Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - DECEMBER 11, 1885.

"IRELAND," says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, "had few warmer friends than the dead Vice President. His bold deliverance in behalf of Parnell a short time ago will long remain green in Irish memories."

THE President's message was sent to both houses of Congress on Tuesday.—It is said to be a plain, business like document and is highly spoken of. Owing to its great length we cannot publish it entire, but will lay the most important portions of it before our readers next week.

JAY GOULD'S opinion of Mr. Cleveland is that "the straightforward and conservative course of the administration has won the confidence of the business community, which will stimulate a healthy growth of the business interests." He thinks all classes of people regard President Cleveland's course as a safe one.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives on Monday by the Democrats. He had no opposition in the Democratic caucus. The Republican members voted for Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, who is a very able and skilful man in debate, but very lazy, and who believes he looks like Shakspeare, because Irving, the English actor, told him so when he was in Washington last winter.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the great millionaire, fell dead at his residence in the city of New York, on last Tuesday afternoon, while conversing with Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His sudden death was caused by paralysis of the brain.—He was reputed to be the richest man in the world, his wealth being estimated at over two hundred millions. His children, we believe, are four sons and four daughters.

FRANK HATTON, ex-Postmaster General under Mr. Arthur and now of the Chicago *Mail*, says in that paper that "Hendricks had the finest face of any public man I ever saw. It was classic in its shape and there was about his eyes and the gray of his hair and the paleness of his complexion something that spiritualized it all. In the outline there was the strength of a strong man, and in the expression the sweetness of a woman. His was the most lovable face I ever saw or ever expect to see."

MR. HOAR, of Massachusetts, introduced into the Senate on Tuesday last, his Presidential succession bill which passed the Senate at the last session, but was not acted on by the House. The bill provides that in case of a vacancy in the offices of President and Vice-President from any cause, the officers of the Cabinet shall succeed to the Presidency, beginning with the Secretary of State and ending with the Secretary of the Interior. As both parties in Congress seem at last to to be in earnest in reference to this important question, it may be assumed as quite certain that the bill will pass without any unnecessary delay.

THE Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature on Monday last nominated John W. Daniel as United States Senator, to succeed Mahone, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1887. The vote in the caucus stood, Daniel, 65; Barbour, 31. The nomination of Daniel is regarded as a triumph of the young Democracy of the State.—He was the Democratic candidate for Governor four years ago and was defeated by William E. Cameron, Readjuster or Repudiationist, and is regarded as the most eloquent man in the State.—The term of Riddleberger, Mahone's colleague, will not expire until March, 1889, when he, too, will follow Mahone into political obscurity.

UP TO last Tuesday morning the Parliamentary elections in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales had resulted as follows: Liberals, or friends of Gladstone, 319; Conservatives or Tories, [illegible]; Parnellites, 72. There are still 33 districts in which elections were to be held yesterday, 14 of which are in Ireland, and it is conceded that in all but one of these Irish districts Mr. Parnell's candidates would be elected, making the number of Parnellites 86. It is estimated in London that the final result will give the Liberals a majority of 72 over the Tories, and that the Tories and Parnellites combined will have a majority of 16 over the Liberals. It will thus be seen that Parnell holds the balance of power as between the two great parties, and it is thought that he will unite with the Liberals if the latter consent, although in the campaign he and his friends voted for the Tory candidates in the English districts. A few days will determine what the leaders of the three divisions propose to do.

AN appeal to the generous impulses of the people of this country to relieve distress caused by fire, flood or an epidemic, is never made in vain. A prominent business man of Galveston, who was in Pittsburgh on Monday last, on his way east, stated to a newspaper reporter that the Gulf City is rapidly recovering from the recent disastrous fire which destroyed over five hundred buildings in the heart of the city. The response from the charitable people of other cities, he said, was so prompt and the amount contributed so large that up to the time he left home last week, more than $110,000 in cash, together with large quantities of provisions and clothing, had been received. There were not enough buildings left in the city to shelter the homeless families, and many of them were compelled to camp out.—New buildings are being put up in the burnt district, and none of the afflicted families are in a suffering condition at present. The money contributed has been judiciously distributed and the business interests of the city are rapidly reviving.

IN AN article in a recent number of the *Scientific American* on the "Durability of cross-tie timber," in which it is stated that the average duration of oak timber, out of which most of the railroad ties are made, is a little over seven years, the writer goes on to speak of the number of ties that are annually required by the present lines of railroad throughout the country, and of the number of acres of land that must be yearly stripped of their timber for that purpose, as follows:

The total length of railway track in the United States is approximated at 150,000 miles. Assuming that the average durability of ties is seven years, and the distance apart is three feet, there will be 2,640 to the mile, which is rather under than over the actual number employed, making the total number in use 396,000,000. Estimating one-seventh to be replaced every year, the annual demand to keep up the present railways will reach 56,571,428. Supposing that an acre will supply 100 ties, which is a liberal estimate, it will require 565,714 acres annually to furnish the ties required by the existing lines of railways. For each mile of railway there will be an annual demand for 377 ties, requiring the cutting off of 3 77 miles. It will require thirty years on an average for trees to grow large enough for making cross ties. The acres that must be kept in timber and growing will be 16,971,420 for supplying ties to the railway lines now in existence.

The increase in railway mileage, estimated by two decades, is about 4,150 miles annually. To construct the railways that will probably be built in the next ten years, 109,560,000 ties will be demanded, the product of 1,095,600 acres of woodland. Allowing thirty years as the period of growth for ties, this would add 3,286,801 acres to the timber reserve for railways alone, making a total of 18,936,570 acres as the needful reserve. Evidently this question is one demanding reach of statesmanship and a careful preservation of our present timber supply. The time is not far distant when one of the largest items in the construction expenses of our railways will be the one for cross ties.

MR. TILDEN has addressed a letter to Hon. John G. Cartisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives, setting forth, in effect, that the construction of seacoast defences is of far greater importance than the reduction of the National debt, and that so much of the surplus in the National Treasury as is necessary should be promptly applied to that purpose. He states that the property exposed to destruction by a hostile power in the twelve seaports of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco, cannot be less in value than five thousand millions of dollars, and to this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use upon the seaports named. He says that now is the accepted time to provide for this great National necessity. The letter, like all of Mr. Tilden's productions, is strongly and vigorously written, and has attracted much attention at Washington among members of Congress as well as throughout the country. We do not think that much will come of it, for the simple reason that the members of Congress have an infinite number of projects or jobs of their own, by the adoption of which the surplus in the Treasury can be readily, if not corruptly, disposed of.

AT the Republican caucus of the members of the U. S. Senate held on Friday last, John A. Logan was nominated for President *protem* of the Senate, but declined, and in returning his thanks for the honor proposed to be conferred upon him, he used the following remarkable and comprehensive language. "I not only thank them (the Republican Senators) *but the people of the whole country for the desire they seem to feel that I should be given this very honorable position.*" When and how did Logan discover that the "people of the whole country" wanted him to preside over the Senate and in that capacity to step into Mr. Cleveland's shoes as President in the event of the latter's death or disability? The people of this country decided last November a year that they didn't want Logan for Vice President with the contingent right of succeeding to the Presidency, and his claim now that the whole country was kicking up its heels out of sheer delight to see him put into the chair of the President of the Senate is as impudent as it is unfounded, originating entirely in his own sickly fancy and is unsupported by a single fact. John A. Logan is a great man, himself being the judge.

A YOUNG man named Traber, the son of a clergyman residing in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, this State, is, or lately was, the teacher of a common school in Roaring Brook township, in that county. He invented a peculiar and brutal punishment for pupils who talked during school hours. This punishment consisted in placing a corn-cob in the child's mouth and compelling it to stand on the floor a certain period of time. One day last week he punished the child of a farmer, George Snyder, in this manner, and when the cob was removed it was covered with blood, and the youngster was so completely exhausted as to require assistance to reach his home. When Snyder heard of the teacher's action he at once started in search of him for the purpose of cowhiding him, but he was not to be found. The matter was brought to the attention of the school directors, and at a meeting held by them on the following day they dismissed Traber. Of course Traber's occupation in Roaring Brook township is gone, but it is difficult to conceive what punishment ought to be inflicted on a brutal school teacher who could thus outrage the feelings of a young boy for the commission of so trivial an offence.

JOHN A. LOGAN having declined the nomination of President *protem* of the Senate by the Republican Senatorial caucus on Friday last, the caucus reassembled on Saturday and nominated John Sherman, of Ohio, and he was elected by the Senate on Monday, the Democrats voting for Mr. Harris of Tennessee. As between Logan and Sherman the difference although very trifling in a political sense, is very distinct in a personal view. Logan's reputation for honesty has never been questioned, but the same cannot be said of John Sherman. Besides this, Logan didn't go down to Louisiana as Sherman did and by consorting with the political thieves and scoundrels in that State lay the groundwork for stealing its vote for Hays, and thereby cheating Tilden out of the Presidency. Sherman did all this and for so doing will be held in execration through all future time.

AT INDIANAPOLIS TO-DAY.

The volunteered presence of Rutherford B. Hayes at the grave of Thomas A. Hendricks to-day is a spectacle which the country might well have been spared. Is it possible that the man is utterly devoid of the sense of shame? Does he dare to force himself to the front rank of the mourners who follow the dead statesman to the tomb, wearing on his false face the counterfeit of their sincere grief? The insolence of such hypocrisy is inexpressible. We should think that the despised wretch would tremble with fear lest the dead himself should speak and say: "Back, Fraud! Stand not with those who loved and who honor me!"

On this day of the year, nine years ago, the operations of the conspirators who plotted against Hendrick's right, and for Hayes' benefit were far advanced. Federal troops crowded the corridors of the State House in Columbia. At Tallehassee the Canvassing Board, behind closed doors, were reversing the Democratic majorities in Baker and Alachua counties. The scoundrels in New Orleans were bargaining with the representative of Hayes, and voting to go into secret session that they might manipulate the figures so as to give the electoral vote of Louisiana to the defeated candidates for President and Vice-President, and thus defraud the country of its rightful choice. The liars in these three States were lying, the perjurers were falsely swearing, the suborners of perjury were haggling over the price of crime, the forgers were scraping and erasing and changing, the thieves were hiding or destroying the ballots stolen from the boxes that are the sanctuaries of the people's free suffrage, the larger conspirators at Washington were concocting schemes to cover with the forms of law the infamous work at the South, and Hayes was waiting—waiting with eager but cowardly impatience to seize and appropriate the fruits of that gigantic malefaction.

Has any Democrat forgotten the deeds of November and December, 1876? Has any Democrat concluded to bury these memories, or to extend the hand of forgiveness to the Fraud Hayes across the grave of the defrauded Hendricks?

It is one of the duties of citizenship to remember these things, and to-day is an appropriate time to recall them. A resolution of the Democratic House of Representatives, adopted on Saturday, March 4, 1877, on the eve of the consumation of the greatest political crime in history, solemnly declared that Thomas A. Hendricks, in the election of 1876, received a majority of the electoral votes and was duly elected Vice-President of the United States. That resolution declared the truth. No man can gainsay it. It is established by evidence that is unanswerable, and by the confession of some of the chief criminals hired by the agents of Hayes. Tilden and Hendricks carried Florida by about 100 votes. In Louisiana the Tilden and Hendricks electors received a majority of about 9,000 votes. By the local processes of false, fabricated and forged affidavits and altered returns already described, more than 1,000 votes in Florida, and more than ten times as many in Louisiana, were taken from the candidates to whom they belonged, and the result in the two States was thus reversed. Can any hypocritical tears which Hayes may shed over the bier of Hendricks blot out the fact?

The appeal was to Congress in Washington. The national Legislature, holding the constitutional power to count the electoral votes, was asked to exercise that power, and to render justice to the people. The unconstitutional Electoral Commission was then devised. By the law creating that body it was directed to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. Proof of the fraudulent nature of the corruptly procured certificates from Florida and Louisiana was offered to the Commission. It was rejected. By a majority of one—the vote of a partisan judge whose conduct at this crisis in the nation's life remains as an ineffaceable stain on the honor of the Supreme Bench—every motion looking toward the righting of wrong, the ascertainment of truth, the rendering of justice, the investigation, even, of the facts on which judgment was to be rendered, was steadily and unflinchingly thrust aside.

Great as were the crimes of the thieves, perjurers and forgers in the counties of Florida and the parishes of Louisiana, and in the Republican returning boards at Tallahasse and New Orleans, this final crime at Washington was greater still. It was a denial of justice, a refusal even of a hearing by the body established by Congress as a court of last resort. The fraud which was planted at the polling places after word had been sent from the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Florida and Louisiana must be claimed and held at any cost, and which blossomed in the darkness of the back rooms where forgers scratched and the perjurers haggled with the agents of Hayes, bore its fruit in the chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States.

To the humiliation of every patriotic American, the doors of the White House and the vaults of the Treasury were opened to the man who had been waiting for months at Fremont for the fraudulent verdict, with greed and cowardice alternately uppermost in his miserable soul. Can any tears, we say, that this crocodile may shed at Indianapolis to-day at the grave of Hendricks wash out the 8 to 7 brand?

Note the contrast, for it is a part of history, and its lesson is impressive. Of the two men elected President and Vice-President in 1876, one still lives, conspicuously honored and warmly beloved, the first citizen of the land, after having twice refused a nomination which meant the sure righting, in a measure, of the wrong which the Democracy suffered in his person nine years ago. The other dies in the office from which he was shut out by the conspirators of the Fraud. Honored and sincerely mourned by the nation he is carried to-day to his last resting place. Of the two men who profited chiefly by the monstrous iniquity, one is already forgotten—who knows where Wheeler is, or whether he lives or sleeps in oblivion? The other crawls out of obscurity to touch the hem of Hendricks' shroud, happy thus to attract for an hour even the attention of universal contempt.—*N. Y. Sun, December 1st.*

THE whale is said to live 500 or 1,000 years or thereabouts; and he is a young crow that dies before he reaches his 100th birthday. But how long do donkeys live? An authenticated story comes from the Scotch Highlands to the effect that a donkey died recently, the property of Mr. Ross, of Cromarty, in whose family it had been for 106 years. It can be traced back to the year 1779, when it passed into the hands of the then Ross, of Cromarty; though what was its age at the time no one can say. Furthermore, its death was the result of an accident; for it was "hale and hearty" when a kick from a horse ended its career. There seems no reason to doubt the story. We thus had until the end of last week a donkey among us that was born about the same time as Sir Walter Scott, and whose parents, if as long lived as itself, may have been flourishing at the time of the plague.—*London Truth.*

THE MOST obstinate cases of catarrh are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. It is not a liquid or snuff and is easily applied. For cold in the head it is magical. It gives relief at once. Price 50 cents.

For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE IRISHMAN.

Pittsburg Irishmen prove their fidelity to the Irish cause by their dollars. Their last contribution to the Parliamentary Fund was $500. Nearly every dollar stood for a personal sacrifice. The Irish generally are not able to share their means with others without distinctly feeling it.

Self-sarifice is the best evidence of sincerity, and especially when the sacrifice is of a kind which brings the individual no personal honors, when the world does not know that he has made a sacrifice. It is often easier to risk death in battle when one is certain that his service will receive the plaudits of the multitude, than to practice self-denial for a patriotic purpose, and know that it will never be recognized. Not even the national treasurer knows the men who have been giving him their money, and perhaps doing without the comforts it would buy, that the rights of Erin might be secured.

It is often said that the Irishman is a creature of impulse, and that his work of reform is spasmodic. The tenacity with which the Irish have held on to their purpose of reform in Ireland is an answer to that. The pacient, stolid and stubborn German never displayed finer qualities of endurance in a great cause than the Irishman has shown since the land agitation began. He has never exhibited a sign of despair in the darkest moments; never lost his cheerfulness and confidence.

It is only justice to him to admit that considering his political power in the United States and his temptations to use it in embroiling the United States in a war with England that Ireland might profit thereby, he has exhibited a self-restaint that he does not get proper credit for. While struggling for the rights of his native land he has respected those of the land of his adoption.

Such men make self-government possible; not only that, but make it an honor to civilization. Their conduct is an answer to the assertion that if England were to abandon Ireland she would be called back again to rescue her from anarchy; that the Irish would soon have things worse than England left them. The Irishman shows what he is capable of when he comes to this country. That he has not shown it so fully in Ireland is easily explained. Put the American in his place there and would he have done any better?

The Parliamentary fight willl be on again in earnest when the Commons meet. As it proceeds let Americans recall what the Irish have done and forborne since the fight began, and do justice in opinion of their demands.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Condition of the Navy.

The report of Secretary Whitney is a sober, comprehensive, business-like documement, which cannot fail to make a favorable impression on the country. In its thorough review of the condition of the navy it is certainly not calculated to raise the national pride, but it ought to convince all intelligent citizens of the necessity for a thorough reform of naval affairs. Since 1868—three years after the civil war—as the report shows, the Government has expended $75,000,000 for building, repairing, equipping and arming war ships, and the whole of the vast sum, with the exception of about five millions of dollars, might as well have been flung into the ocean. So far as Secretary Whitney is concerned there is an end of this sort of naval administration, and his official acts as well as his recommendations in this report show that he is resolved, with the help of Congress, to do what in him lies to elevate the American navy and make it fit for the defense of the country in case of emergency.

For the protection of American commerce on the high seas the Secretary recommends war cruisers of the best armament and equipment; and for the protection of the coasts, shore batteries, fortifications and torpedo boats. For defensive and offensive service torpedo boats are coming into extensive use among the Governments of Europe. Of these boats England has 129, and has ordered 55 in the last year. France has 82, and is building 77 more. This country does not possess one of these boats, and has not taken the first steps toward building them. The Secretary quotes Admiral Porter, the highest naval authority in the United States, as saying that there is not a navy in the world that does not excel ours in ships and armament, and that we have no fleet for either offensive or defensive purposes.

The report discusses at length the refusal of the Secretary to accept the Dolphin from John Roach in its unfinished and defective condition. It is clearly shown that the Secretary could not have done otherwise and acted in good faith to the Government, and that nothing but the strongest hints could convince Mr. Roach that the times have changed, and with them the management of the Navy Department. From the calm presentation of facts in connection with the history of the Dolphin it is evident enough that Mr. John Roach is anything but the victim of Democratic persecution, the role in which he figured so conspicuously in the Republican organs in the last campaign.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctor told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cts per box by E. James.

—Mrs. D D Lofland, wife of a grocer at Chattanooga, Tenn., eloped on Friday night last with James Wilson, taking with her $1400 of her husbands money. They fled to Fort Pain, Ala., and there took horses together for Scottsboro. Lofland went in pursuit and overtook the woman before she reached Scottsboro. She succeeded in snatching his pistol from him and shot him through the head, inflicting a fatal wound. She then put spurs to her horse and escaped into the mountains.

WHO does not delight to see a good-looking face? Yet erysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But that is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often causes sudden death. Mr. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. This medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health.

—Prof. Eaton of Yale College in a recent lecture to the students told them it was not certain Eve tempted Adam with an apple in the Garden of Eden. He thinks probably it was a quince, "because the apple of the present day was propagated from the crab-apple, and it is not at all likely Adam would have been taken in by such a buckery little bait."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. For sale by E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A husband aged 76 was arrested in Taylor county, W. Va., last week for beating his 19 year-old wife.

—The tallest man in Washington Territory is John Hutchinson. He stands seven feet four inches in his stockings.

—Next Easter Sunday falls on the 25th of April, a fact which has not occurred since 1734, and will not occur again before 1943.

—A large baldheaded eagle, measuring six feet and ten inches from tip to tip of wing was killed in Huntingdon county last Monday.

—An English scientist believes that fragments of Noah's ark are still in existence, and he proposes to take a party to Mt. Ararat in search for them.

—Dr. W. H. Wilson, of Springfield, Georgia, says: "Hunt's remedy is the best medicine for dropsy and kidney diseases that I ever used."

—Orchardists in central Illinois are fearful lest the coming winter should prove as disastrous to pear and apple trees in that vicinity as the last, when it is said, over 50 per cent. were killed.

Two women in Florence, Kan., ate arsenic lately under the impression that it would improve their complexion. It didn't, and it was only by prompt medical aid that their lives were saved.

—The basket given by Washington to one of his messengers, David Eaton of New Hampshire, as a dispatch box, is carefully preserved by his daughter, Mrs. Burke, of Portland, Me., who is now 86 years old.

—The fight between white and black miners at Bevier, Mo., continues. The owner of mine No. 4 hired some negroes and lodged them in a stockade. Since Sunday's fight none of them have ventured out and they are almost starved.

—Reports at army headquarters show the Piegans are again off their reservation in Wyoming and are making it uncomfortable for the settlers and neighboring Indians. A party of them recently ran off a drove of 400 horses from a ranch on Sweet Grass creek.

—Miss Susan Morse, a daughter of S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, while en route for Havana, on the Spanish mail steamer, disappeared shortly before the arrival of the vessel. It is supposed that she threw herself into the sea in a temporary fit of mental aberration.

—One fifth of all the coal produced in the United States is found in four counties, of which Pittsburg is the business centre. Nearly one third of the product is converted into coke. There are 100 coke-makers, 12,000 ovens, and $13,000,000 invested. Six thousand men are employed.

—Forty years' experience, in every clime on earth, has proved Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to be the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung diseases. Neglected colds often become incurable ailments. Deal with them in time, and prevent their becoming deep-seated in the system.

—Dr. J. A. Hall, aged seventy six years, for performing a fatal criminal operation upon Lena Steubenbach, and Mrs. Matilda Brown, aged sixty, for assisting the physician, were sentenced on last Saturday, at Pittsburg to three years and six months and four years and six months in the penitentiary.

—The saw mill of Birsall & Barker, at Bay City, Mich., burned on Wednesday night of last week. It was the largest concern of the kind in the world, having an annual capacity of 40,000,000 feet of lumber, beside lath, staves, headings and shingles. The loss is estimated at $150,000, on which there is an insurance of $100,000.

—Slowly but surely the men upon whom we were wont to rely are passing away. Seymour is 75, and Tilden and Thurman are both approaching 72. The contingency of parting with them all before many years (and long may the time be delayed!) is impressed upon us with force by the death of Thomas A. Hendricks.

—At a recent marriage in Ohio the bride, a Miss Morris, wore a dress that was imported from Paris in 1742 for a wedding, and has been in the family ever since, being used only on such occasions. It was worn again in 1776 as a wedding dress, but not again till the other day when Miss Morris donned it. Not a stitch has been altered or added to it, and it is it almost as good condition as when new.

—The Duke of Norfolk, an ardent Roman Catholic, or supposed to be so, has denounced the Liberals from the platform for attacking "that sound bulwark of civilization, the Church of England." While most of the old Roman Catholic gentry have continued moderate Liberals, the Duke, oblivious to the fact that he owes his admission to the House of Lords to that party, he has become an almost jingo Tory.

—Thomas Stevens, who is attempting to make a tour of the world on a bicycle, had some tough experiences in Asia Minor. The people did not know what to make of his strange steed. In some places they would not let him enter their villages, and would have no dealings with him. In other places the inhabitants decided that he was the devil, and threw stones at him. As a rule, however, he was very well received. He is now at Teheran, where he will spend the winter, and will start next spring on his long journey across Khorasan, Afghanistan and China.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED The Unbreakable Glass Lamp Chimneys. Bears heavy falls; will sustain your weight on it; stands cold water splashed on hot chimney; sells at sight. Sample mailed, 25c.; one dozen by express, $1.35. Also, the NON-EXPLOSIVE, SELF-EXTINGUISHING LAMP BURNER. Has nickel reflector. No blowing down chimney; fits lamp without removing burner or chimney; no smoke, smell or danger. Sample mailed, 35c; one dozen by express $2.10. Both the above mailed for 60c. Address, J. E. CLOWS, Reensville, Pa.

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.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into Scrofula. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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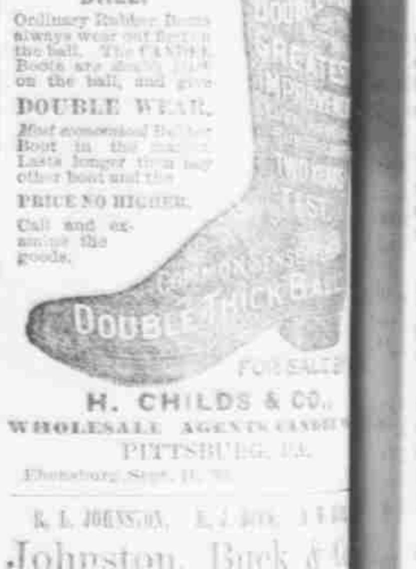

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