Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 8, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 1, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the Bolton House, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., at 4 o'clock, P. M., on *Wednesday, January 20, 1886*, to elect a Chairman and Permanent Secretary, and seven members of the State Executive Committee; and transact such other business as the Committee may determine.

W. U. HENSEL, Chairman.
J. B. LUCHY, Secretary.

THE Philadelphia *Record* Almanac for 1885 is a daisy in its way and hard to beat. We think it would be impossible for any similar publication to contain a greater amount of useful and interesting information within the same narrow compass. Its almanac is in keeping with the *Record* itself, which is the cheapest and one of the very best newspapers in the United States.

So well informed a politician as the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* ought not to be so much troubled, as he seems to be, because "Governor Pattison is not mentioned in Democratic circles as an eligible candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination on their ticket," etc. The Constitution of the State declares that a Governor "shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term."

NEAL DOW, the well known Maine advocate of Prohibition, recently referred to Bangor, in that State, as the "drunkenest city on the continent." Whereupon the Bangor *Commercial* points the police record of Portland, Dow's place of residence, alongside that of Bangor, for one day. It shows that Bangor had only a lone "drunk," while on the same day Portland sent eight drunken men to jail for thirty and sixty days. This is rough on Dow, but rougher on Maine, where Prohibition and all that term implies, is in full blast.

THE great strike of the Monongahela river coal miners came to an end last week. The miners demanded three cents per bushel, but went back to work at two cents and a half, the price they were paid when they struck for an increase of half a cent six months ago. During the long continuance of the strike about six thousand men were thrown idle, and the suffering endured by innocent women and children cannot be computed in dollars and cents. It is estimated that the losses of the miners in wages during the strike amount to nearly two million of dollars, to say nothing of the losses sustained by the owners of the mines. When the strike began the miners refused to abide by the award of the arbitrator agreed upon under the provisions of what is known as the "Wallace Act," which was passed to enable employers and employes to compromise disputes in regard to wages, and now after a long and bitter experience they have been compelled, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, to resume work at the prices they originally refused. The Wallace Act would have settled the difficulty promptly and satisfactorily if its provisions had been acted on in good faith.

IT seems to be a fact that Morgan R. Wise has at last bulldozed the President out of an appointment, but the reports from Washington do not agree as to where Wise is to go. One statement is that his appointment will require his local habition to be in Arizona, the home of the bloodthirsty, scalp-lifting Apache Indians, and the other account is that he has been appointed Inspector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, at a salary of five dollars a day, with the privilege of taking his son along with him as clerk, at a salary of $1,000 a year. El Paso, in western Texas, is on the Rio Grande, and right opposite to it, in Mexico, is the town of El-Paso-Del-Norte. Both places swarm with cut-throats, gamblers, horse and cattle thieves, and Mexican "greasers." If Wise's destination is Arizona some evil disposed Apache warrior will probably raise his hair, and if he goes to El Paso he had better take out a big insurance on his life. Of course the President didn't think of the possible fate to which he was exposing the Greene county statesman when, in order to get rid of him, he gave him an office in Texas or Arizona, as the case may turn out to be.

A REPUBLICAN Congressman from Illinois, John R. Thomas, has offered a pension bill in the House which ought to satisfy the most extragant demands in that direction. There is nothing mean about Thomas. His plan is simply to pension everybody who served thirty days during the rebellion, whether wounded or not. If this bill should pass, of which there is not much danger, there would be only one thing for the Government to do, and that is to appoint assignees. There is another Illinois man in the House, William H. Neece, a rock-ribbed Democrat, who is determined not to let Thomas carry off all the honors of statesmanship, and he has therefore introduced a bill, the purpose of which is set forth as follows: "Granting lands to aid in the establishment of an endowment for savings, by which thrift may be promoted and citizens may be aided and assisted to save and preserve themselves from the economic impotence and dependence involved in their lack of the material factors needed to make available their personal productive capabilities." Good for our illustrious Democratic brother, Wm. H. Neece, who has knocked Thomas, the Republican, clear out of sight in the first round. Any man can easily see what Thomas wants to have done, but if there is living anywhere in this big, great and glorious Republic, a man who can tell us what Neece is driving at in this bill, we will walk a long distance in the mud to hear his explanation. This is a great and mighty beginning for Illinois on the floor of Congress, but eighteen other members from that State are yet to be heard from.

WHEN Congress adjourned for the holidays it was announced that when it reassembled on Tuesday last Mr. Randall would offer an amendment to the Constitution giving the President power to veto separate items in an appropriation bill while approving of the remainder. That such an amendment has not long since been adopted by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the different States for their action, is owing to the simple fact that it would be in the interest of economy and a sure protection against the systematic swindling of the Treasury which has marked the course of that body for so many years. The robbery is confined mainly to the River and Harbor bill, through which nearly every member of the House attempts to make himself "solid" with his constituents, by plundering the Treasury out of thousands of dollars for the purpose of squandering it under the pretense of rendering navigable some insignificant creek or shallow river in his district. When Harry White was in Congress he played his hand at this game very neatly and sucessfully by securing the insertion in the River and Harbor bill of a section appropriating about twenty thousand dollars to slack water the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh. A chief engineer and his subordinates lived very comfortably on this appropriation for a year or so, and tickled the people living along the two streams with glowing tales of the great results that would follow, but when the appropriation was exhausted its purpose had been accomplished and it might just as well have been thrown into the Potomac river. We mention this swindle as a conspicuous instance of the way the Treasury is plundered through the River and Harbor bill. Similar instances occur all over the country. If Mr. Randall offers his amendment and Congress adopts it, a year more must elapse before it can be approved by the necessary number of the State Legislatures to incorporate it into the Constitution. In the meantime, however, we make the prediction that if the present Congress sends to President Cleveland a River and Harbor bill of the same notorious character as the bills of the same nature that have been laid before his predecessors, it will never become a law unless passed over his veto.

DAVID B. HILL, who was elected Governor of New York at the last November election, was inaugurated at Albany on Friday last, New Year's Day. He was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Cleveland in 1882, and assumed the duties of Governor when Mr. Cleveland resigned the office a year ago. Gov. Hill is a young man, but he is a very long-headed politician, as he thoroughly demonstrated when he brought to his solid support in the late contest in his State all the discordant elements of the Democratic party in the city of New York, upon whose vote the issue turned. It takes a shrewd politician and a popular Democrat to bring about this result in the face of a united and harmonious opposition fighting for a streng ticket. Hill's victory in New York was a great surprise to the Republicans everywhere and threw a dark cloud over their Presidential prospects in 1888. If he acts well his part and absolutely silences all intrigues in his own behalf for the Presidency, that fatal rock in the sea of politics against which the otherwise bright prospects of so many public men have been wrecked, he may eventually "get there," to use a slang phrase; but if he ever allows the Presidential bee to commence buzzing in his bonnet, his political epitaph can be written in these five words—"Died of the Presidential fever."

On the same day, Friday last, Fitzhugh Lee took the oath of office at Richmond as Governor of the State of Virginia. All the departments of the government in that State are now in the hands of the Democrats. Mahone, like Lucifer, has fallen never more to rise, although he will continue to occupy his seat in the U. S. Senate until a year from the 4th of next March. No public man in this country ever rose to bad eminence more suddenly or was hurled from it more remorselessly than Mahone, and Riddleberger's fate will be the same as soon as the people of Vircan pronounce their sentence of banishment upon him.

CHAS R. BUCKALEW having reconsidered his purpose to accept the appointment of Supreme Court Reporter tendered him a few weeks ago by Gov. Pattison, returned his commission to the Governor on Saturday last, accompanied by a letter stating that the arduous duties of the position and the inadequacy of the salary compelled him to decline the appointment. Mr. Buckalew is admirably fitted for the place, and his declination will be regretted by the members of the legal profession throughout the State. Governor Pattison immediately appointed Lemuel Amerman, of Lackawanna county, to the position, and he has accepted it. We hardly know enough about Amerman to warrant us in expressing an opinion as to his fitness for the place. We only remember him as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature in 1883, when his senseless and aimless course on the apportionment question cost the State a good deal of money without any benefit to his party and without enhancing his own reputation as a man of sound and discreet judgment. Aside from this, however, he may still prove himself to be well qualified to fill the position of Supreme Court Reporter.

"THE appointment of Josephs is impossible. There is no use discussing him for office," is what Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said about the persistent efforts of Sam Josephs and his friends to induce the President to appoint that scurvy politician to the responsible office of Marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. The President is known to be a man of decided convictions, or as some people call him, a very "stubborn" man, and so far as Sam Josephs is concerned we have an abiding trust that Mr. Cleveland will adhere to his declaration, "The appointment of Josephs is impossible."

CONGRESS reassembled on Tuesday last. The committees were announced yesterday.

STORIES OF JUDGE BLACK.

The publication of Mr. Shoemaker's excellent review of the "Life and Letters of Judge Jeremiah S. Black," calls to mind a picture which should bear date sometime in the spring of the year he died. A tall old man, though he did not strike one so clearly as old or tall, but rather as great and venerable, sat in the office of a hotel at Harrisburg. His massive head, with its crown of silver, a countenance that frankly faced the eye as a face bearing no tell-tale line that needed cloak from scrutiny, and eyes beaming kindly with humor, or flashing under their brushy brows when he warmed in controversy, were up-borne on a frame of oaken strength and stature. The frost of years had touched it only to give it added majesty. The limbs were stiffening, but it was young at heart. He met old age as a victorious general might meet his king who comes upon the field to decorate him.

His steps were somewhat uncertain when he walked, but when he stood up, as he had a few weeks earlier, before the Senate of the State—the "garnered wisdom" of the Commonwealth—to plead for the passage of the anti-discrimination bill, it was an incarnate illumination of the text that He made man after His own image. "To plead" is rather the common legal term than the accurate description of what he did. There was nothing of the suitor's key in his voice, nothing of the suppliant posture in his attitude. It was a charge he delivered rather than a pleading. He stood up with manful front and, with no title save his name and no credentials but the right of every man to serve his fellows, demanded the passage of the bill, not as a privilege or concession, but as that which he believed indubitably just and necessary upon the facts which he presented and the argument he made.

The occasion moved him. His words rang trumset-tongued, and his bearing forcibly recalled that other time, when he stood up, a simple commoner, before the proudest tribunal this country ever saw, and with the full knowledge that the verdict was already made up against him, threatened the judges with infamy and predicted the overthrow of the work they were about to do. Those who had tasted despair in counting the leaden steps of justice welcomed with stern delight that vision of the iron hand uplifted, and the words of his prophecy of wrath passed into the common speech of men. Before any other tribunal, in any other country, or under almost any other circumstances, a man who dared utter such a speech would be committed for contempt, but Judge Black measured the time and the occasion, and the court to which he spoke, if it differed from him, ventured no attempt to set aside the judgment which he passed.

His great presence, his earnestness, and his bold bearing must have lent his words great weight with a jury. Even in reading his speeches we can see how the thoughts formed in his brain sprang from his lips clothed in the simplest syllables that could best weapon them for battle with a resisting understanding. His speeches bristle with swords like an army in assault. No other American orator, in our generation at least, has given to language so many brief, terse, keen-edged expressions. To read his speeches we can well imagine how they must have sounded when spoken from such lips as his.

They tell a story of a friend of a Western Congressman who happened to be at the Capital sight-seeing at the time the historic Milligan case was on trial before the Supreme Court. This Congressman was to make a great speech upon a certain day on some question or other, and his friend went up to the Capitol to hear it. He somehow missed his way in the building, however, and wandered into the court room instead. There he saw a man of towering figure striding back and forth in the narrow space before the bench arguing the case of the defendant, Milligan. Oratory is captivating to a Western man, and he stayed to listen a few minutes. Judge Black was denouncing trials by military commissions, and painting the iniquity of all the extra-judicial tribunals that had ever in all history usurped the prerogatives of the duly established courts. He instanced Herod, who, when unable to single out from the multitude of children the Christ child who was to be king of the Jews, tried all the babes for prospective treason, convicted them, decreed their death, and had his sentence carried out with such alacrity and zeal that in one day the land was filled with mourning and lamentation. He cited Nero trying the whole Christian Church in a body on the charge of setting fire to Rome, and sending them to the cross. He described Macbeth's hired murderers, "the commission organized in Banquo's case, which sat upon him that very night at a convenient place beside the road by which it was known he would be traveling." He pictured Lola Montez, minister and mistress to the King of Bavaria, and her "commission"—"a pack of British bull dogs, trained to tear the flesh and mangle the limbs and lap the life blood"—and much more which I can not accurately recall. The Westerner stood and drank it all in with eager ears and eyes that hung on every gesture of the orator, until at the climax of the Montez instance, when Judge Black thundered out:

"It gives me unspeakable pleasure to tell you the sequel. The people rose in their wrath, smashed down the whole machinery of oppression, and drove out into uttermost shame king, dogs and strumpet—"

Then the listener rushed out of the chamber, hurried across into the hall of the House, pushed past the doorkeeper, [illegible] the aisle to the desk where his friend was in the midst of his speech, and, plucking him by the coat-tail, exclaimed in a voice so loud as to be heard a dozen seats around:

"Wind her up, Bill! Wind her up, and come over here and listen to old Jerry Black givin' 'em h—l!"

A Little Chef-d'oeuvre.

Breton Riviere's charming picture "Sympathy" has been engraved as a premium for GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for 1886, and is one of the most desirable inducements ever offered by that of any other magazine. The plate is an unusually fine one, very faithfully produced, and of a size that makes it acceptable either for the portfolio or for framing. "Sympathy" represents a fair-haired little girl sitting on a stairway, in deep distress, her little chin resting dejectedly on her hands, with a comical old dog presses close to her side, poking his nose over her shoulder, and saying as distinctly as any dog could say, "I'm awfully sorry for you." The picture is wonderfully expressive and has had an immense sale in Europe.

—If the figures could be ascertained, it would startle many to learn the amount of money that is sent to the old country by warm-hearted Irish and German servant girls. In one day last week, in Boston, $11,000 in drafts were sent to Ireland. Another Boston firm reports that 779 drafts were drawn on the 3d of December, and from December 1, to December 11, there were 3'500 Irish drafts issued, amounting in the aggregate to $43,000.

ANY man or woman making less than $40 weekly should try our easy money-making business. We want agents for our celebrated Madame Dean Spinal Supporting Corsets; also, our Spinal Supporter, Shoulder Brace, and Abdominal Protector Combined (for Men and Boys). No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 monthly. Our Agents report four to twenty sales daily. $3 outfit free Send at once for full particulars. State sex. LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, N. Y.

The Legality of Bequests for Masses.

We believe the decision just rendered in Brooklyn by Judge Cullen, of the Supreme Court, in the suit of Holland against Smyth, is the first case which has arisen in this State involving the validity of a testementary provision for prayers for the dead. The case is therefore one of peculiar interest and much importance.

The Court of Appeals had previously held that a contract made with a woman in her lifetime to expend certain money of hers for masses after she should be dead was valid. The court expressly declared that there was nothing illegal in the purpose to which she wished her money applied, and to which the person to whom she gave it promised and agreed to supply it. But no contract existed in the case presented to Mr. Justice Cullen. The testator by his will simply gave his residuary estate to his executors to spend in procuring masses for the repose of his soul; and the question to be decided was whether such a provision was good in law.

Judge Cullen holds that it is, and the reasoning by which he reaches this conclusion seem to us satisfactory.

There is some difficulty in sustaining the bequest as a trust, because a living beneficiary is wanting, nor can it be upheld as a charitable use, because designed for the benefit of the giver himself, and so not a charity. The right of a man, however, to appropriate by will as much of his estate as he chooses to the erection of a monument to his memory has never been denied by the courts, after the claims of the testator's creditors were satisfied. The doctrine that a man may do what he will with his own has been strongly applied in cases of this kind in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Judge Cullen finds a close analogy between such provision for monuments and this provision for masses. In both cases the thing to be done is for the benefit of the dead, and if the expenditure for one purpose is so obviously lawful as uniformly to have been recognized as proper in the courts, why should not the other purpose, which is just as worthy, also receive approval?

The suggestion has been made that a distinction exists, because monuments afford gratification to the surviving relatives rather than to the dead themselves. This may be answered by saying that masses also gratify and solace the friends of the deceased. Another point is that the Catholic Church is the real beneficiary, inasmuch as the money for the masses goes into its coffers. This objection is just about as pertinent as as it would be to argue that a bequest for a ten-thousand-dollar monument ought to be condemned by the courts because most of the money would go to the marble cutter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

An Attempt to Upset an Idol.

It is time to call a halt to the reckless re-habilitation of history. Here, for example, comes a correspondent and ruthlessly attempts to upset one of our choicest and most cherished traditions. It always has been accepted that Andrew Jackson, seventh in number but among the first of the Presidents of the United States, was the son of Scotch-Irish parents, who were very poor, at Carrickfergus, Ireland, where his father tilled a few rented acres, while his mother was a scantily paid linen weaver. And, further, that after emigration to America the paternal Jackson never owned an acre of land, while after his death his widow was dependent for support on the kindness of relatives. But their boy became somebody.

But now a correspondent of *The World*, Mr. William J. Simpson, writing from Great Victoria street, Belfast, Ireland, asserts that he has been engaged for some years in genealogical researches and has been rewarded by the discovery that the pedigree of Andrew Jackson dates from A. D. 985.—No doubt, and considerably before, if only it could be traced. Most of us are descended from somebody of some time or other in the most ancient of ages. But our correspondent discovers that Jackson was directly descended from the Emperor Charlemagne, from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and from Henry VII. of England—this last a most disreputable descent which Andrew Jackson would have indignantly disavowed. And right here and now we, too, protest. Andrew Jackson was proud of his poor parentage and of his obscure lineage, which made his own eminence, achieved by his own hands and head and hard work, all the more conspicuous, while the American people are proud of Jackson because he was a Democrat of the Democrats.—*N. Y. World.*

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1886 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1886 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

—A storehouse belonging to the Mohave Indians, situated on the banks of the Colorado river, opposite Fort Mohave, Arizona, fell in a few days since, killing one Indian and severely injuring two others. The accident was caused by piling several tons of mesquite beans and corn on the roof. The Indian who was killed was immediately placed on a couple of cords of wood and burned to ashes, after which the Indians proceeded to burn everything belonging to him, and to kill his horses and have a big feast.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. W. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at E. James'.

—For four years, it seems, there has been pacing up and down in front of President Garfield's tomb an armed guard, detailed from the United States army. Of course this is a silly, senseless thing. There is no more occasion for, nor propriety in it, than to have a sentinel walking around the Buchanan lot, in Woodward Hill cemetery, or watching at the neglected and unmarked grave of John Tyler, down in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. Give the Garfield tomb guard a rest.

THOUSANDS OF ABLE MEN FAIL IN LIFE for purely physical reasons. They are not torpid but their liver is, and the liver blocks the way. They are bilious, yellow skinned, headachy and miserable, all because that great gland declines to do its work. The medicine that can restore to this organ its natural power will add one hundred per cent. to the available force of this world. We know of but one thing able to do this—Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

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 widower and widow recently married in Niles, Mich., start out with 25 children.

—It is estimated that the depredations of the British sparrows in England last year will reach $4,000,000.

—Two gi[illegible] buckwheat c[illegible] stopped at th[illegible]

—"O, my [illegible] back, sore lo[illegible] Hunt's (Kidn[illegible] cures.

—In Chica[illegible] Leary was se[illegible] onment for n[illegible] his sister.

—Over $6,[illegible] sold from the [illegible] heim ostrich [illegible] ing the past.

—A burgla[illegible] by a snow-b[illegible] which corre[illegible] snow-ball fo[illegible] robbery.

—Mrs. Ja[illegible] celebrated t[illegible] wedding da[illegible] tion by her [illegible] are with he[illegible] Tenn.

—Rev. W[illegible] years pasto[illegible] Harrisburg [illegible] account of [illegible] he preache[illegible] his own.

—The ce[illegible] total popul[illegible] 1880, an in[illegible] white pop[illegible] 32,540. T[illegible] of children

—Califo[illegible] ble rainy [illegible] with that [illegible] inches of [illegible] for the we[illegible] six month[illegible]

—While [illegible] Sunday, [illegible] Ky., Cha[illegible] tin quarr[illegible] stabbed [illegible] Allister [illegible]

—The [illegible] League [illegible] of a chec[illegible] branch t[illegible] fund, sa[illegible] Parnell [illegible]

—Wo[illegible] ommen[illegible] have le[illegible] ly ove[illegible] pain or[illegible] and oth[illegible]

—He[illegible] impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches neuralgia, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and vitalizing.

—A thief stuck fast in a chimney in an attempt to enter the store of Robert Pugh & Co., about nine miles from Wilmington, N. C. A fire kindled by Mr. Pugh made his condition unbearable, and his yells for help brought the whole town out of bed. He was extricated by the use of a windlass and landed in jail.

—A quack doctor the other day paid an Eastern railway $3,140 for a single ticket by special car, the largest sum ever known to have been paid for one railway ticket. The doctor a few years ago was an obscure preacher in an Ohio town, 84 miles from Pittsburg, and left a sweet record there. His prosperity indicates the number of people spared by the fool-killer.

—It is officially announced that in the short twelve days war the Bulgarian losses were 500 killed, 2,000 wounded and 500 prisoners, while the Servian losses, of course by Bulgarian estimate, are 2,500 killed, 1,125 wounded and prisoners. The figures, though official, are probably an underestimate on both sides, but the number is enough for a few days of the "game of kings."

—William Henry Brown, a Pittsburg colored man, has received the bequest of a Shenandoah valley farm of 150 acres from a Virginian named James Spangler, the son of a wealthy planter, who played with Brown when both were boys, and who was badly wounded in the Confederate service at Fort Harrison and captured. Brown, who was serving in the Union army, saw that Spangler received kind tacatment as a wounded prisoner.

—Miss Annie G. Barr, daughter of Jas. P. Barr, the proprietor of the Pittsburg *Post*, was formally received into the order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart on last Tuesday a week. The ceremony, which occurred at Eden Hall, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, was conducted by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by Rev. Hugh Barr, of Hoboken, and Rev. D. A. Brennan. Miss Barr's father and a large number of friends were present. The lady will be stationed at the Atlantic City house of the order.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. 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.

AGENTS WANTED for THE UNBREAKABLE GLASS Lamp Chimneys. Bears heavy falls; will sustain your weight on it; stands cold water splashed on hot chimney; rests 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; fills 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.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

SALARY OR COMMISSION.

WANTED Immediately, a few Good Men to canvass for the sale of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, &c.—Previous experience not essential.—H. P. FREEMAN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS. 100

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.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the Kidneys. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine,

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

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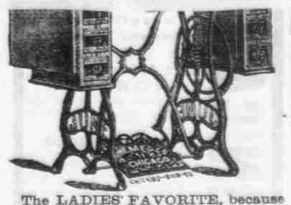

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