Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, -- SEPTEMBER 10, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

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.

THE Greenback-Labor State Convention will meet at Harrisburg on next Thursday. A full State ticket will be nominated. There is substantial ground for the rumor that the Convention will endorse two of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket, William J. Brennen for Auditor General and Maxwell Stevenson for Congressman at large. Labor has no truer friend than Black—why not endorse him, too?

THE number of persons killed at Charleston by the late earthquake, including those who died from their injuries, is about forty-five, of whom fifteen were white and thirty colored. Up to last Tuesday evening about half a million of dollars had been subscribed in the large cities and towns for the relief of the pressing wants of the people of the unfortunate city, and of that sum about two hundred thousand dollars had been received by the Mayor.

WE stated last week that H. D. Patton, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, had resigned. Patton's resignation almost on the heels of his election is said to have been caused by two reasons—first, that he was elected on the second day of the session of the late Prohibition Convention by less than a quorum of the State Committee., his vote being only 58 out of 201 members composing the full committee—and second, because his election for the place was distasteful to Mr. Wolfe, the candidate for Governor, as well as to most of the leaders of the party throughout the State. A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone, who was Chairman of the Prohibition Convention, has called the State Committee together at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, to-day to fill the vacancy. A full meeting of the Committee is expected and it seems to be conceded that Mr. Stevens will be Patton's successor.

THE State election in Arkansas on Monday last resulted in the re-election of Governor Hughes by about 25,000 majority and a Democratic Legislature. The State election took place in Vermont on Monday last and of course the Republican ticket for Governor and Legislature carried the day. On Monday next the election in Maine will take place and judging from the vigorous efforts that Mr. Blaine and his friends are making to carry the State it looks as if they are badly scared. The Prohibitionists under the lead of Neal Dow are making a strong fight, not for Constitutional Prohibition, for the State has that now, but for the election of a Legislature that will pass the necessary laws to enforce it, his allegation being that the last Republican Legislature didn't take any really effective steps in that direction, although pledged to do so.—Does it not look passing strange that after Neal Dow and his ultra temperance friends have been tinkering at the liquor question in Maine for thirty years, and have at last got it hedged around with Constitutional Prohibition, that they should now be engaged in an effort to secure its enforcement by the Legislature? Could anything be more conclusive of the question, does Prohibition prohibit? The struggle in Maine now in favor of Prohibitory Legislation becomes still more singular when we consider that two years ago the vote for St. John in Maine was only 2160, that the vote for Eustis, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was only 1190, while the vote cast on the same day for the Prohibitory amendment was 70,783.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor, Chauncey F. Black, was serenaded at his residence in the vicinity of York, on the evening after his nomination, and delivered a brief address in response to the compliment tendered him. Mr. Black is a plain spoken man and his language can always be easily understood. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the rights of the workingman as follows;

This, my fellow citizens, is to be an aggressive campaign, if I have power to make it so; and by this term I mean that we hope to raise the people of all conditions and in all employments to an assertion of the rights of the many, to the full enjoyment of their natural and lawful privileges under the constitution of the Commonwealth. We ask every good citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, to stand up with us for the enforcement of these organic principles of State Government which we all united in ordaining. They give to every man of Pennsylvania an equal right upon every highway established for the public use, and they forbid the gigantic conspiracies which have heretofore controlled transportation and traffic, and incidentally the prices of commodities, the wages of labor, and to a large and disastrous extent the whole multifarious business of the people of the State.—These provisions of the Constitution must be enforced and obeyed. They were intended to liberate the people from the cruel grasp of unlawful monopolies, and if you confer the honor upon us they shall not be disregarded.

The Farmers for Black.

Without regard to past party affiliations, there is a very friendly feeling for Lieutenant Governor Black among the agriculturists of the State. Like his illustrious father, who was a plough-boy in his youth, and tilled the soil to his latest day, Chauncey F. Black has close sympathy with the farming interests of the State; and it is not surprising, tho' very significant, that an entirely independent agricultural journal, like the Meadville *Herald*, should speak in such terms as these of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

"The Democrats have nominated a man for Governor who stands out so prominently an advocate of the things which are so closely identified with the farmers' welfare that we deem it our duty to call their special attention to them. First, the farmers want an honest tax law; one that will place the burdens of taxation more equally upon the property protected by government. The other is a law to enforce the 17th article of the people's constitution. The people are ground to the dust because in violation of the constitution we pay exorbitant freight for what we both sell and buy.

"Governor Black has explained his position on these questions so often that every farmer and mechanic in the State knows where he stands. He will be, as he always has been, the friend of the people. No monopoly or corporator can persuade him to desert the people of the State. He is in himself a sufficient platform, and no pledge made by the Convention was necessary.

"No man in Pennsylvania, save perhaps his father, has said and done so much as Chauncey F. Black to induce the people to elect a Legislature, and the Legislature, when elected, to pass an honest tax bill and an uncompromising railroad bill to enforce the letter of the 16th and 17th articles of the Constitution. No truer or abler friend of the people's constitution can be found in the Commonwealth. He stands on all these questions above party, and is a firm friend of and believer of the people."

THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG, editor of the *Labor Tribune*, published in Pittsburg, and who was the Labor candidate for Governor in 1882, refers to William J. Brennen, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General, as follows:

"The nomination of William J. Brennen for Auditor General of this State, by the late Democratic convention, was a meritorious act, and one which we believe the miners of the State will not forget to reciprocate. It would seem to us as if such auspicious omens ought to cheer us on to make a manly effort to have him elected. Mr. Brennen has always been a true friend of the miners, and if they can be instrumental in having him elected they will wield a power in politics they have never had before—a power which the miners in this State badly need. They have been deprived of rights they never would have been deprived of had they concentrated their forces upon their friends."

WITH regard to the prospect of a European demand for the surplus wheat crop of this country, a New York dispatch of a late date says: A prominent fact in the financial situation of the time is the favorable reports from Europe of demand for wheat. In England the crop is ten per cent. below the average, and in France about nine per cent. below the crop of last year. Australia this year is an importer instead of an exporter of wheat, and is drawing supplies from India and California. We are now exporting wheat freely, and the effect is felt in the foreign exchanges, an effect which is of a more permanent nature than that produced by the export of securities, which are apt to be returned to us at a time when we can least comfortably take them up.

The Earthquake at Charleston.

The following extract from the letter of the Charleston correspondent of the New York *World* dated on Friday last will be found interesting, and will enable our readers to comprehend the condition of the ill-fated city three days after the earthquake:

It is not too much to say that attention centres this morning in Capt. F. W. Dawson, of the *News and Courier*. Perhaps the opinion of a great newspaper in its community was never shown in a more striking degree. Above the Mayor or the city officials, or indeed any other person or element, the public appeals to Capt. Dawson for advice, suggestion and help. The *World* correspondent found him in his office this morning busied in the attempt to get out the first paper worthy of the name since the earthquake shock. In reply to inquiries he said: "The trouble with our people is that they are facing an unknown foe. It is something that they have never been called upon to confront before. When a storm approaches, they know what to do, they can calculate the probable damage to life or property, and have some warning of its coming, but here is an unknown quantity as mysterious as terrible. It may come in a moment; it may not come in a hundred years. It may engulf the whole city, or simply shake a chimney loose from its foundations. It is the mystery that appals the people as much as the actual danger."

I asked Capt. Dawson when he looked for a revival of confidence and a new impulse among the people, quoting the case of a man who said he expected to sleep on the grass indefinitely. "Your friend," said Capt. Dawson, "who intends to sleep on the grass for the winter, will cure himself in a day or two, when he finds that his house has not fallen, and will creep back into it. There was one-third less people camped out last night than the night before. Without serious disturbance to-day there will not be half as many to-night. The trouble is not over, however. When a man gets back into his house and finds that his walls do not tumble about his head, it has just begun. He is in the usual case a man of modest means, who owns his home and depends upon his salary, or lives upon a moderate income. He finds his house is wrecked. There are seams in the walls, the foundation is wrenched, and it will cost perhaps a year's income or double as much and even five times as much, to repair his home. For this delay he gets no recompense, except to make his home habitable. It is an investment from which he gets no income and is a clear and often crushing loss.—This is where the great suffering will come."

"Do you think the houses will stand, as a general thing?"

"That is of course, a vital question. I have just telegraphed to Gen. Drum, asking that Government engineers be sent here to make critical examination, to consult with our local architects and builders, and give an opinion that may be relied upon. Our city engineer is at work now. My own house, I believe, is as safe as it was before the earthquake. It is very strong, and while severely wrenched I believe it will hold out. It is impossible to say, however. The house that appears to be least hurt may be fatally injured, and those with gaping cracks may stand forever. A severe gale would throw down hundreds perhaps of houses; a severe rain would materially damage buildings and furniture. There are very few roofs in Charleston that would hold water to-day. We must simply hope that we shall be spared any further infliction until we shall have been able to put our houses in order."

"Is relief needed badly by the people?"

"Very badly. I declined relief for Charleston in the case of the cyclone, because I did not think it urgent. It is very urgent now. The city council is now in session, and will devise a plan of disbursement besides making an appropriation. And private subscriptions in Charleston will be large and the present indications are that we shall have large help from outside. We owe it to the contributors to see that this disbursal is honest and just. I advised the formation of a committee of the city council acting jointly with a committee of citizens who will give their time to the disbursement of whatever funds are on hand. The fact that the relief money would take an unusual course makes it more necessary that it should be distributed with exact justice. It will be needed to give to private property holders to repair their homes with. I know of a widow with children whose estate consists of two handsome dwellings and a small amount of stocks. It will require more than her entire cash fortune to repair the two dwellings and make them habitable. There are thousands of cases where the houses can not be repaired by their owners, and unless they have outside help these houses will stand as a menace to their owners and to the city. It will require a large sum to enable us to make our city fairly habitable before the winter season."

"Is the city prepared to do business with its outside customers?"

"As well as ever. Our docks are in perfect shape, our warehouses are all right, our merchants are as strong commercially as they ever were, our banks are all open and doing business. We are not only prepared to handle consignments as well as ever, but we need them more than ever. Commercially speaking, Charleston is in as good fix as she was before the earthquake, and needs all the help that can come from legitimate business."

The opinions of leading business men as to the probable effect upon the commerce of Charleston differ. The *World* correspondent interviewed Col. J. D. Jervey, Collector of the Port, in his office at the Custom House. "I do not think," he said, "that the city's trade will suffer much. The check of the last two days caused a loss, of course, but by no means a serious one. The facilities for conducting business have not been greatly injured. The wharves are intact, the warehouses still stand, nearly all of the stores can be safely used, and most of the manufactories are in running order. One of the rice mills is badly damaged, but the others are all right. I know of no good reason why Charleston's trade should suffer."

Mr. S. Y. Tupper, for many years President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, thinks the city's trade greatly damaged. He places the damage to property at $8,000,000. He said that it would be natural for those who have heretofore traded with Charleston to apprehend financial troubles among the business men, and therefore to desire to trade with other cities. "But," he continued, "Charleston recovered from the great fire of 1838, recovered from the disaster of 1861, recovered from subsequent disasters of the war, recovered from the cyclone of a year ago, and I believe she will recover from the great calamity which has just befallen her."

Capt. F. W. Waggoner, of F. W. Waggoner & Co., wholesale grocers, also thinks the city's trade is injured. He believes that the injury, however, is slight, and that it will not be appreciable in a few weeks. He was asked what he thought would be done to rebuild the city. "I think," he replied, "that the general government should lend the people of the city several millions of dollars at a low rate of interest. The time for repayment should be fixed at thirty or fifty years. There is no other way in which the city can be rebuilt.—At least half of the people are very poor and unable to do anything to help themselves. A meeting of business men will be held in a few days to prepare a memorial to be presented to the general government."

Mr. J. Von Oven, of the firm of Henry Bischoff & Co., does not think that the city's trade will suffer at all. He agrees with Capt. Waggoner as to what the government should do. "There are some rich men in Charleston," he said, "but many that have been heavy losers are poor. They cannot rebuild their ruined houses. It is a sad fact that a large number of the old and aristocratic citizens are among the latter class. The Hamiltons, the Heywoods, the Montgomerys, and hundreds of others were ruined by the war. They had their homes, but not much else. These people will be unable to rebuild. The condition of the laboring classes is pitiable. They will not be able to do anything towards rebuilding unless they have assistance."

There is scarcely a business man of any prominence in the city but that has received inquiries from other cities concerning the condition of affairs here, and offering assistance. A New York insurance company instructed Mr. Tupper to draw on it at sight for $500. Others from all parts of the country have offered from $100 to several thousand dollars to assist the needy.

With the city in this broken condition, its people helpless, the coming of the equinoctial gale is awaited in sickening terror. The sun will cross the equator three weeks from to-day, and Charleston has usually had her equinoctial blow two weeks ahead of the equinox. Last year it came on August 25th, and did a million dollars' worth of damage within the city in a short time. A gale of approximate severity within the next month would multiply horrors. Charleston's equinoctial gales have always been severe, and have never missed. The latest ever known was Oct. 4. In feeble preparation for this, the city council today made the two aldermen of each ward with three citizens a committee to condemn buildings imminently unsafe. Mr. Berkeley, chairman of this committee, said: "We began the work at two o'clock, and have condemned large numbers of buildings, but we can get no workmen. My own store is unsafe and must come down, but I can get no one to touch it. The largest and strongest houses have suffered most. The weaker houses yielded to the shock. The walls of the Charleston Hotel, a most massive building, are disintegrated. We can condemn, but we cannot tear down."—It is very much to be feared that the equinoctial, whenever it does come, will find Charleston entirely unprepared and that in the crushing in of steeples, roofs and houses already disabled, we shall read the saddest chapter of this already terrible disaster.

Unhappy Charleston.

Though there may be reason to hope that in the first excitement of an awful calamity the loss of life and immediate damage to property at Charleston have been exaggerated and overestimated, it is, unhappily, hardly possible to escape the fear that the prosperity of the city has suffered an injury from which its recovery will be slow.

Before the earthquake of last Tuesday Charleston seemed to be entering upon a period of growth without parallel in its previous history. It had endured many grievous trials and discouraging setbacks—the terrible fires of 1778, 1796, 1838, and 1861, the destruction caused by civil war, and the cyclone of Aug. 25, 1885—but it was pressing forward with extraordinary energy to recover its losses and to place itself in a position of far greater importance as a Southern seaport than it had ever been before.

Northern capitalists had taken hold of the South Carolina Railway, which starts from the city, and had brought it into a condition comparable with that of the more perfectly built and equipped railroads of the Union. They also extended and developed its business by wharf improvements and steamship alliances, and the Federal Government had undertaken the work of deepening the entrance to the harbor, so that the merchants of the town were rejoicing over the speedy coming of the time when vessels of the greatest draught would take their cargoes of cotton at Charleston wharves, and its commerce would be many times multiplied. The population, which had increased by only about 1500 between 1860 and 1880, in which latter year it was 49,784, had grown to 60,145 in 1885, making a gain in the five years of more than 20 per cent.

Of course, the earthquake of the 31st of August will have the effect to set back this tide of prosperity for a time at least, and it is not unlikely that many years will have passed before Charleston again feels such an impetus as that which it has experienced since 1880.—Capital will be shy of the unhappy town so long as the remembrance of the calamity remains vivid. Instead of getting ready for future development, the inhabitants must now go to work to repair damages done, and meanwhile trade may get into new channels, from which it can only be diverted by a slow process. What effect, if any, the earthquake has had upon the harbor we do not yet know, but apprehensions aroused by a disaster so unprecedented along our Atlantic coast must, at least temporarily, retard the growth of Charleston as a seaport.

We therefore extend to the citizens of that old and proud community our heartiest sympathies in their terrible misfortune. Charleston is a town which will be forever memorable in the history of this republic, for it has always been inhabited by a brave and generous people, who, from the beginning, have loved liberty and light, and have never failed in exhibiting the courage of their convictions.

May they get from the people of the whole Union not merely words of sympathy, but also substantial evidences of regard and helpfulness.—*N. Y. Sun, Sept. 3.*

Railroads and their Management.

How many of our readers have an adequate idea of the magnitude of our rail road system? If stretched out it a continuous line it would reach five times around the globe, with a few miles to spare for good measure. In fact, the United States possesses about one-half the total railroad mileage of the world, and it has been laid down at a cost of about $4,480,000,000. In 1885 the aggregate earnings were $772,568,883; this sum, be it remembered, was earned during a period when the railroad earnings reached the lowest point of depression known in their history, and lower than we are likely to see again in many years. If our railroads had been fairly and honestly built, and been managed without the addition of water, they would be the best paying investment in the land, but systematic mismanagement and manipulation in the interests of building syndicates have done their work effectually, and the result has been that, in periods of depression, hundreds of them have gone into the hands of receivers, whence many have emerged, financial wrecks, entailing disastrous losses upon the confiding people who had put their trust and their money into them. American railroads seem once more to be entering upon a prosperous era, when most of them will earn money for their owners. It were well if purer, cleaner management characterized the new departure, but this is not to be looked for. There is a class of men who live by rail road wrecking and mismanagement.—These are always at work, and may be relied on to ply their business as vigorously in the future as in the past, and with the same results. As we cannot do without the railroads, it seems equally impossible to escape the evils of their mismanagement.—*Lancaster New Era.*

Democratic Economy.

The aggregate of appropriations made at the last session of Congress is $45,188,296 in excess of those made at the preceding session. No appropriation for rivers and harbors was made for the last fiscal year, which would reduce the excess, for purposes of fair comparison, to less than $31,000,000. Of this sum $25,000,000 are thus accounted for: The pension bill is over $16,000,000 in excess of last year; for judgments on account of Alabama awards, $5,769,155 was appropriated, and $3,500,000 was to increase the navy. Deducting these items and he appropriations for the current year are but 5,500,000 in excess of last year.

THE Arizona *Silver Belt* says that 19 animals out of a bull team of 24 died on the road east of San Carlos, in one day last week, and other losses are reported. Not a drop of rain has fallen in places between San Carlos and Thomas, and there is nothing for teams to subsist on.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A Pure and Reliable Medcine.—A compound fluid extracts of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—Miss Louisa Cash, of Rhea county, Tenn., died on Monday of last week after a fast of seventy days and nights, during which time she had not eaten a mouthful of food. She started out to fast ninety days.

—On last Saturday the city of Ripon, in Yorkshire, England, celebrated the thousandth year of its existance as a municipality. It is only when we read such things that we are reminded what a frisky youngster the United States really is.

—The secret of successful advertising is to tell the truth. When we say that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best and cheapest soap you can use for all purposes, it is plain statement of *fact*, and the best way to satisfy yourself is to try a pound.

—James Hern, a farmer of Wilson county, Tenn., expressed a desire to get a melon from a melon-patch on his farm on Tuesday night of last week, and went out after it, when his son, supposing him to be a thief, shot and mortally wounded him.

—How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and youthful color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, not greasy. Prevents dandruff.

—By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now on the market, are made of wood pulp. It is claimed that felt hats will have a back seat as soon as the new hats can be placed in the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand.

—A man died recently in Mexico who was followed to the grave by eighty-seven sons and daughters, and had buried thirteen, so that he was father to the grand total of one hundred children. There is another man in Mexico who has had two wives, and has living forty-five children.

—A dispatch from Madison, Indiana, says hog cholera in that and adjacent counties will entail a loss of many thousand dollars upon the farmers. No remedy prescribed appears to have any effect in checking the disease. Numerous individual losses of more than one hundred head are reported.

—A telegram from Chicago says during the last three months more than 500 burglaries in that city. Ever since the bomb exploded in Haymarket Square, the police have been looking for Anarchists, and in the meantime burglars have worked through certain districts with as much impunity as though there were no policemen in the city.

—Mgr. Capel, who is living near San Francisco attending to the publication of two books, one relating to the power, state and influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, recently received news of the death of his venerable mother. Of her ten children but three survive, one a nun, another the priest, and the third a merchant.

—A rich man died up in New Hampshire the other day who divided $1,300,000 between two little towns numbering only 3,145 population together, to be devoted to the establishment of schools and libraries for the poor. This gives an aggregate of $413 to every inhabitant, a larger amount proportionly than ever before was given by any one for such purposes.

—Three young ladies were crossing the trestle work bridge near Sauk Centre, Minn., last week, when a Manitoba train came along. They lost their presence of mind and started back, but the engine was too close to be reversed. Miss Allen was instantly killed and mangled, and Miss Flaven severely injured, while the latter's sister jumped in the water and escaped unhurt.

—Willard Pierce, who died in the insane asylum at Tyngsboro, Mass., last week, had been an inmate of the institution for forty years, having been rendered hopelessly insane by the heartless action of a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. His fickle sweetheart preferred to marry a New York broker, and the grief weighed so heavily on his mind as to render him a hopeless lunatic.

—At Savannah, on Thursday of last week, Postal Inspector Simpson, of Atlanta, ejected A. N. Wilson from the postoffice and placed Captain G. W. Lamar in possession. Wilson had positively refused to turn over the office unless force should be used, and went out saying, "I am still postmaster of Savannah. President Cleveland had no right to suspend me under the constitution. Wilson was suspended for offensive partisanship.

—About a hundred persons a day visit the condemned Anarchists in jail in Chicago.—Half the visitors are ladies. They are not sympathizers with the cause of anarchy, but regard the prisoners as one of the city's sights. The physicians at the county hospital are endeavoring to get between $3000 and $4000 extra pay for their services in attending the policemen who were wounded during the riots. They say their salaries are only for attendance upon paupers.

—The Sonora, Cal., *Banner* says that on Dry Creek the bears are becoming so bold and numerous that they have taken to killing horses. Recently on the place of Dave Williams, near the Philadelphia mine, a mare and her colt were attacked by a very large bear. The mother fought nobly for her offspring and succeeded in saving it, but was herself killed. The colt much frightened ran to the house, and Mr. Williams, thinking all was not right, went out to investigate. A short distance from the house he found the mare dead and bruin sitting upon the body eagerly devouring it.

—In addition to the $300,000 contributed by Miss Caldwell, of New York, to the Catholic University to be built at Washington $300,000 has been contributed from other sources. It appears that the east has been quite generous, while the west is yet somewhat apathetic toward the project. While such contributions as $50,000 from Eugene Kelly, of New York, and $1,000 from others in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, show how great is the interest felt in the moyement by wealthy Catholics in the East, nothing is heard of large contributions from the West.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* says that the following is the oath taken by the "Destroying Angels" of the Mormon Church: "In the name of Jesus Christ the Son of God, I do covenant and agree to support the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in all things, right or wrong; I will faithfully guard them and report to them the acts of all men, as far as in my power lies; I will assist in executing all the decrees of the First Presidency, Patriarch or Presidency of the Twelve; and I will cause all who speak evil of the Presidency or the heads of the church to die the death of dissenters or apostates," &c.

—Last Sunday morning a week in the midst of a heavy thunder storm, a powder magazine belonging to the Laflin Rand Powder Company, Chicago, Ill was struck by lightning. An explosion followed, which destroyed property valued at $15,000, beside killing two persons instantly, fatally injuring three, and inflicting painful injuries upon nearly 25 persons. The magazine contained about 140,000 pounds of powder and half as much dynamite. The effects of a hard fought battle, a cyclone, and the withering influence of a flash of lightning could not have presented a picture of more abject desolation and destruction than did the surrounding country for a radius of half a mile.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them give more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.
H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

Surface Indications

What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, 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 stoms 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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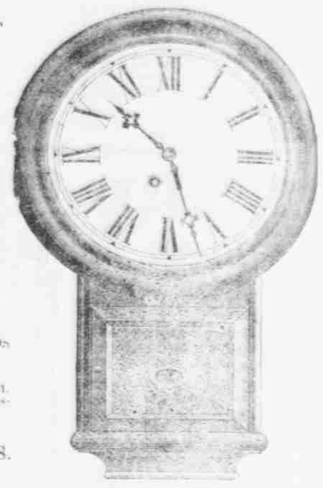
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



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