Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, - - JANUARY 29, 1886.

UP TO the adjournment of the House on Friday last, five thousand eight hundred bills had been introduced in both branches of Congress. In this mountain of chaff how many grains of wheat will be found?

THE decoration of the Order of Christ which the Pope recently sent to Bismarck, the German Chancellor, is described as a finely worked cross several inches long, with a large pure diamond in the centre and smaller diamonds radiating from it.

"OLD Allen G. Thurman," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "decided against the rich coal mine owners of Ohio in favor of the miners, and not a man charges him with being a demagogue or with catering to the workingmen. And old Allen G. Thurman's immunity from suspicion comes from the fact that an undeviating devotion to honesty, justice and right has placed him above suspicion."

WHEN a Republican newspaper refers to John A. Logan as "the greatest man Illinois ever sent to take part in the national councils," its editor seems not to have known that Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglass, Lyman Trumbull and David Davis all served in Congress from that State, and that the three last named were leading and distinguished members of the Senate of the United States. Compared with either of these four Illinois Congressmen Logan sinks into conspicuous insignificance.

OF Ireland, the Queen in her speech at the opening of Parliament, which was written by Lord Salisbury, her Tory Prime Minister, said: "I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal, since I last addressed you, of the attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people." None of the milk of human kindness runs in her veins—not a word of sympathy for poor, oppressed Ireland escapes her lips, but on the contrary her coercive policy proclaims that "vengeance is mine and I will repay."

IT isn't a matter of any importance now what Mahone thinks of the future politics of Virginia or of anywhere else. He has sufficiently recovered, however, from his crushing defeat in November to stand upon his legs once more and predict that Virginia is as certain to cast her electoral vote in the next Presidential contest for the Republican candidate as any one of the Northern Republican States, and that the Old Dominion can be counted on by at least twenty thousand majority. This is somewhat cheeky even for Mahone, when it is remembered that he claimed the election of Wise, his candididate for Governor, over Fitzhugh Lee by the same twenty thousand, and was only mistaken thirty-six thousand, since Lee's majority was about sixteen thousand. Mahone had better quit playing the political prophet, or if he will stubbornly insist on discounting the future, let him go or and accept the fate of that prophetess of old whose penalty it was never to be believed.

A MOST humiliating and disgraceful scene occurred in the lower branch of the New York Legislature at the close of the session on last Wednesday week. The moment the Speaker declared the House adjourned, the Chief Clerk in stentorian voice made the following proclamation: "I have a package of passes here for the members of the House, who will please come up and get them." He then proceeded to call out the members names and while most of the old members who were dumbfounded at the strange spectacle remained in their seats, the new members made a rush for the Clerk's desk, and each one proudly and exultingly took his free pass over one of the leading railroads in the State whose President had generously furnished them to the Clerk. This free pass distribution is done differently, we believe, in this State, the handy documents being mailed to the members elect before they start for Harrisburg, which enables them to ride free, and then at the end of the session charge the State mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile going to and returning from the State Capital. It is susceptible of proof amounting to a demonstration, that the furnishing of free passes to the members of the Legislature of this State prolongs every session at least thirty days, and therefore costs the tax payers not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

THE Commission consisting of certain members of the Senate and House of this State, appointed at the session of the Legislature last year to compute and publish the returns of the election for State Treasurer, met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, on last Wednesday week. The time occupied in discharging their duties was but a few hours, as the whole work was done by three clerks chosen by the Commission. Governor Pattison acted as President of the Commission and the committee on expenses made a report allowing pay to each member, ranging from $52.35 to Altmon, of Jefferson county, to $30.54 to Eckles, of Cumberland county.—Gov. Pattison, who was allowed $30, refused to accept a single penny, and so did Crawford, of Philadelphia, while Senator Kennedy, of the same city, took only $15 of the $36.46 allotted to him. Each of the three clerks was paid $25. This is one of the ways of swindling the State Treasury and is simply a repetition of what was done by a similar commission two years ago. We would like to see the items composing the different sums allowed the Commission. Only give a member of the Legislature the chance, and if he don't make a nice thing out of it, he has entirely forgotten his education at Harrisburg and holds established precedents in utter contempt.

THE Republican majority in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature having successfully gone through the performance of summarily ejecting nine Democratic members from Hamilton county and installing their nine defeated Republican opponents in their stead, and all this without any investigation into the question of fraud at the election, the Republican *minority* in the Senate of that State are now trying by the foulest methods that ever disgraced a deliberative body, to turn out of their seats the *four* Democratic Senators from Cincinnati and swear in the four defeated Republican candidates. The Senate stands twenty Democrats to seventeen Republicans, a Democratic majority of three. If four Democrats could be kicked out by the passage of a mere resolution to that effect, as the Republican minority with the aid and assistance of the Republican Lieutenant Governor have been trying to do for several days, the Senate would then stand 21 Republicans to 16 Democrats. The four Democrats are occupying their seats by virtue of regular certificates of election. Their places are contested by four Republicans, and at the beginning of the session, three weeks ago, the whole matter was referred to the proper committee in conformity with practice and precedent. The Democrats invite and demand a full, fair investigation, and the four Democratic Senators from Cincinnati are especially emphatic in their declaration that they do not want their seats, if it shall be found that they were not honestly elected. The Republicans want to take the matter out of the hands of the committee, and the heretofore unheard of ruling of the Lieutenant Governor that 17 members, two less than a quorum of 37, which is 19, can dispose of the job, has caused the twenty Democrats to withdraw from the Senate and leave the 17 Republican members powerless to do a single legislative act. If the Lieutenant Governor of Ohio can accomplish his base, partisan purpose, popular elections are a miserable cheat, worse than a farce.—He can't do it, however, for the Constitution of Ohio and the rules of the Senate of that State, like those of every other State, plainly and emphatically forbid the consummation of the outrage. In the meantime Ohio is without a legal Senate and will continue in that condition until a little common sense is injected into the mulish head of her Lieutenant Governor, or a compromise is effected by which the right to the four disputed seats can be fairly and legally disposed of.

IN another column we publish a speech delivered by Governor Pattison to a large meeting of farmers and business men at Lock Haven on yesterday week. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Farmer's Institute of Clinton county. What Gov. Pattison says in this address is substantially a repetition in very emphatic language of what he has said to the Legislature in his annual messages. Gov. Pattison believes that the men who framed the New Constitution and the people who adopted it by a majority of 150,000, meant that it should be promptly and rigidly enforced. The Governor believes primarily and especially, and has always so maintained, that the Seventeenth Article of the Constitution in relation to railroads and their duties to the public, should be enforced by appropriate legislation, and it is to that important question that he mainly confines himself in his address. His language is strong and exceptionally vigorous because he feels earnestly the vast public importance of the subject matter he discusses. It is twelve years since the New Constitution went into effect, and yet to this day the Seventeenth Article is practically a dead letter. It will remain in that morbid condition indefinitely, unless the people breathe life into it by sending men to the Legislature who can neither be bought with money nor awed by threats from the performance of a plain duty.

WHEN a man is charged with a criminal offense it is little less than a confession of guilt if he refuses to face a trial, and attempts through his counsel to quash the indictment on a mere technical plea. This was done in the Dauphin County Court last week by Dr. Buttermore, an ex-member of the Legislature from Fayette county, who was indicted along with two others for attempting to defraud the State out of $12,500, the amount appropriated by the Legislature at the session of 1883 through the efforts of Dr. Buttermore, to erect a miners' hospital at Connellsville. It is charged that when Dr. Buttermore and his co-defendants got the money out of the State treasury they committed a fraud upon the Commonwealth. Whether they did so or not we don't pretend to determine, but the case looked bad from the beginning, and Dr. Buttermore has only made it appear worse through his counsel's unsuccessful attempt to quash the indictment on a technicality. When the case comes up again in April we trust that Dr. Buttermore, who has hitherto borne a good character will be able to explain the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Court and jury.

THE times are out of joint when John F. Hartranft is not the incumbent of an office. Nearly twenty years ago he became Auditor General, and remained continuously in office until a short time ago, when President Cleveland suspended him as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and appointed a Democrat to take his place. It was thought that this would close Hartranft's career as an office holder, but it didn't, for one day last week the Republicans in the United States Senate, apparently believing that the country couldn't get along without Hartranft in office, passed a bill making him a Director of the National Solders' Home to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General McClellan. It now turns out, however, that the action of the Senate was premature and of no effect, since it has been discovered that the law prohibits more than one citizen of the same state from serving on the board, of which that windy Congressman, General Negley, of Pittsburg, is already one of the Directors. The only obstacle that now stands between Hartranft and another tug at the public teat is the fact that a Democrat has possession of the White House.

THE EVIL OF MONOPOLY.

Governor Pattison Speaks to the Farmers on Railroad Discrimination.

LOCK HAVEN, January, 21.

Governor Pattison spoke on the evils of railroad discrimination in this city to-night before the Farmers' Institute. After dwelling at some length upon the importance of the subject the Governor said:

Discrimination benefits the few at the expense of the many; it enriches organized capital and large producers to the impoverishment of private capital and small producers; it fosters corporate speculation to the destruction of individual enterprise; it builds up great fortunes in a few and reduces to the ranks of dependent laborers masses of men that would otherwise enjoy the fruits of their industry in enterprises of their own. One need not travel outside of Pennsylvania to find illustrations for all these evils. Pennsylvania has been an especial sufferer from all these injuries. Railroad discrimination built up and established the Standard Oil monopoly, by which a source of natural wealth, illimitable and marvelous, was entirely deflected from our State.—Thousands of citizens were bankrupted and individual enterprise was driven from the oil regions. But for discrimination the Standard Oil Company would not be in existence to-day. We shall estimate the widespread evil this single creature of discrimination has caused. Not alone has it taken the oil industry from Pennsylvania and private enterprise, but it has taxed the consumers of the country for its benefit, has debauched legislatures, has corrupted the avenues of justice, has mocked the law, and is stretching out its arms in every direction to monopolize other sources of wealth and means of supply. Discrimination has made Philadelphia, once the grst commercial city of the Union and still with the highest manfacturing resources, little more than a mere annex to New York. Those great beds of anthracite coal which seem to have been reserved to make Philadelphia one of the chief industrial and manufacturing marts of the world, have, through discrimination, been made to burden her citizens and retard her development.

Discrimination has built up here and there throughout the State and country, along the lines of railroads, populous towns that are the seats of enormous iron, steel and other works, that have enriched their owners and interested railroad officials, but have peopled those cities with a mass of dependent laborers who live from hand to mouth, who are thrown out of work at the will of their employers, and who can hope for nothing but the merest necessaries of life in their existing social condition. Railroad discrimination has given the New Republic a line of princely railroad nabobs and lords of the soil with fortunes that outrank royalty and domains of virgin soil that exceed in area a German State. But it has given us, too, in little more than a generation, a mass of restless, discontented laborers, often eating the bread of idleness and clamoring for concessions from a few great employers. It has reduced the number of owners of farms until it is a million less than the tenant farmers, and everywhere it has tended to centralize wealth and increase the ranks of dependent labor. It may be said that many of these evils resulted from other causes than discrimination and that it alone should not be charged with faults that are the outgrowth of many causes. This, however, is taking but a superficial view of the subject. My position is that had railroad corporations acted as the just public trustees, which in law they are, and not as private business enterprises managed by selfish speculators—had they used their franchises fairly, justly and impartially—had they confined themselves to their duties as common carriers—had they obeyed the laws and not corrupted legislatures, judges and Executives to enable them to defy the laws—the greater part of the evils that I have enumerated would not now exist.

It is unnecessary, however, at this day to prove that discrimination is an evil That it is is admitted by everyone but those who profit by it. The question is as to what is the proper remedy. The number of those who defend or excuse it is so small as to be unworthy of consideration. The times are ripe for redress and correction. But what will work the redress—what will correct the evil? There are those who say that the true remedy is more railroads. Competition, they say, will put a stop to monopoly; therefore give us more railroads. This argument, applied to railroad injustice, has recently in this State been put to a severe test. In the hope that by the application of this doctrine Pennsylvania might get some relief from the monopoly of her great trunk line and its combined injustice, I was induced in 1883 to sign the bills which made possible the construction of the South Pennsylvania railroad, which it was said would give our citizens another Western and seaboard outlet. A partial result of the experiment is known to the world to-day. The people of our southern tier of counties particularly have learned a bitter dissappointment—the hollowness of the promises of organized capital to redress the wrongs of another organized capital. The South Pennsylvania railroad is to-day claimed as the property of the corporation of which it was projected to be a rival. Against law and justice, in the face of plighted faith and popular protest, an effort was made to sell it out in order to strengthen and establish the power for evil of the vast corporation that had so far proved itself stronger than the courts or the Executive, Constitutions or the people. It will soon be ascertained whether its lawless supremacy is to be perpetual. The opinions of the Dauphin County Court recently filed in the railroad cases are full of encouragement to the people if they do but appreciate them.

I am convinced, after long reflection, that there is only one sure remedy for the people of Pennsylvania, and that is to enforce the laws of the State by penal statutes. It must be made a crime, punishable by the imprisonment for railroad officials to break the law. Since all other efforts have failed I am now for trying the efficacy of the prison law. There is no trouble at all about the laws so far as they declare the duties of the people and the railroads. The seventeenth article of the Constitution needs no addition or amendment. It is sufficient in all its parts to correct every evil of railroads from which the people now suffer, if it be enforced. It is just, true, lawful. It is legally and equitably sound in every member. It simply needs honest legislators to pass the laws to enforce it, and pure judges to interpret those laws. Let the next Legislature simply pass a statute making it a penal offense, punishable with imprisonment, to violate the provisions of the seventeenth article, and let a jury of honest men pass upon the fact whether that article has been violated under the instruction of unsubsidized judges, and from that day we will have law-obedient railroad corporations in Pennsylvania. It is useless to listen to the sophistry of paid railroad attorneys, either in the Legislature or out of it, about the difficulty of drafting a penal statue based upon the seventeenth article. There is scarcely a section of that article that is not sufficiently descriptive for a penal statute.

Leave it to a jury to say whether the South Pennsylvania and Pennsyvania railroads were parallel and competing lines, and twelve honest men would convict the conspirators who concocted the "sell out" without leaving the box, and an upright judge would send them to the penitentiary before court adjourned. What difficulty is there about a jury finding whether a pass given to a legislator or judge, and for which he gives no tangible return, is a free pass or not? Where is the trouble of a jury finding whether mining coal is the business of common carrying? And so all of the sections of the seventeenth article. Merely attach the penal clause to each of them, and leave the rest to a jury and an honest Court. At least let us try this just for a while. Honest men, honest railroad officials, would not fear such laws; and as for dishonest ones, we simply want that there shall be some laws they will fear.

THE MAN WHO NEVER BLUSHED.

Senator John Sherman, when addressing the Ohio Legislature the other day, was kind enough to speak well of the New York election laws as safeguards against fraudulent voting. He held up the New York system as an example for Ohio to imitate. The purity of the ballot, he thinks, is not sufficiently protected in Ohio:

"The time has arrived when both political parties should address themselves to this question, and prevent fraudulent voting—For myself, I could never see in State affairs that politics should be brought into play. It is different with great national questions. In State affairs you should be patriotic, regardless of political affiliations, and regard this question from the same standpoint. It is apparent that there ought to be a general revision of the election laws. The purity of the ballot is dependent upon single districts and small voting precincts. The occurrences which have happened recently should convince men of all political opinions that a radical change should be made."

This plea for honest voting, for the purity of the ballot, for additional safeguards against fraud in elections, sounds strange enough from the lips of the statesman who was the chief promoter in Louisiana of the fraud by which the vote of that State was stolen ten years ago, and who received as his pay the office of Secretary of the Treasury. But Sherman did not blush.

Then the unblushing statesman went on to compliment the man whom he helped to defraud:

"I invite your attention to the example set by the great State of New York. In that State, in 1868, great frauds were perpetrated by a man whose name will be repudiated by any party—Boss Tweed. Then it was that men of both political parties went to work and reformed their election laws. If it had not been done civil war would have been inevitable. Men of both parties resolved upon reformation, and it resulted in the best election law in the world. In the dispute, last fall, over the election, they awaited the official vote, and the matter was ended. One of the most distinguished men to bring about this reform was Samuel J. Tilden, and I am glad to speak of it here."

At this point the Ohio legislators burst into applause. Perhaps it was the name of Tilden that provoked the demonstration. Perhaps it was the statement that elections are purer in New York than in Ohio or Louisiana, for example. Perhaps it was the consummate audacity which enabled John Sherman to keep his blood in his heels while awakening memories shameful enough to have made a cucumber turn crimson. He never blushed.

Did any man or woman living ever see the color of conscious guilt come into John Sherman's cheeks.—*N. Y. Sun, 20th.*

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1886.

I wandered into St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue, the grandest church edifice in America, just at twilight the other day. A brace of men were engaged in changing a block of granite from the quarry condition to the symmetrical proportions requisite to niche into one of the tall, graceful pillars of the nave, and the scene was indeed a wierd one. The massive edifice is constructed of white marble, and is free from heaviness or over-ornamentation. The interior is as fine as the exterior of the great edifice, the ceiling being seventy seven feet from the floor. The building is lighted by seventy windows, thirty-seven of which are memorial windows made in France, costing $100,000. The total cost of the Cathedral up the present time has been a little over $2,000,000, and it is estimated that half a million more will be necessary to complete it. The exterior of the church is yet to be richly ornamented with statues, and two towers are to be built at the Fifth avenue front.—They will be 328 feet from the ground, each bearing an immense cross. That purest specimen of Gothic architecture in the United States, Trinity church, on lower Broadway, with its stately and beautiful proportions, built of rich brown stone from base to summit of spire, had always been the grandest edifice visited in the New World by tourist and critical traveler, but St. Patrick's Cathedral will ultimately be the personification of grandeur when the two tall spires are surmounting the great auditorium.

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 doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three boxes 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 25c. per box by E James.

—A pound of bananas, it is said, contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is, in every sense, superior to the best wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or over one hundred acres of potatoes.

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.

—There are complaints of shipments of poisoned oranges from Florida. The oranges were frozen on the trees during the last cold snap, and externally appear to be wholesome, but they blister the tongue and lips, and are injurious to the mucous membrane. Several seizures have been made in New York, and treated with carbolic acid, to prevent its being eaten by street urchins who infest the docks.

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.

—Miss Octavia Nash, of Logansville, Ga., was, on Tuesday, married to Dr. A. D. Revier, of Lawrenceville, who had a faster horse and got five minutes start of John Jackson, to whom she was engaged to be married at the same hour, and who arrived with his marriage license only a few minutes after the ceremony.

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.

—For early loss of physical power, a sure cure is found in Hunt's Remedy. Never fails.

—At Lake Nyassa, Africa, a strong young man can be bought for 40 yards of white cotton cloth, a young woman for 56 yards and a young mother for 36 yards. An old man can be had for four yards.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires smaller doses, and is more effective, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

—"The ladies especially go into ecstacies over Parker's Hair Balsam," writes Mr. J. Decker, druggist, of Findlay, Ohio. "They say it is the most elegant dressing they ever used." Stops falling hair, restores color, promotes growth.

—The largest dog in the country is said to be a St. Bernard, owned at Glen Cove, L. I. He measures 7 feet 11 inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, stands 25 inches high, weighs 192 pounds, and has never been vaccinated.

—Captain Clark, of the British bark, Stanfield, which arrived at Philadelphia from Java a few days ago, brought with him several monkeys, one of which is a very intelligent animal, and, among its other accomplishments, can drink gin with evident relish.

—A big petition was presented to the Portland, Me., city government last week against permitting skating rinks. It was charged that two elopements, two family estrangements and 23 cases of immorality were directly traceable to these institutions in Portland.

—Bread in Persia sells for 1 cent a sheet, about as thick as sole-leather and as large as an apron. It is baked on the floor of the oven in a few minutes, and is then spread out to cool. It is sweet and wholesome, and with fruit and vegetables, forms the chief article of food for a great part of the people.

—Seven brothers named Arnold, all insane have been taken to the asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. About three years ago a stranger visited their home, and after convincing them that in a short time they could largely increase their wealth, induced them to invest their all in what proved to be a mythical silver mine in Texas. When they learned that they had been imposed upon their minds gave way, the disease finally assuming a violent form of insanity.

—Jonathan Kendall, a resident of Kane, Pa., aged 68 years, and who has in his time shot 3,600 deer and 375 bears, was frightfully hugged by an immense she-bear, whose cubs he had killed, in the woods near his home a few days since. He fainted, and the bear left him for dead. He was subsequently hugged by the male companion of the first bear, and rolled with bruin over an embankment, which resulted in his release with two broken ribs and in the death of the bear.

—The Misses Drexel, the three daughters of the late Francis A. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, completed the purchase Tuesday of a tract of land comprising 260 acres near Bristol, Bucks county, upon which they will establish an industrial home and school for orphan boys. It was purchased by the young ladies from the late Benjamin G. Mann's estate for $40 000. The erection of suitable buildings will be begun at once. The institution will be placed under instructorial direction of the Roman Catholic Order of Christian Brothers.

—A panther for a long time baffled all the hunters in Raubin county, Ga. The other night George Greenleaf and wife were walking home from Clayton when the beast attacked them. Greenleaf got out his knife. The panther sprang on him precisely the same moment that Mrs. G. did the same thing. The knife thrust intended for the brute took effect in Mrs. G.'s arm. The man dropped the knife and grappled with the panther, which had forced him off his feet. Seeing the emergency the woman picked up the knife and killed the beast with one stab in the neck.

—A New Jersey man has been arrested for selling artificial hen eggs. He admitted that the eggs were artificial, and were manufactured by a firm in Newark. The shells were of a clear, transparent composition, and the shape was perfectly modeled. The portion surrounding the yoke was made of albumen and the yoke itself of ground carrot and saffron. The eggs were tested and found to scramble well, but when boiled they are easily detected, as the yoke and surrounding white portion do not harden separately as in real eggs.

—One evening during the recent snow storm Dr. Kane, residing near Christiana, had a turkey gobbler, which, when last seen was roosting on the corn crib. After the storm the doctor looked everywhere for the missing gobbler but failed to find him. Eight days elapsed when the doctor heard him gobble, and shortly after the missing bird emerged from a snow drift about three feet deep, considerably emaciated but still alive, having been under the snow for eight days. He was given some food and at present is the monarch of the barn yard.

—Michael Browloski, of Cleveland, O., and his family, consisting of his wife and six children, were taken sick a few days ago from eating raw pork which was strongly impregnated with trichinæ. Medicines were administered, and yesterday the family had so far recovered that they were thought to be out of danger, when they again partook of the diseased pork, and Browloski and his wife are now lying at the point of death. The physician says he proposed throwing the meat away yesterday, when the Bohemians set up a terrible clatter and strenuously objected to any such proceeding.

Stone in the Kidney

Expelled After Using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" Two Weeks.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster county, N. Y. Mr. Beach had suffered since Oct. 18, 1874, from the presence of Calculus or Stone in the right Kidney. No less than seven physicians were employed at different times, to whom Mr. Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from his agony.

By the urgent solicitations of his friends he was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and experienced a marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. On the 16th of September he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Kennedy by saying: "It will always afford me pleasure to recommend the 'Favorite Remedy' to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the Kidneys and Bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood.

Wm. McKnew, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It is doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything, for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia." While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of billious disorders, Constipation of the Bowels and all the class of ills apparently irreparable from the constitutions of women. Price, $1; six bottles, $5.

LADIES!

With Hanover's Taylor System you can cut Dresses to fit, without oral instructions. Dressmakers pronounce it perfect. Price for **System Book and Double Tracing Wheel, $6,50.**

TO INTRODUCE

A System Book and Wheel will be sent on receipt of **$1.00.** Address

JOHN C. HANOVER, Cincinnati, O.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.

500 farms, 30 to 10,000 acres at $3 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent Free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa), March 7, 1885.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BOHN, *Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

THE GREAT REGULATOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SLR

—PURELY VEGETABLE.—

—ARE YOU— BILIOUS?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Billious Attacks, or any Disease caused by a disorganized state of the Liver. W. H. BERNARD, Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU WANT GOOD DIGESTION?

I suffered intensely with Foul Stomach, Headaches, etc. A neighbor who had taken Simmons Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me very much, and in one week's time I was as strong and hearty as I ever was. It is the best medicine I ever took for Dyspepsia.

H. GORGENSHAW, Rushsburg, Va.

DO YOU Suffer from CONSTIPATION?

Testimony of HIRAM WARNER, Chief-Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver for the last three or four years, and always with decided benefit."

SAFER AND BETTER THAN CALOMEL! I have been subject to severe attacks of Congestion of the Liver, and have been in the habit of taking from 15 to 20 grains of calomel, which generally laid me up for three or four days. Lately I have been taking Simmons Liver Regulator, which gave me relief, without any interruption to business. J. HUGG, Middleport, Ohio.

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Misses', with a belt,	20c.	"
Ladies', " " "	25c.	"
Stocking, Abdominal, and Catamenial Bandage Supporter combined,	50c.	"
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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885:

Am't insured December 31, 1885,	$1,705,828.82	
Am't insured during the year,	345,219.00	$2,051,047.82
Deduct am't expired during year,	268,274.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled,	57,698.00	$325,969.00
Am't insured Dec. 31, 1885,		$1,725,078.82
Am't notes in force Dec. 31, 1884,	$ 160,375.58	
Am't premium notes taken during year,	33,043.00	$ 193,318.58
Deduct am't expired during year,	25,555.00	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled,	6,642.00	$ 32,197.00
Am't prem. notes in force Dec. 31, '85,		$161,121.58

Number policies issued during year, 295
Number policies in force Dec. 31, 1885, 2,062

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Am't on hand at last settlement,	$2,120.61	
Cash for new insurance,	1,177.44	
Balance assessment, No. 8,	1,469.42	$4,767.47

EXPENDITURES—LOSSES PAID.

J. A. McCormick,	$ 500.00	
Joseph Gutwald,	1,222.00	
James Myers,	27.50	
John Lloyd & Sons,	37.50	
Henry Ebel,	500.00	
Mary R. Morgan,	8.00	
Michael Ryan,	3.00	
Joseph Hopler,	62.05	
Michael Cronauer,	17.74	
W. W. Harris (partial payment),	1,000.00	

OTHER EXPENSES.

Comm'n on balance assessment,	73.47	
Secretary's fees,	147.50	
Treasurer's salary,	80.00	
Rent,	40.00	
Agent's commission,	219.75	
Prem's ret'd, policies canceled,	90.72	
Printing, postage, stationery, expressage, etc.,	149.75	
Exoneration assessment No. 8,	137.08	
Compensation Ex. Committee,	25.00	
Expenses adjusting losses, etc.,	23.50	
Balance on hand,	258.90	$4,767.47
Prem. notes in force Dec. 31, 1885,		$161,121.58

LOSSES ADJUSTED NOT PAID

W. W. Harris (balance),	$ 500.00
Poor Directors Cambria County,	1,100.00
Total,	$1,600.00

THE foregoing account audited, found correct, and approved this 8th day of January, A. D. 1886.

JOHN J. EVANS, JOHN LLOYD, D. T. ROBERTS, } Ex. Committee.

Jan. 15, 1886.

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IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.

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