Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

GENERAL HANCOCK DEAD.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, February 9.—Major General W. S. Hancock, of the United States Army, died at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon. [Signed] W. D. WHIPPLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Three weeks ago Gen. Hancock started on business connected with the Department of the Atlantic to Philadelphia, where he remained two days, and then proceeded to Washington. In Washington a boil developed itself on the back of his neck. It was lanced on January 30, and as the General was much inconvenienced by its presence, he returned to New York several days sooner than he had designed. During last week the boil developed into a malignant carbuncle, which suppurated constantly and prevented rest or sleep. Dr. Janeway was called in attendance, and it was not until marked weakness had resulted from the presence of the carbuncle that the surgeon discovered that General Hancock was suffering from diabetes and kidney troubles. Dr. Janeway called in consultation Dr. Sutherland, Medical Director of the Department, and Dr. D. M. Stemson, of New York. The medical men concluded on Monday that the case was assuming a very serious form.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night before going home, Dr. Janeway found his patient in good spirits and able to assist himself, and he left him apparently improved and in charge of the Hospital Steward Robinson. At 6:45 on Tuesday morning Mrs. Hancock dispatched an orderly for Dr. Janeway, as she feared the General was sinking rapidly. The doctor came speedily and found the General in a comatose state with a feeble pulse and all the premonitory symptoms of death. The doctor summoned the two physicians already named.—Hypodermic injections of brandy and ether and of carbonate of ammonia and brandy were administered. These, however, only alleviated the suffering of the soldier, who gradually sank away until death was touched at 2:35 P. M., as stated. In the words of Dr. Janeway, "the General went down at the close of his life like a person descending a flight of stairs."

When death came the three physicians and the hospital steward only were present. Mrs. Hancock was then in an adjoining room. The General leaves his widow and three grandchildren, two girls and one boy, named Mara, Ada and Gwinne, the issue of the General's son Russell, who died on December 26, 1884, and whose loss the General has ever since mourned.

IN his recent speech in the House of Commons Mr. Parnell referred to the loose talk that the Protestant minority in Ireland would feel the necessity of outside "protection" in the event of the rights of self-government being granted to the majority of the Irish people. On this point he said:

> We have been spoken to to-night about the necessity of protecting the "Loyal minority." Well, sir, I was myself born a Protestant. I have lived a Protestant, and I hope to die a Protestant, and if in the future, after the concession of the Irish claims any danger were to arise to my Protestant fellow-countrymen, I should be the first to stand up for that liberty of speech and that liberty of conscience, and liberty to live and thrive of every section of the community, whether they were Protestants or whether they were Catholics, and perhaps I may be a more effectual aid to them in times of real danger than some of those gentlemen who talk so loudly and boast so much. But I have no such apprehension. I am convinced that the Catholics of Ireland would not attempt to oppress their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and that they would desire that it would be their object, in view of the history of ages, the history of the past, that the Protestants of Ireland should have more than fair play, that they would endeavor to bring them to the front and give them the fullest share in the government of Ireland.

THE legal maxim that "a man's house is his castle" received a very emphatic indorsement in Judge Thayer's court in Philadelphia one day last week. One night recently a negro was discovered robbing a money drawer of a milk store near the residence of Charles Hunter, a one armed colored man. Thomas McLaughlin, who was employed in the milk store, and a man named Bernard Devine gave chase to the till tapper, who managed to elude his pursuers.—Suspecting for some reason that Hunter was the thief, McLaughlin forced his way into Hunter's house and dragged him before Mrs. Bradley, the owner of the milk store, who declared that he was not the man. The reason given by McLaughlin for seizing Hunter was that his door was wide open and he was crouched behind it, peeping out. The Judge said this was no excuse in law, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. In passing sentence upon McLaughlin, which was a year's imprisonment, Judge Thayer pronounced the offense one of a most aggravating character. A man's house was his castle, he said, and if a ruffian could enter it and forcibly drag him from it and abuse him no man's liberty was safe.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says that the Democratic papers of the State are using their most subtle arguments to induce General Hartranft to enter the field for the Republican nomination for Governor, and thus make a contest between him and Beaver that will inure to the benefit of the Democratic nominee. The imputation of the *Tribune* against the Democratic papers of the State lacks a foundation upon which to rest. Our understanding of the matter is that a man by the name of J. Donald Cameron proposes to put up Hartranft against Beaver in the Republican State Convention, and that he is backed up in his wicked intention by one Christopher L. Magee, of Pittsburg. At all events, such is the rumor that comes from the eastern and western portions of the State. Democrats can feel no possible interest in the question as to whether Beaver or Hartranft shall be the Republican nominee for Governor, and with them it is a matter of supreme influence which one of the two is nominated.—The *Tribune*, however, ought to know that it don't require a "subtle" argument to induce Hartranft either to accept an office or become a candidate for one. Like Barkis, he is always "willing."

GEN. DAVID HUNTER, who served through the Mexican war as well as through the late civil war, died at Washington last week, in the 84th year of his age. He presided over two of the most memorable military trials of the war, viz: The one that tried Fitz John Porter and also the court that tried Mrs. Surratt and others charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Both tribunals were organized by the then Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, to convict, and the verdicts in both cases have been practically reversed by the more considerate judgment of the Nation. The conviction of Mrs. Surratt and her subsequent execution is regarded as nothing less than a military murder. Even Andrew Johnson, who approved the sentence, afterwards apologized for it by making direct charges against the Judge Advocate, Hoit, for withholding important facts in the case from him. So in like manner the verdict against Fitz John Porter has been reversed by a court of inquiry after a thorough investigation into the case, which the Hunter court-martial from the nature of things did not make and could not have made, by General Grant and by both houses of Congress. It was owing to Hunter's vandalism in the Shenandoah valley in the early part of 1864, his wanton destruction of the residence of Gov. Letcher as well as the homes of several other leading citizens, and his sacking of the Military College of Virginia, that the torch was applied to Chambersburg in July of that year by order of Gen. McCausland, a Confederate commander. The burning of Chambersburg was the legitimate outcome of Gen. Hunter's barbarous mode of warfare in the Shenandoah valley, and in that light will be viewed by im partial history.

A GOOD many men possess the unfortunate talent of talking too much. One of this stripe is Dement, who was appointed Surveyor General of Utah Territory by Mr. Cleveland and whose nomination has not yet been acted on by the Senate. He is either an Indiana or an Illinois man and came to Washington from Utah a couple of weeks ago full of his own importnce, and fatally bent on producing a sensation. He was idiotic enough to hunt up several newspaper correspondents to whom he detailed a wonderful story of his exploits in unearthing a fearful amount of corruption on the part of high public officials and members of the two Houses of Congress in connection with Mormon affairs. Everything that fell from his wagging tongue was, of course, given to the public by the correspondents, who were delighted to find that Dement was so thoroughly posted in regard to the corrupt practices of the government officials in Utah. His statements created a genuine sensation at Washington, but when Dement saw them in print he went before a Senate Committee and denied that he had ever said what was imputed to him. Then the half dozen correspondents asked to be heard by the Committee, and they all swore that Dement told them everything they had published. From this mixed state of things the conclusion is very violent that there will be an early vacancy in the office of Surveyor General of Utah. Dement has forgotten that speech is silver, but that silence is golden.

THE liquor question in Ohio sometimes assumes a most singular shape. The other day a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of that State introduced a bill which provides that no person shall sell, give or furnish intoxicating liquors to any one who is not a legal habitual drinker, and who has not with him a certificate showing that he is such a drinker. Any resident of Ohio, more than twenty-one years of age, the bill further provides, may become a legal habitual drinker by making an affidavit before the Probate Judge of his county, registering his name, age, residence and occupation, and paying fifty cents for registry and the certificate, which the Judge is thereupon required to issue. Selling to a non-registered drinker is a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment. A man in Ohio who wants to get drunk according to law, never had as good a chance as he will if this bill passes.

FEW men in the country better understand the Irish situation than John Boyle O'Reilly, the distinguished editor of the Boston *Pilot*. For this reason his views of the new English cabinet are worthy of careful consideration. He says: "On the whole, I don't think the new cabinet is one from which Ireland can expect generous treatment. It is a compromise cabinet, and the most extraordinary hash of public characters presented by England for half a century, and yet I foresee that the Irish question is in a fair way to be settled." Mr. O'Reilly's abiding faith rests on the wisdom of Gladstone.

THE strike in the Westmoreland and Fayette coke regions still continues with no prospect of an amicable adjustment. Several furnaces have been compelled to stop for want of coke, and if the strike continues ten days longer, many thousands of men who work in iron and steel in their different forms will be thrown idle. It is a wretched state of affairs, for the existence of which a heavy responsibility rests somewhere. The "company store" swindle, a device to cheat laboring men out of half their wages, is the main cause of all the trouble.

WE will publish a biographical sketch of Gen. Hancock next week. He will be buried at Norristown, Montgomery county, this State, where he was born, and where repose the remains of his father and his only daughter, who died ten years ago. He was five days less than 62 years of age.

MR. RANDALL, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension bill to the House on Friday last. The bill, which includes Army and Navy pensions, appropriates over seventy-five millions, which is an increase of fifteen millions over last year.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was 79 years of age on Tuesday last. He is weak in body, but his mind is as bright and vigorous as it ever was.

RADALL ON HENDRICKS.

Pennsylvania's Congressman Pays Fit Tribute to a Son of Keystone Parentage.

In the House on Tuesday, Feb. 2d, during the delivery of the Hendricks' eulogies, Mr. Randall, who rarely speaks on such occasions, attracted the most attention when he rose and addressed the Speaker. "The life of Thomas A. Hendricks," he said, "was singularly rounded and complete, and it is not surprising that his death excited lamentation, general and sincere. We are told by Divine inspiration that 'no man liveth and no man dieth unto himself.' The incidents of this noble and honorable career, the story of this leader of men, has been fully depicted by loving friends, and the lesson of wisdom they teach has been eloquently enforced. The whole field has been covered, so that to a scrupulous and careful gleaner there is little to add. One characteristic of Mr. Hendricks to me lent constant beauty to his life. He was the embodiment of the old Latin saying, 'Mild in manner, resolute in conviction.' His ways were gentle and kind, but in a matter of right and wrong he was fixed and immovable; no seductions could allure, no terrors frighten him. To duty he was fidelity itself. He was easy of approach. He dwelt in greatest intimacy with his neighbors. He knew the heart-beats of the people. He could not be deceived as to their wishes. To his earnest good will they responded with the most generous confidence. His gentleness of manner won them to his presence, and then his learning, firmness, honesty, fidelity and logic bound them to him.

"As he was greater than others individually by whom he was surrounded, so, too, he was always stronger than any political organization to which he was attached. He was a devoted student of the principles of our republican government. He anchored his hope in their preservation in their pristine integrity. He was the firm defender of our well balanced powers and the distribution of duties between State and general governments. He believed that our liberties were secure only when all tendencies toward centralization and toward parental government were resisted and destroyed. Full scope was to be given for the regulation of mere local affairs to the home rule of State Legislatures and the action of Congress was to be confined to legitimate Federal affairs. In his public conflicts he never lost the sweetness and gentleness of his daily life. He was fixed as fate in his resolution, yet as affable as if he sailed only over summer seas.

"It is fitting and proper that the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania should pay the tribute of its affection to the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks. He was the descendant of one of her own children. His uncle, who was sole representative from Indiana to Congress from 1816 to 1822, governor of that State from 1822 to 1825, and from the latter year to 1837 its United States Senator, was born in Western Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland county, as likewise was the father of the father of Thomas A. Hendricks, who in after years, in addition to the honors worn by his uncle, was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. They were Scotch-Irish pioneers, belonging to a race of men of splendid physical form, courage and endurance, and renowned by their mental vigor and strength of character. These pioneers were the ancestors of many distinguished families of the South and West. Wherever those brave men fixed their abode the land brought forth abundantly and the people prospered. The Vice President died as he had lived, calmly and serenely. 'Like a shadow thrown softly and sweetly from a passing cloud death fell upon him.'"

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND.

Mr. Garland, Attorney General, was one of the original promoters of the Pan Electric Telephone Company. He was such before he took office; and other men prominent in public affairs were similarly interested in that enterprise. On going into office Mr. Garland still retained his stock. While in office the charge was made that the Bell telephone patents had been obtained by fraud. Upon these patents a monopoly was established that was enjoining "infringers" right and left, having its own way in the courts, because, as was alleged, it was not permissible under the law for the defendants to bring in evidence of this fraud by the Bell people. Application was then made to have the fraud question tested in the only manner in which it could be got at, viz: in a suit against the Bell monopoly by the United States. It fell to the lot of the Attorney General to order this suit. On account of his interest in the rival Pan-Electric concern he declined to act, and referred the case to Secretary Lamar. Mr. Lamar did not own a dollar's worth of stock in either of the corporations. He made a protracted inquiry, and ordered, in the interest of the public, that the question of alleged fraud by the Bell people be tested.

Should it be proved that the Bell patent is based upon fraud, the result will be the making of the telephone public property, to be manufactured or used by anyone who may wish to enter on the business. This would bring down the cost to a mere fraction of what it now is.

Such was the stage of affairs when the two leading Democratic papers of New York came out with a long history showing what was already known, that Attorney General General Garland and other public men owned stock in the Pan-Electric Company, and arguing that this was the cause of the suit against the Bell, and then hysterically calling on Garland and Lamar to resign. Anything so stupid or so vicious cannot well be imagined. If the Bell monopoly is destroyed no Pan-Electric monopoly is created. That the public should be made to pay tribute for the Bell patent if it was not properly obtained, because Mr. Garland happened, long before becoming Attorney General, to own stock in a rival company, is also a ridiculous *non-sequiter*. That Mr. Garland or Mr. Lamar should resign because the Bell people do not approve of his course is a proposition which should excite a broad smile from these gentlemen.

It is to the credit of the Republican press that it has not very generally encouraged this transparent assault on Garland and Lamar for doing their duty—the question not being a party one at all, but of a strictly business and legal character throughout. The two Democratic organs that started this assault would be doing the Democracy a questionable favor if they succeeded in committing it to the support of a monopoly the validity of whose patents is questioned on the most serious grounds. —*Pittsburg Dispatch, Rep.*

LOTS of dismal predictions were heard in England that Catholic emancipation would result in the destruction of Great Britain. Next it was learned that Parliamentary reform would reduce that kingdom to anarchy, and subsequently it was declared that church disestablishment in Ireland would produce a chaos of atheism. The same dismal prophecies being heard from the same class with regard to Home Rule, it might be worth while for them to note that all these reforms have been established and still the English world continues to make its daily revolution on its proper axis.

SUBSCRIBE for the FREEMAN.

GLADSTONE ONCE MORE.

It is possible that some changes may be made before the meeting of Parliament on Thursday in the list of names attributed by cable reports to the new Gladstone Cabinet, or in the distribution of the posts assigned to them. But from the known opinions of the members designated, and the no less suggestive purport of the omissions, we are able to forecast the relation of the Ministry to the crucial question of home rule.

On the face of it the composition of the Cabinet confutes the rumor that Queen Victoria successfully attempted to impose, and that Mr. Gladstone consented to accept, conditions fatal to the independence of a Minister. There is, to be sure, nothing absurd to suppose that a personage who in her youth provoked a Ministerial crisis by an idiotic quarrel about her ladies of the bed chamber, may have tried to extort by an empty threat of abdication from the chief of the Liberals a self-stultifying promise to betray his Irish allies. But the day has long gone by when such a menace could have terrors for the self-ruling British nation, and it would probably be heard with some quiet satisfaction by the prince of Wales. Albert Edward may not be the pattern of a blameless prince, but he keeps his eyes and ears open, and he knows that a royal dummy propped upon a wabbling throne must not be wooden-headed, but as pliable as wax in the hands of constitutional advisers. Nor is it likely that Mr. Gladstone will prove less self-respecting and intractable than was the elder Pitt toward her present Majesty's grandfather, or less conscious that his true lord paramount is the people speaking with sovereign authority through its House of Commons.

We may take for granted, therefore, notwithstanding the unfriendly gossip of Tory clubs and drawing rooms, that Mr. Gladstone, if he resumes office at all, will do so with the determination to advocate such measures with regard to Ireland as shall commend themselves to his sense of right and of ability to secure the sanction of the people's representatives in Parliament. He will no more be swayed from his deliberate purpose by a threat of abdication than was Earl Grey by the like insincere and blustering demonstrations of William IV. against the first Reform bill. That the new Cabinet is organized with a design of dealing in a thoroughgoing fashion with the Irish question seems clear, as we have said, from both the positive and negative principles traceable in its formation. Not one of the former more or less conspicuous Liberals who deserted him in the memorable division on the Collings amendment, and who had declared themselves inexorably opposed to an Irish Legislature—Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, and Mr. L. H. Courtney—has thus far been mentioned upon either of the Ministerial lists published. We find upon them, on the other hand, the names of those distinguished Liberals who have publicly advised the restoration to Ireland of legislative independence—we refer to Mr. Childers, to Mr. John Morley and Earl Roseberry—or of those Whigs and Radicals who have lately been converted to the home rule faith by Mr. Gladstone's personal influence or the pressure of events, like Earl Spencer, Earl Granville, Sir W. Harcourt, Sir F. Herschell, and Mr. Chamberlain. From a Cabinet thus constituted not only Irish patriots, but the down-trodden masses of the English commonality, have far more to hope than they could have from a Ministry including such refractory elements as Whigs of the stiff-necked Hartington order or Liberals of the Goschen and Forster type.

We see, then, that Mr. Gladstone has called about him men disposed, as we have reason to believe, to deal justly with Ireland, and possessed of the power to fulfil their good intentions. The men we have named should be able to carry—not next week, or perhaps next month, but at a reasonably early date—a bill creating an Irish Legislature through the House of Commons. And when the bill is thrown out, as it doubtless will be, by the House of Lords, they can enter on the final struggle at the ballot box with bright hopes of success. —*N. Y. Sun, February 3d.*

THERE could hardly be conceived a more outrageous exercise of despotic power than that proposed by Prince Bismarck in expelling the Poles from Prussian Poland. The country was originally acquired by dismemberment and partition, precisely as robbers divide the booty they are strong enough to get away with. But it is a crowning act of ferocity to drive the vanquished people off of the lands they have tilled and owned for centuries. If the people of Connecticut should be thrust out of Connecticut by the government of the United States, and only paid for their possessions what it pleased the Federal power to allow, we should have brought home to us the almost inconceivable cruelty of the Polish expulsion. The crime of these poor people is that they have dared to think for themselves, and to disagree with their tyrannous rulers. It is impossible to believe that the safety of Germany is endangered at a time when the power of Germany among nations was never less open to question.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and always reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

CLARA EICHENLAUB, the sixteen year-old daughter of Mr. Joseph Eichenlaub, outside foreman at the mines of the Altoona Coal & Coke Company, near Kittanning Point, was fatally burned about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning and died at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. She went to a small store near the mines, kept by a widow lady, to make some purchases, and was standing by a hot stove, when her clothing caught fire. She rushed out in the open air, and before assistance could reach her she was terribly burned

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I WAS troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut St. Field Manager Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa.

I am on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, being a sufferer from catarrh since I was a child, but with this medicine I am being cured.—Wm. L. Dayton, Brooklyn.

—In diplomatic circles at Washington the report is credited that a gentleman who has been a long resident in Europe, and who was at one time in the foreign service of our Government, has been here to use his good offices to aid in the removal of any differences of opinion that may exist between the United States and Austria growing out of the Kelly matter, and that he has been so successful that it is very possible that the United States may appoint a Minister to Austria before long.

CURIOUS to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is as fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away. Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney troubles follow in their train, and death ends the chapter. You whose lives are passed over desks and in the confined air offices ought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" always at hand for the stomach and brain.

—If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison the fountain of life, for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritence, this has been done, Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood and restores health.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—We depart from our usual practice and recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for all kidney diseases.—*Medical Gazette.*

—From Lycoming county comes the story of the marriage of a girl of fourteen. It is hardly necessary to state that she has money and no parents.

—It is now estimated that the total cost of the new Capitol at Albany will be over $21,000,000. Up to the present time $17,502,903.09 has been expended on the building.

—John Ryan, a well known farmer of Centre township, Butler county, and a brother of Archbishop Ryan, of Buffalo, was instantly killed on Monday morning last by falling from a hay wagon on which he was riding.

—Rev. Father William Fennelly, pastor of a Roman Catholic church at Oneida, N. Y., for twenty years, was struck by the cars at that place on Saturday morning last and died within half an hour. Father Kenneliy was 86 years old.

—Of a car horse which died in Sacramento, Cal., last week it is told that he was so well acquainted with some of the regular patrons of the road that when they were aboard the car he would stop in front of their residences to let them off.

—The first umbrella ever seen in England was carried by a footman named John McDonald in 1777, and it is a remarkable fact that it belonged to somebody else, and was taken "by mistake for his own," and that has been its fortune ever since.

—Sylvester Sams, a well known citizen of Pickens county, Ga., was two years ago bitten by a rattlesnake, and recently he appears to be afflicted with rabies, only instead of barking he makes a rattling sound and beats everybody who comes within his reach.

—An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years, and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Aneson, St. Louis, Mo.

—Oscar Willy, of Davenport, Ia., is the possessor of a horse of excellent build and good gait, with five legs, and every time it is shod five shoes are required. The horse is six years old, and was raised on a farm near Moline, Ill. It runs as well as a four-legged animal, and to all appearances finds no inconvenience in using the fifth member.

—When the public school opened in a New Jersey town the other day, a lad of 13 rose and called for a vote of the pupils as to whether the teacher was capable of her duties or not, and it was decided that she was not, whereupon the youngsters marched out in a body. After this, never say that our public school system is failing to develop the distinctive traits of Americans.

—The Wheeling *Register* says there is now living near Charleston a colored woman named Clara Brown, who was 12 years old when the news was received at her home, that war had been declared by the colonies against Great Britain. She claims to be 122 years of age, never wore spectacles and saw George Washington several times. Her health now is fair.

—George Waterhouse, a boy 14 years of age, residing in Cohoes, N. Y., some six years ago was bitten by a dog in Lansingburgh. A couple of weeks ago the boy showed signs of hydrophobia. His condition became alarming and Dr. McLean, of Troy, was called and administered all medicines usually used in such cases, but on Tuesday night of last week it was deemed advisable to smother him.

—Albert Cooley, a farmer residing at McGregor, Ia., with his entire family, consisting of his wife, two boys and one little girl, were all burned to death in their house last Saturday night. The children had been sick and the parents had been up with them during the night. Cooley took some coals from the stove, placed them in a shed adjoining the house and then retired. The shed took fire, and finally burned the house and family.

—The city of Erie, in this State, is claimed to be the healthiest city in the world, there being only about six deaths in one thousand of a population. In Philadelphia the death rate is twenty in one thousand; in New York, twenty four and two-tenths; in Paris, twenty and four-tenths; in Berlin, twenty-six and three-tenths; in Brooklyn, twenty-two and eight-tenths; in Baltimore, eighteen; in Liverpool, twenty-three and five-tenths.

—A few days ago the wide awake people of the new town of Dunleith, Dakota, offered $300 and a town lot to the first baby born within its limits. By the very first conveyance after the offer had been made public there arrived from a point 200 miles away a plucky woman, who found a boarding house, gave birth to a lusty boy, collected the money, received a deed of the promised lot, and started home again all within forty-eight hours.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

—An unrepealed law of New Jersey, passed while the State was a British colony, reads as follows: "That all women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, who shall after this act impose upon, seduce, or betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's subjects by virtue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

—The exporting to China of American ginseng began nearly a century ago, though at one time within the past 50 years the root was so scarce in China that it sold in its poorest quality for $75 a pound, while the most choice was valued at the almost fabulous figure of $500 a pound. The price of a lot of average quality has often brought its weight in gold. Its use among the Chinese, who are really the only nation who hold it in any considerable esteem, is for purely medicinal purposes. It is most highly valued as a preventive of the ills of old age.

LIKE HIS FATHER,

He Was Afflicted with Stone in the Bladder.

Mr. S. W. Hicks, of Pleasant Valley, Duchess county, N. Y., the son of Mr. E. S. Hicks, whose name may have appeared in this journal in connection with an article similar to this, was, like his father, afflicted with Stone in the Bladder, only that his case was more serious than his father's. The father advised the son to write to Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who, he said, would tell him what to do. Dr. Kennedy replied, suggesting the use of KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, which had worked so successfully in the father's case. Mr. Hicks, who had been assured by the local physicians that they could do nothing more for him, tried FAVORITE REMEDY. After two weeks' use of it he passed a stone three-fourths of an inch long and of the thickness of a pipe stem. Since then he has had no symptoms of a return of the trouble. Here is a sick man healed. What better results could have been expected? What greater benefit could medical science confer? The end was gained; that is surely enough. Dr. Kennedy assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to imperil, that the FAVORITE REMEDY does invigorate the blood, cures liver, kidney and bladder complaints, as well as all those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

Thousands of Grateful People voluntarily testify in letters to Dr. Kennedy, with a warmth and fullness of words which mere business documents and certificates never possess, what "Favorite Remedy," the great specific for blood, liver and kidney disorders, has done for them and their friends.

FOR SALE.
Two valuable town lots, 100 by 200 feet, situate in Loretto, Pa., in a very desirable location for business and having thereon a good dwelling house, storeroom, stable and other outbuildings, together with a number of good bearing apple trees, well of good water and cistern, all of which are in good condition, will be sold at a very low figure. For terms, etc., apply, on the premises, to JAMES O'DONNELL.
Loretto, Jan. 8, 1886.-4t

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 7, 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.

Masren, Bamsteland, S. Africa, March 7, 1885.

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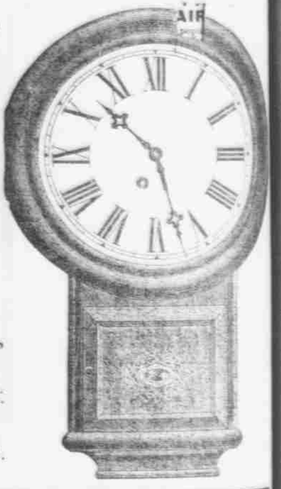

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