Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 12, 1886.

THE suggestion that ground hog day ought to be declared a legal holiday, should receive the serious consideration of the next Legislature.

MRS. MARY BLEEKER SEYMOUR, relict of the late ex Governor Horatio Seymour, died on Monday last at the residence of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, in Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Seymour was in delicate health when her husband died at Mrs. Conkling's less than a month ago.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN evidently don't subscribe to the doctrine of civil service reform. The other day while a member of Congress was making a speech the ex-Governor interrupted him by asking the question: "If Republican partisans in office are not to be succeeded by Democratic partisans, what do we hold elections for?"

THE President last week nominated James C. Matthews to the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia to succeed Frederick Douglass. Mr. Matthews is a colored lawyer and a Democrat and resides in Albany, N. Y., where he has met with a large share of success in his profession. Mr. Cleveland knew him personally and so did Mr. Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, and they concluded that of the four or five colored applicants for the place Matthews was perhaps the most competent, and on the ground of their knowledge of his fitness his name was sent to the Senate.

GEN. JOHN F. MILLER, one of the Republican U. S. Senators from California, died in Washington on Monday last, after a protracted illness. He was in the fifty-fourth year of his age, was a native of Indiana, and acquired distinction and high rank in the army during the civil war. His term would have expired, had he lived, on the 4th of March next. Gen. Stoneman, the present Governor of California, is a Democrat, and will, of course, appoint a member of that party to succeed him. A new Legislature will be elected in California this fall and next January it will elect a Senator to serve for six years from the 4th of next March.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. H. TERRY has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Hancock. The new Major General, who is a native of Connecticut, entered the service at the beginning of the late war as Colonel of the 2d Connecticut volunteers, and in April, 1862, was made a brigadier genereral. His record during the war was conspicuous, his daring and successful assault on Fort Fisher being the most marked feature. Soon after the close of the war he was transferred to the western frontier, where he distinguished himself as a successful Indian fighter. He is one of the most popular officers in the army and his promotion will give general satisfaction.

THE spot on the battlefield of Gettysburg where General Hancock was wounded is marked by a wooden post. It is proposed to place there an imposing granite bowlder, on which shall be inscribed the simple fact that there, on the 3d day of July, 1863, General W. S. Hancock was wounded. As this wound was received by a Pennsylvania soldier, in command that day of three army corps, while in the act of repelling the final charge of the Confederate army, and as that repulse saved Pennsylvania from invasion and Philadelphia from possible occupation by an enemy, it is deemed fitting that this work should be done by Pennsylvanians, and especially by Philadelphians. The anticipated cost is but $500, and it is proposed to raise the amount by 100 subscriptions at $5 each.

THE pension appropriation bill passed the lower branch of Congress on yesterday week by a vote of 241 yeas to 1 nay. Where there was such complete unanimity of opinion on the subject it is hard to understand why three weeks' time should have been consumed in discussing it. A singular feature of the debate, but not a new one in Congressional affairs, was the part played by two members from Ohio, Messrs. Warner, Democrat, and Grosvenor, Republican. They discussed long and loudly the personal interference of ex-Commissioner of Pensions, Dudley, in the Ohio Presidential campaign of 1884. At length they became personal, offensively so, and if the one-half that each said of the other is true, they are certainly a nice pair of Congressmen. Just before the final vote was taken, however, they both apologized and said they didn't mean anything at all by the denunciation of the other that each had indulged in.—And this is the stuff that some Congressmen are made of.

SIMON CAMERON was 87 years of age on Monday last and quite a large number of people called upon him at his residence in Harrisburg to congratulate him on the event. He was in good health and received his visitors in the most cordial manner. During a conversation with some of the gentlemen present reference was made to the vote of his son, Don Cameron, for the Fitz John Porter bill in the Senate Military Committee. "A great wrong has been done to General Porter," the old man remarked, "and Don has always voted to repair it. When the war began and the facilities for transporting troops were meagre my son was President of the Northern Central Railroad. A large proportion of the troops were sent to Washington through Harrisburg, and the shipment of them entailed considerable labor. As Secretary of War, I sent General Porter to assist Governor Curtin and Don, and he labored assiduously and intelligently at the work. A friendship sprang up between them which has subsisted ever since. Porter has been gravely wronged and reparation ought to be made."

THREE investigations are now in progress into the truth of the charges made by the Philadelphia *Record* regarding the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. Ex-State Senator Geo. W. Wright, who is deeply implicated in the charges affecting four of the schools, is out in California on a tour of pleasure with Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and a few other kindred spirits. When last heard from Wright who had heard through the newspapers of the unpleasantness, was preparing to leave for Mercer county and is, perhaps, now standing on his native heath. Governor Pattison, accompanied by Attorney-General Cassidy, spent two days last week and Monday and Tuesday of this week in making a pretty thorough personal examination into the condition of the school at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, and it can be stated in a general way from what they saw and from the statements of the children in the school, that the story as told in the *Record* was neither extenuated nor was aught set down in malice, so far as that institution is concerned. The Governor and Attorney General will extend their examination to the remaining schools.—Dr. Higbee, who is Superintendent of the schools as well as the common schools, has also been doing some investigating at the Uniontown and Mercer schools, and has addressed a lengthy letter to the Governor which amounts to a general defense of the management of the schools. He is very clear, however, in his belief that Wright's shameless letter to the manager of the Mount Joy school requires some explanation from its author. Dr. Higbee evidently feels that he is in a very tight place in connection with his supervision of the schools and that the result of the inquiry will be likely to seriously affect his fitness for the position he occupies.—The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has also entered upon the discharge of its duties as an investigating body. It is estimated that Wright and his partners in the management of the Mount Joy school pocketed *thirteen* thousand dollars out of the appropriation for that school during the past year. When these investigations are concluded and if the facts disclosed justify it, as they now promise to do, a terrible example ought to be made of every man connected with it, commencing with Wright, Paul, Pearson and Gordon, who seem to be the chief operators in the iniquitous business.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS delivered a speech in the United States Senate a few years ago, when a Republican President occupied the White House, in which he said: "It is cause enough for me, sir, Constitutional cause, when the President of the United States, acting if he is honest, as he always must, upon a conscientious sense of his responsibility to the people and to God, chooses to send in one man's name for a place that another holds." Sound as this doctrine was then and still is, it suits Mr. Edmunds' crooked political purposes to stand up now in the Senate, a Democratic President being in power, and tell the country that if Mr. Cleveland, "acting on a conscientious sense of his responsibility to the people," suspends a public officer, the Republican majority in the Senate will refuse to confirm his successor unless the President will furnish the Senate with the papers on which the suspension was made. This is a claim of power by the Senate over removals from office by the President which has never heretofore been recognized, and Mr. Cleveland in defense of his Constitutional prerogative resists it to the bitter end. In his special message to the Senate last week the President asserts his right in the premises in the following clear and emphatic language:

"While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever or in any way save through judicial process of trial on impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the Executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the Constitution, which in express terms provides that 'the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America and that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.' The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the government. When the Constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty and in itself a departure from the general plan of our government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions."

NEVER before in the history of this country were strikes so numerous and widespread as they are to-day. They manifest themselves daily at points remote from each other and without any apparent concert of action, and embrace so many different kinds of labor that it may almost literally be said that the workingmen of the whole country are on a strike. On the railroads in the south-west operated by Jay Gould 8,000 men are on a strike; in New York 4,000 carpenters and joiners; in Cumberland (Md.) coal field 5,000 miners, and here, there and elsewhere thousands of other men of various employments have quit work and are waiting for a solution of their demand for an advance in wages or for a reduction in the hours of work. Is there any remedy for this unprofitable condition of labor or is it likely that one can be devised? We confess our inability to answer the question. The matter is a puzzle to Mr. Powderly himself, a level-headed, sensible man, who holds the highest position in the organization of the Knights of Labor. That many of the strikes are ill-timed and without any adequate cause he distinctly asserts by saying: "If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience, they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain." The labor question is a deep and difficult one and a vast deal of human forbearance must be exercised if it is to be settled on anything like satisfactory terms.

BISHOP O'FARRELL'S LECTURE.

An immense audience thronged Steinway Hall, New York, on last Sunday night a week, to hear the lecture of Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, on "Ireland's Rights and Claims." The object of the meeting was to raise funds for the relief of the families of the poor fisherman who live on the west coast of Ireland. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun* presided, who, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, introduced Bishop O'Farrell, who said:

"It is not often that a Catholic Bishop comes forward on a public platform in this country. His duties are confined in a great measure to the sanctuary and to the teachings of religion. But there are times and there are causes which are so important that the Bishop must leave the sanctuary and volunteer to sustain the cause of justice and of truth. It is under these circumstances that I come before you to-night to plead the cause of sacred charity. I come to you in the dress of a Bishop that you may understand that I bring not only my personal feelings to the cause, but that I pledge the responsibilities that I feel from my sacred office to the cause that I advocate here to-night.

"The object of this lecture, as has been well stated by our distinguished Chairman, is to provide help for the starving fishermen who dwell in the islands that lie off the western coast of Mayo and Galway. That object alone would justify our coming here to-night, and to justify this great gathering of generous people of New York.

"The case is a pitiful one. It is well calculated to touch the heart of every Christian man. But it has been so well presented in the columns of the New York *Sun* (applause) that I need scarcely to dwell upon it. It is one of the fruits of a deadly evil that pervades Ireland. I do not admit that the starvation of these fishermen was necessary. It could and should have been prevented by the fishermen of Ireland. I shall ask you to consider to-night the very root of the evil, so that we may pluck it up; so that it may never curse the soil. I shall speak in my lecture of famines that are worse than this.

"I was struck with the letters of Michael Davitt when he spoke of the fact that there were plenty of fish in the bays and waters near these starving people, but they had no boats to go out in and were compelled to live on the seed potatoes. There was a pitiful story of a poor woman who was compelled to ask the loan of a few shillings to go to Scotland for work, and she asked the doctor to give her something to dry up her milk, so that she could leave the nursing baby for a while.

"But let us consider the causes that have led to misery in Ireland. When we can remove the cause we shall prevent the effect. I am grateful to the entire American press for the interest it has manifested in Ireland's cause. I will even retract what I have said about the *Herald*, but, above all, before all, either in New York or Philadelphia, as an Irishman and a Bishop, shall I place the New York *Sun* above all. [Applause.] I am happy to offer to-night, as an Irishman and a Bishop, to offer to Mr. Dana my thanks for his noble appreciation and manly defence of the rights and claims of Ireland.

"Ireland is but a small nation, yet there is none in Europe that has so glorious a history; none that can trace more deeds of glory. She can show civilization of the highest order when the modern nations of Europe were barbarians. We have monuments of that civilization still existing—the oldest stone buildings of Europe. We have documents that have preserved the history of the times. Ireland was the land of the learning of the Druids, and her laws, that take us back 2,000 years, were never abandoned until the power of Elizabeth compelled it.

"Have you ever heard of a people who welcomed a teacher as St. Patrick was welcomed in Ireland, or who in such a way in one generation gave up their worship of superstition and paganism and became the most Christian nation in Europe? No statesman will ever undertake to remedy the miseries of a nation except by considering its life and history—its past life. Such a knowledge will explain how it is that, after 1,400 years of Christian life, the Irish people are as strong in patriotism as when their chieftains led them to battle.

"For 300 years Ireland alone of Europe kept alive the divine fires of religion and knowledge. There is scarcely a spot in our land that does not recall those glorious days. How many spots recall those happy days when the students of all countries were welcomed to Ireland, protected by the chieftains, and instructed by the priests! When a student in those days was long absent from home it was said, 'He has gone to Ireland,' and the remark was as significant as is now the remark about some men in our days. 'They have gone to Canada.' [Laughter.] Ireland was for 300 years the home of scholars and saints. Then for 200 years came constant invasion.—But even when the English and the French gave up, Ireland still maintained her independence, and in 1014 Brian Boroihme swept the Danish invaders into Dublin Bay.

"Ireland had 1,000 years of independence before St. Patrick's time, and 700 years of independence after St. Patrick's time. But when the English invasion came Ireland was simply like a confederation without any central power. The English came as the allies of one clan to fight against another clan. It was unfortunate that Ireland did not realize that she was but one land rather than a collection of counties. It is a long stretch of time from St. Lawrence O'Toole to Archbishop Walsh, but I believe that as the one saw the chain of Ireland formed, the other will live to see it broken. [Applause.]

"There is no doubt that the dominion of the English was like a spear point embedded in the flesh of Ireland, which pained, though it could not kill.

"For four hundred years England did nothing for the advancement of Ireland. Then there were no colleges built. Then came religious dissension. Following this came the land hunger of the English. Whether Catholic or Protestant, the English were equally anxious to sieze the land of Ireland. The names of King's and Queen's counties in Ireland recall the memory of Catholic Queen Mary and her husband, and as a Catholic Bishop I tell you that we as Catholics have as much reason to detest the memory of that Catholic Queen as we have to detest the memory of her sister. The whole land of Ireland was taken away on the pretence that the chieftans had rebelled against the English Crown. The fact was that the land did not belong to the chieftans." Bishop O'Farrell spoke eloquently of Ireland's wrongs from 1632 to 1641, of the wiping out of a population of 640,000 souls, of the tyrranies of Elizabeth, of the outrages upon liberty, of the spoliation and crime that make Ireland's history. Then he showed how differently Scotland was treated under the Union; how Scotland had preserved to her her religion, her parochial schools and her trade, while Ireland was deprived of all these, and England waged her war of extermination against the "wolf, the Tory, and the priest."

"In 1699," he continued, "the law came that destroyed the great woollen trade of Ireland. There were 1,200 families in Dublin and 30,000 families in Ireland were made beggars by English laws. For seventy years famine was a constant visitor to Ireland; famine in 1703, 1705, 1728, 1743. Mr. Lecky's descriptions are vivid. Famine has been a constant visitor since the landlord system was introduced. In the famine of 1741 over four hundred thousand persons perished out of a million and a half. In the most fertile country of Europe the people could not find subsistence. Ireland continued in that state until 1775. [Applause.] The Irish volunteers started up to protect their country. Grattan rose to defend his country. He asked for a declaration of rights to free the Parliament of Ireland, and he made use of words that Parnell could adopt to-day.

"It was Grattan who said 'I know no species of gratitude that should prevent my country from being free.' [Applause.] 'Ireland asks nothing except what Great Britain has robbed her of.' [Applause.] What has Ireland gained by Union? Famine after famine has come upon the land. No nation ever prospered so much as Ireland during the years of her independence. But under English rule cattle have taken the place of men. What has England done in eighty-five years? She has given us coercion bills. She has imprisoned our noblest men. She has raised the taxes. She has despoiled her people. She has taken £36,000,000 of taxes out of Ireland. She has starved the Irish people. Since 1847 there has been a million taken from her population.

"Did the English pity the people who were dying? No. The London *Times* predicted that in a few years it would be as difficult to find an Irishman in Ireland as it is to find a red Indian in America. But outside of Ireland there are millions with the Irish blood in their veins whose hearts are beating for Ireland, and the best of all nations are with us, even as the chairman is with us to-night." [Applause.]

Bishop O'Farrell closed with an eloquent picture of the flattering prospect of the Irish cause to-day and an earnest appeal to all lovers of liberty to aid the cause in this critical hour of its need. He spoke throughout in a clear voice, keeping his audience in rapt attention, and was warmly applauded at the close.

The Secretary read a letter from J. W. Drexel enclosing $100, and a letter of sympathy from Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Then Bishop O'Farrell proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dana, which was put by Mr. Eugene Kelly, and declared carried. Mr. Dana acknowledged the compliment by saying:

"If there be an American—I care not of whatever party, or whatever education, or whatever prejudice, or whatever hopes—if there is an American to whose heart the cause of free government in Ireland, and of self-government, is not dear and sacred, I denounce that man as unworthy of his country." [Applause.]

THREE Republican caudidates for President—namely, Edmunds, Evarts and Logan—emulate each other in the Senatorial movement against the Constitutional power of the Executive to make removals from office. For the present Edmunds has slightly the start, but it will go hard if his rivals do not get ahead of him before the hunt is over. This combination recalls to mind the great triumvirate of Webster, Clay, and Calhoun against the executive power of President Andrew Jackson. The members of the old triumvirate were rival candidates for the Presidency, but they temporarily dropped their jealousies in a mutual dread of Jackson's popularity. The result of their warfare upon President Jackson is known to history. The warmest admirers of the three Senators who have opened a new campaign against the Constitutional power of the executive will hardly venture to compare them in ability, eloquence and popularity with the three Senators who were crushed in the conflict with Jackson. President Cleveland is not a Jackson, but he possesses firmness and courage, and he has like Jackson, the Constitution on his side. The ground of the present Senatorial assault on the Constitutional power of of the Executive is somewhat shifted, but the issue is essentially the same as that which was determined against the Senate more than fifty years ago.—*Philadelphia Record.*

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**.

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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—that will cost nothing; a few hours' or a few moments' talk with your neighbor will enable you to secure it on easy terms.

An Important Discovery.

The most important Discovery is that which brings the most good to the greatest number. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds, will preserve the health and save life, and is a priceless boon to the afflicted. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers. If you doubt this, get a Trial Bottle Free, at E. James' drug store.

—Calculations of the approaching comet, discovered last month, have been made by students of the John Hopkins University in Baltimore. They say that it will reach its greatest brilliancy on May 2, when it will probably be a very conspicuous object in the western sky after sunset. Their results do not, however, confirm the early conclusions of the German astronomers, which were based on only eighteen days of observation, that the comet will be visible all night. The comet will set two or three hours after the sun during the first half of May, and will then rapidly disappear.

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."

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.

—The Italian bee is said to be the gentlest of the various kinds and to work on a greater variety of plants than any other.

—In forming an idea what West means, it is stated that in the region west of the Mississippi 351 States the size of Massachusetts could be placed.

—They have a woman at the Paris circus that jumps from one horse to another while the horses are going around the ring in opposite directions.

—To encourage sleep, create an appetite, brace up the system, and to purify the blood, take the unfailing Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

—Billy Cook, who is 90 years old and lives at Spottsylvania, Va., has taken for his third wife Nellie Jackson, a colored woman, 25 years old. Mr. Cook is also colored.

—Efforts are still being made to discover the golden candlestick of Solomon's Temple which Titus carried to Rome in triumph, and which is supposed to be in the bed of the Tiber.

—An Indiana juror got tired the other night while the jury was out trying to reach a verdict in a Grant county case. So he crawled out of a window, went home, and was comfortably in bed when the Sheriff found him.

—Colonel Bryne, surgeon in charge of the hospital at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, has extracted from the neck of an old soldier a ball which has been there since the battle of second Bull Run, and was well encysted.

—Miss Lizzette Horbig, a teacher of German in the High school of Tiffin, Ohio, on Thursday of last week accomplished the feat of whipping thirty five boys, ranging from 9 to fourteen years, in thirty-five consecutive minutes.

—Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

—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.

—Rev. Father Tabaret, principal of the Ottawa university, died suddenly on last Sunday week immediately after having said grace while dining with the faculty. He was one of the ablest theologians of the Roman Catholic Church and recently received from the Pope the pallium and degree of Doctor of Divinity.

—The Bound Brook train leaving New York yesterday week at 4 o'clock, P. M., made the very fast time of a mile in 48 seconds while running between Elizabeth and Bound Brook. This is running at the rate of 75 miles an hour. The feat was accomplished by Engine 165, Engineer John Rhodes and Conductor Walter Chambers.

—A Columbus, W. T., man and wife drove several miles to a grist mill carrying with them several sacks of corn and their child, which had a bad case of whooping cough. While the corn was being ground the child was kept in the hopper until the grain all ran out. They had heard that such treatment would cure whooping cough.

—A particular friend in Yokohama wrote to his correspondent in Plymouth: "Please to omit the word 'Esquire' at the end of my name, and direct thy letters to Jenkins Johnson without any tail." By the return of mail came a reply directed in precise accordance with the request of the particular friend, to "Jenkins Johnston without any tail."

—Pliny Martindale, of Kirtland, Ohio, is a well-to-do, but apparently very lazy, not to say heartless farmer. He had 300 sheep when winter set in, and plenty of grain and fodder, but the other dey an agent for the Humane Society found 71 of the sheep dead, 40 being piled in the basement of one barn, and 23 in another, and others scattered about the place. They had all starved to death.

—Hattie McKay, daughter of Sheriff McKay, of Tuscola county, Mich., passed through Detroit one day last week on her way to Jackson prison. She had in custody Samuel Woodman, who was sentenced from Tuscola county for one year for assaulting his wife with a carving knife. The Sheriff is very sick at home, and Hattie, since his illness, has taken up and done much of his business. She was armed with a revolver.

—The drunkard is a burden to himself as well as his friends; but, since intoxication becomes a disease, it requires a remedy of no unusual activity. Those who have taken Simmons Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks. The shaky, nervous and distressed should resort to the Regulator as a tonic to arouse the torpid liver to action, to regulate the bowels and remove the feeling of general depression and with it the craving for liquor.

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	Occupations	Unseated Lands	Excess of Furniture	Pleasure Carriages	County Tax	Money at Interest	Books for Hire	Piano and Organ	Sewing Machines	Third class Watches	State Tax
Adams Township	115,837	11,240	5,440	4,164	2,614	18,866		600	1,542 98	42,408		3	3	1	156 94
Allegheny Township	119,943	5,700	11,272	5,376	2,651		700	100	1,748 42	38,261		3	1		168 13
Blacklick Township	49,805	1,560	2,835	2,412	1,196	2,300			924 20	20,122		3		1	84 51
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward	14,860	43,300	1,370	324	9,973			145	778 86	60,921		1		1	46 13
" " 2d "	4,800	90,047	40	372	12,910			120	838 57	7,891		3			37 84
Cambria Township	140,575		3,119	5,224	1,647	1,441	800	10	1,251 24	15,192		3			48 45
Carrolltown Bor.	2,325	38,990	1,665	838	5,940			25	1,832 06	45,581		3		3	199 70
Carroll Township	128,999	325	6,266	5,792	1,890	409		50	1,619 90	39,079		6		1	124 47
Cheer Springs Bor.	5,467	12,430	930	408	1,850			70	262 84	12,678		1			119 24
Chest Township	35,083	1,110	6,146	1,006	1,020	42,835		410	1,016 48	18,073		3	2		60 82
Clearfield Township	73,456	2,120	8,317	4,424	5,110	8,694		50	1,178 03	18,097		3	2	6	53 24
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.		90,930	1,395	312	16,850		600		1,810 84	45,824	850	9	18	4	152 43
" " 2d W.	7,050	292,475	2,130	372	15,685				2,772 04	21,811		9	10	3	78 99
Conemaugh Township	52,200	2,814	8,452	1,800	2,645	6,025	25	295	719 92	22,994	1				96 02
Cooperdale Bor.	840	48,550	795	168	3,540			325	527 49	11,237	10	6	1		82 08
Crooke Township	56,029	48,760	4,608	2,980	8,842	8,409	200	305	1,463 17	15,163	5				38 51
Dean Township	75,874	2,504	2,035	696	1,115	30,699		420	1,010 02	11,869	1				32 75
East Conemaugh Bor.	31,925	90,310	350	225	5,160			105	1,459 11	11,559	79	13	1		49 48
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	2,182	32,519	2,425	435	4,355		2,380	75	644 16	70,452	500	13	8	2	208 59
" " West W.	205	78,922	955	734	8,720		4,875	445	1,131 51	152,221		29	1	8	506 28
Elder Township	39,830	1,373	4,195	1,884	2,215	4,185		25	547 63	9,959					54 07
Franklin Bor.	6,900	47,780	415	205	3,250			125	741 00	6,299		9			29 14
Gallitzin Borough	23,575	89,655	2,500	1,392	12,205		500	35	1,558 95	30,593	14	5	11		146
" Township	88,168	7,020	4,191	1,140	2,315	10,549		245	1,175 45	20,217	5				99 73
Grubbstown Borough	47,013	20,040	350	120	2,350		500	75	847 82	1,846	1	2			8 78
Jackson Township	103,967	2,385	5,123	2,548	2,915	16,179		827	1,556 40	16,049	6	2			65 15
Johnstown Bor. 1st W.		204,420	3,740	368	20,300		1,120	1,500	2,841 20	283,185	150	74	19	17	1,057 93
" " 2d "		275,280	3,150	48	18,880		7,535	1,230	2,931 61	492,767		65	7	17	1,599 30
" " 3d "		212,848	3,095	244	15,910		4,920	910	2,336 58	127,264	450	41			428 58
" " 4th "		184,187	2,990	144	9,105		2,260	510	1,833 53	87,913		16	10	8	279 42
" " 5th "		117,904	2,156	156	14,375		3,405	545	1,587 84	93,226	82	1		6	288 98
" " 6th "		116,207	1,235	450	14,425		1,400	572	1,612 82	50,852	20	15	16		200 07
" " 7th "	264	68,840	861	432	8,820			100	945 89	24,110	6	2	5		82 24
Lilly's Borough	850	41,520	1,990	264	4,570		455	75	455 91	15,247	6	3	2		55 14
Loretto Borough	930	31,116	910	420	2,600			80	352 71	30,174	4				133 23
Millville Bor. 1st Ward		134,880	1,425	96	9,945			75	917 41	6,826	6				24 83
" " 2d Ward	156	84,210	2,225	168	7,040				737 05	8,384	6				30 65
Munster Township	40,160	725	3,741	2,934	2,870			485	490 56	12,307	6	5	2		50 48
Portage Township	44,711	44,955	5,590	1,392	4,795	15,478		300	1,126 29	6,923	3	1			24 75
Prospect Borough		27,864	264	4,575					289 80	6,700	3	1			70 84
Reade Township	89,092	70,016	11,662	8,568	3,810	23,851		1,120	1,806 71	22,450	127	1			108 05
Richland Township	120,612	7,840	10,329	4,235	3,295			1,240	1,926 71	60,278	3				193 61
Stonycreek Township	69,941	48,519	3,545	1,916	7,835	235	200	560	954 84	16,922	6				87 42
Summerhill Township	55,644		4,255	2,576	1,320	6,275		180	840 03	12,147					58 78
Susquehanna Township	83,062	55	9,190	2,602	4,410	800		100	1,205 06	21,313		3		3	82 93
East Taylor Township	117,140	17,220	3,119	1,538	1,785	2,414		140	1,118 26	9,074	3	1			31 57
West Taylor Township	71,307	19,530	5,435	1,920	4,430	2,078		240	1,336 24	14,810	3	2			51 83
Tunnelhill Borough	425	15,698	185	24	225				220 10	910		6			3 32
Washington Township	183,178	20,074	5,652	2,418	6,660	17,983	31,100	830	2,695 74	87,399	10	2			309 96
White Township	56,415	1,358	3,390	1,568	915	95,712			1,924 21	27,046	4				85 12
Wilmore Borough	1,842	27,640	390	324	2,205		155	25	345 97	25,222	1	2			79 87
Woodvale Borough	5,175	199,230	2,110	108	8,585		1,858	150	2,490 98	21,161	18	7	9		97 23
Upper Yoder Township	85,426	11,336	5,230	1,728	2,630	1,085	400	505	1,278 56	68,465	4				208 61
Lower Yoder Township	8,551	120,055	3,898	1,798	9,245	2,223		830	2,100 67	39,916	6	2	1		112 94

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Cambria County, acting as a board of revision, do hereby 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 subject to State tax, and by law for county purposes, and upon trades, occupations and professions, and also upon unseated lands, furniture, carriages and watches taxable for State purposes.

And we hereby give notice that we will receive communications, oral or written, from any taxable inhabitant of the county, relative to the valuations made by the Assessors, until the 17th day of March, 1886, at which date we will proceed to equalize by raising valuations of any property which we believe to have been reduced too low, and by reducing 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.

Guizot's France

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