Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - JULY 2, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
THOMAS COLLINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp

HON WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia, who was a son of ex-Governor David A. Porter, of this State, died suddenly on last Monday evening while walking near his residence. He was at one time Sheriff of Philadelphia and also held the office of City Solicitor and other municipal trusts. In 1858 he was made one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. He was a sound lawyer and a man of the very highest character, admired and respected by all who knew him

THE nailers strike at Pittsburgh was ended on Friday last, the men agreeing to go to work at substantialy the same wages offered them a year ago, and refused. The strike has lasted thirteen months and 3,500 persons were directly and indirectly engaged in it, including 1,200 nailers who commanded very high prices. Estimating the wages of all the strikers at the moderate figure of two dollars a day, we have over two and a half million of dollars as the cost of the strike to the working men alone. When will workingmen and their employers learn to arbitrate their differences?

THE politicians did not like President Lincoln. They would have pushed him aside at the end of his first term if it had lain in their power. The barrier in the way was the confidence reposed in him by the sovereign people. The situation at this time is not dissimilar. President Cleveland has not pleased the politicians, either of his own party or of the opposition; but every day it becomes more and more manifest that the people—both the Democrats who took him on trust and the Republicans who distrust him—are behind him and backing him. His sturdy honesty pleases them. The wiser politicians, seeing the drift of the popular current, are beginning to hedge.

THE Parliamentary elections in England began yesterday in the boroughs and will commence in the counties on Monday next. The last day on which an election can be held will be on the 28 of this month. Elections in that country are not all held upon the same day, as in the case of our Presidential election. It will be a life and death struggle between Torylam and undying hatred of Ireland on the one hand, and the liberal policy of Gladstone toward that unfortunate and misgoverned country on the other. While human foresight cannot discount the result every friend of Ireland on this side of the water will hopefully wait to hear that the cause of right and justice has triumphed.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER bill passed the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 30 yeas to 17 nays, twenty-four Senators being paired, which means that 12 of the number would have voted for the bill and 12 against it. Six Republicans voted for the bill, viz: Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Hoar, of Massachusetts, Jones, of Nevada, Mitchell, of Oregon, Riddleberger, of Virginia and Sewell, of New Jersey. The bill passed the House in February and now goes to the President who will of course sign it. John A. Logan carried out his malignant opposition to the passage of the bill up to the last moment, and before the final vote was taken spit out his venom in a bitter bloody shirt speech against it. The country will remember the patriotic and independent action of the six Republican Senators who voted for the bill. As the Philadelphia *Times* says, "They dared to be just in disregard of the dregs of partisan passion, and they honored the government as they honored themselves in manly justice to a gallant soldier.

IT is thought at Washington that Congress will adjourn finally about the middle of July, but from a few remarks made one day last week by Mr. Cleveland it is doubtful if such will be the case. It is during the expiring hours of the session that the most objectionable measures are rushed through and sent to the President under the belief that he will approve them. Mr. Cleveland, however, is determined not to follow a bad precedent and has informed prominent members of Congress that he must have time to consider the bills sent to him, and that the two houses need not expect to send him long bills, appropriating large sums of money, within a day or two of adjournment, expecting that he will approve them blindly. The Rivers and harbor bill is a "long bill," and in the shape in which it passed the House appropriated about *fifteen* millions of dollars. The Senate by its amendments to the bill has swelled the aggregate amount to over *eighteen* millions, which is about the same sum appropriated by the memorable bill of 1882, which President Arthur promptly retired and which was just as promptly passed over his veto by the necessary two thirds vote in each house. No same man believes that Mr. Cleveland will sign the present bill in the shape in which it will be laid before him, and if he takes the necessary time to carefully go through its details in order to enable him to present overwhelming reasons why it never should become a law, the people of the whole union without respect to party will sustain him. There will be no money taken out of the treasury without good and sufficient reasons it he can prevent it.

HON. DAVID DAVIS died at his residence in Bloomington, Illinois, on Saturday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was erysipelas, the outcome of a malignant carbuncle which first appeared last April. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1815, graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, settled as a lawyer at Bloomington in 1835, was a Circuit Judge in Illinois from 1848 to 1862 when he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he resigned in the Spring of 1877 to accept that of United States Senator to which he had been elected over John A. Logan by a combination of Democrats and Independent Republicans. Just before he was elected Senator it was regarded as certain at Washington that he would be selected as one of the Supreme Court Justices on the Electoral Commission and in that event it is equally certain that the decision of the commission would have been 8 to 7 in favor of the election of Samuel J. Tilden as President, and not 8 to 7 in favor of R. B. Hayes as it turned out to be. While in the Senate Mr. Davis acted independently of both parties and in 1881 he was elected President pro tem of that body. By the succession of Vice President Arthur to the vacancy created by Mr. Garfield's death, Mr. Davis became acting Vice President. Upon the expiration of his term in the Senate he returned to Illinois and had since lived in retirement. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln and acted as one of the executors in settling up his estate. He was not an orator, but was regarded as an honest and capable judge. He was posessed of great wealth and leaves a son and daughter by his first wife.

THE New York *Sun* says: It is not the least of Ireland's misfortunes that she is poor. Yet, oppressed as she is by poverty, with her financial strength drained away by her enemies, her industries stifled, and the spirit of her people weighed down by want and injustice, she now confronts one of the most tremendous crises in her history. So great is her stake in the event that out of her very weakness she must bring forth strength. Hers is the cry of a mother to her famished children to stifle their hunger and gird themselves for one more effort in her and their defence. How pitifully weak seem her means as compared with the mighty forces opposed to her! Her righteous cause has indeed raised up for her a valiant champion even in the midst of her enemies, but like Ivanhoe spurring desperately to the rescue of the friendless Rebecca, this champion has not now his wonted strength of arm. He enters the battle with a cry of defiance, and with a stoutness of heart that challenges the admiration of the world, but with every advantage against him.

Can anybody in our free land look on at this dramatic spectacle unmoved? Can anybody bear to behold this gallant champion overthrown, and this friendless nation trodden under the iron heel?

If ever Ireland needed money, now is the time. If anybody has a dollar to devote to the cause of liberty and justice, here is the opportunity to expend it. Let it not be said that because of her poverty Ireland was forced to wear chains.

THE action of the Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, was mere a matter of form than of substance, and was simply a ratification of the prearranged programme of Matthew S. Quay, now the acknowledged Republican boss in State politics. "Quay's ticket," as it was called, was known in advance all over the State, and with the single exception of Congressman-at-large it was endorsed with promptness and servility by the Convention. William B. Roberts, of Crawford county, was Quay's candidate for that position, not because he possesses any merit of his own, but because he is wealthy and had promised to contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund. a consideration which is always paramount with a political leader of the Quay stripe. The ticket nominated is as follows: Gen. James A. Beaver, of Centre county, for Governor; William T. Davies, of Bradford county, for Lieutenant Governor; A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, for Auditor General; Thomas A. Stewart, of Montgomery county, for Secretary of Internal Affairs and E. S. Osborne, of Luzerne county, for Congressman-at-large, to which position he was elected two years ago. The platform adopted by the Convention is fearfully and wonderfully made, but we have neither space nor time to refer to its sins of commission or omission. George H. Imes, the colored school teacher of Dauphin county, who nominated himself some time ago in the newspapers for Lieutenant Governor, received just one vote in the Convention. "Tis ever thus," etc.

THE President of the United States ought not to be subjected to the drudgery of examining and passing upon innumerable private pension bills. By a constantly growing abuse the President is made a court of appeals in these private pension claims. It is the carelessness of Congress which imposes on him a task that seriously interferes with more important executive duties. While Congress gives no consideration to these bills, passing them in batches on Friday afternoons, often when not a score of members are in the House, the President cannot escape the obligation of examining each case. He may employ a Secretary to sift out the facts, but the responsibility of final consideration belongs to him. In the last list of claims which the President was constrained to veto was a bill to pension James Butler, who fell into a cellar and broke his leg before he entered the military service of the Government. Another of the vetoed bills was for a pension to Alfred Denny, who alleged that he was "injured by being thrown forward on the horn of his saddle." These are but samples. Notwithstanding the industry of President Cleveland he has been obliged to let not less than sixty of these bills become laws for want of time to examine them. Congress ought to relieve the President from this drudgery.

Welcome the Issue.

When public representatives in legislative bodies grow negligent in the discharge of their duties, and give easy indulgence to jobs which individual members bring up, there is urgent necessity to fall back upon the veto power of the executive for the proper protection of public interests. As a rule, executive officers in this country have been sparing of the use of this power, fearing to seem to usurp the legislative function, and to substitute their own judgment for that of the legislators entrusted with the power and responsibility of making laws. The result has been an alarming increase in enactments of every kind, especially those of a local and special character; and a strengthening of the tendency to run to legislatures and to Congress for help of every sort.

The worse abuse of this kind has been in the pension business. The most liberal laws and the loosest interpretation of them have not sufficed to satisfy the rapacity of claimants; and the calendars of Congress are loaded with this class of bills, for cases which the scrutiny of the department and its vast machinery for investigation have failed to approve.—Congressmen give no sincere attention to these bills. A committee may look into them, but as a rule they are passed for favor by log-rolling. Presidents heretofore have signed them as a matter of course. At last we have one who will not.

Mr. Cleveland long ago proclaimed that public office was a public trust. He showed his sincerity in this belief when he was mayor of Buffalo. His ringing veto of a bounty bill passed by the city councils attracted attention to him as a candidate for governor. As executive of the state he kept up his record. His vetoes were the distinguishing feature of his administration. They exposed him to the sharpest criticism and were the subject of the greatest laudation.—They were bound up in a volume which became a campaign text book, and chiefly upon that issue he was elected president. His own strong personality, fitness and courage were the greatest aids to his party in the campaign. He displays these again in his intelligent inspection of the pension bills, his fearless resistance of the buncombe spirit which passed them and his resolute disapproval of them. But he accompanies his vetoes with reasons which the people of the country will read, and which they will, as a whole, approve. Gen. Logan is said to have welcomed as a great national issue of his party the president's veto of a bill to pension a man who fell down the cellar steps while home on a furlough. He has now got another issue in the veto of a bill to pension a fellow who had the measles in the army and fifteen years afterward made the circumstance ground for a pension. We welcome all such issues. The time has come for a safe appeal from all this bogus patriotism to the intelligence of the country.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Rather Effective Sneering.

Of course party feeling and individual position may cause different views of the subject; but the general opinion is likely to be that Mr. Bayne boiled over and made a mess of it when he attacked the President so furiously for his vetoes of the small pension jobs. Contrasting the fury of Mr. Bayne's speech with the plain and curt statements of the President's reasons for the vetoes, contained in his short messages, it is likely to create the impression that Mr. Bayne was very hard up for material to raise a partisan outcry over.

It is rather funny to hear Mr. Bayne declaring "this man has the temerity to sneer at the reports of the committee of this House. He has the temerity to put the seal of his sarcasm upon reports granting pensions to the widows of men killed in battle." With regard to the first assertion, it looks as if it did not require much temerity for a man, who is in his own person a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to sneer at the reports of a committee which he has caught in some very bad slips. Indeed the most effective "sneers" in which the President indulges himself is the brief statement of such facts as that the committee in question has recommended a pension for a disability which the record shows to have existed before enlistment or in another case for disability produced by a debauchery of a kind in nowise required by the military service. When the President is able to show some sixty odd cases, in some of which the claim of disability contracted in the service is a notorious humbug, and in others it is by no means proved, the "sneer" contained in stating the facts will be appreciated by the public at large. As to the assertion of the sarcasm in the case of men killed in battle, that seems a rather unwarranted flight of Mr. Bayne's oratory, in the absence of any veto from the President where such a death was proved.

Liberality to the soldiers of the late war does not by any means require that all the humbugs shall get special pensions. That the President has taken the trouble to examine the circumstances and expose an average of about one humbug out of every ten special pension bills, is not to his discredit. But it is to the discredit of the system that the time of either the President or Congress should be occupied with such jobs.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, Rep.*

Wolfe And the Democrats.

Some of the Republican newspapers and politicians who are more apprehensive than they are willing to confess of Wolfe's candidacy, are trying to drive Republicans away from his support by raising the cry that he is a candidate in the interest of the Democracy and that the latter are nursing the Prohibition movement for their own political purposes. There need not be any misunderstanding or misrepresentation on this subject. The Democrats of Pennsylvania are not Prohibitionists nor for prohibition, and Mr. Wolfe's candidacy—if he become the Prohibition candidate—will be clearly and unmistakably his own, upon an issue with which the Democrats have not and will not profess to have any sympathy. There is no double-dealing nor deceit about them; they are for a proper regulation of the liquor traffic by law and an honest enforcement of these laws.

With the Republicans of Pennsylvania it is different; many of them profess to be for prohibition and in many sections for years they have kept the promise to the ear and broken it to the hope of the anti-liquor people. Now that they must face the issue they want to dodge it; and they raise the cry that the Prohibition party is a Democratic ally. If the Prohibition people are sincere and honest in their purpose to force their principle as a political issue they will not be deceived by the device of their Republican friends. At the same time the Democrats will not try to deceive them.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

How the Apaches Live and Ride.

An Apache will ride a horse down, kill the animal, and cut as large a piece of meat out of him as he can conveniently carry, steal a fresh horse and pursue his journey. He will ride the fresh horse until it can carry him no further, and his supply of meat from his last horse is exhausted, and then kill the steed and steal a new one, as before. The Government scouts are Apaches, who are allowed all the ammunition they want. They, of course, stand in with those on the war path, and supply them with cartridges. In this way they are enabled to keep up the war. When the scouts are discharged they return to the reservation and then break out themselves.—*Arizona Messenger.*

A Harmonious Party.

The esteemed *Tribune* seems to be exercised about the want of harmony in the Democratic party. "Turn where one will," says the great Blaine organ, "he discovers a Democratic razor a flying through the air, aimed by a Democrat at a Democrat."

There certainly have been a few trifling domestic misunderstandings in the Democratic family recently. But Mr. Randall disposed of them in a very satisfactory manner yesterday when allusion was made to the fact that his "wing" of the party seemed to have the best of one of these family jars. "Oh, the two wings will be flapping together in harmony pretty soon," was the remark of the ex-Speaker.

Candor compels the confession that we cannot turn about on our Republican friends and twit them with a lack of accord on some matters, at least, at the present time. The Republican Senators are found shoulder to shoulder in entire harmony in opposing Mr. Beck's proposition to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers as attorneys for wealthy subsidized railroads which are seeking by every conceivable device to cheat and rob the Government after enjoying large amounts of the people's money and enormous grants of the public lands.

The Republican members of Congress, with very trifling exceptions, are solidly united in favor of allowing the Pacific Railroads, which have been for years evading the law, to make a final settlement with the Government which means a clear gain to them of some $75,000,000 under the Debt Extension bill.

There is no dissension in the harmonious Republican party in relation to its opposition to the just, fair and statesmanlike proposition to impose a graduated tax on incomes of $5,000 or $10,000 a year and upward to meet the expenses of increased pensions for Union soldiers and sailors.

The Republican party is as solid as a rock in favor of unearned subsides to favored steamship lines, and of every proposition to squander the public money on jobs of doubtful constitutionality and undoubted inexpediency.

Touching the matter of Prohibition, Blaine's candidacy, Woman Suffrage, Free Trade and the Sunday laws, there is some lack of harmony in the Republican party, but it is fair to presume that the *Tribune* will be able, as usual, to reconcile all differences before the campaign of 1883 fairly opens.—*N. Y. World.*

Fitz John Porter was one of the most patriotic and aggressive of the young officers of the army in 1861, when the rebellion began. In the early days of the war, when the first call for troops was made, Porter was on the staff of General Winfield Scott, and as such was at Harrisburg with Governor Curtin to aid in organizing and forwarding troops. While he was there and when the troops were coming in rapidly, the Baltimore eruption came, the Gunpowder bridges were burnt and for several days all communication was cut off between the North and Washington. It was declared that no troops could be marched through Baltimore to defend the Capital, and the whole North was appalled at a rebellious city halting the advance of soldiers to protect their government. In a consultation held in Governor Curtin's office, at which General Patterson, Colonel Fitz John Porter, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright and others were present, the question of forwarding the troops to Washington was the theme of discussion. All seemed to be overwhelmed by the gravity of the situation but Porter. He was then a young soldier, but he had none of the signs of rashness. He had unfaltering courage, however, and his bright black eyes dashed as he spoke of Baltimore interrupting the march of troops. With an earnestness and emphasis that none present ever forgot, he said: "I would march the troops thro' Baltimore or over its ashes to defend the capital." None who then saw Fitz John Porter ever doubted either his loyalty or his grand soldierly qualities, and the testimony now conclusively proves that the very act for which he was condemned was dictated by the most patriotic and soldierly attributes. He is now vindicated by the unanimous and unqualified judgment of a court of inquiry, by two acts of Congress and soon he will again rank in the army roll as one of the noblest and most unjustly condemned soldiers of the Republic.—*Phila. Times.*

That the zeal of Congress to erect new public buildings is not borne of an overweening love of economy is apparent from the fact that the government pays in rents in Washington the annual sum of $133,401 for buildings that would cost only a trifle above a million of dollars, while the Senate early in the present session appropriated four and a half millions for public buildings in thirty-six towns and cities, in which the aggregate rents paid by the government amounts only to $66,713. Money appropriated to public buildings in Washington, however, will not help to keep Congressmen in their seats, while that spent for the erection of public buildings in the respective Congressional districts may. This is probably the explanation of the zeal of Congressmen for big post-office buildings in country villages and their reluctance to spend money on public buildings in Washington, where public buildings are really needed.

Undigested Food.

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like bartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

Secretary Manning is rapidly improving at the Hot Springs of Virginia. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, who has just come from that place, says that the Secretary will return at the end of his leave of absence, in October, and, if he chooses, and it is consonant with his plans, his physical condition will permit him to resume his desk at the Treasury. He has suffered no kind of relapse, but from the moment of arriving at the springs he has continued to gain strength.

For Hay Fever.

"Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist, and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office."—*Spirit of the Times*, May 29, 1886.

—The ravages of what was supposed to be fly in the wheat fields of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties, Md., are now thought to be due to English sparrows. These voracious little birds have been known to commit serious depredations in wheat fields, and as they have multiplied very rapidly in Maryland in recent years, it is more than probable that they are the authors of the mischief.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A girl in Richland county, O., killed a big rattlesnake, tanned its skin and made a belt of it.

—The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 596 feet; area, 23,000 square miles.

—John W. Mackey, the bonanza king, is thought to be the unknown "Friend of Ireland" who contributed the $5,000 to the Parnell Parliamentary fund recently.

—Stephen Campbell, aged 21 years, living near Tuscola, Ill., shot and killed his brother Harvey on Thursday, of last week, while they were disputing about farm matters.

—The Emperor of China's Eastern summer palace, about forty miles distant from Pekin, which was erected three centuries ago at a cost of $10,000,000, has just been destroyed by fire.

—A Utica genius has invented a farm harness that weighs less than fifteen pounds, and does away with whiffletrees, traces, and many of the cumbersome straps and buckles. Moreover, it is cheap.

—John Newman, aged 117 years, died at his home in Sevier county, Tenn., on Tuesday. He was never more than ten miles from the house in which he was born—the first white child in Tennessee.

—Nathan Hale, the young Revolutionary hero, who was hanged as a spy by the British September 22, 1776, is to have a monument reared to his memory in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the scene of his perilous mission.

—Mrs. John Wallace of Knoxville, Tenn., stepped to the gate to look for her five-year-old boy, and at that moment a runaway horse dashed by. It is thought that she supposed that her boy had been run over, for she fell to the ground dead.

—You are not old, yet your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing.

—In Union township, Ohio, is a mound eight feet high and sixty feet in circumference, and a party of explorers, under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, are digging in it. They have already found flint knives and arrow heads and many skeletons.

—It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used.

—In 1875 Miss Emma Wilson of Rosebud, Ill., married her second cousin, who died, leaving her two children. Then she married another second cousin, the first cousin of her first husband, and he died, leaving one child. Last week she married another second cousin, a brother to her first husband.

—Bring your family into town on the 3rd and to see the celebration. And after showing them through the town take them to John Owens store on High street where you will find any thing they may need in the way of dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, all sold at the very lowest prices.

—William Kelaher, alias "Reddy," who killed officer Convey at Detroit City, Minn., last week, while resisting arrest, was taken from jail by a large crowd of disguised men, escorted to a neighboring grove, and hung to the limb of a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets. Sheriff Pinney attempted to defend the prisoner, but being a small man he was easily overpowered.

—Twenty-five million people cross the New York-Brooklyn bridge in a year. The receipts from tolls about equal the cost of maintenance and betterments, but there is scarcely anything left to go toward paying interest on the vast cost of the bridge. Yet, when it was projected, the bridge was to be built by a private corporation, which was to be reimbursed by tolls.

—Rattlesnake Jim, of Wooster, O., says that the only reliable cure for the bite of a rattlesnake is turpentine held over the bitten spot, the uncorked mouth down, will draw out the poison, which can be seen as it enters the turpentine in a sort of blue flame. Although he has never been bitten, he has tried this cure on his dogs, always with success.

—How the whirligig of time changes men and things! At the close of the war Parson Brownlow, then Governor of Tennessee, drove his predecessor, Isham G. Harris, out of the country by offering a reward of $5000 for his capture. A few days ago the same Harris, now a Senator from Tennessee, introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of Parson Brownlow, and heartily supports it.

—Mrs. Burchard's parrot was sitting in the open window at Kankakee, Ill., when a hawk swooped down on it. The two fell to the earth and a sharp fight followed, in which the hawk found he had his match.—The parrot as he fought called for help, and Mrs. Burchard came to the rescue of her pet with a potato masher and mashed the hawk. The parrot was none the worse for wear, and said at once. "Polly wants a cracker."

LADIES will find relief from their headache, costiveness, swimming in the head, colic sour stomach, restlessness, indigestion, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the back and differnt parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is purely vegetable, and is not injurious to the most delicate constitution.

—De Voe, the meteorologist, speaks thus concerning July: "It will enter with heavy thunder showers, clearing off cool on the 2d. Those who desire to enjoy their fire works had better touch them off on Saturday, the 3d, for on the 5th a cold rain storm is likely to set in, and it will be more comfortable by the fireside than out doors. It will remain cool until the 10th; then it will grow very hot. Farmers should cut their hay or grain on the 9th, 10th and 12. About the 13th very heavy thunder storms will occur over a large portion of the United States, with tornadoes in Michigan and in Georgia."

—John B. Smith of New Britain, Conn., had more apples than he knew what to do with last fall, so he stored 400 barrels in a neighbor's large ice house. In the winter the house was filled with ice, all around the apples, which were solidly frozen. To Mr. Smith's great surprise the fruit, a few days ago, was found to be in perfect condition.—He shipped twenty-five barrels to this city and they sold readily at $3 a barrel. More were called for, and now the whole 400 barrels of hard, fresh, sound Baldwins have been sold at that price, right in the middle of June.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber will sell at private sale, his farm in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Valentine Bishop, Jos. Maloy and John Rose, containing

Seventy-Three ACRES,

About 30 acres cleared, having thereon erected a comfortable LOG HOUSE, and a good barn. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered and has a good selection of fruit. For further particulars call on the subscriber on the premises
JOSEPH BILLER.
Allegheny twp., June 11, 1886.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Armory Building.

ONTHE ENGINE.

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick.

TAUNTON, Mass.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River fast train between Boston and Fall River, passing in Taunton. For ten years I have suffered everything but death from dyspepsia, constipation and kidney troubles that I could barely see. I think the reason partly to my own habits of eating and partly to the nature of my work.

Remember that I had tried every medicine I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Boston. At this critical time DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was now to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily believe my for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.

I had taken it a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomach and the sinking pain left my head, and I have not had one since been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me the least good, and it does it every time. Yours and discomfort immediately on my taking it. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.

Why, I believe FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. One night a week ago John Layton, an engineer who runs the night fine boat train from Boston, came to my house sick as death. He was so weak and with work, had a high fever and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said, "cheer up. I've got something for you to take that will set you up in a little." I took out my bottle of "Favorite Remedy," lifted his head and gave him a dose.—He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking healthy as a brother. "Doc," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care where you get it or what it is, it's the thing for a man on the railroad." So say we all. Yours, etc. DAVID GREY.

It is your own fault if you suffer from Headache, Indigestion or Dyspepsia. One dollar will buy a bottle of Favorite Remedy and cure you.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

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As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
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HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

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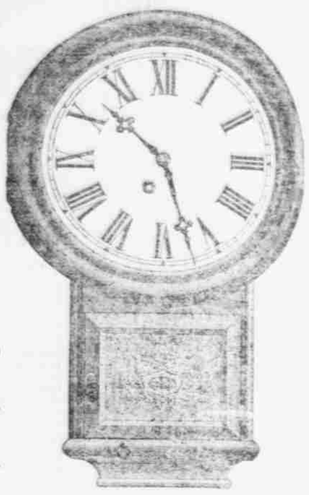

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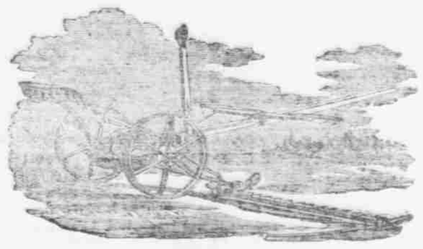

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