which the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll tax qualification was defeated in the House at Harrisburg early last week, was subsequently reconsidered, and the bill passed finally by a vote of 107 yeas, to 32 nays.

JOHN B. LARKIN, the new Democratic Postmaster at Pittsburg, will take possession of the office some day next week. It is said that he had the most voluminous recommendation that Mr. Cleveland has received for appointment to office from any part of the country.

IN the sudden death of Judge Matthew J. McCafferty at Boston last week, Ben Butler lost one of the warmest and most devoted of his friends in Massachusetts. He was Butler's candidate for Governor of the State at the last November election. Butler made his acquaintance when he was a poor factory boy in Lowell, paid his way through the college of the Holy Cross in Worcester, assisted him in preparing himself for admission to the bar, and appointed him judge soon after he (Butler) became Governor of the State. The judge was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Democratic Convention last summer, and politically speaking, he had jumped all the fences that Butler has. Their friendship for each other was like that of Damon and Pythias.

THERE is no man in the country whose opinions in regard to Mr. Cleveland's administration are entitled to more weight, than those of Judge William S. Holman, the veteran Democratic Congressman from Indiana. He believes the administration is moving sufficiently fast with relation to the offices, and that any one who would have matters hurried thinks more of personal interests than of the public welfare. "This is a big Government," he says, "and a great many things have to be considered before any move is made.—An improper appointment is a public calamity, and it is better to move slowly. It is much more important that good appointments should be made than to bother about whether or not this or that man is allowed to retain his office a few months. It is only a question of a few months, and this delay is for best public interest."

ON yesterday week the House at Harrisburg amended the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 28th of May, by substituting the 12th of June. It is believed that the Senate will concur in the changed date, which will extend the session eight days beyond one hundred and fifty, for which extra time the members will have to stay at Harrisburg without receiving any pay. How men with any sense of shame can go to Harrisburg and insult the people who sent them there, by consuming *five* months and eight days in passing the few laws that are really necessary, is hard to comprehend. There is no kind of doubt, however, that if the daily pay went on until the last day of next December, the Legislature could invent enough work to keep it in session until then. There never was a truer remark than that "the world is governed too much."

THE Philadelphia *Record* referring to the trouble that the recent act of Assembly requiring "physiology and hygiene" to be taught in the public schools is giving to the Superintendent of the schools in that city, who is regarded as one of the best educators in the country, says:

> Superintendent MacAlister is now rubbing that distracted globe he calls his head, trying to find a suitable method of teaching the little ones in the primary grades of the public schools "physiology and hygiene." How shall he teach what his infant pupils cannot comprehend? Yet they must be taught the harm and danger that lie hidden in alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics, or the money appropriated by the State will not be paid over. It is a hard case. Few of the teachers are competent to impart the required instruction, and few of the pupils to understand it. How much better it would be if the Legislature would not meddle, and if the teachers would teach the rudimentary branches, so that their scholars might read, write and cipher. There are graduates of the schools in plenty who can do but indifferently well any of these three things. We are turning our school into smatter shops.

THE present Register of the Treasury is Blanche K. Bruce, an educated colored man from Mississippi and formerly Mr. Lamar's colleague from that State in the Senate of the United States.—The duties of the office are not at all laborious, but the salary is quite respectable. Bruce was originally appointed by Mr. Arthur to conciliate the colored men of the South who were rapidly drifting away from the Republican party and going over to the Democratic camp. If Bruce had acted with discreetness it is probable that he might have retained his place under Mr. Cleveland, but he abandoned his office last summer and went to Ohio with scores of other office holders at Washington, and entered actively on the campaign in that state in favor of the Republican State ticket and the election of Blaine. After his performance on the stump in Ohio we presume that Bruce entertained no serious thought of being retained in the Register's office in the event of Cleveland's election. Be that as it may, he found out from some source last week that his resignation would be acceptable, and wishing to be as accommodating as the nature of the case would admit of, he went to the White House and quietly stated to the President that his resignation was at his disposal. His successor has not yet been appointed.—Mr. Bruce is a man of high character and when he was elected to the Senate was a professor in a colored college in Mississippi. Between him and Mr. Lamar, now Secretary of the Interior, a warm personal friendship has always existed.

THERE is a wide difference of opinion between Auditor General Niles and State Treasurer Livsey on the one hand, and Mr. Snodgrass, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, on the other, about the ability of the Treasury to meet the aggregate amount of the appropriations if the bills now pending in the House become laws. The two State officers, named above, are presumed to have an accurate knowledge regarding the revenues of the State for the coming fiscal year, and they do not hesitate to declare that if Snodgrass is successful in putting all his appropriation bills through, the result will be a bankrupt treasury. There ought to be no difficulty whatever in arriving at the truth on this subject. The State officers can always estimate the receipts of the treasury with substantial accuracy, while on the other hand the amount of the different appropriations proposed to be made, can be readily ascertained by the simple rule of addition, and then by the process of subtraction the question is made clear. All this being apparent it is incomprehensible how three men all of whom have the same facts at their command, can arrive at conclusions involving a difference of between one and two millions of dollars. For obvious reasons we are inclined to think that Messrs. Niles and Livsey are right and that Snodgrass is all wrong. Some of the Republicans in the House have appealed to Snodgrass to cut his bills down so that both ends may meet, but his reply is that the Auditor General is an alarmist and that his "figgers" are founded in a desire to make capital for himself as a future Republican candidate for Governor. We don't believe that Mr. Niles is that sort of a man, but on the contrary give him credit for not desiring to see bills rushed recklessly through the House which the treasury will be totally unable to meet. If Snodgrass would imitate Mr. Niles as well as the State Treasurer, and publish a detailed statement giving the figures in defence of the position he assumes, he could place the Auditor General in a very awkward position. This he has not done and will not do, for the reason, as we believe, that the facts are all the other way. The Senate will take care of Snodgrass' appropriations if he succeeds in getting the House to assent to them, and thus prevent the State from putting out more paper than she can redeem.

THE bill apportioning the State into Senatorial districts which the Republican members in the Legislature have succeeded in finally passing after laboring with it for four months, was sent to the Governor for his action on last Friday. He has ten days within which to approve or veto it. He is reported to have said the other day that on the apportionment question he stood now just where he did two years ago, "on the Constitution." Occupying this impregnable position the bill will be vetoed as a matter of course, and so will the Congressional apportionment bill when the Republicans succeed in hammering it into a shape to suit their partisan purpose. Apportionment legislation in almost every State of which we have any knowledge has degenerated into a simple question of political power—the ability to rob minorities of every right guaranteed to them by the Constitution and by every principle of justice. This remark is alike applicable to both parties and is equally disreputable to both, for it is a stubborn fact that whatever party is in power in a Legislature in any of the States it will take every unfair advantage it can in framing an apportionment bill, and press it to final passage in open defiance of the plain mandate of the Constitution. That there is not a shadow of fairness in either the Congressional or Senatorial bills at Harrisburg, the former of which has not yet assumed definite shape, is not mere assertion, but is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. If the Republican majority in each branch of the Legislature won't respect the Constitution, it is the sworn duty of Governor Pattison to prevent its violation by interposing the veto power in its defence.

WHEN the Prohibitory amendment to the Constitution came before the House for consideration a couple of weeks ago, an amendment was offered to reimburse persons engaged in the liquor traffic on account of the depreciation of their property by the operation of the proposed amendment, and it was adopted by 88 yeas, to 77 nays. The bill was then postponed for the present. During the latter of last week the bill was called up again by the leader of the Prohibitionists, and a motion made to reconsider the vote by which the Amendment had been adopted. This motion was lost by a vote of 83 yeas, to 98 nays. The bill was then defeated by a vote of 76 yeas, to 104 nays; and then in order to clinch the defeat a Philadelphia opponent of the measure moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. But he had miscalculated his strength, and instead of the motion being defeated as he expected, the friends of Prohibition rallied and carried the motion by a vote of yeas, 92; nays 87, thus leaving the matter as it stood when the joint resolution with the amendment was defeated by yeas, 76; nays, 104. When that vote was announced the Prohibitory amendment was dead for the session, had not the Philadelphia member overestimating his strength undertaken to bury the corpse. It is very evident, however, from the proceedings thus far that no Constitutional amendment can pass the House at this session.

THE President last week appointed Edmund A. Bigler, of Clearfield, a son of ex-Governor Bigler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty Third, Pennsylvania district, with headquarters at Pittsburg. The appointment was made at the request of ex-Governor Curtin and will be warmly endorsed by the Democracy of this section of the State. Mr. Bigler, like his father, is an honest, incorruptible man and eminently qualified in every respect for the position. The district embraces quite a large number of counties in the western part of the State and takes in this county. The present Collector is Col. Jackson, of Armstrong county.

McCLELLAN'S VINDICATION.

HE PUTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PENINSULAR FAILURE ON STANTON.

The May number of *The Century* contains several war papers, in addition to other interesting matter, but nothing so important as General McClellan's paper on "The Peninsular Campaign," in which he places the responsibility for the failure of that campaign very distinctly upon Secretary Stanton. From this we make these extracts:

So long as Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War I received the cordial support of that department; but when he resigned, the whole state of affairs changed. I had never met Mr. Stanton before reaching Washington, in 1861. He at once sought me and professed the utmost personal affection, the expression of which was exceeded only by the bitterness of his denunciation of the government and its policy. I was unaware of his appointment as Secretary of War until after it had been made, whereupon he called to ascertain whether I desired him to accept, saying that do so would involve a total sacrifice of his personal interests, and that the only inducement would be the desire to assist me in my work. Having no reason to doubt his sincerity, I desired him to accept, whereupon he consented, and with great effusion exclaimed: "Now we two will save the country."

On the next day the President came to my house to explain why he had appointed Mr. Stanton without consulting me; his reason being that he supposed Stanton to be a great friend of mine, and that the appointment would naturally be satisfactory, and that he feared that if I had known it beforehand it would be said that I had dragooned him into it.

The more serious difficulties of my position began with Mr. Stanton's accession to the war office. It at once became very difficult to approach him, even for the transaction of ordinary current business, and our personal relations at once ceased. The impatience of the Executive immediately became extreme, and I can attribute it only to the influence of the new secretary, who did many things to break up the free and confidential intercourse that had heretofore existed between the President and myself. The government soon manifested great impatience in regard to the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the destruction of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac. The first object could be permanently attained only by occupying the Shenandoah Valley with a force strong enough to resist any attack by the Confederate army then at Manassas; the second only by a general advance of the Army of the Potomac, driving the enemy back of the Rapidan. My own view was that the movement of the Army of the Potomac from Urbanna would accomplish both of these objects by forcing the enemy to abandon all his positions and fall back on Richmond. I was therefore unwilling to interfere with this plan by a premature advance, the effect of which must be either to commit us to the overland route or to minimize the advantages of the Urbanna movement. I wished to hold the enemy at Manassas to the last moment—if possible until the advancement from Urbanna had actually commenced, for neither the reopening of the railroad nor the destruction of the batteries was worth the danger involved.

STANTON'S UNAUTHORIZED ACTION.

The positive order of the President, probably issued under the pressure the Secretary of War, forced me to undertake the opening of the railway. For this purpose I went to Harper's Ferry, in February, intending to throw over a force sufficient to occupy Winchester.—To do this was necessary to have a reliable bridge across the Potomac—to ensure supplies and prompt reinforcements. The pontoon bridge, thrown as a preliminary could not be absolutely trusted on a river so liable to heavy freshets; therefore it was determined to construct a canal boat bridge. It was discovered, however, when the attempt was made, that the lift lock from the canal to the river was too narrow for the boats by some four or five inches, and I therefore decided to rebuild the railroad bridge, and content myself with occupying Charleston until its completion, postponing to the same time the advance to Winchester. I had fully explained my intentions to the President and Secretary before leaving Washington, providing for precisely such a contingency. While at Harper's Ferry I learned that the President was dissatisfied with my action, and on reaching Washington I laid a full explanation before the Secretary, with which he expressed himself entirely satisfied, and told me that the President was already so, and that it was unnecessary for me to communicate with him on the subject. I then proceeded with the preparations necessary to force the evacuation of the Potomac batteries.—On the very day appointed for the division commanders to come to headquarters to receive their final orders, the President sent for me. I then learned that he had received no explanation of the Harper's Ferry affair, and that the Secretary was not authorized to make the statement already referred to; but after my repetition of it, the President became fully satisfied with my course. He then, however, said that there was another, "very ugly matter" which he desired to talk about, and that was the movement by the lower Chesapeake.—He said that it had been suggested that I proposed this movement with the "traitorous" purpose of leaving Washington uncovered and exposed to attack. I very promptly objected to the coupling of any such adjectives with my purposes when he disclaimed any intention of conveying the idea that he expressed his own opinion, as he merely repeated the suggestions of others. I then explained the purpose and effect of fortifying Washington, and, as I thought, removed his apprehensions, but informed him that the division commanders were to be at the headquarters that morning, and suggested that my plans should be laid before them, that they might give their opinion as to whether the capital would be endangered; I also said that in order to leave them perfectly untrammelled I would not attend the meeting. Accordingly they met on the 8th of March and approved my plans.

DEMORALIZING THE ARMY.

On the same day was issued, without my knowledge, the order forming army corps and assigning the senior general officers to their command. My own views were that, as the command of army corps involved great responsibility and demanded ability of a high order, it was safer to postpone their formation until trial in the field had shown which general officers could best perform these vital functions. An incompetent division commander could not often jeopardize the safety of an army; while an unfit corps commander could easily lose a battle and frustrate the best conceived plan of campaign. Of the four corps commanders, only one had commanded so much as a regiment in the field prior to the Bull Run campaign. On the next day intelligence arrived that the enemy was abandoning his positions. I crossed to the Virginia side to receive information more promptly, and decide upon what should be done. During the night I determined to advance the whole army, to take advantage of any opportunity to strike the enemy, to break up the permanent camps, give the troops a little experience on the march and in bivouac, get rid of extra baggage, and test the working of the staff departments. If this were done at all, it must be done promptly and by moving the troops by divisions, without waiting to form the army corps. Accordingly, I telegraphed to the Secretary, explaining the state of the case and asking authority to postpone the army corps formation until the completion of the movement.—The reply was an abrupt and unreasonable refusal. I again telegraphed, explaining the situation and throwing the responsibility upon the Secretary, whereupon he gave way.

Meanwhile as far back as the 27th of February, orders had been given for collecting the transportation necessary to carry out the Urbanna movement.—This conclusion had been reached after full discussion. On the 27th of January had been issued the President's general war order No. 1, directing a general movement of the land and naval forces against the enemy on the 22d of February. On the 31st of January was issued the President's special war order No. 1, directing the Army of the Potomac to advance to the attack of Manassas on the 22d of February. The President, however, permitted me to state my objections to this order, which I did, at length, in a letter of February 3, to the Secretary of War. As the President's order was not insisted upon, although never formally revoked, it is to be assumed that my letter produced, for a time at least, the desired effect.—When Manassas was abandoned and the enemy was behind the Rapidan, the Urbanna movement lost much of its promise, as the enemy were now in position to reach Richmond before we could do so. The alternative remained of making Fortress Monroe and its vicinity the base of operations.

The question now arose as to the line of operations to be followed; that of the James on the one hand, on the other, the line from White House as a base, crossing the Upper Chickahominy.

REINFORCEMENTS WITHHELD.

The army was admirably placed for adopting either, and my decision was to take that of the James, operating on either bank as might prove advisable, but always preferring the southern. I had urgently asked for reinforcements to come by water, as they would thus be equally available for either line of operations. The destruction of the Merrimac on the 11th of May had opened the river James to us, and it was only after that date that it became available. My plan, however, was changed by orders from Washington. A telegram of the 18th from the Secretary of War informed me that McDowell would advance from Fredericksburg, and directed me to extend the right of the Army of the Potomac to the north of Richmond, in order to establish communications with him. The same order required me to supply his troops from our depots at White House. Herein lay the failure of the campaign, as it necessitated the division of the army by the Chickahominy, and caused great delay in constructing practicable bridges across that stream; while if I had been able to cross the James, reinforcements would have reached me by water rapidly and safely, the army would have been united and in no danger of having its flank turned or its line of supply interrupted, and the attack could have been much more rapidly pushed. * * * * *

No praise can be too great for the officers and men who passed through these seven days of battle, enduring fatigue without a murmur, successfully meeting and repelling every attack made upon them, always in the right place at the right time, and emerging from the fiery ordeal a compact army of veterans, equal to any task that brave and disciplined men can be called upon to undertake. They needed now only a few days of well-earned repose, a renewal of ammunition and supplies, and reinforcements to fill the gaps made in their ranks by so many desperate encounters, to be prepared to advance again with entire confidence to meet their worthy antagonists in other battles. It was, however, decided by the authorities at Washington, against my earnest remonstrances, to abandon the position on the James, and the campaign. The Army of the Potomac was accordingly withdrawn, and it was not until years later that it again found itself under its last commander at substantially the same point on the bank of the James. It was as evident in 1862 as in 1865 that was the true defense of Washington, and that it was on the banks of the James that the fate of the Union was to be decided.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

IN their solicitude over the imminent rupture of the Democratic party, the Republicans are likely to overlook their own impending circus with the Prohibitionists. The temperance men are everywhere organizing for active work in the State elections this fall, and are adopting the sound policy of independent nominations—the only policy for a party which pretends to incarnate a vital principle. In New York the Prohibitionists are notably zealous, and have a heavy account to settle with the Republicans, who have reviled them as the authors of Blaine's defeat, and are punishing them by passing an excise bill by the liquor dealers and by voting for license at the spring elections. Men who have withstood the pressure of last year's campaign will only be confirmed in their opposition by such tactics, and as the Presidency is not nominally at stake, they will be reinforced by voters who could not bring their minds to bolting the ticket last year. The prospect is not a promising one for the Republicans of the Empire State, and nobody will feel very sorry for them. Dodging and dickering never pay it the long run.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the judicious use of Peruna. If he will only add this great remedy to his medicines, his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full directions for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book. Read the following:

USHLEKOTHE, O.

DR. HARTMAN: Peruna sells very well here. I have ordered several lots since you were here. It is a fine remedy.
W. W. STEELE, Druggist.

INSUFFICIENCY of school accommodation does not seem to be confined to Philadelphia. The President of the Chicago School Board reported in 1883, that 12,919 pupils could only gain admittance to the school for half of each day; in New York during 1881 more than 9,000 children were refused admission for want of room; and even San Francisco complains of classes of from 65 to 80 pupils, and asks "where are the means to come from to build the new schoolhouses so imperatively needed?"

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon not to 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.

—Six roller rinks have been burned or otherwise destroyed in Iowa by scandalized husbands, indignant wives and irate fathers.

—Good news ought to be told; and it is good news that Hunt's Remedy has cured the worst case of kidney diseases, and can do it again.

O, my back! That lame back is caused by kidney disease. Stop it at once by Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—James W. Keene, the stock operator, who failed last fall, is said to have almost made good his losses, and is again a rich man.

—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 for free trials.

—N. P. Payne, son of Senator H. B. Payne, and brother-in-law of Secretary Whitney, died yesterday morning in Cleveland, O. of heart disease.

—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.

—Rebecca Cassidy, colored, has died in Philadelphia, in the alleged 115th year of her age. She was an escaped convict slave from the South, and like most centenarians, active until within a few days of her death.

—The Bank of North America was the first bank of the United States. It commenced business in 1782. The present National Bank system was organized during exigencies of the civil war. The act was approved June 3, 1864.

—Shortly after noon on saturday H. A. W. Walkemyer, a prominent ice merchant of Harrisburg, committed suicide at his residence by shooting himself through the heart. Financial trouble is said to be the cause of the rash act.

—Statistics show that murder in this country has reached an astonishing degree of frequency, and that the sacredness of human life is held more lightly every year. In 1853 there were 9,380 murders; the number increased to 13,377 in 1884.

—No machine of travel that man ever invented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvass-back duck flies two miles a minute. The broadbills go slightly slower. Teal can fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour; the wild goose goes about ninety.

—The official vote of Michigan has just been declared, and is the largest ever cast at a spring election. Judge Cooley, Republican candidate for Supreme Court, received 138,693 votes; Allen B. Morse, Democratic, 168,625; Democratic majority, 29,942.

—Prof. C. V. Riley, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the United States is soon to be visited by two immense swarms of locusts—the 13 and 17 years species—and that they will remain until July. He predicts that they will do but little damage.

—Isaac Banks who, with a woman named Brown and a physician named Hall was incarcerated in the county workhouse at Pittsburg awaiting trial for the death of Lena Steubenranch, the result of a criminal operation, committed suicide on Monday by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Dr. G. H. Chandler, of Karns City, Butler Co., this State, has, in conjunction with five other men, had constructed a boat 16 feet wide and 48 feet long, which, with side projections, has a deck 28 feet wide. They intend to float down the river to Arkansas. There will be twenty-two people in all, several horses, wagons, and household furniture.

—That is a droll story about a fellow on board an ocean steamer who sat off by himself and seemed to be generally sore in his mind about something. He presented such a forlorn appearance that some ladies on deck thought they ought to ask him what was the matter. So one old lady approached and asked the lonely one why he was so disconsolate. "The fact is," said he, "I am on my bridal tour, but I didn't have enough money to bring my wife with me."

—On Monday morning a large party of Welsh mountain residents came to Lancaster to attend the hearing at an alderman's office which had been arranged for them.—They were at once arrested and locked up on the charge of aiding and abetting the escape of Abe Buzzard. The prisoners are white and colored men and a hard looking set. In the party are Mart and John Buzzard, brothers of the outlaw. The case against them is said to be strong.

—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 had 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.

—A young colored woman living near Milbourni, N. C., gave birth to a child on Friday last, after which she took it out and buried it alive. The crime was reported to the neighbors, some of whom made search and found the newly made grave. The babe was hastily removed and taken to the inhuman mother, who was made to care for it. She gave as an excuse for burying the child alive that the colored woman with whom she was living had threatened to punish her unless she made way with it. The child is alive and doing well.

—Early Saturday night two masked men entered the house of F. G. Thrall, at Oswego, N. Y., during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Thrall at church. A daughter aged 18 had just put a younger sister to bed and sat at the piano playing, when the two men appeared in the room, one of them with a drawn knife, seized her and under penalty of death ordered silence, but said she would not be harmed if she made no outcry. He then cut off her hair and cut her clothing, saying he wanted to be revenged on her father. They took some silverware and left the house without doing the girl further harm.

—A clergyman who enjoys the confidence of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, said on Sunday that among things mooted at the conclave of Catholic prelates last week, was the question of a successor to Bishop Gross, of Savannah, who goes to Oregon as the Archbishop of that see. Several names were mentioned, and it is understood that it was decided to send the purple of Dr. Foley, of St. Martin's church, to Rome, with the recommendation that the Pope appoint him to the vacant diocese. Dr. Foley has already declined promotion to the College of Bishops twice, preferring to remain with St. Martin's congregation, by whom he is greatly beloved, but if he is appointed by the Pope to the Georgia vacancy he must accept. It being a rule of the Church that advancements in position can be declined twice only.

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.

WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN
The BEST in the World
Every Organ is Fully Warranted
AN ORGAN FOR A LIFETIME
Our four Messrs. White have devoted their lives to the study of developing the Reed Organ, the senior having manufactured Organs for 35 years.
Their construction is POSITIVE SIMPLE DURABLE and will not get out of Repair or Tune IN MANY YEARS.
OVER 80 STYLES
In Buying an ORGAN don't be led into purchasing one that contains a great *ARRAY OF STOPS* and *FEW REEDS* but write to a RELIABLE DEALER or Manufacturer who will furnish you at even less money a *first-class* ORGAN. Stops cost but a few cents each
Write for our CATALOGUE and diagram showing construction of the INTERIOR of ORGANS, SENT FREE TO ALL, and AGENT'S DISCOUNTS allowed where we have no Agent.
Wilcox & White Organ Co.
MERIDEN, CONN.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Sam'l Griffith and P. W. Filler, Executors of Daniel Griffith, dec'd, vs. Evan J. Michaels. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 223 June Term, 1885. Foreign Attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, SS. To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: WE command you that you attach Evan J. Michaels, late of your county, by all and singular, his interest in the lands and tenements which he, the said Evan J. Michaels, inherited and acquired through the death of his father, Thomas Michaels, deceased, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Ebensburg, in, and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer Samuel Griffith and P. W. Filler, Executors of Daniel Griffith, deceased, of a plea of debt, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession or custody of said lands or tenements under the said defendant as Garnishee, so that they be and appear before our Court on the first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there the writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, the first day of April, A. D. 1885.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of Evan J. Michaels, which he inherited and acquired through the death of his father, Thomas Michaels, deceased; of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Owens, S. Luther, Thos. Meisel, Estate of Jacob Zern, deceased, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about ninety acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and frame barn; the interest which said Evan J. Michaels inherited and acquired in the above-mentioned real estate, being the one undivided fourth part thereof, subject however to the dower interest of the widow of said decedent.
D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

John E. Scanlan vs. J. H. Casselberry and E. S. Richards. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 250 June term, 1885. Foreign attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, SS. To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you attach J. H. Casselberry, and E. S. Richards, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer John E. Scanlan of a plea of assumpsit, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession of said lands and tenements, under the said defendants, as Garnishees, that they be and appear before our Court on the said first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1885.
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of J. H. Casselberry and E. S. Richards, of, in and to all that certain tract of land, warranted in the name of Ferdinand Gordon, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the names of William Nichols, Harry Barrington, Harry Rice, John Anderson and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, unimproved.
D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

IN THE ORPANS' COURT OF THE county of Cambria. *To the heirs and legal representatives of Francis X. Christy, deceased. Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Francis X. Christy, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court or show cause why the same should not be sold.
D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 27, 1885.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of MATTHIAS STRAWMIER, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Matthias Strawmyer, 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.
CATHARINE STRAWMIER, Administratrix.
April 24, 1885, 6t.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of ALBERT BENDER, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Albert Bender, late of Conemaugh borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WALBERG BENDER, FRANCIS J. PARRISH, Executors.
April 24, 1885.-6t.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INFORMING the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS,
NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, REVOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS, CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.

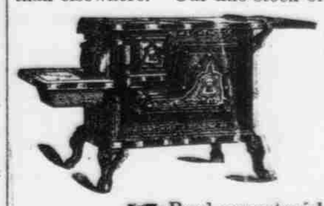
Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

HARDWARE! TINWARE! STOVES!
$10,000 in Goods to be Sold at Reduced Rates

HAVING purchased for cash, we sell for cash 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Our fine stock of



RANGES, COOK AND PARLOR STOVES
Are unexcelled in QUALITY and LOW FIGURES. An immense line of *Hardware, Tin, Copper, Sheet-iron and Silverware, Horse and Stable Furnishing* And FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Read our astonishingly low price list:

12 qt. dish pan, pressed	$ 50	4 tin nest pails, with dipper	$ [illegible]
14 qt. dish pan, pressed	45	3 pressed tin basins, nested	[illegible]
12 qt. dish pan, pressed	40	2 pudding pans	[illegible]
11 qt. dish pan, pressed	30	1 doz. tin cups	[illegible]
14 qt. bucket	35	1 large wash boiler, No. 8	[illegible]
10 qt. bucket	25	2 good corn brooms	[illegible]
1 two hoop bucket, wooden	15	3 coal buckets	[illegible]
1 three hoop bucket, wooden	20	Coal oil, per gal.	[illegible]
4 qt. coffee pot	25	Clothes pins, per doz.	[illegible]
3 qt. coffee pot	20	White lead, per cwt.	[illegible]
2 qt. coffee pot	15	Nails, per keg	[illegible]

Wall paper trimmed free. A full line of Sherwin Williams' ready mixed paints. An immense stock of Queensware to be sold 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere.
Agents for the Light Running Home Sewing Machine.

FULL LINE OF BUILDERS' MATERIAL, PAINT, VARNISH AND GLASS AT SPECIAL RATES. ROOFING AND SPOUTING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

All are invited to convince themselves of our SUPERIOR GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

A. C. BUCK & CO.,
Gallitzin, Pa.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
IN BUYING YOUR
RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,
Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheet-iron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Rivets.
And a large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.
FRANK W. HAY,
No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, 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 change goods on the books.

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

L. J. DRIGGS
Having purchased the Sechler 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.

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

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW