Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 19, 1885.

GEN. GRANT, accompanied by his wife and some other members of his family, and also by Dr. Douglass, one of his attending physicians, left New York Tuesday last by the Hudson River railroad for Mt. McGregor, where he will remain for some time. His condition was very feeble and he was not able to speak above a whisper, but he suffered no serious inconvenience during the journey. His end seems to be slowly but surely approaching.

AMONG the bills that got safely thro' both branches of the Legislature, was the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll tax. This resolution must be published in the newspapers three months before the election of the members of the next Legislature, a year from next November, and if it passes that body, it will then be submitted to a vote of the people at least three months after having a second time been agreed to by both houses. If ratified it thereafter becomes a part of the Constitution.

FOUR very costly physicians have been employed almost constantly during the past six months attending General Grant. Their aggregate bills on the first of the present month amounted to $40,000, and were paid, as is now said, by George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Mr. Childs has always been a very warm personal friend of Gen Grant, and the statement is, therefore, probably true. His bank account will not be materially lessened by this act of generosity as he is very wealthy.

THE Legislature which adjourned finally on Friday last passed 321 bills, about 125 of which seek to take money out of the public treasury, most of them, however, for necessary purposes. The Governor has approved 71 bills, and vetoed 17, in 14 of which he was sustained by the refusal of the House to pass them over the vetoes by the required two-thirds vote. There yet remain 233 bills to be acted upon by the Governor, and the Constitution gives him thirty days after the final adjournment within which to dispose of them either by his approval or his veto.

SNYDER, the man who recently surrendered to Gen. Black, the Commissioner of Pensions, his certificate which entitled him to nearly nine hundred dollars a year, of which singular incident we made mention last week, has been pronounced insane. It is always strong presumptive evidence of mental imbecility when a man with nothing but a *claim* against the Government, whether well founded or not, abandons its vigorous pursuit, but when he goes to Washington carrying in his pocket written evidence that the Government is his debtor and offers to cancel it, the proceeding is confirmation strong as proof of holy writ that he is a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

THE Ohio Republican Convention which met last week, nominated Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, for Governor. He was the Republican candidate two years ago for the same office and was defeated by Judge Hoadly, the present Democratic Governor, by about 12,000 majority. The leading issue made by Foraker's supporters in that campaign was that in his boyhood he wore a pair of trousers made from an old coffee bag. The Convention that nominated him last week supplemented this rough and ready garment of Foraker's in his youthful days, by decorating him with the torn and tattered bloody shirt which has so often been used by the Republican party in its extremity, to fire the Northern heart. The Democratic Convention in the same State will not be held until some time in August, but if Allen G. Thurman, the noblest Roman of them all, could be induced to accept the nomination for Governor, there wouldn't be a shred left of Foraker's coffee bag and bloody shirt costume when the returns of the election were added up. The fear, however, is that Judge Thurman will not consent to take the nomination. Be this as it may, the Democrats of Ohio will make a vigorous effort to carry the State.

ONE of the most important acts passed by the late Legislature is that relating to marriages. Under the provisions of the new law, on and after the first day of next October "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license for that purpose shall have been obtained from the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in the county where the marriage is performed." Minors can obtain the necessary license by presenting to the Clerk of the Court the written consent of their parents or guardians, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace or other officer competent to take acknowledgments. Any minister, Justice or other person who shall perform a marriage ceremony without the presentation of a license, is liable to a fine of $100 for the benefit of the county, and any man who persuades a girl under age to become his wife without a license, can be convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The fee of the Clerk for issuing the license is *fifty* cents, and in order to prevent the marriage of minors without the consent of their parents or guardians, all persons applying for a license must be examined under oath as to the ages and residences of the parties, and if any of them are under twenty-one, the consent of their parents or guardians, as above stated, must be personally given before the Clerk or certified in writing and acknowledged before a competent officer and duly filed, for which an additional charge of fifty cents is made. All persons, therefore, who intend getting married, but who postpone the ceremony until *after* the 1st of October, will take notice that before they can legally do so they must visit the county seat and procure the necessary permit or license. It may be somewhat troublesome to do this, but such is the law, and in order to remedy the evils at which it aims, it must be strictly enforced.

L. C. DENNIS, widely known in a political sense in 1876, as the "Little Giant of Alachua," Florida, died one day last week with delirium tremens, the fatal result of a bet that he had made that he could drink two quarts of whiskey. He won the bet, but lost his life. His death closes a most eventful career. He was captain of a Massachusetts company of infantry in the late war, and served for a time in Florida. After it was over he settled in Gainesville, in that State, where he soon became a leader in local politics. During the days of reconstruction and up to 1876 he made politics the business of his life, and being gifted with natural powers of oratory he acquired more influence in Aalchua county, always strongly Republican, than any other man ever exercised before. The large colored element in the county was completely under his control, and through its vote he was kept continuously in office. In the campaign between Tilden and Hayes in 1876, Dennis planned the notorious "Archer frauds" in his county which gave Hayes the Presidency. The vote polled at Archer precinct No. 2 was canvassed by a majority of the State Canvassing Board in the face of the most positive evidence as to its fraudulent character, (209 more votes being returned for Hayes than were actually cast,) and the vote of that precinct gave the State to the Hayes instead of the Tilden electors for whom the true and legal vote had been cast. Florida had *three* electors electors and counting them for Hayes gave him a majority of *one* in the Electoral College over Tilden. Dennis went to Washington soon after Hayes was inaugurated, and for "making Hayes President," as he himself said, "he was offered an insignifiant revenue appointment in Ohio." He declined it, returned to Florida and denounced Hayes in bitter terms. From that time until his death he was constantly engaged in warfare with certain Republican leaders in his State. He was about 45 years of age when he died.

WITH the aid of four Democratic members of the State Senate the Republicans were enabled to pass the Congressional Apportionment bill over the Governor's veto by just the necessary two-thirds. Their names are Vandergrift, of Bucks, Sutton, of Montgomery, Hart, of Lycoming and Ross, of Greene. The reason given by these four Senators for voting to pass the bill over the veto, viz: that their respective counties were better cared for under it than by the existing apportionment, is totally indefensible. A Democratic member of the Senate or House who, by his vote aids the the Republicans in passing an apportionment bill which in most of its features violates every principle of justice, merely because the bill puts his own county in a district which is acceptable to him, is a very unsafe man to legislate for the people of the whole State. When the veto came to a vote in the House, which is more than two-thirds Republican, it was sustained, the vote against the veto lacking *five* of the Constitutional number. This action of the House continues in force the present bill until after the next election of Congressmen in this State in November, 1886. The Republicans could have passed a fair bill during the first two months of the session, if the intention to do so had existed, but it didn't, and the result is that their gerrymander was so infamous that at the last hour it was murdered by Republican votes in the House. Gov. Pattison was true to the record he made two years ago on the apportionment question, true to the Constitution which the bill violated, and true to his party which it outraged.

NO Legislature in this State ever before so recklessly attempted to rob the people by voting pay for *extra* services to its officers and employes, as the one that adjourned a week ago to-day. The pay for these extra services was provided for in several items in the general appropriation bill and amounted in the aggregate to over $60,000 for the two houses. All of the items were vetoed by the Governor, and all of them were passed over his veto, first by the House and then by the Senate, there being enough rotten Democrats in the latter body to unite with the Republicans and secure a two-thirds vote against the Governor. John C. Delaney, the Librarian of the Senate, an office as useless and unnecessary as a fifth wheel to a wagon, and which ought to have been abolished years ago, whose salary for a session is $800, was provided for in the bill with a total of $9,000, of which sum $7,800 is for a period when the Legislature was not in session. Delaney's case will serve as a fair sample of the other appropriations to the officers of both houses for trumped up extra services. How any honest man in either branch could endorse such barefaced swindling by his vote, is hard to understand. At the instance of the Governor the Attorney General, Lewis C. Cassidy, served a written notice on the Auditor General not to audit and upon the State Treasurer not to pay any of the appropriations embodied in the vetoed items. If Delaney and "the rest of us" ever get their plunder they must fight their way for it through the Court of Dauphin county, and after that through the Supreme Court.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* in an article reviewing the record of the late Legislature and the daily attendance of the lobby on its proceedings, says:

The greatest blot on the Legislature that has just closed was the constant presence of an impudent lobby. In season and out, the agents of this enemy of good legislation were on the floors of both branches. Every bill that came from the committees was subjected to the surveillance of those emissaries, and however innocent or unimportant the subject of legislation, the lobby took a hand for or against it. It may be that the record of the Legislature when fully made up will not exhibit the deleterious effect of this shameful fact, but it is certain that if there had been less lobbying there would have been less jobbery in the legislation.

MR. GLADSTONE and his Ministers having been defeated in the House of Commons early last week on a bill imposing an additional tax on beer and spirits, tendered his resignation to the Queen, who accepted it, and sent for Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, to whom she entrusted the duty of forming a new Cabinet. The new Premier expected to complete the selection of his Ministers on yesterday. Gladstone's defeat was caused by Parnell and the Irish members voting with the Tories, but whether *this* was wise policy or not remains to be seen.

A STRONG VETO MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith return with my objections Senate bill No. 73, entitled "An act to organize and define the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania."

The act of Congress of February 25, 1882, fixes the number of Representatives to which Pennsylvania shall be entitled in the Federal Congress at twenty-eight. It also provides that these twenty-eight Representatives "shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous, territory and containing as nearly as practicable the same number of inhabitants," and that no district shall elect more than one Representative. It will thus be seen that the law lays down three rules to be observed in the formation of Congressional districts to wit: that the districts shall be single, that they shall be composed of contigious territory, and that they shall be as far as practicable equal in population. To these rules there is to be added another arising from the spirit of our State Constitution upon the subject of apportionment, and from the accepted principles of fairness and public convenience, and that is that the districts shall be formed of territory that shall be reasonably compact as well as contigous. All of these requirements are important, some are vital. A bill which transgresses any of them at once challenges investigation, and unless the transgression is shown to have been indispensable and for the purpose of securing some essential principle of fairness and justness, the bill should not become a law. Of these rules, the one requiring single districts is a purely arbitrary direction of the Federal Congress, and has been followed in the bill before me. The rules as to the territory being contigious and compact are founded on public convenience, and are intended to prevent political injustice and sinister designs in the detachment of territory. The direction that the population of the districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable contains the vital principle of popular representation, underlies the theory of our institutions, and is as the breath of our liberties.

The bill herewith returned violates each of the last two rules in the most flagrant and unjustifiable manner. It abounds in injustice and is built upon contemptuous illegality. Proceeding in an undeviating purpose of unfairness, it disfranchises hundreds of thousands of our people to give unlawful power to others. It overrides in the relentlessness of its manifest purpose alike the plain dictates of common justice and the clear commands of the law. The startling fact to the mind of the Executive is that so little effort has been made to cloak the nakedness of its enormities.

In illustrating the defects of a measure, where so many exist, it is difficult to know what to select and what to omit. A statement of a few of the more typical and conspicuous wrongs perpetrated by the bill will sufficiently show its unfair and illegal nature. A full statement in detail would unnecessarily lengthen this communication.

Dividing the whole population of Pennsylvania by twenty-eight, the number of Congressmen to which the State is entitled, we obtain 152,960 as the ratio for each Congressional district. The law thus fixing this as the number of people entitled to elect a representative in Congress, and bearing in mind the command that the districts shall be as nearly as possible equal in population, let us see how the framers of this bill have observed the legal rules laid down for their guidance.

Of the twenty-eight districts formed by the bill, the population of a majority, or fifteen of them, falls below the ratio. The total deficiency of population in these fifteen districts is 286,823, or more than 50,000 in excess of the population of the Sixth and Twenty-sixth districts, which are each given a Congressman, and very nearly equal to two full ratios. The largest district in point of numbers is the Twenty fifth, which contains 194,149, or 41,189 more than a ratio. The smallest district is the Sixth, which contains 114,349, or 38,711 less than a ratio. The difference between the two districts is 79,000, or more than one-half a full ratio. The average deficiency in the fifteen districts named is 19,121. Six of the districts are each more than 10,000 below the ratio; three are more than 15,000; two more than 20,000; one more than 25,000; one more than 30,000, and one more than 35,000 below.

The average excess in the thirteen districts above the rate is 22,674. Seven are each over 10,000; one over 15,000; one over 25,000; one over 30,000; two each over 35,000, and one over 40,000 above. The total excess in these thirteen districts, representing the number of people virtually disfranchised therein, is 286,662, or nearly two full ratios. The average population of the fifteen defective districts is 133,839, and the average population of the thirteen districts in excess is 165,034, this making the average disparity in the two classes 41,195.

The Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth Fifteenth, and Twenty-sixth districts together contain 10,000 less than five ratios, and are given six Congressmen; while the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth districts contain over six full ratios, and are given only five Congressmen. That is to say, it requires six ratios of people in one section to elect five Representatives, while five ratios only are required in another section to elect six Representatives. In other words, the greater class of people are deprived of a Congressman to which they are entitled to give a less number of people a Congressman to which they are not entitled.

There are five districts each of which contains 180,000, and five each containing less than 130,000.

Philadelphia has one district with 193,000, and right along side of and touching this, one with less than 115,000.

The Twenty-fifth district, composed of the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Westmoreland and Armstrong, contains over 194,000, while the Twenty-sixth district, immediately adjacent, contains less than 120,000.

These are a few of the conspicuous inequalities of this bill, framed under the law of Congress, which commands that districts shall as nearly as possibie be equal in population.

Finding these inconsistencies and infractions of the law pervading the measure so generally as not to admit of the belief that they were accidental, the Executive naturally sought by a further study of the details to ascertain, if possible, the theory upon which it was framed, and the object sought to be attained by its manifest and persistent inequalities. This theory and object were not hard to discover. They appear in every clause and disfigure every enactment of the bill. They obtrude themselves so plainly upon the attention of the Executive that it would be the merest affectation to pretend not to see them and properly animadvert upon them. It is impossible to give the most cursory investigation to the bill without seeing that its main, if not its sole purpose is to deprive the citizens of one political faith of their just numerical representation in the Federal congress in order to unlawfully and unjustly increase the power and representation of their political opponents. It will require but a brief statement to show to all fair-minded men that the Democratic citizens of the State, the equal in the eye of the law to any other citizens, and entitled to equal voice and right in the affairs of government, are by this bill wrongfully and shamefully deprived of a large part of their lawful share of representation in the Federal councils. Reluctant as the Executive is to introduce a political discussion into a paper of this nature, he yet feels that it is his duty to lay open to the eyes of the people the great wrong attempted by this bill against those citizens with whom he holds a common political faith, and if possible prevent consumation of the outrage.

It is only necessary to state the facts and the enormity becomes at once apparent.

Of the twenty eight-districts eighteen are surely Republican, seven are Democratic and three may be classedas doubtful, though of these three one is at present, and has been for years, represented by a Republican, and the other two have been carried as often in the last decade by that party as by any other. Regarding these districts, however, as doubtful, the bill gives eighteen Republican and seven Democratic districts. How has this result been reached? If it had been reached by observing the directions of the law, or by the accident of local situation, no one could have complained. It would have been the fortune of the gainers. But it has been arrived at only by a persistent and defiant overriding of all laws and rules governing the subject, and the injustice stopped only when it was physically impossible by greater illegality to commit greater wrong.

Of the eighteen Republican districts, eleven are below the ratio of representation, which happens to be the exact number of Republican over Democratic districts. The total deficiency in these eleven Republican districts is 218,139. Seven Republican districts are above the ratio. Of the seven Democratic districts, but two are below the ratio, while five are above it. The average population of the seven Democratic districts is 161,746, or over 8,000 above the ratio, and of the eighteen Republican districts 151,256, a less number than the ratio. That is to say, it requires on an average, 10,494 more people to elect a Congressman in a Democratic than a Republican district.

In the city of Philadelphia the Sixth district is created giving a Republican majority of over 4,000, with a population of only 114,249, or 38,711 below the ratio; while the Democratic county of Berks, at present a separate district, and containing over 8,000 more than the entire Sixth district, is joined to Lehigh, another Democratic county, making a district of 35,608 in excess of the ratio, and giving a Democratic majority of over 10,000.

In the same way the county of Schuylkill, at present a Republican district, is permitted to elect a Congressman with a population 22,983 less than a ratio; while right adjoining it the Tenth district is created by heaping together five Democratic counties, 12,026 in exces of the ratio, giving 7,000 Democratic majority.

In the county of Philadelphia ingenuity and illegality seem to have been exhausted in the effort to do injustice to the Democratic citizens of that section. Six districts are given to that city, five of which are surely Republican and one overwhelmingly Democratic. This has been done by massing together in the Third district, in a narrow strip along the Delaware, seven of the eight Democratic wards of the city, making a district of excessive Democratic majority, and leaving the rest of the city free to be divided into five equally certain Republican districts. Of the six Philadelphia districts, five are below the ratio and one above it. The Sixth is 38,711 below, and the Fourth is 39,540 above, making the difference in these two alone 78,251. In the five defective districts the deficiency amounts to 110,128. For what other purpose can such inequalities and distortions have been devised except to give five Congressmen to the 100,000 Republican voters of that city, and but one Congressman to 75,000 Democratic voters?

Instances might be multiplied throughout the bill where similarly Democratic counties are submerged in large Republican districts, or massed together into one district so as to destroy their proper distributive weight. Districts are misshapen and inaccessible, unequal and incongruous; no regard whatever is paid to any established rule of law or principle of justice; favors are bestowed and enemies are punished, and all these departures from right and law always have the same result of increasing the political power of Republican at the expense of Democratic constituencies.

To such a bill I am asked to give my approval. Anxious as I am to see the law obeyed by an apportionment of the State, I will not sanction a measure that transgresses the law and attempts to fix a glaring and indefensible injustice upon a large part of the people. The Republican party in this State does not need such a measure as this to secure to it whatever preponderance it is entitled to in the Federal Congress. It has no need to call to its aid injustice and defiance of the law to give it its due. The great body of citizens belonging to that party I am sure do not ask and would not countenance such a wrong. On the other hand, I feel it to be my duty, as the Executive of the whole people, and in support of the rights of all of them, to prevent, so far as I can, an act of injustice which is aimed at the citizens of Democratic faith. Should this wrong now succeed, it is not unlikely that in the inevitable revolutions that are constantly occurring in our political history it may be in the future used as an argument and example for inflicting a like injury and itjustice upon the party whose representatives in the Legislature seek to perpetuate this wrong. In the interest, therefore, of the dearest rights of all citizens and because this bill violates the plainest principles of common justice and the clear command of the law, I withhold my approval.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

The Reputation of a Standard Article Is seldom injured by surreptitious rivalry. Imitators of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have not only lost money by attempting underhand competition with it, but have actually contributed to enhance the estimation in which the genuine medicine is held. The public at large has for many years been acquainted with the ear marks that distinguish the real from the spurious, and cannot be persuaded that other articles sold in a somewhat similar guise are equally good. Fever and ague, constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint are not curable, by cheap local bitters, eye openers and tonics, but the fact is too well proven and too generally known to admit of conscientious dispute, that for these and other maladie the great household medicine is a safe and thorough remedy.—Not only in the United States, but in Mexico, South America and the West Indies, its merits are widely recognized and its reputation too firmly established to be shaken.
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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 15 1885.

The rear portico of the White House looks southward over half a mile of green sward and an artificial lake to the Washington Monument and beyond down the broad Potomac, commanding a view seven miles in extent. For fifty summers the Presidents of the United States have stood on this portico of Saturday afternoons, chatted with their friends, and listened to the music of the Marine Band from the green sward below. President Cleveland honored the custom for the first time last Saturday and hundreds of Washingtonians got their first glimpse of his strong rugged face an non-Appollo-like figure. It was a curious sight to see several hundred people standing below looking up at the President on the portico above. The gazers were mostly of the government clerk class and their faces wore an expression of anxiety, curiosity, hope and fear. I looked in vain for an expression of resignation in their government pap fed faces. It may be said with emphasis that they will not resign. They were trying to read their fate in the face of the President, and with a curiosity that was more natural than polite they stared in silence by the hour.

The reader who is not an office seeker or office holder will be more interested in the appearance of the President than of the crowd. He looks ruddier and healthier than when he delivered his inaugural on the 4th of March. His manners are unaffected and pleasing. He greets those whom he knows with an unstudied grace—cordial but not effusive. He wore a Prince Albert coat and a fashionable silk hat. In greeting those who called he would remove his hat, and while talking to ladies, would stand uncovered for a few minutes. But the rays of the sun made it necessary for all the gentlemen to wear their hats most of the time. Mr. Cleveland adheres to his early hours and habits of hard work and in these respects he is imitated by all the heads of Departments.

Visitors have no trouble in seeing Cabinet officers. It is only those who come late who have any trouble. Two of the best business men in the Cabinet are Manning and Whitney. There was some criticism at the time of their appointment because two members from New York were placed in the Cabinet. Tried by the test of experience they have proved to be among the best selections that the President has made. It is further proof of his good judgment that these two men were personally known to him. His weakest selections have been those which were recommended to him by other people. The Treasury Department is now in better hands than it has been for a number of years. Mr. Whitney is a thorough man of the world and has his department on a very good footing. He is polite to every one and does not annoy his callers with the constant declaration made by some of the new officials that his time is excessively occupied and that it is with only the greatest difficulty that he can afford to give a few seconds of his time to any individual. Any one to see him with his visitors would think that he was the easiest-going and most thoroughly good natured member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sparks, the new Democratic Land Commissioner, has issued an order forfeiting the bulk of the fraudulent Maxwell Land grant. This will throw over to public entry over 1,500,000 acres. Through fraudulent surveys and corrupt official bargaining at Washington this grant was stretched as to include 1,700,000 acres of land. This order of Mr. Sparks cuts down this grant to its original dimensions. If Mr. Sparks could never do anything more in his office beyond striking down this gigantic fraud, he would be entitled to a monument at the hands of his fellow countrymen. This grant has been backed by some of the most powerful, financial and social influences ever known in the history of Washington intrigues. Gen. Sparks would not be able to strike this blow if he were not firmly supported by the Secretary of the Interior. Of course furious appeals will be made to Secretary Lamar to suspend the order, but the Secretary will be found as immovable as a rock. He is thoroughly familiar with the facts in the case and will sustain the Land Commissioner. This order, taken with previous ones, releases over 2,000,000 acres of land, which have been fraudulently claimed by dishonest speculators. K.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Vigorous health is man's finest estate. If weak and nervous, send for circular and free trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—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.

—Eight tons of cherries shipped from California to Chicago a few days ago sold at an average of 15 cents per pound. The cost of placing them in Chicago is put at 9 or 10 cents a pound. This leaves the grower a profit of 5 or 6 cents a pound, or $100 a ton.

—The residence of Jefferson Hashman, on McKimn Creek, a few a few miles from Ellenboro, W. Va., was entered by thieves a few days ago and a large amount of jewelry, clothing, etc., carried off. On Tuesday Rev. James Bowie was arrested and jailed, charged with the crime. The arrest caused great excitement.

—A horrible accident occurred at Connellsville, Pa., which resulted in the death of Mrs. S J. Cox, whose husband is a merchant tailor of that place. The deceased, who was very deaf and nearly seventy years old, was coming home from the store and was caught on a crossing on the Southwest road, an engine and two cars passing over her. Her lower limbs were frightfully mangled and her skull fractured. She only lived an hour after the accident.

—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has sunk a well 2,700 feet, in the hope of obtaining a gas supply. A small flow of gas was obtained at a depth of 1,100 feet, and at 1,950 feet a vein of rock salt was developed 160 feet in thickness. A few days ago the well began to pour forth a very excellent quality of lubricating oil.

—On Monday night at eight minutes past nine o'clock a watchman at one of the carpet mills at Yonkers, N. Y., discovered two glass jars connected with a burning fuse in a doorway. He siezed the fuse, put out the fire and threw the jars in the ash-pan and gave the alarm. The jars were taken to police station and examined by Messrs. O'Brien and Clarke, the aqueduct contractors, and they say that one jar contained four pounds of dynamite.

—A successful test was made at the Mint on Monday of an invention of Superintendent Snowden, intended to prevent the counterfeiting of coins. Instead of the edges being milled the words "E Pluribus Unum" and teirteen stars were stamped upon the coins by an ingenious machine worked in connection with the dies. The mechanism of the new contrivance is so complicated that it is believed no counterfeiters could duplicate it. Two dozen silver dollars were successfully stamped by the machine.

—Three hundred sharpshooters are in attendance upon the fourth biennial tournament of the Western Shooting League at Indianapolis, which will last all week. William Farrow, present king shot of the United States is there, and teams from Mew York Chicago, St. Louis, Highland, Bloomington, and Joliet Ill., Monroe, Wis., Davenport, Iowa (the present champions) Dubuque and other places.

—Great distress threatens the people of the border counties in Southwest Virgina for food. The corn supply, which was their main support, is almost exhausted, and is selling at $2 per bushel; and the wheat crop, now nearly ready for harvest, is so meagre that it will afford but little relief. These are the counties that suffered heavily from drought and scourge last year.

—The fact is made public that a Chicago convict named Lewis Cooley died from self-starvation at the Joliet penitentiary on Thursday. Cooley had been in prison since December last, on a three-year sentence for larceny. He recently showed signs of insanity and was being treated by the prison physician, but persistently refused to partake of food, and slowly starved himself to death. He wa forty-five years old and has a wife in this city.

—Miss Melissa Merriman was engaged to John K. Mowry, and they were to be married next autumn. They intended to go to a picnic together, but at the last moment the young lady was detained. She suggested that her younger sister Mollie should go with Mowry in her place. This was done and the couple did not return. Yesterday Miss Merriman received a telegram from her sister announcing that she and Mowry had been to Pittsburg and been married.

—When Michael Weltern was on his way ts work on Saturing morning, and passing through Tompkins Park, New York city, a Frenchman named Matthew Level threw a quantity of vitriol in his face, burning his eyes, cheeks and nose in a fearful manner. Weltern was removed to the hospital and Level put under arrest and taken to court. The prisoner said that while he was driving a street car, about three years ago, Weltern struck him over the head with a cart rung, producing injuries that the doctors said paralyzed him. For this, Level says, Weltern was never brought to trial. He nursed his revenge and satisfied it this morning. Level was held to await the result of Weltern's injuries.

The little town of Jamestown (W. Va.) was thrown into a furore of excitement yesterday by the accidental shooting of a prominent business man named Jacob Moats. Moats owned a large self-cocking revolver which he wished to dispose of, and handed the weapon to an acquaintance with the remark that is wasn't loaded. Taking him at his word the acquaintance pulled the trigger and to his horror Moats dropped to the ground with a 32-calibre bullet in his breast. Moats at this writing is still living and exonerates his companion from all blame. His death is hourly expected.

—A special from Zacatecas, Mexico, says: Twelve miles from Zacatecas is situated the celebrated Santa Tiburcio de Loveta Grande Mine, the mine that has produced ever since the Spanish conquest, yielding untold millions of silver during that time. Within the past few years it has been newly developed and fitted throughout with the most costly modern machinery. On Friday morning about six o'clock an explosion occurred at the mine. It was plainly heard at Zacatecas. Five hundred cases of giant powder had gone off by some means unknown. Ten persons were killed outright and as many more wounded. The mine and everything near it are a complete wreck. The surface improvements are totally destroyed.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I strunk!
From 228 pounds to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, 1881.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;
The second made me as well and strong as when a child,
"And I have been so to this day.",
My husband was an invalid for 20 years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET WELL.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

☞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.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY 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.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals for building a bridge over Susquehanna river near Garman's mills in Susquehanna township, until **1 o'clock, p. m.,** on

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885,

According to draft and specifications now in possession of the Commissioners. All proposals must be in accordance with said draft and specification, which can be examined at any time.

The bids are to be for the middle span only, as the abutments and approaches are to be built by the Supervisors of Susquehanna township.

All proposals to be sealed and left at the Commissioners' office on or before the above date.—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.
June 12, 1885.

PROPOSALS.

The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals until *Tuesday, July 7, 1885, at one o'clock, p. m.,* for furnishing steam heaters for the jail. All proposals must be sealed and left at the Com'rs' office on or before the above date.—Each proposal must be accompanied by plans and specifications of the proposed work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners
DAVID HAMILTON,
Attest:
W. H. McMULLEN, Clerk.

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.

R. L. JOHNSON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Deposit
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

1794. 1883.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c..
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.
☞ Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give us a call before buying elsewhere, as we are confident that we can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

ENCOURAGE
HOME INDUSTRY.
The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,
and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting
of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.
E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1885-tf.

The GREAT JUMBO ENGINE
—AND—
BOILER COMBINED.
Price $175 upwards
Cheapest rig in the market for driving light machinery. Just the thing for Farmers' use, Ice Cream Dealers, Printing Presses, Threshing Machines &c. Manufacturer of all kinds of Machinery & Jobbing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.
H. P. RANKIN,
84, 86 & 88 Irwin Ave.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
May 22, 1885.-1yr.

1760 Lorillard's 1885
Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX PLUG
TRY THEM.

PATENTS Lenox, Simpson & Co., Wa shington D.C. No pay asked for pat ent not obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

THE
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.
OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for home, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.
ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THE
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, free.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $[illegible]
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, 1881.-1y.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEV