Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 5, 1886.

ACCORDING to the report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which has just been published, the net income from the main line and branches between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the year 1885, was over eight millions of dollars.

OF GEO. W. WRIGHT, ex-State Senator from Mercer county, the principal contractor in conducting four of the ten Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of the State, the Johnstown *Tribune* speaks right out in meeting by saying: "George W. Wright, the villain who has been waxing rich by plucking soldiers' orphans, was in 1876 elected to represent the Lawrence and Mercer district in the State Senate. He should now be elected to represent the sum total of villainy in the darkest dungeon in Moyamensing Prison."

THE Johnstown *Daily Tribune* entered upon its thirteenth volume on Wednesday last. As a newspaper, in the full acceptation of the term, the *Tribune* has no superior anywhere, while the accuracy and thoroughness of its local news, which is the part of a paper the people take the most interest in, will always insure for it a generous support by those who desire to know what is transpiring notjonly in the immediate locality where it is published, but throughout the county. It deserves success, and we are gratified to learn that it rests on a safe basis and is in a flourishing condition.

JUDGE THURMAN has been in Washington for a couple of weeks engaged with other counsel on the part of the Government in preparing the suit to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patent. The other day he visited the Senate chamber where he once played so distinguished and honorable a part, and when he came out he was approached by a cheeky newspaper reporter, who inquired: "Are you in any way, Judge, a candidate for Presidential honors at the hands of the next Presidential Convention of your party?" "Not by a d——d sight!" roated the sage of Columbus.

THE question of the constitutionality of the tax law approved June 30, 1885, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide revenue by taxation,'" was argued in the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Friday last. It was brought before that tribunal by the appeal of certain citizens of Scranton from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna county, in which that court held that the act of Assembly was constitutional.—As this question has been very vigorously discussed all over the State ever since the new tax law went into effect, the decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality will be awaited with deep interest.

JUDGE FIELD, of California, who is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, is in a very bad humor at Mr. Cleveland, and declares that he will have nothing more to do with the Administration, because he failed in getting a certain applicant, whose cause he espoused, appointed United States Marshal in that State. Whenever a Judge of the highest court in the country so far forgets the nature and dignity of his great office as to become an office beggar and to wrestle with politicians at the door of the White House, he deserves to be defeated in his purpose, and Mr. Cleveland is to be congratulated that for such a reason he has made Stephen J. Field his enemy.

IN speaking of General Hancock, General W. F. Smith, of the regular army, who is known as "Baldy" Smith, says: "Perhaps no soldier during the war contributed so much of personal effect in action as did General Hancock. In the friendly circle his eye was warm and genial, but in the hour of battle it became intensely cold and had great power on those around him. In the Presidential campaign of 1880, when Gen. Hancock was the Democratic standard bearer, I believe I am safe in saying that no man was promised a place by him, and I believe this affected the result. In that campaign I know a warm political and personal friend of General Hancock offered him $10,000 in greenbacks out of love and good will to meet expenses, but General Hancock refused the money."

A RELIGIOUS impostor by the name of Charles H. Smith appeared in Henry county, Missouri, sometime in August last and followers by the hundred flocked to his standard. He announced himself as an ambassador from Heaven sent to found a new sect and establish an order which was to be the forerunner of the millennium, and that all who joined him would never see death or sickness, but would live forever in happiness. Soon after Smith began to play prophet he married the daughter of an old farmer with whom he was staying, and announced to his followers that a plan had been revealed to him whereby untold wealth could be secured without money. His plan solved the old and perplexing problem of getting something for nothing. In Henry and Cass counties he organized eighteen lodges of a new order which he styled the "Star of Heaven," and succeeded in getting deeds for about a dozen of farms from the dupes who had enlisted under his inspired banner. Up to last Friday the people in both of these counties were wild with religious excitement and Smith's success as a prophet seemed to be assured. On that day, however, his prosperous career in a region said to be inhabited by ignorant people, was brought to a sudden and disastrous close, and the prophet, who is represented to be "tall, lank and dirty," was arrested as a swindler and is now languishing in jail.

THE Welshmen of New York held an eisteddfod in that city last week. An eisteddfod, as we have been informed, means a celebration by a society of singers at which prizes are awarded to the best vocalists. Of this New York eisteddfod the Johnstown *Tribune*, one day last week, said: "The New York Society of Welshmen held an eisteddfod this week. An interesting and amusing feature of one of the sessions was an address by the President, William Jeremiah, followed by one by Chief-Justice Noah Davis. Mr. Jeremiah took particular pains to use the biggest Welsh words in his vocabulary, and tickled his audience into a state of uproariousness. If there is one thing a Welshman is prouder of than another, it is his native tongue, and he appreciates a man who can handle it with vigor and effectiveness. Judge Davis said he was rusty in his Welsh, but retrieved his credit by tracing his ancestry back to Ana, King of North Wales more than one hundred years before Edward I, who flourished along about 1300. 'The Welsh language,' the Judge went on to say, 'is one of the oldest on earth. You have all heard that Adam was the first Welshman and that his real name was Jones. Well, Adam spoke early Welsh. Our modern tongue, perhaps, dates from the Tower of Babel. There is an old story that just as the confusion of tongues fell on the workmen at the tower the master workman was giving some orders to a mason, which naturally sounded to the man like gibberish. He felt insulted and threw a trowel-full of mortar in the master workman's face, and out of the spatterings of the latter came our uncouth Welsh tongue.' At this sally the audience shouted, and felt still better pleased with the Judge when he said that he had tried a thousand prisoners in his time, but never saw one who was a Welshman."

IF ever a man achieved immortal infamy at a single bound the feat was successfully accomplished by ex-State Senator George W. Wright, the head and front of the combination that has the contract with the State for conducting the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, when he wrote the following letter to the principal manager of that school on the 30th of January, 1884. The letter was published in the Philadelphia *Record* on last Monday week, in its article reviewing the management of the schools. When the *Record* published this letter strong doubts were expressed as to its authenticity, but the editor of the Lancaster *Examiner* states that he has seen the letter and that the *Record's* publication of it is a true copy of the original. This being the fact it is impossible to conceive a lower depth of villainy into which Wright could plunge, even if he were to make an effort in that direction. It is a most shameless, heartless and cold-blooded production. It is as follows:

MERCER, Pa., January, 30, 1884.— * * I find the last coffee bought very poor, and have this day ordered other to Mt. Joy. *While I do not want the poor thrown out I do not want you to see it next week.* See that it is put out of the way, sure. It is not a fair sample of what we usually use by any means. You will likely have some visitors from the G. A. R. encampment, which meets at Lancaster city next Wednesday, February 6. You need not be surprised if members drop in on their way to or from the encampment. I need not say more. *only see the cook and all other departments and here no mistakes anywhere. I much fear trouble from this encampment for Mt. Joy. If frozen feet, toe nails dropping off, itch, etc., with your four months' record of deaths etc., do not warm up our G. A. R. friends I shall feel that I am no prophet.* All these matters are sure to be investigated and brought up at the encampment; *so get in shape to meet charges and receive visitors.* I forgot to caution Sherbin in writing him yesterday about next week. Talk it over with him and matron, and get to work and in shape.

ON Monday last in the Senate of the United States the Democratic minority of the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pugh, of Alabama; Coke, of Texas; Vest, of Missouri, and Jackson, of Tennessee, made their report on the issue between the President and the Republican majority in the Senate as to their respective rights in connection with removals and suspensions from office. Immediately after the report had been submitted a lengthy special message was received from President Cleveland on the same subject. The message was read in a clear, distinct tone of voice by Chief Clerk Johnson, and made old Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, who started the fight with the President, because the latter suspended an official in the town in which Edmunds resides, wriggle and hop around as though he had just sat down in a chair in the bottom of which some fiend had inserted a very sharp tack. Edmunds declared to the Senate that the Message reminded him of similar documents that Charles the First was in the habit of sending to the English Parliament. The issue on the question is now fairly made up between the president and Republican Senate, and will doubtless lead to a protracted and exciting discussion, in which the Vermont "icicle" will attempt to regain his standing in the Republican party, which he lost by his refusal to open his lips in support of Blaine during the campaign of 1884.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER GENERAL of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, on last Tuesday week, the day after the Philadelphia *Record* published its exhaustive statement in regard to the shameless mismanagement of the soldiers' Orphans' Schools, appointed a committee to make a full investigation into the charges. The committee is composed as follows: Louis Wagner, Post No. 6, Philadelphia; Wm. McClellan, Post No. 259, Pittsburg; A. C. Reinoehl, Post No. 84, Lancaster; Ezra H. Ripple, Post No. 139, Scranton, and Wm. M. Jones, Post No. 64, Williamsport. They are requested to proceed at the earliest moment to the several schools and make a critical personal examination of everything connected with their management, the care and treatment of the pupils, and such other matters as may be necessary to the good government of the schools and proper compliance both in letter and spirit with the law instituting and maintaining them.

THERE is a very old tradition which reads thus: "Yf Marsche comyth syn lyke a roryng groung-hogge she wyll gow out lyke intu a gentyll woodchukke."

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

If Senator Edmunds pushes the conflict between the President and the Senate to extremes it may be well to consider what results will flow from the quarrel. President Cleveland would, of course, be compelled by his obligations to the Constitution to resist to the utmost the Senate's pretensions to share in his power of removal from office. Should the Senate pursue the policy outlined by Senator Edmunds and reject nominations in mass, the President would only have to make new suspensions and new nominations. Not a removed or suspended official would be restored even for a day as a result of this threatened Senate policy. But in the conflict confusion and demoralization would result in nearly every department of the public service. For this the responsibility would rest with the Senate.

Senator Morgan's resolution to transfer this question from the Judiciary Committee to the Committee on Privileges and Elections presents to the Republicans a way out of the bog into which they have been led by Senator Edmunds in his eagerness to regain the good will of his party in Vermont. The Chairman of this committee is Senator Hoar, who has offered a bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act. Yet upon the Constitutionality of this Tenure of Office act Senator Edmunds has taken his position. If Senator Hoar did not believe the act unconstitutional he would hardly have introduced a bill for its repeal. The other Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections besides Logan and Evarts, are Frye and Teller, neither of whom is believed to be in strong sympathy with Edmunds on this issue.

The Democrats of the Senate have no cause to shrink from a conflict in behalf of the authority of the Executive. In the very first Congress of the United States it was determined that the power of removal from office belongs exclusively to the President. This was the uniform and undisputed interpretation of the Constitution down to the Tenure of Office act of 1867. In the four years tenure act the power of the President to make removals is expressly reserved. In the amendment made to the act of 1867 to accommodate President Grant the President was no longer required to give reasons for removing or suspending officials when making nominations to the Senate. The President, then, cannot be required to transmit to the secret executive session of the Senate papers relating to suspensions and removals.

In face of all the facts and precedents that sustain the action of the President, Senator Edmunds will hardly succeed in carrying a majority in favor of his resolutions. If he should do so his resolutions offer no issue to the conflict when passed. The heads of departments will give themselves small concern over the censure pronounced on the Attorney General for his refusal to deliver up papers relating to removals. So far from it, the boundary between the Senate's legislative functions and its relations to the Executive in advising upon nominations to office will be more strictly defined than ever before. As a result the Senate's disposition to usurp powers that do not belong to it any more than to the other house of Congress will be effectually curbed. That is a gain which the cause of good government will secure should the conflict inaugurated by Senator Edmunds be carried to the bitter end.—*Philad'a Record.*

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—This evening Governor Pattison addressed the following letter to General Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia:

Dear sir: I have your letter of the 25th inst., advising me of your appointment by your comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic as Chairman of a committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania," and inquiring whether I have the authority to constitute the Committee a Commission on the part of the Commonwealth, for the purposes of their appointment.

In reply I beg to say that it is a matter of regret to me that I possess no authority to appoint any such commission or to invest your committee with any official powers. I will, however, give me great satisfaction to aid you to the fullest extent possible in the accomplishment of the end the Grand Army has in view. To this end I send you, as requested, copies of the laws governing the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, and of the contracts between the State and the proprietors of the schools, and have requested heads of departments to furnish all the information you may call for. In the meantime I shall in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me to see that the laws be faithfully executed, make, with the aid of the law officer of the Commonwealth, a thorough personal examination of the schools and the conduct of those connected with them, and will then take such action as the result of the examination may warrant. Of course, you will readily understand that my course will not in any way interfere with your action, but may, and doubtless will, aid the desire to get at whatever wrongs have been done to those so eminently entitled to our warmest sympathies and protection.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

In addition to the foregoing communication the Governor has sent the following request to Rev. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Schools, Auditor General Niles and State Treasurer Livsey:

Sir: You are hereby requested to furnish such information in your department as may be called for from time to time by the committee of the "Grand Army of the Republic" recently appointed to investigate the charges made in relation to the conduct of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

A Fine Record.

The deputation of Irish "Loyalists" from Ulster who oppose Home Rule and demand protection for Minority Rule waited on Lord Hartington recently and were told that Mr. Gladstone declined to receive them or to say anything about Ireland until after the government makes its policy known. But Lord Hartington advised the deputation to "do their utmost to enlist the sympathy of the English people in their cause."

These Ulster "Loyalist" are the Irishmen who bitterly opposed Catholic emancipation in 1829 and the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 '70. Since then they have opposed and helped to defeat twenty-eight bills for the regulation of the land tenure in Ireland, to settle the difficulties between landlords and tenants, for tenants' protection and tenants' improvements.

From 1830 up to 1875 they supported and helped to pass ten acts to prohibit the possession of arms and gunpowder by the people; ten acts for the "suppression of disturbances," by making assemblages of the people unlawful; one act empowering the courts to change the venue and try cases where they pleased; five "Unlawful Oaths" acts; two acts to enlarge the constabulary force; two "Coercion" acts; nine "Peace Preservation" acts, allowing summary arrests and trials by Judges, and six acts for the suspension of habeas corpus—in 1848, '49, '65, '66, '67 and '68. Since 1875 they have supported all the coercion acts that have been introduced against their own country and countrymen.

This is a record that ought certainly to enlist the sympathy of the English people in their cause.—*N. Y. World.*

OF the eleven candidates whose names appear on the six Democratic National tickets since the close of the war, in 1865, Tilden and Cleveland are the only surviving Presidential nominees, and Pendleton and English the only surviving Vice-Presidential candidates. Of the seven who are dead, five have died since Mr. Cleveland's election.

HANCOCK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The impulse of gratitude to General Hancock, which took expression at his death in a public subscription for his widow, appears already to have spent itself. The fund has stopped short at about thirty thousand dollars, which is a miserably inadequate token of the debt we owe to this great soldier. And even of this meagre sum Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have contributed but little, though Hancock was peculiarly a Pennsylvanian, and although this State and its metropolis are under peculiar obligations to him.

It has recently been said in discussing the supposed scarcity of great men in Pennsylvania, that we do not want great men. It certainly seems to be true, as has been said very often before, that we do not recognize great men when we have them. Hancock is acknowledged by all to have been the ideal soldier of the war for the Union and his part in the critical battle which saved Pennsylvania and its metropolis from incalculable loss is known to have been essential and decisive. And yet Hancock never received from Pennsylvania, the State of his birth and of his loyal love, nor from Philadelphia, the city that his valor defended from impending catastrophe, any material reward or recognition whatever.

He was not a man who ever sought or could have sought worldly advancement. Remaining in the service of the United States, his sense of military honor would not permit him to engage in speculation or to follow any of the opportunities for money getting that must have been continually offered to one of his prominence. Occupying the position he did, and meeting the many demands that were made upon his hospitality and beneficence with the liberality of a generous soldier, it was impossible for him, with nothing but his pay, to make provision for the future, and thus his sudden death left those dependent on him without resources. It is to Hancock's honor that this is so. It will be to the dishonor of the country he served if it fail now in practical recognition of its debt to him.

To anyone who can recall the terror and consternation that spread through Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania in that summer of 1863, when it was known that the Confederate army had crossed the border, and the joyous relief that came with the news of the victory at Gettysburg, it can hardly be necessary to urge that Hancock had a special claim to grateful recognition among us, even apart from the ties created by his Pennsylvania birth and lineage. The sacred charge of caring for his widow we should not be content to leave to strangers. We owe it not only to him but to ourselves, to honor his memory by a worthy monument. But, first of all, let us earnestly unite to perform our duty to the living, and so we shall best show our recognition of the heroic dead.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THERE has now been nearly a year in which the executive power has been in the hands of a Democratic President. No complaint has been made that the law has not been properly enforced. The reputation of the nation has not suffered abroad or at home. None of the predicted calamities to grow out of Democratic administration have made their appearance. Remarkable care and deliberation have been exercised in the removal and appointment of public functionaries. The finances have been wisely managed. Sectional feeling has almost disappeared from our politics. The recommendations of the President to Congress are conceded to be prudent and conservative. As far as we have progressed there is no reason to regret the decision of the people at the polls in November, 1884. The session of Congress and the participation of the Executive in the business of legislation will put a final test upon President Cleveland's capacity; but there is much less reason to doubt of it to-day than there was March 4, 1885.

IN making up the estimate of Gen. Hancock's character, this sterling portion of his famous "general order No. 40," issued during his brief command of military district number five, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas, under the orders of President Andrew Johnson, should not be forgotten:—"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved." This was said at a time when a less conscientious soldier might have felt tempted to exceed his military authority and make it cover objects not within its province. But Hancock's reverence for the civil law and his duty to himself dictated the great utterances; and to-day it is one of the proudest chaplets that can be placed upon his coffin.

A Remarkable History.

GUIZOT is the Macaulay of the History of France. His narrative is full of emotion like a quick stream; his characters rise before us as in the flesh; they are men and women, not historic lay figures. It is as charming as any romance. It is a work to read and re-read. The new edition just published is worthy of the work. Though reduced in price from $36.00 to $6.00 the 427 illustrations are all there, superb in quality; the type is large; the binding is thoroughly excellent and tasteful. Every word of the publisher's description in the advertisement elsewhere is worth reading—the work ought to be owned in every home. We have made an arrangement with the publisher by which we are able to offer this work, GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, 8 vols., large 12mo., 427 fine illustrations, as described in the publisher's advertisement elsewhere, regular price $6.00, in combination with the CAMBRIA FREEMAN on the following remarkably attractive terms, namely:

For $6.25, we will send one copy of this paper one year, and deliver a set of Guizot's History of France, as described, at our office without further charge—**a saving** to you of **$1.25**.

For $11.50 we will send two copies of this paper one year, and deliver two sets of the work described, at our office without further charge—**a saving** to you of **$3.50**.

For $16.00, we will send three copies of this paper one year and deliver three copies of the work described, at our office without further charge—**a saving** to you of **$6.50**.

Our arrangements with the publisher enable us to make these exceedingly liberal offers for 30 days only—the time expires March 26, 1886. A prompt call at our office to examine the work is worth your while—it will cost nothing; a few hours' or a few moments' talk with your neighbor will enable you to secure it on easy terms.

Physicians Have Found out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutory ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

TO RESTORE sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50c. at druggists.

Mr. P. M. Barber, has used Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh in his family and commends it very highly. A lady is recovering the sense of smell. A Tunkhannock lawyer known to many of our readers, says he was cured of deafness.—*Pittston (Pa.) Gazette.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—We must tell of the great specific—Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] remedy. It never fails to cure Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease &c.

—E. Beller, of Ponca, Ind., butchered a cow, and in her stomach found a pound of nails and a one and one half inch screw, all of which were worn as bright as if polished on an emery wheel.

—The Board of County Commissioners of Grant county, New Mexico, offers a reward of $250 for every Apache killed by a citizen of the county. The presentation of the scalp is to be sufficient proof of death.

—New York *World*: The publishers of General Grant's memoirs have sent to the widow a check for $200,000—her share of the profits on the sale of the first volume. The second volume insures a like amount.

—S. M. Markle, a citizen of St. Joe, Mo., has a contract to supply the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Glasgow, Scotland, with 5,000,000 feet of Arkansas gum lumber, to be used in the manufacture of sewing machines.

—A Texas editor is one of the curiosities in Washington at present, by reason of his extraordinarily long hair. He was a Whig in 1844, and made a vow that he would never shave his beard or cut his hair until Clay was elected President.

—Ray Aggerson and John Brasher of Jericho, Mo., each about 18 years old, went to prayer meeting the other night. At the close of the services they renewed an old quarrel and Brasher shot and mortally wounded Aggerson and then escaped.

—With bright eyes and elastic step, yet gray, lustreless hair. It is unnatural, needless. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the black or brown prematurely lost, cleanse from all dandruff, and stop its falling. Don't surrender your hair without an effort to save it.

—In a divorce case the other day, at Chicago, a lawyer argued that if a woman on being married misrepresented her age to her husband, she was just as liable as a man selling a horse and representing it to be of a certain age, when it could be proved that it was older.

—Is your hair is turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

—Theodore P. Rich, of New York State, arrived in St. Paul on Monday last and learned that his wife was living with one A. Gale. Rich sought an interview with her at the Astoria House. The meeting resulted in Rich shooting his wife dead and then suiciding with the same revolver.

—Maude Long, of Independence, Mo., who walked three miles after midnight on a bitter cold night to rescue two children who had been left by a madman to die in the snow, has been presented by the citizens of Kansas City with a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, a diamond ring and $300 in money.

—Miss Fanny Mills, of Ohio, who claims to have the biggest feet on record, has just had a pair of shoes and a pair of slippers made for her in New York. Their size is 36. The measurement around the ball of each is 22 inches; instep, 22 inches; heel, 25 inches; ankle, 20 inches. The cost of shoes and slippers was $70.

—J. H. Wisbek started on horseback to take a day's journey in McIntosh county, Dakota. A blizzard swooped down on him, he lost his way, and stood behind his horse all night and with his pistol kept off a pack of prairie wolves. When day broke he found that he was within a few hundred yards of the house he was seeking.

—George Smith, a colored porter at the Chicago and Alton Railway, in Independence, Mo., recently sent a note containing endearing phrases to the 13-year-old daughter of M. G. Williams, a white citizen of the county. On Tuesday night, of last week, the negro was taken to a barn, tied up, and 100 lashes administered with a cowhide. Smith has left for parts unknown.

—Andrew Hess, who died at Erie, Pa., on Saturday, at the age of ninety two, served as an officer with Napoleon two years and until his exile in Elba. After coming to America he and eight others formed a select circle, of which Hess was President. They met daily at their club room in Erie for over sixty years. Some time ago they began to die of old age, and now only the Secretary, Andrew Beer, a man of ninety, is left.

—George Ross, the 14 year-old son of a very wealthy merchant of Harlem, New York, was captured at the railroad depot in Jersey City on Tuesday evening, when about to start for Denver, Colorado. He had stolen $400 from his mother and purchased two revolvers, a bowie knife and a silver watch, completing his outfit by paying $100 for a pointer dog. He proposed a hunting expedition. He was returned to his parents.

—Captain Boycott, the Irish land agent to the Earl of Erne, and whose fight with his tenantry at the opening of the land war in 1879 gave rise to the word boycott, which has since been so extensively adopted in this country as well as Ireland, has been appointed agent of Lord Waveney's estate in Suffolk. How the English will receive the man whose petty tyranny in Ireland set a-going a practice that has turned their government upside down remains to be seen.

—In St. Mary's Catholic Church at Wilkesbarre on Sunday last, while high mass was being celebrated by Father Commerford in the presence of a congregation numbering two thousand persons, a cloud of smoke burst through the floor and for a time there was almost a panic. Men and women rushed for the doors, but fortunately no one was hurt. The priest did not leave the altar, but amid the smoke counseled the people to keep cool and retire calmly, and his words had a good effect. The fire caught from a furnace in the basement. It was soon subdued. Loss estimated at $500.

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Billiousnes, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimlant will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

THE worst storm for years was raging at Rive Du Loupe, Quebec, on Sunday. Friday's express train was buried in 10 feet of snow near Trois Pistoles, although two engines with a snow plow were running about 15 miles ahead. Another train is buried in 15 feet of snow on Bic Mountain, blocking the line. The accommodation and down express of Friday and Saturday have been unable to get through. The storm is increasing and the drifts swell faster than they can be plowed or shoveled away. Work has had to be suspended till the storm is over.

THROUGH our luxurious and perverted modes of living, and from a score of causes besides, diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs are now among the most common and fatal in this country. Men suffer from them most frequently and most intensely. Their victims are falling exhausted by the wayside of life every day. Do you fear this end for yourself? If so, we can assure you of help by means of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."

TABLE of AGGREGATE VALUES of PROPERTY

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,

As Shown by the Recent Triennial Assessment for County and State Purposes.

DISTRICTS	Land.	Houses and Lots.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle.	Carriages.	Financial Legal.	Farms of Professions.	Taxable Occupations.	Annuity Tax.	Shares at Interest.	Banks or Firms.	Bal. Loan Assoc.	Total for County.	State Tax.
Adams Township	119,837	13,520	5,140	1,764	2,243	25,800	7	698	1,842	49,350		2	2	100
Allegheny Township	119,041	5,770	11,252	4,316	2,264		260	18	1,248	42,192		3	3	100
Barr Township	67,806	2,514	2,985	648	1,973	152			414	20,773		2	2	100
Blacklick Township	49,808	1,009	2,980	2,412	1,000	1,500		140	1,030	20,015		2	2	100
Cambria Bor., 1st Ward	14,810	47,000	1,270	323	4,885			15	856	57		2	2	100
" 2d "		50,000		372	12,010			15	1,234	34,147		2	2	100
Cambria Township	140,355		9,110	5,234	1,647	1,441	200	35	1,872	6,864		2	2	100
Carrolltown Bor.	2,028	20,000	1,600	886	8,040				370	18,000		2	2	100
Carroll Township	129,[illegible]	325	6,200	702	1,380	400		30	2,210	20,076		2	2	100
Chest Springs Bor.	6,487	12,400	230	78	1,800			25	916	21,626		2	2	100
Chest Township	59,081	2,100	4,140	1,000	3,780	41,895		110	1,016	19,626		2	2	100
Cherrytree Township	79,466	2,110	8,017	4,428	3,110	6,094		35	1,178	18,097		2	2	100
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.		12,000	1,050	312	16,000		200		1,010	44,533	250	5	5	100
" 2d W.	7,000	102,472	2,160	932	18,000				2,174	7,000		2	2	100
Conemaugh Township	52,900	2,800	4,402	1,900	2,545	4,000	15	205	710	32		2	2	100
Cooperdale Bor.	840	25,000	720	160	3,030			25	367	47		2	2	100
Croyle Township	56,329	45,785	4,098	2,960	8,845	3,410	100	30	1,000	1,000		2	2	100
Dean Township	72,400	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	48,500		15	1,710	2,130		2	2	100
East Conemaugh Bor.	31,000	30,000	580	208	7,700			75	1,448	11,000	70	3	3	100
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	2,182	35,000	1,420	400	4,000		2,000	35	1,000	27,400	600	2	2	100
" West W.	1,620	25,000	1,000	400	4,000		4,000	40	1,134	132,222		2	2	100
Elder Township	30,830	1,850	1,155	1,661	1,310	2,835			547	16,000		2	2	100
Franklin Bor.	9,000	17,000	470	300	5,500			100	41,000	6,200		2	2	100
Gallitzin Borough	52,575	1,000	2,300	1,000	12,000		40	25	1,500	18,500		2	2	100
" Township	58,178	1,020	4,410	1,180	2,000	10,840	60	35	2,941	20,000	70	2	2	100
Grubtown Borough	47,075	14,000	530	120	2,000				847	21	845	2	2	100
Jackson Township	105,557	1,000	4,100	1,000	2,000	10,170		65	1,500	37,540	70	2	2	100
Johnstown Bor. 1st W.		50,000	1,100	50	18,000			75	2,941	21,000	70	2	2	100
" " 2d "		50,000	1,100	48	18,000			75	2,941	21,000	70	2	2	100
" " 3d "		50,000	1,000	50	11,000			75	2,941	21,000	70	2	2	100
" " 4th "		50,000	1,000	50	11,000			75	2,941	21,000	70	2	2	100
" " 5th "		151,000	1,100	100	14,000		2,000	75	1,000	34		2	2	100
" " 6th "		176,000	1,000		14,000		2,000	75	1,000	34		2	2	100
" " 7th "	250	15,000							1,000	34		2	2	100
Lilly's Borough	874	41,000	150	200	4,200				340	21,000		2	2	100
Loretto Borough	2,200	24,110	800	50	2,020				1,000	8,000		2	2	100
Millville Bor. 1st Ward		14,000	1,000	1,400	2,000				1,000	8,000		2	2	100
" 2d Ward	115	14,000	1,000	1,400	2,000				1,000	8,000		2	2	100
Munster Township	10,120	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				500	21,000		2	2	100
Portage Township	51,710	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,170			1,000	21,000		2	2	100
Prospect Borough		15,000	1,000		1,000				500	21		2	2	100
Reade Township	10,000	25,000	1,000	1,000	2,000		1,125	1,000	1,000	21,000		2	2	100
Richland Township	100,645	2,000	3,000	1,000	8,000		200	1,000	2,000	21,000		2	2	100
Somerset Township	54,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000		200	1,000	1,000	34,000		2	2	100
Summerhill Township	35,644	1,000	2,355	2,374	1,320	5,484		75	1,000	34,000		2	2	100
Susquehanna Township	88,063	1,000	3,100	3,000	1,000	400		100	1,000	32		2	2	100
East Taylor Township	117,150	17,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		75	1,000	34		2	2	100
West Taylor Township	71,200	20,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		50	1,000	34		2	2	100
Tunnelhill Borough									1,000	34		2	2	100
Washington Township	188,178	40,000	5,852	2,100	1,000	11,000	31,100	2	1,000	34		2	2	100
White Township	56,410	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		25	1,000	21,000		2	2	100
Windber Borough	1,842	12,000	200	50	3,000		100	25	500	27,000		2	2	100
Woodvale Borough	3,625	10,000	2,110	1,000	2,000		1,000	25	1,000	21,000		2	2	100
Upper Yoder Township	80,625	1,000	3,200	1,700	1,320	1,000		100	1,000	21,000		2	2	100
Lower Yoder Township	8,[illegible]	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		100	1,000	21,000		2	2	100

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Cambria County, acting as a board of revision, do certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the aggregate value and assessments as shown by the recent triennial assessment upon property taxable by law for county purposes, upon trades, occupations and professions, and upon money at interest, bank shares and watches taxable for State purposes.

And we hereby give notice that we will receive communications, oral or written, from the inhabitants of the county, relative to the valuations made by the Assessors, until the 25th of March, 1886, at which date we will proceed to review the valuations of any property which we believe to have been too reduced low, and to reduce the valuation of any property which we believe to have been valued too high.

Attest:

D. A. McGough,
Clerk.

DAVID HAMILTON,
JAMES COSTLOW,
JOHN KIRBY,
Board of Revision.

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