Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 20, 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 HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

GENERAL YOUNG, one of the candidates in the Fifth, Louisiana, District, when asked last week to say something why he should be sent to Congress, replied: "No one would appreciate a nomination for Congress near as much as I would. I was numerously solicited to become a candidate, but no one solicited me as thoroughly and persistently as I did myself."

THE three Irish delegates, Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond, selected by Mr. Parnell to attend the National Irish League Convention which met at Chicago on Wednesday last, arrived at New York on Monday morning and left for Chicago in the evening. Messrs. Deasy and Redmond are Irish members of Parliament, but Mr. O'Brien is not, having been defeated at the recent election in one of the Ulster districts by three votes by the Tory candidate.

THE venerable widow of James K. Polk who was elected President of the United States over General Scott in 1852, has written a letter to General C. H. Grosvenor in favor of securing the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1887 at Nashville, in the course of which she says:—"Before I die I would that mine eyes should see the grand reunion of my beloved country in the city where my dear husband lies—see the veterans of the North encamping in amity where they once did in anger; and those who wore the gray shaking hands with their fellow-countrymen in the fellowship of a common destiny."

As showing the desperation of the combatants in the riots at Belfast, Ireland, a dispatch one day last week said: "Never did two different religions display a more blood-thirsty desire to kill or maim each other. During the fighting on Sunday and Monday whenever powder run short viragoes on both sides took flat irons and other implements and ground large grains of blasting powder into a size suitable for small arms, while boys of tender age melted lead into bullets and slugs. While the rioters were firing, youths and women stood behind them busily loading the spare guns in order to prevent a waste of time. The fusillade lasted until nine o'clock Tuesday morning, when the ammunition gave out and a tacit truce ensued, both sides removing their dead and wounded to their homes. Both sides are doing their utmost to hide their losses."

THE President last week suspended Samuel C. Wingard, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, and appointed William G. Langford in his place. The cause of Wingard's suspension is not stated. He is a native of Huntingdon county—practised law here thirty years ago and is a man of very decided ability. He removed from this place to Pittsburg and from there to Williamsport. He subsequently represented Lycoming county for one term in the Legislature as a Republican, and refused to vote for Simon Cameron for the United States Senate. When he lived here he was a full-blooded Democrat and was a candidate for nomination for District Attorney against Theophilus Heyer when the latter gentleman was seeking a renomination. In 1867 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory where he has resided ever since.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND with his wife, her mother, Mrs. Folsom, his private Secretary, Daniel Lamont, and Mrs. Lamont, left Washington on Monday morning last for the Adirondack Mountains on the head waters of the Hudson River, N. Y., where Mr. Cleveland will spend his summer vacation.—Mr. Lamont and his wife will leave the party at Albany. Unless something not now anticipated should occur the President will not return to Washington until about the 20th of September. No former President has ever done so much hard work in his office as Mr. Cleveland. He keeps on steadily engaged in disposing of the vast amount of business before him, and his ability to do so without breaking down is a matter of general wonder at Washington. No man better deserves a brief respite from the toil and incessant labor which he has devoted to his high office than the present industrious and hard working President of the United States.

OF the speech of Michael Davitt at a mass meeting in Chicago on Saturday last, the New York *World* says: The speech of Michael Davitt in Chicago on Saturday was a notable one. It was an appeal to the Irish in America not to misjudge the situation following upon the defeat of the Home Rule Bill and cry out for violent measures, but to continue to sustain the Nationalist leaders in the peaceful prosecution of their cause. He declared that notwithstanding the elevation of the Tories to power, Ireland was steadily advancing toward autonomy. He called for patience, forbearance and unremitting sympathy on the part of the Irish-Americans. "If by being satisfied with less than what satisfies you," he said, "we become recreant to the past history of our country, then we are quite willing to bear the blame." It was very easy, he explained, to establish an Irish Republic by patriotic speakers 3,000 miles away from Ireland, but the operation was rather more difficult at home.

THE pension cranks of Congress, such blatant friends of the soldier as John A Logan and that superlative demagogue, Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, who warmly support the proposition that a pension shall be given to every surviving soldier and sailor of the war of the rebellion have again been repudiated by the Grand Army of the Republic. At the late meeting of that organization in San Francisco a "pension for every body" resolution was defeated by the decisive vote of 327 nays to 86 ayes, which was simply a re-affirmation of the vote by the same body of soldiers a year ago, with this difference—that the vote this year against the proposition is larger and more emphatic than on the previous occasion. No government in the world has ever been so liberal and open handed in pensioning her wounded and destitute soldiers as that of the United States.—All have been generously provided for and it is not the true soldiers who are now advocating an indefinite extension of the pension system, but pension attorneys at Washington and elsewhere reinforced by brawling politicians in Congress intent upon conciliating the "soldier vote."

THE condition of the corn crop at this time of the year in the Western States, the home of that valuable and important cereal, is always a matter of general interest. The very latest reports received at Chicago from the twelve corn States including Kentucky and Tennessee, bring out the following facts: that up to the 4th of July the general prospects east of the Missouri were exceptionally good; west of the river the corn situation, comprising the States of Kansas and Nebraska, had been reduced more or less by dry weather: that ever since that date the corn has been subjected, with the exception of portions of Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and intense heat that the general prospects to-day point to a crop greatly reduced in quantity and quality. Rains during last week have been copious throughout nearly the entire corn growing region and further reduction of the crop from drought has been stopped, but the season is now so far advanced that no amount of rain can bring the crop up to more than three-fourths the aggregate yield of last year, which would indicate a crop of about fifteen hundred millions of bushels Against this total must still be counted the risk of frost during the first two weeks in September. If this danger is once passed there will be enough for home consumption as well as a reasonable amount for foreign export.

AT the election in Tennessee for five Judges of the Supreme Court, which took place two weeks ago, the Democrats carried the State by about thirty-five thousand majority. Another general election will occur in the same State in November, and it promises to be very interesting, although a Democratic victory is not doubted. A Governor is to be elected and the two candidates are brothers, Alfred A. Taylor being the Republican nominee and Robert L. Taylor the Democratic. Both are good stump speakers and the Democratic candidate has served one term in Congress, defeating a Republican in a strong Republican district. The district embraces the mountainous region of the State and Taylor, who is an expert with "the fiddle and the bow," took his musical instrument along with him during the campaign and when not engaged in making speeches to the rough Tennessee mountaineers, fiddled for them at their dancing parties, and in that way changed enough Republican votes to beat his opponent. The father of the two candidates is Rev. Henry Taylor, now well advanced in years, an original Henry Clay Whig, and in the political contests prior to Lincoln's election in 1860 was regarded as perhaps the ablest stump speaker in Tennessee. The Prohibition party of the State want to nominate him, if he will accept, as their candidate for Governor, and if that is done the singular and unprecedented spectacle will be presented of a father and two of his sons all candidates for the same office. Before the recent election in Tennessee the Republican leaders in the State proclaimed their ability to carry it as the forerunner of success in the Presidential contest of 1888, but their crushing defeat not only in that State but also in Alabama, has once more blasted all their hopes of dividing the "Solid South."

THE Mexican difficulty has assumed a new phase. It seems that Secretary Bayard acting on the positive declaration of the Mexican Minister at Washington that Cutting was to be punished in Mexico for an act done in Texas, demanded that he should be delivered up and asked that Congress should support his demand by a resolution on the subject. The first dispatches from El Paso, Texas, all asserted that the libelous article had been published by Cutting in the United States, and upon this information Mr. Bayard made his demand. Later advices and especially the opinion of the Judge before whom Cutting was tried, make it appear that the libel of Cutting upon Medina was first published in Mexico and that Cutting retracted it. He then crossed over the Rio Grande into Texas, republished the libel, and returned to Mexico bringing with him his paper containing the libel for distribution, and that the paper was circulated on the Mexican side of the river. If this statement is correct it alters the case very materially. In order to ascertain the exact truth of the whole business Mr. Bayard has appointed A. G. Sedgwick, of New York, as a special commissioner to proceed to El Paso and thence to Chihuahua, the capital of the Mexican State of the same name, where Cutting's case is now pending upon an appeal to the Supreme Court. This course has been resolved upon by Mr. Bayard in order to obtain the precise history of the affair on which to base any action he may decide upon when it is in his possession. He is specially anxious to have before him a transcript of the proceedings of the Mexican Court. Until Mr. Sedgwick's return Cutting's case will remain as it is for the present. Mr. Sedgwick left Washington on last Sunday night, and expected to reach El Paso yesterday or to-day.

Who is to Blame?

No reasonable man is at a loss to fix the responsibility for the shameful riots in Belfast. Common sense tells us that Irish Catholics if they were animated with hatred for their Protestant brethren, would not remain quiet in all parts of Ireland, where they could act with relative impunity, and confine their sectarian ferocity to the stronghold of Orangeism, where they are outnumbered four to one, and see almost all the civil authorities arrayed against them.

Yet although all the elements of the Irish situation combine to fasten ineffaceably the stain of blood-guiltiness upon the Orangemen in this wicked business, there is no lack of loud and lying asseverations to the contrary, and too many of the telegrams despatched from London to New York newspapers are palpably inspired by these false witnesses. We are, therefore, glad to lay before our readers in another column of *The Sun* testimony of the greatest weight touching the true originators of the hellish scenes of which Belfast has been made the theatre, and to which we can find a parallel only in the darkest hours of the Paris reign of terror. This evidence, which reached us too late for publication on the day of its transmission, is as timely and decisive now as it was then, for it emanates from a prelate of the highest character, the Right Rev. Patrick McAllister, who, as the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Down, lives close to the heart of the Orange section, and has the largest opportunities for gaining exact information.

Dr. McAllister confirms every conclusion drawn by *The Sun* from the telegraphed reports, which, as we have said, require at all times diligent sifting and sometimes complete rejection. There is nothing equivocal or qualified about his statement that the Belfast riots are due to nothing else but "the incitement of Orangemen to acts of violence by the so called Loyalist press and incendiary fulminations from the platform and the pulpit." He challenges any one to cite a recent case of rioting in Belfast wherein the Orangemen have not been the aggressors, and where the vastly outnumbered Catholics have not been driven to resistance in order to save their lives and homes. As an unanswerable proof of this assertion he points, as we have pointed, to the fact that Protestants in strongly Catholic districts have not been molested. Then, as to the outcry against the police, the Bishop gives a cogent reason for the fact, that when they are forced to fire upon the mob, Orangemen are the sufferers. Orangemen are hit because they alone defy authority, the Catholics at once retiring when ordered to do so by the constabulary. The Orangemen are thus defiant because in the past they have been wont to count upon the connivance of the police, and they are filled with rage because Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Morley, before leaving Ireland, took precautions to infuse a more impartial spirit in the guardians of public order.

Were the present Government of Ireland and the local authorities of Belfast inspired by a like determination to mete out even handed justice to both parties, it is Dr. McAllister's conviction that the whole agitation could be speedily allayed. It would be only necessary, he says, for the borough magistrates, who feel themselves to be the creatures of the Orange majority, to remain at home and let justice be administered by the stipendiary magistrates, who are responsible to the imperial government. What the animus of the local officials is he indicates by the significant remark that the Mayor, if he chose to do so, might certainly induce his own workingmen to refrain from attacking Catholics. We may add that he might take measures to prevent them from supplying themselves from his own factory yard with deadly missiles in the shape of iron bolts.

If there be any of our readers in whose mind remains a doubt as to where the blame for the Belfast atrocities should fall, we ask him to read and ponder the clear, emphatic statement of an upright and pious man, who lives where he can learn the truth, and who performs a duty in telling it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Humors of the Three Mill Tax.

The payment of taxes under the new 3-mill levy is now about completed. As Auditor General Niles and some other officials still affect to regard that extremely complicated special assessment as a passably bright piece of business, it may be well to look at the results. To start with, a very high degree of intelligence was required upon the part of the citizen in order to be able to make a return under the act without on the one hand committing technical perjury thro' its confused prescriptions, or on the other making a return of more than was intended to be assessed. As one of the first consequences, a great many, if not a majority, made no return. Of those who did there were numbers who could not be certain whether they had exactly filled the bill as was desired. Those who ignored the act wholly had their personal property guessed by the Assessors, and 50 per cent. added by the Commissioners. According as these guesses were shrewd or not, equality or inequality of taxation was insured. Considering that the amount of an individual's personal property affords, in most cases, the widest latitude for speculation, and not taking into account the mood of each of the several hundred Assessors, the state of the temper and digestion of each at the particular moment of assessing every individual, it can be seen at a glance that there was liable to result about as much of an approach to accuracy as in betting upon a base-ball game or making predictions of the weather.

In a collective way the injustice and inoperativeness of the tax are best shown by the fact that the total of personal property in Allegheny county that was assessed under the 3-mill law was seventeen-odd million dollars. This included what was voluntarily returned and what was guessed at. Yet, by other and more exact processes of determining the personal wealth owned in the county, the sum supposed to be actually liable to the assessment was about $117,000,000, in place of $17,000,000. It follows that only one-sixth of the whole personal property paid the tax. It is not surprising to learn further that one wealthy citizen who could not understand the requirements of the act, was so returned by the Assessors that he had to pay upon one-fourteenth of the whole amount assessed upon the county. Mr. Thaw, who enjoyed the distinction, is no doubt very rich, but assuredly not, by any means, in anything like that proportionate degree to all the rest of the community, including the long list of other local millionaires.

Property taxation is always a difficult matter. The great object should be the securing of equality, proportioned to means; but any system that depends for the most part upon voluntary returns or Assessors' estimates of the invisible but suspected is sure to work out unequally. Added to that the terms of the 3-mill tax statute are hopelessly wanting in clearness. It is not the Assessors nor the Commissioners who are to be blamed for the failure of the 3-mill act, but the principle and provisions of the act itself which are incapable of just and satisfactory application. That it should be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, with some more certain and feasible method of raising revenue substituted for it, need scarcely be argued in view of its utter failure.—*Dispatch.*

TUESDAY was the fiftieth day of the Anarchists' trial at Chicago, and was occupied by Captain Black, the leading counsel for the defense, in an argument on behalf of the prisoners.

Mr. Randall on the Results.

A day or two before Congress adjourned a burlesque resolution, incorporating a political stump speech, was introduced in the House by Hon. Charles Simeon Baker, of the Thirtieth New York district, at the instigation of Tom Reed and other mad wags on the Republican side.

Mr. Randall very properly objected to this outbreak of waggery, as neither respectful nor decent, and as a proceeding the like of which he had never known in his long experience in the House. Tom Reed, with a solemn expression on his Shakespearean countenance, and with his tongue in his cheek, proceeded to discuss the matter as if it was seriously intended; and this drew from Mr. Randall a still more serious statement of the results in the way of good legislation due to the Democratic majority in the present House. His summary is worth reproducing:

"Mr. Speaker, we are all about to return to the people who sent us here, and the record of this House will be weighed and measured by them. The results of our actions will be carefully scanned, and the elections will show whether in the popular judgment the party in control of this House to-day should receive the respect and approval for the future of the American people. Let me recite a few of the results of their legislation:

"We have returned to the public domain millions of acres of public lands, sought to be unlawfully kept by lessthate corporations reaching 70,000,000 acres.

"We have entered upon the work of constructing a new navy. We have passed every act that we have been asked to pass for the purpose of bettering the condition of the working people of the United States.—We have not in a single instance, so far as I remember, passed through this House a bill in favor of monopolies We have given to the Senate an opportunity to join with us in passing an inter-State Commerce bill which only forty men on the other side dared vote against. But for the delay involved in the present proceeding on the part of gentlemen on the other side, we should probably have reached an opportunity of passing a bill to increase the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

"Finally, I say deliberately that the appropriation bills as they have passed this House are, so far as I know, freer from suspicions or unnecessary propositions than they have been in any Congress since the war, whether this remark applies to the appropriations reported from the committees over which I have the honor to preside or those emanating from the other committees having charge of appropriation bills Whatever may be the result of the next election, I venture to say we have done so well that we ought to command, and I believe will command, the confidence and approval of the American people.

"Nay, more; when we came here thousands and thousands of working people throughout the United States were idle.—Even in my own city the number ran up to tens of thousands. But to-day, so far as my information gives me knowledge, there are few laboring men who want work who cannot secure it; [applause] and I add that this is due in a large degree to the confidence which this Democratic House and the Democratic Executive in the direction of good government have given to the American people." Applause.

This statement, coming from the Democrat who has contended so persistently for honest and economical government, not only at the late session, but also at every session for the past twenty-three years, is deserving of the most respectful consideration.

Tell the Truth.

The Philadelphia *Press* avows that Mr. Blaine could have been elected in 1884 "but for the stupidity or perversity of Burchard and the blunder of a Delmonico dinner.

The *Press* leaves its readers somewhat in doubt as to whom it holds responsible for these blunders. If to them was due the defeat of Blaine there is no one to blame but himself; and if his party regrets his defeat it should hold him to deserved accountability for the result.

The Delmocico dinner, or "Belshazzar's feast," which was held to demonstrate that he was the favorite of the millionaires and monopolists was approved by him and he became its willing guest upon his own judgment and pleasure. He considered there was ten thousand dollars under each plate for his campaign fund, and that he ate and drank political salvation with that company. It was a short sighted conceit. The vulgar pretentiousness of the whole affair disgusted many and captivated few. The party was the loser, but who was responsible if not Blaine?

When Burchard blurted out his fatal "rum, Romanism and rebellion," had Blaine been a sincere man, instead of an unprincipled demagogue, feverishly anxious to make votes, his honest impulses would have prompted him to resent the insult to his mother's religion and to the patriotism and morality of half the people of the country. He failed to do it and lost such a chance as had never occurred to him before nor since. Nobody but himself was responsible for this failure. If the *Press* would tell the truth it could easily demonstrate that the chief perversity and blunders of that campaign were its candidate's. We hope he will be given another chance to swim the whirlpool in 1888.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Extent of a Three-Inch Rainfall.

Few people have any idea of the extent of a two or three-inch rainfall, and a great many think it doesn't amount to much. They have often seen the water six inches deep in a gutter or a foot deep in a cellar, so that a little three-inch shower is looked upon as a very insignificant affair. Let's look at the figures a moment. By an easy mathematical calculation it may be demonstrated that a rainfall of three inches, or rather of three and a-quarter inches, as now officially reported for a recent storm, is equivalent to about 88,250 gallons to the square acre, or 56,480,000 gallons to the square mile—enough to fill 1,412,000 forty-gallon barrels. Estimating the weight of this enormous rainfall at the old accepted rate of a pint to a pound, we find it to be 225,920 tons, or almost three times the weight of the Washington Monument. This to a single square mile, remember. Those who may feel a further interest in the matter can, without great difficulty, approximate the number of tons and barrels of water which fell in the ten miles square of the original District of Columbia, and before they get through ciphering they will come to the conclusion that a three and a-quarter inch rainfall is a decidedly wet and an amazingly heavy one. The Prohibitionists may certainly conclude that Providence is on their side.—*Washington Critic.*

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 hartshorn 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.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxon, of Hose Cave, Ky., says he was for many years badly afflicted with Phthisic also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable, and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters, and got relief from the first bottle, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh about eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—If Irishmen would put discord behind them until they could sow and reap the harvest of concord, they would not have long to wait.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist Lancaster, Pa., "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

—Lord Palmerson's good humor as a distinct element of his character is well known. We find it even during his last illness, when his physician was forced to mention death, "Die, my dear doctor," he exclaimed, "that is the last thing I shall do."

"I'll attend to it soon." Dont cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's hair Balsam while you may.

—Roast dog is to the Sioux Indian what roast turkey is to Americans. Dogs intended for the table, or its Sioux equivalent, are always carefully fattened beforehand. It is used on all state occasions and at the making treaties, and army officers say it isn't bad.

—With your next order to your grocer, send for sample pound of Dreydoppel's Borax Soap. You will find it to be the best and cheapest soap you ever used. It is used by the best families in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

—It is related that an Oil City dog, who wouldn't or couldn't, get out of the way of an oncoming freight train, calmly lay down between two ties, hugging the earth as closely as possible, until the train had passed over him, when he got up and scampered away, wagging his tail in a knowing manner.

—Emma Reynold's mother rushed into a residence at Atlanta one day last week and prevented the Rev. Mr. Flood from marrying the girl to M. N. Blair. The ceremony was half completed when interrupted. The mother objected to the marriage on account of the youth of the parties.

—Sells Bros.' circus exhibited at Edina, Mo., on Thursday of last week, and an immense crowd was in attendance at the afternoon performance, which had just begun, when a tremendous wind storm came up, tearing the immense canvass from the poles. The whole fell to the ground, burying great numbers of men, women and children beneath the canvass, creating a panic which resulted in a number of persons being seriously injured. Two women had their legs broken.

—Another smart American woman has been discovered. She lives in Washington Territory, and her name is Mrs. Annette Wynne. This lady is the proprietress of a fine farm, which contains 420 acres, much of it in a state of cultivation. Here she conducts a stock and diary business, all the work being done under her supervision. She is also owner of a large number of town lots in Tacoma, the business connected with which she personally attends to.

—Victoria's dislike for Gladstone is said by the St. Stephen's *Gazette* to date back to the passage of the Irish church disestablishment bill in 1868. The queen expressed to Gladstone her aversion to the essential principle of the bill, and he replied: "But madam, you must sign." The queen flushed and rejoined with indignation: "Sir, do you know who I am?" "Yes, madam, the queen of England. But does your majesty know who I am? I am the people of England."

—In a camp of gypsies near Lynchburg, Va., the Queen of the camp, Annie Costello, died on Thursday of last week of typhoid-fever. She was the daughter of the fortune-teller of the camp and a great favorite. She had the best medical attention of Lynchburg physicians. Her body was embalmed and placed in a coffin costing $250, and sent to Elizabeth, N. J., for burial. These gypsies are thrifty, and their meals are served on solid silver ware. There are fifteen in the camp.

—One day last week, a Xenia, O., young man was in Dayton on business, and, while standing on Third street bridge, amused himself winking at the factory girls as they passed on their way home. It was fun for him, until a little "sawed off" German girl passed, when he winked at her and said, "Hello, Dutchy." "Vot's dot?" she said, and handing her dinner basket to her little sister, grappled with him, and into the canal that Xenia dude went ker plunk.

—There is great excitement at Logansport, Ind., over the forcible abduction and probable murder of Miss Luella Mabitt. Last week Amos Green, a rejected suitor for Miss Mabitt's hand, drove in a carriage to the home of the young woman seized the young woman forcibly, placed her in the vehicle and carried her off. Green returned to his home next morning, turned his horse loose and disappeared. Miss M. has not been seen since the night of the abduction, and as Green had threatened to take her life, it is believed that she has been murdered.

—General Christopher C. Augur, on the retired list of the army, was shot and wounded four times in front of his residence in Washington, by a colored rough named William Pope, about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Pope and another fellow were using indecent language in front of the general's house, and he opened the door and ordered them away. A volley of coarse epithets was the reply, when the general struck Pope on the head with a light cane. Pope then drew a pistol and fired. The general's wounds are not consideren dangerous.

—Buffalo Bill is the claimant of property valued at $15,000,000 situated in the heart of Cleveland There are 400 defendents to the suit, including Mr. McAndrews, of the Standard Oil Company, who built a magnificent mausion, which is placed half on the ground claimed claimed by Cody. Joe Jefferson also has a mansion on the grounds. The suit is pending in the United States Courts. Cody's grandfather bought 167 acres of land which a son deeded to outside parties, forging, it is charged, his father's signature. Officers of compromise have been made but declined by Mr. Cody,

—The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* says that the alarming reports about the Pope are without foundation, Leo XIII has occupied the Papal chair a little more than eight years, having been elected to it at the ripe age of 68, after the death of Pius IX. The latter reached the age of 86, and had been at the head of the Roman Catholic church thirty-two years, the longest pontificate in history. The Holy Father suffers from an affliction of the bladder, the result of his long confinement in the Vatican, but his malady, though grave, causes no more alarm to-day than it did a month ago.

—Senator Stanford, of California, has a parrot which cost him several hundred dollars, and is a wonderfully educated bird. It speaks four languages—English, French, German and Italian. The strange part of it is that the parrot, as soon as he hears anyone speak, knows in what language to address the person. For a long time no one knew that the parrot spoke Italian, until one day an Italian artist came to the house to do some work, and the parrot heard him talk. At once the bird started off to jabber Italian, and had quite a conversation with the man. It always talks German to the German servant and French to the French maid.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the Pimples, Sites, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of **Hereditary Scrofula.**

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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

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

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.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

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.
W. J. McELHOT, Macon, Ga.

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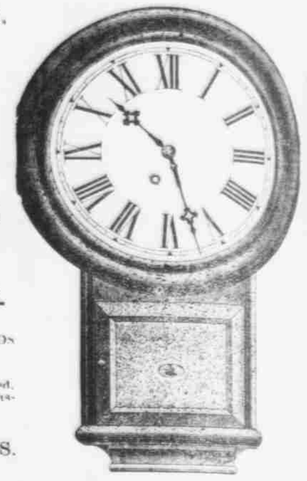

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