...norin Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

FOR irrepressible Colonel William A. Sterrton, of Indiana, gave notice in the House of Washington in the early part of the week, that on Saturday, 18th inst., he would move for the consideration of his tariff bill. He feels confident, he says, that his motion will prevail. Mr. Randolph, on the other hand, thinks the motion will be defeated. The result in the Democratic House will not pass muster in the Republican Senate.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY, the distinguished Irish member of Parliament, delivered a lecture on Home Rule in Ireland, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on last Monday night, in the course of which he said: "It is worthy of note that since the Home Rule movement began we never had a Catholic leader.—Isaac Butt was an Episcopalian, William Shaw an Ulster Presbyterian, and Charles Stewart Parnell a staunch Episcopalian."

IT has taken a long time to ascertain the official vote of Texas at the late November election. The figures, or at least a part of them, are at last published and although they apply only to the office of State Treasurer, they substantially indicate the result as to the rest of the State ticket. The vote for Treasurer was as follows: Lubbock, Democrat, 230,399; Cleaves, Republican, 58,052.—Lubbock's majority, 172,347. It isn't much wonder that it required a month and a half after the vote was cast to get at the true inwardness of the Texas election.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SEWELL, of New Jersey has introduced into the Senate a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar. It provides that for a period of six months trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States.—For the same period holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same at the United States depositories, may receive in exchange a like amount in face value of standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The trade dollars so received shall not be re issued, but shall be recoined into standard dollars. Will this bill meet with the fate of the other bills heretofore introduced into one or the other branch of Congress upon this subject? We must only wait and see.

THE lower branch of Congress disposed of some very important business last week. It took up and passed, with some amendments, the bill regulating the count of the electoral vote for President and Vice President which passed the Senate at the last session. There may be some difficulty in the Senate as to the amendments to the bill made by the House, but the weight of opinion at Washington is that a satisfactory agreement will eventually be reached. Several attempts have heretofore been made to pass such a bill, the necessity for so doing having been rendered doubly urgent since the experience of the country with the Electoral Commission in 1877, which awarded the Presidency to Hayes, who was never elected, but the concurrence of both Houses in the same measure has never yet been secured. It is earnestly to be hoped that the good sense of Congress will not permit the present session to end on the 4th of March without the passage of this bill in such a shape as to prevent trouble and perhaps more serious results in the future.

A very exciting and hotly contested election for Mayor took place in Boston on last Tuesday. William O'Brien, who is an Irishman and a Democrat, was elected to the office last year and the year previous, and was this year nominated for a third term. It is conceded in Boston that he is the best mayor the city has had for twenty years. He has smashed the rings that had been plundering the people for years and has saved the tax payers hundreds of thousands of dollars. A Mr. Hart was his Republican opponent, and in order, as was thought, to make O'Brien's defeat certain, a workingman's candidate, named McNeill, was brought out, and Henry George, the defeated Labor and Land Reform candidate for Mayor of New York, went to Boston and delivered several speeches in McNeill's interest. The tax payers of Boston, however, stood manfully at the back of their fearless reform Mayor, and re-elected him by a majority which, although not so large as they gave him last year, is a most emphatic endorsement of his administration. The vote stood: O'Brien, 23,387; Hart, 18,719; McNeill, 3,564.—O'Brien's majority over Hart, 4,668, O'Brien's majority over both, 1,104.

IN reference to the bill introduced into Congress for the election of fourth class postmasters by the people, the New York *World* says:

"The details of Representative Grout's bill, providing for the election of fourth class postmasters by the people, may not be in all respects wise or practicable, but we believe the principle to be a good one.

"The President and the heads of departments should be something more than mere office-filling machines. Congressmen should be deprived of the prerogative they have usurped, of acting as office-brokers for their constituents, and thus be given more time in which to attend to their important and legitimate work as legislators. And the principle of home rule may very wisely be applied to the small postoffices, under provisions that shall take these 50,000 party agencies out of politics while preserving their necessary accountability to the department at Washington.

"Anything which tends to relieve executive and legislative officials from the dangerous and distracting power of appointment, to give the people the choice of their own servants, and to prevent removals for party reasons alone, will conduce to greater efficiency in the Administration, to greater purity in politics and to the domination of ideas and principles in the affairs of government."

For the next four years the representation in Democratic State Conventions will be composed of 365 delegates, which is an increase of nine over the present representation. This is caused by the increased Democratic vote in the State, Chauncey F. Black having received 13,842 more votes for Governor than Pattison received four years ago, when the present apportionment of delegates to the different counties was established.—Cambria will be entitled to an additional delegate, her representation being thus increased from *four* to *five*. The new apportionment will be made by the State Committee when it meets at Harrisburg in January.

A Baltimore dispatch dated on last Saturday, says that Cardinal Gibbons in writing the preface to a little book for the guidance of a temperance confraternity which has just been organized, expresses his views on the different methods adopted to repress intemperance as follows: "We approve of the confraternity, as it carries out the recommendations of the prelates of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, entreating pastors in charge of parishes to establish temperance societies based on religion. There are three modes ordinarily proposed by advocates for the repression of intemperance. The first mode is by civil legislation, but this plan does not afford an adequate remedy, as experience abundantly demonstrates. Men can never be coerced or legislated into morality.—The second is by appeal to popular enthusiasm and emotional religion. But this system is equally inefficient, whatever may be the good intentions and the zeal of its advocates, for as soon as the excitement subsides the disease resumes its sway, and moral distempers are too deep-rooted to be eradicated by an enthusiastic harangue or by any appeal to the feelings. The third and only effectual method in our judgment by which intemperance can be repressed is by religious and moral influences, which not only appeal to the intellect and the heart, but which also impart grace to effect what unaided nature is unable of itself to accomplish."

IT is now said that General Beaver entertains a strong doubt in regard to the eligibility of Thomas V. Cooper to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. It was announced two or three weeks ago, by Cooper, himself, that he had been tendered the appointment and that he had accepted it. It seems, however, as it is alleged, that some of the Republican President Judges of Courts in different sections of the State, after having carefully examined the question, wrote to Beaver that, in their opinion, the Constitution interposed an absolute barrier to Cooper's promotion to the place. As a result of these letters from the Judges, or from advice from other sources equally entitled to respect, Beaver has not yet, or at least had not up to Monday last, determined in his own mind what he would do about the matter. When a doubt takes lodgment in Beaver's mind as to his constitutional right to make Cooper his Secretary of State, he had better drop him and take some other man whose right to hold the office is clear and indisputable. This course would clip the wings of Cooper's ambition and would no doubt be counter to Beaver's personal desires, but then the letter and spirit of the Constitution would be preserved, which is a matter of more importance than the political promotion of Cooper or any other man in the State would be if accomplished by its violation. If Cooper was the right kind of a man he would not consent that Beaver should foist him into an office which, his right under the Constitution to hold it, is, to say the least, a question of grave and serious doubt among competent judges.

AT the last session of Congress the Senate passed what is known as the "Cullom Inter State Commerce bill," to prevent discrimination by railroads in freight charges and to correct other injurious practices by railroad corporations which are designed to rob and oppress the public. Judge Reagan, of Texas, who has long been a member of the House, had a bill before that body on the same subject known as the "Reagan bill," which he has been endeavoring for years to push through both branches of Congress. When the Cullom bill came to the House from the Senate and was taken up near the close of the session, the House without any debate substituted the Reagan bill for the Cullom bill, which threw the two bills into the hands of a committee of conference. Congress, however, adjourned finally before the conference had time to fully consider the differences between the houses and the matter stood in that unsettled way when Congress reassembled on the 6th of December. The conference then went to work at the two bills and last week succeeded by making some mutual concessions in reaching an agreement, and made a report to both houses which it is believed will be adopted with perhaps some slight changes. The conference bill is a compromise between the Cullom and the Reagan bills. "It provides," says, the New York *World*, for a commission of five persons (to be appointed by the President,) who shall hear complaints, investigate and enforce the requirements of the measure, which are chiefly: that there shall be no discrimination between persons and places, no higher rates for a shorter distance than a longer when the former is included in the latter, no pooling arrangements, and that the rates shall be published and not be increased in less than ten days' notice.—The Courts as well as well the Commission can be appealed to for redress." To this the *World* adds:

"Mild and reasonable as this bill is, it will be strenuously resisted. If it were not thus opposed it would scarcely be worth passing. An adequate reform measure will bear heavily against some existing interest that is adverse to the public welfare, and this interest is sure to combat it. But the principle of governmental restraint must prevail in the end. The people are stronger than the corporations. The creator is greater than the creature. The master should command the servant. And it is high time that these truths had a practical demonstration in the regulation of railway traffic."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message opens with the usual survey of foreign relations and one-third of the message is devoted to their discussion.

Our Government, he says, has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and of neighborly interest toward those whose posessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the year with other Governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly council. Concerning cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese in the far west, the President says measures of restriction may be required, but the oppression of individuals of a special race should not be tolerated. Discussing the fisheries, he says the questions involved have given rise to international discussions not unaccompanied by irritation. While desirous that friendly relations should exist between the people of the United States and Canada, the action of Canadian officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such as to threaten their continuance; and although disappointed in his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope of an acceptable conclusion by the end of the present congress.

DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF.

Reaching domestic affairs, the first subject discussed is the tariff, and to this the President devotes a great deal of space, arguing that the necessity for the reduction of the tariff is more urgent than ever.

"The income of the Government," he says, "by its increased volume and through economies in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of the public debt as is at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet Government expenses with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple extent of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which govern the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs.—When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free Government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government is paid by them absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

THE CUTTING CASE.

Referring to the Cutting case, he says the incident has disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offence committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which the Mexican is an object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico and approved by the executive branch of that Government upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime, (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the sentence. The admission of such a pretension, the President argues, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore he has denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of the law and international usages.

A sovereign has jurisdiction of offences which take effect within his territory, although concocted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our own soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would make a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive to that certainty in the laws which is an essential of liberty.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offence against those laws committed in such foreign country, but watchful care and interest of this Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them.

The President trusts that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

LABOR AND SUPERFLUOUS REVENUE.

Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection of the Government, is dull and sluggish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gain, the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our people whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in antidemocratic nations, are not the outgrowth of a steady, plain and industrious republic.

Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in applying the products of agriculture, see day by day and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well be to a great extent discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance.

And for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm, our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury.

And all the people know that the rate of federal taxation upon imports to-day in time of peace is but little less, while on some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne, at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union.

It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the Government.

READJUSTING THE BURDENS.

In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly and to their injury deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered.

A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

Due regard should also be accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most thoughtful regard and careful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of Government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within the domestic circle additional comforts and advantages.

The relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. And these considerations suggest such arrangement of Government revenues as shall reduce the expenses of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor and grievously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of the people.

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens, in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the Government enhances to any great extent the value of their products. And yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufacturers. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating, be released to the people, by an amendment to our own revenue laws, which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give free entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much-needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

While on the subject of tariff and revenue, the President especially directs the attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of revenues.

—In Lyons county, Ken., a few days ago, Sheriff Boyd and a posse attempted to arrest William and John Morrison for a breach of the peace. The Morrisons fortified themselves in their house, and thirty shots were exchanged, Sherfi Boyd finally killed William Morrison, and John was captured. None of the posse were wounded.

—Robert Emmet King, aged twenty-two years, who is serving a six years' sentence in a Missouri penitentiary for having stolen $48,000 from the Sedalia Savings Bank, has prepared a statement of the cause of his fall He sets forth that he entered the bank as a bookkeeper at the age of fourteen years, and at seventeen began to drink and gamble. Losing his own money he took from the bank's funds and covered his tracks by false entries. For five years he did this, until he had taken $48,000. He then took a $10,000 package and fled to Canada, but was persuaded to return by his father and his sentence to prison followed.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A Bradford, wholesale paper dealer, of Chattanooga Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at E. James Drug Store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Dakota wants women and is getting them pretty fast. Statistics show that the birth proportion is about three girls to one boy

—Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has issued an order forbidding Catholic singers in that city to sing in Jewish or Protestant churches.

—Professor Woodrow, who was tried for holding evolution doctrines, has been removed from the chair of Science in connection with Revelation, which he filled in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

—Rev. J. T. Bagwell, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Curch at Winston, N. C., has been expelled by the curch for holding improper relations with a female member of his congregation.

—Wm. Bond, cook for the camp at a ranche, in Pueblo county, Colorado, was found on Monday morning lying dead, face downward, in the camp fire. It is supposed he had an epileptic fit and fell into the fire.

—Seven missionaries sailed on Thursday, week, from New York for the Congo country, Central Africa. They form the third company sent out this year by Bishop Taylor's Self-supporting Missionary Society.

—Texas is called the "Lone Star" State because the seal of State adopted by the Constitution of 1845 consists of a star of five points, encircled by an olive and live-oak branches' and the words "The State of Tex."

—Senator Jones, of Fla., is still in Detroit, and declines to say when he will go to washington, from certain messages received at Washington from the Senator his friends are inclined to believe that his mind has become unsettled.

—A Cedar Springs, Mich., young man called on a young woman the other evening and fell asleep in his chair with one arm around her waist. When he awoke he found that he was embracing a churn, and that the girl had gone.

—It is reported from Dallas, Texas, that coal in immense quantities has been discovered in Henderson and South counties in that State. In the former county one vein is twenty feet in diameter and only thirty feet below the surface.

—The largest bridge in the world is in China. Its roadway is 70 feet wide and 70 feet high. There are 300 arches, and each of the pillars, which are 75 feet apart, bears a pedestal on which is the figure of a lion 21 feet long made out of one block of marble.

—The question of "How many yards make a foot?" was sprung on a school teachers' convention in Ohio recently, and thirty four teachers handed in their answers "three," with the proud consciousness of having knocked the spots off old mathematics in the first round.

—Among the passengers of the steamer Fulda, which arrived at New York on Sunday of last week, were a party of forty men, women and children. They were Gustave Pleth, his wife, his five sons and their wives and twenty eight grandchildren. They are going to Knife River, Dakota.

—Information received at Pittsburg leads to the belief that S. B. W. Gill, a once prominent attorney of that city, who disappeared some years ago after losing or spending $300,000 belonging to widows, orphans and others, of which he was custodian, has died in Belfast, Ireland.

—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture says: The December returns of average farm prices, by counties, show material reduction as compared in values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentags of reduction in quantity and oats.

—The Nobel Brothers, Who have the monopoly of the oil production of the Caucasus, have in view the elimination of the American product. Prince Bismark, who some years ago established a powder factory on his estate at Varzin, transferred it recently to the Nobel Brothers, with the essential proviso, however, that the dividends should be paid regularly,

—A special dispatch from Montreal to the New York *Evening Post* says that Madame Francois Boulanger, of Nataskowan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, gave birth in November to four children, all healthy. The year previous she became the mother of triplets, and the year before that of twins, making nine children within two years and a few months.

—A brutal and bold outrage was committed in St. Louis in broad day light on last Tuesday. Two men entered the residence of John W. Gunning, a clerk in the probate court, and overpowered Mrs. Gunning. They then carried her out to a carriage, drove to a secluded place in the suburbs of the city and repeatedly outraged her. The men have been arrested.

—The other day a passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Iowa ran over and killed a number of skunks, but the victims had an instant revenge, for the odor that pervaded the car made the passengers feel that life was not worth living. And the train men are willing to make affidavit that they could hang overcoats on the smell anywhere outside the cars.

—Joseph Seaman, of Reading, met a friend on the street in that city on Monday, who had a bottle which he jokingly said contained old rye, and offered Seaman a drink. Seaman placed the bottle to his mouth, and before he could be stopped drank some of its contents, which proved to be ammonia. His stomach and intestines were so badly burned that he became unconscious at once. His injuries will prove fatal.

—Mrs. Tamar Reynolds died in New York on Sunday aged ninety-seven years. She left a daughter seventy three years old. In 1804 Mrs. Reynolds lived with her parents at Richmond Hill, and among her favorite recitals of the past was her story of how, in that year, her residence was opposite that of Aaron Burr, whom she remembered well, and how, on the morning of that fatal day upon which he slew Alexander Hamilton, she opened the gate for him as he rode out from home to the fatal meeting.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
I will sell at private sale my one third interest in the following lands lying in Cambria and Allegheny counties viz:
One-third interest in a tract of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., containing three hundred and sixty-seven acres, more or less, underlaid with several good veins of bituminous coal, a survey has been through this property from South Fork to Bedford by a railroad.
Also, one-third interest in an undivided tract of land owned by Anna B. McGonigle and John E. Scanlan (both being now deceased) containing one hundred acres, more or less, underlaid with a good vein of Iron ore making 40 per cent. of Iron, situated in Portage Township, Cambria co., Pa.
Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in the town of Portage, in Portage twp., Cambria county, Pa.
Also, one-third interest in a tract of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., containing Six Hundred and Forty Acres, underlaid with three veins of good Coal, a vein of Fire Clay, and Ore
Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in Allegheny county, Pa., about five minutes' walk from East Liberty station, on the Penna. R. R., there being two good Plank Dwelling Houses erected thereon, with good cellars and good water.
The same will be sold free of all incumbrances and a good title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address, G. A. McGONIGLE, Hemlock, Cambria co., or my attorney E. G. KERR, Ebensburg, Pa.

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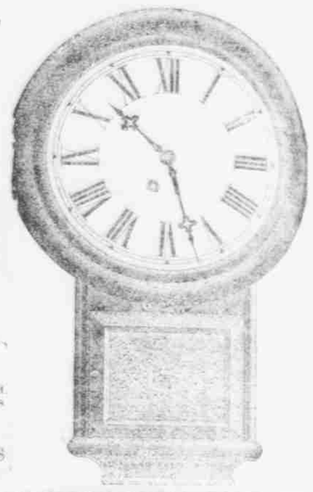

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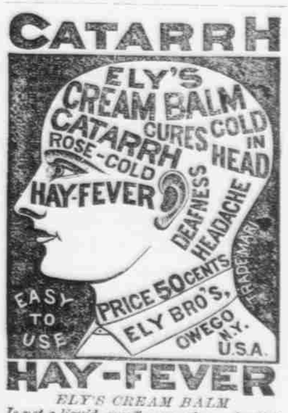
CATARRH



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