Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

IN retaliation for Canada's seizure of our fishing vessels on her coasts, Senator Edmunds has introduced a bill excluding Canadian vessels from United States ports.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature is now done with preliminaries, and different members are presenting bills with a vim that presages good intentions. It is to be hoped their efforts will not stop there.

THE Democratic State Committee, which met in Harrisburg on Wednesday, selected Dallas Sanders, of Philadelphia, Chairman to succeed W. U. Hensel, who declined a reappointment in that arduous position.

UNITED STATES Senator John J. Mitchell who has scarcely been heard of since his election to that position, will be succeeded in March by Senator-elect Quay, who in turn is not likely to emit much brilliancy in the Senate Chamber. Pennsylvania should be represented by the highest order of statesmanship in that body.

THE Philadelphia *Times* in discoursing on Governor Beaver's inaugural, says: The inaugural of the new Governor is diffuse and platitudinous to weariness. It lacks in clear-cut, honest, gritty expression, and will not inspire the highest measure of popular confidence in his administration. It will not be assumed that Governor Beaver means to deceive. That would be farthest from his purpose, as the record of his whole life attests; but he has not been even moderately just to himself.

THE Anti-Adulteration Convention assembled in Washington represents the Boards of Trade in several cities, and an effort is being made to formulate some scheme of legislation for promoting and enforcing purity in articles of food. This is a move in the right direction. If adulterations in food and drink could be prevented, the indirect advantages in the way of temperate living, and the direct advantages in the way of better health would justify an enormous outlay of money and time. The adulteration of food causes much ill health just as the adulteration of intoxicating drinks shortens the lives of many moderate imbibers.

THE House at Washington has unanimously passed a resolution providing for an inquiry into the affairs of the Pacific railroads. This resolution was the result of recent disclosures made and published by the New York *World*, arraigning certain managers, officers and stockholders for embezzling and misapplying the funds furnished by the Government for the construction and equipment of the roads. If the charges made can be substantiated, a thorough investigation will unearth some enormous steals. The conviction and punishment of the rogues at this late day will be another evidence of the truth of the maxim that "justice may sleep, but never dies."

GENERAL James A. Beaver was inaugurated Governor of this State on Tuesday at Harrisburg. He was inducted to his official position with considerable display and gorgeousness in sharp contrast with the simplicity attending the inauguration of Governor Pattison four years ago. However, to demonstrate or not to demonstrate on such occasions is a mere matter of taste, and if Governor Beaver makes as good a Governor as his undemonstrative predecessor he may be excused for the money wasted in pyrotechnics. His Cabinet is as follows: Secretary of Commonwealth, Charles W. Stone, of Warren; Attorney General, W. S. Kirkpatrick, of Northampton; Adjutant General, Daniel H. Hastings, of Centre.

THE President sent a brief message to Congress on Tuesday, accompanying the memorial of the executive committee of the sub-Constitutional Centennial Commission, proposing to celebrate the 17th of September, 1889, in the city of Philadelphia, as the day upon which and the place where the convention that framed the Federal Constitution concluded their labors and submitted the result for ratification to the thirteen States then composing the United States. He expresses the opinion, from which there can be no dissent, that it is highly fitting to celebrate the first century of popular government under a written Constitution, and directs attention to the importance of the commemoration in promoting the popular knowledge of the foundations of the Federal Government. He refers to the subject as a matter of national interest, and one solely within the discretion and control of Congress.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the father of the Land League, addressed an enthusiastic and appreciative audience in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, speaking eloquently and impressively on the Irish grievances. He alluded, in the course of his remarks, to the law on the statute books of England, older than the Declaration of Independence, which declares that no power on earth outside of Ireland has a right to make laws for her government, and deep down in the hearts of the Irish people a resolution is engraven that there will never be a moment's peace until that law is re-enacted and enforced. The agrarian troubles in Ireland will never be settled until a national authority is created in Dublin to settle them once and forever. In another column is a brief description of evictions at Kerry, which is but a partial illustration of the cruelties heaped upon the Irish tenants by the haughty and inhuman landlords. It is almost beyond human forbearance to endure the insults and oppressions to which the Irish people have been subjected, but when they finally conquer, as conquer they must, the unholy alliance that robs them of their heaven-born rights, their victory will be all the more brilliant because of their long, patient struggle for liberty.

THE formality of voting for Matthew S. Quay for U. S. Senator was gone through with in the two Houses at Harrisburg. Wednesday, separately and conjointly, and he was declared elected. After his nomination by the Republican caucus, his election was a settled fact, and the formality of voting for him was only necessary to carry out the law and give his election the official insignia.

THE propriety of a graduated tax has recently been discussed in the columns of the New York *World*. The object of such a tax would be to prevent the vast accumulation of individual and corporate wealth in the hands of a few, and furthermore by shifting the burden of taxation on their shoulders, aid persons of small estates and moderate incomes to rise to a higher financial level. There is no question that a more equal distribution of wealth in this country would be a national blessing. A law that could so regulate the accumulation of wealth without destroying individual enterprise would be a check to the wholesale monopoly of productive industries and vouchsafe the natural right which every one should have—by economy and industry—to secure for himself and family all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life. Labor and brains should each have a money value commensurate with their productive capacity; energy, skill and ability in whatever field exerted should be duly rewarded, but when cunning device and chicanery, aided by corrupt legislation, conspire to rob honest toil of its due, it is time to call a halt. Every man has a Constitutional right to be protected in life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. This implies as well that when a man's accumulation of property is of such a nature and extent that it deprives others of their just rights, he has stepped beyond Constitutional restriction for which tribute may be demanded, in the shape of increased taxation.

GRATITUDE is one of the noblest qualities of our nature, and he is lacking in one of the highest essentials of true manhood whose heart does not gratefully respond in return for valuable services rendered to home and country. We can congratulate ourselves on the magnificent examples of gratitude furnished by our Government in the granting of pensions to those who are direct or indirect sufferers in consequence of service in the field. But even in this there is a golden mean to be observed, lest the outpouring in one direction may cut off the flow in in other channels fully as worthy. The Senate, on Monday, passed forty individual pension bills, and the House with little deliberation approved a measure providing for dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who received no injuries during their term of service, but are too old or too feeble to work. The mover of the bill estimates that it would cost $6,000,000 a year; but judging from the way the estimates of previous bills have been doubled by the expenses after passage, it will triple or quadruple that amount. Is there not danger of overdoing the pension business? Before the matter is carried further it might be well to consider if there are not other avenues for the distribution of surplus funds, by which the greatest good might be done to the greatest number. If not, then let pensions be granted promiscuously to every one who ever had anything to do with any of our wars. The United States Treasury has paid out for pensions since the close of the war, in round numbers $800,000,000.

GOVERNOR BEAVER'S inaugural address at the State Capitol, Tuesday, is a very nicely worded literary production, but abounds a little too much in glittering generalities to be either impressive or effective. He begins by expressing his accountability as the public servant of five millions of people, and implies that neither partisan bias nor personal prejudice will turn him to the right or left in the discharge of his duty to the State. He touches upon the labor question in a general way, and was loudly applauded for saying that "the poorest citizen of the Commonwealth should receive the same protection as the powerful corporation." Anybody could and would have said as much under the circumstances, but Governor Beaver should have said more. It is the vital question of the day, and he should have at least touched upon some well defined policy for the amelioration of the laboring class and for checking the oppression of corporations. The feeble expression of his belief that the humble citizen merits the same consideration as the rich corporation is not positive proof that the executive arm will be exerted to carry his belief into effect. If he does not emphasize his belief and formulate it into a direct demand for legislation when he sends in his message, his words will be worse than mockery. He dwelt upon our educational system at length and reviewed the needs of a reform by establishing industrial schools for the purpose of training the hand in unison with the head, thus giving education a more practical tendency. Whether or not the State should have a law compelling school attendance, he leaves in the form of an interrogatory. He points out the inequalities of our revenue and tax system, and the unjust burdens which it imposes on agriculture and the holders of modest homesteads, and relieves the holders of mortgages and corporations of the equal burden they should bear.—He says "our whole revenue system is built up of disjointed and fragmentary provisions of law." Here again the Governor seems to be at sea, for he proposes no remedy, but promises, if called upon, to give something more practical and pointed in the future. The address is characteristic of the man; he said many praiseworthy things as far as he went, and but little that is objectionable. His most transparent fault is in not grasping the helm with that firmness which at once makes him master of the situation. Let us hope the new Governor will be an Executive in deed as well as in name, and of whom the Keystone State may be proud.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is again reported indisposed from the old malady, rheumatism.

Unequal Taxation in Pennsylvania.

While Henry George's theory of confining all taxation to real estate has not been formally adopted in this Commonwealth, the report of Auditor General Niles for the year just closed, indicates that in practice we are very near the George idea. The assessed value of the real estate of the Commonwealth is placed at $1,697,202,153.—There is no State tax levied upon this form of property, the State tax on real estate having been abolished in 1866, but the local taxes collected upon the above assessed valuation aggregate $30,395,350.08. A statement is furnished of all forms of personal property taxed, which is manifestly several hundred millions below the actual amount, and figures up $1,463,8 4,762.13. The total tax upon this amount is given at $5,962,344.79. If the same rate of taxation as the real estate, the tax would be $26,113,426.31, or more than four times the amount now paid.

These figures show that when the law makers exempted real estate from State taxation as an excuse for confining the tax on personal property to State purposes exclusively, they conferred a more than doubtful boon on the farmers and other real estate owners of the State.—No one believes that the money invested in farms and building lots pays the investors a greater rate of interest than that invested in stocks, bonds and mortgages or merchandise. On the contrary, all experience goes to show that most forms of personal property are more remunerative than an equal amount of money invested in land. But the land is burdened with a rate of taxation more than four times as great as that imposed upon money at interest or invested in corporation stocks.

In view of these incontrovertible figures, it will be a wise move on the part of the friends of equal taxation in the Legislature to circulate as widely as possible the information contained in the Auditor General's report concerning this inequality in taxation. A very determined effort will be made to repeal the provisions of the present revenue act that makes it possible to assess and tax money at interest and other forms of personal property. These provisions are the best the act contains, and while the entire revenue system of the State needs revision and codification, it should be done in the interest of equalization, and not against it.

The farms and the building lots are in open sight, and cannot escape taxation. The bonds and mortgages and other evidences of personal property can be locked up and kept out of sight unless inquisition is made for them. There is the grossest injustice in allowing a part of this form of property to escape the light taxation now levied upon it, and exacting payment only from those who make an honest return. All new legislation upon this subject should have for its object a more effective assessment and taxation, instead of affording more convenient loopholes of escape from all taxation whatever.—*Phila. Times.*

Legislative Proceedings.

In the Senate last week Mr. McFarlane introduced the Congressional Apportionment bill of last session. Under it the Twenty-second district would consist of all that part of Pittsburg and the boroughs and townships between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, together with the boroughs of Millvale, Etna, Sharpsburg and Tarentum, and the townships of Richland, Hampton, Shaler, Ross, McCandless, West Deer, East Deer, Indiana, Harmar, O'Hara, Springfield, Fawn and Harrison. The Twenty-third district would consist of Allegheny city and that portion of the city of Pittsburg and the boroughs and townships not included in the Twenty-second district.

The other Western districts are thus arranged: Eighteenth; Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Snyder and Union. Nineteenth; Bedford, Blair, Cambria and Somerset. Twentieth; Clarion, Forest, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk. Twenty first; Fayette, Greene and Washington. Twenty fifth; Indiana, Jefferson, Westmoreland and Armstrong. Twenty-sixth; Venango, Warren, McKean and Cameron. Twenty-seventh; Crawford and Erie. Twenty-eighth; Beaver, Lawrence, Butler and Mercer.

Mr. Henninger, of Lehigh, introduced a bill making it a criminal conspiracy for any persons to combine to limit the production or enhance the price of coal, and such persons, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1000, and undergo an imprisonment of not over one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the courts.

Mr. Meredith, of Armstrong, introduced a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this State, and providing for necessary legislation for its enforcement. The resolution also calls for the enactment of laws to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicants used for other purposes than a beverage.

A message from the Governor was submitted, embracing the result of the Governor's investigation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

In the House, Mr. Kauffman, of Lancaster, introduced a bill appropriating $51,000 to erect memorial tablets to mark the positions of the Pennsylvania commands on the first, second and third days of the battle of Gettysburg.

A communication to Speaker Boyer, from E. E. Higbee, Supt. Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, asking for a thorough investigation of the charges against him, was read.

Last Act in Pattison's Administration.

The announcement by Attorney General Cassidy on Saturday that he had no more testimony to offer in the suits of the Commonwealth against the trunk-line and coal-pools, practically closed the work of an Administration that has done more than any of its predecessors to promote the material prosperity of the State. It has checked corporate encroachment, and it has contended for the equal rights of shippers. It has upheld the State Constitution as its chart, and has won the respect of all good men by the earnestness, honesty and ability with which it has guided the affairs of the Commonwealth. Mr. Pattison will not step down from his high office repeating, as did his predecessor, the regrets of Cardinal Wolsey. There is nothing in all the history of his Administration to put humiliation upon himself or upon the people of the State. He has been the Governor of Pennsylvania, in all that those words imply, and he has shown a breadth of mind and a courage of conviction that have been as surprising to his friends as they were gratifying to the masses. No man has ever relinquished the office of Governor of Pennsylvania carrying with him a profounder regard of the people than Robert E. Pattison, and no man in the history of the State has so completely earned the enmity of jobbers and of the opponents of sound public policy.

Associated with the Governor, and shedding lustre upon his Administration was an Attorney General whose continuous triumphs in the Courts have commanded the admiration of the Bench and Bar. Pennsylvania will be signally fortunate if the successors of these men be as true to the people and themselves. —*Phila. Record.*

SENATOR STANFORD declares that he will give no explanation of that $2,000,000 expenditure for which no vouchers appear in the accounts of the Central Pacific Railroad. The people have no right to that information, he says. "It is no concern of theirs."

Irish Landlord Cruelty.

Barbarous evictions continue to be the order of the day in Ireland. The scenes are said to be the most distressing ever witnessed even in Kerry, where bitter internecine war has so long been waged between the landlords and tenants. It must be borne in mind that these present raids on the overty stricken, miserable peasantry are being made now, in the dead of winter. In the case of one man, Pat Reardon, his mother begged most piteously that she might be allowed to remain under the roof over night to nurse her dying child. The agent, however, rudely threw her off, and ordered the door to be nailed up. The poor woman laid her sick child in the pig-sty and went for some straw to make it a bed. When the bailiff was nailing the door a young girl became so exasperated by the outrage that had been perpetrated that she struck him over the head with a shovel, knocking him almost insensible. She was at once arrested and sent off under guard of ten police armed with rifles, but a mob rescued her. This is but a sample of the frightful deeds being enacted in Ireland. The temporizing and pacific policy which at one time the Government seemed disposed to adopt, and from which such satisfactory results were ensuing, has been completely abandoned, and the old-time venom and the unreasoning cruelty of landlordism is again rampant. The London Tory papers have been demanding the enforcement of the law in Ireland, and now it is being done. It is worse than the barbarity of an invading army. The complacency with which English people of intelligence and good breeding hear of these outrages is astonishing. They will turn from the atrocities in Ireland to fit out a rescue expedition to Central Africa, or to send missionaries to tribes of unappreciative cannibals, but they close their ears to the piteous wail which comes unceasingly from the homeless mothers and children of their own sister nation, Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone appears to be the only man in all England whose head and heart are big enough to comprehend the needs of the Irish people, and to give them that just measure of sympathy so strangely denied them by representative Englishmen. Mr. Gladstone courageously insists that the Irish question must be settled before all others, and the gradual revival of his popularity is based on this one condition.

Crop Reports.

The general tenor of the reports from the winter wheat States continues to be favorable for the seeded grain. Fourteen Ohio counties making returns this week all make favorable reports. The fields are well protected with snow, and the plant looks very healthy. Similar reports are made from thirteen counties with a single exception—Pike—which reports a number of fields showing severe injury from freezing. Eight Michigan counties make a uniformly favorable showing.—Reports were received from twenty-seven Illinois counties, embracing one-third of those growing winter wheat, and all but five of these report the winter wheat outlook as favorable. Reports from Clay, Franklin, Hardin, Lawrence and Wayne counties show that the wheat has been frozen and that the fields are covered with frozen sleet. In fifteen Kansas counties the prospect for the growing grain is considered fair to good, while Harper, Linn and Pawnee counties report the grain as looking badly. Nine Wisconsin counties report the outlook as generally favorable.

THE Circuit Court at Indianapolis has granted the injunction asked, restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson from acting as President pro tem. of the Senate, or from assuming the Chairmanship of the joint Senatorial convention, holding that he was not legally elected. The decision is a Democratic victory.—The case will go to the Supreme Court, and there is not much doubt the decision will be sustained. The point of the decision is that there is no provision in the Constitution of the State whereby a Lieutenant Governor can be elected at any other time than when a Governor is elected, that is, once every four years; and inasmuch as the election was not constitutional, the proceedings could not be that of a contested election, as was provided for by the Constitution and statutes. The Republicans were much gratified by the action of the Circuit and Supreme Courts a couple of weeks ago, on a kindred question. We hope they are well satisfied now.

THE spirit of Seventy-Six is rife in the capitals of Indiana and New Jersey. Not the spirit of 1776, but the spirit of 1876, when the will of the people of the United States was overthrown by a gigantic fraud. In Indiana a member of the Legislature who received a majority of the votes has been thrown out of his seat because he held an incompatible office, and the defeated candidate put in his place. The elected candidate was doubtless not eligible, but it was a flagrant fraud on the right of representation to give his seat to a candidate whom the people had not elected. Similar methods are to be used in New Jersey to overthrow the lawful majority in order that the Republicans may maintain their control of the Senate of the United States. A political party may temporarily protract its existence by such fraudulent and desperate expedients, but it cannot avert its doom.—*Phila. Record.*

THE "New South" is stirring, tapping veins of coal and subterranean lakes of petroleum in Texas, digging for iron ore and coal in Mississippi, building railroads in Georgia and factories in Alabama, and urging Tennessee to develop her wonderful mineral resources. The American must work, and in the fresh fields of labor offered below Mason and Dixon's line he is finding at present the richest rewards.

A NEW Pardon Board comes in with the new Governor, with one exception. It will consist of Lieutenant Governor Davies, Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone, who once served on it as Lieutenant Governor; Attorney General Kirkpatrick, and Secretary of Internal Affairs Africa. Mr. Africa is the only Democrat left in the State Departments and he will retire in May to give place to Colonel Stewart who was elected last fall.

LOVE plays strange freaks sometimes, but the strangest freak, not to say infatuation, comes from Chicago, where Miss Mina Van Zandt wants to marry Spies, the condemned anarchist. She is spoken of as a lady of intelligence and fine sensibilities and refined family connections. She does not believe Spies is the bad man he is represented, and thinks he should not be executed. But the sheriff has interposed and says the wedding shall not take place.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years standing." Abraham Hare druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms. "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at E. James' drug store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTIONS.

—T. J. Cluverius, who was hanged in the jail yard in Richmond on Friday, protested his innocence to the last.

—Cincinnati will be one hundred years old next year, and she wants both national conventions to celebrate her centennial.

—The principal business block in village of Minooka, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Sunday including the post office and all the mails.

—William Agnew, a laborer, of Palmyra, N. Y., murdered his wife on January 3, and slept beside her corpse for ten days until discovered.

—The oldest surviving holder of a diploma from Dartmouth is Abraham T. Lowe, M. D., of Boston, who was born 1796 and graduated in 1817

—Elizabeth Holtzman, aged 25 years, of Philadelphia, suicided by taking "Rough on Rats" on Saturday last. Four months ago she married her husband, who is 30 years her senior.

—Ex Gov. Curtin has had an operation performed on his right eye, which had been sightless for 20 years. The operation was successful, and the Governor again has two good eyes.

—Henry Scientnals, foreman of Henry Krug Packing Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands etc. It is the best.

—A car loaded with cotton on the C., O. & S. W. R. R., was destroyed by fire on Monday at Paducah, Ky., and it was afterward found that four unknown tramps had perished in it.

—Squire Slokom, of Christiana, Lancaster county, presented each of his four children with $6,000. It was his golden wedding, and he turned the tables on the children who gave him a suprise party.

—The Governor of Herat has been summoned to Cabul to answer charges of secretly favoring Russia and fomenting hatred against England among the Afgham people. If found guilty he will be sentenced to death.

—The International Union of Bricklayers, of Pittsburg, at the session on Friday, decided that they would continue to work nine hours a day, as in the past, and they would not combine with the Knights of Labor, as requested.

—Five masked men plundered a freight train on the Panhandle Road, two miles west west of Pittsburg late on Friday night. The fireman and a brakeman were seriously hurt while trying to arrest the robbers, but they all escaped.

—Several Germans in England have received telegrams from the German Consulate in London requesting them to be prepared to return Germans at twenty-four hours' notice and report for duty at their respective military headquarters.

—Some time since Charles Andes struck James Hill on the head with a beer glass Hill died on Monday from the effects of the blow, and Andes, who is the son of one of wealthiest business men of the town, is under arrest charged with manslaughter.

—C. E. Vosburg, a law student in the office of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stone, of Warren, and a graduate of Yale, died in the Bradford city prison on last Thursday, from the effects of a spree. He was the only son of a widow, and was an heir to wealth.

—A young couple went recently to a Lancaster minister to get married, but the man had been indulging in liquor and betrayed it when he answered "yes," whereupon the minister refused to proceed with the ceremony, and they were obliged to go elsewhere to have the knot tied.

—John L. Sullivan and Patsy Cardiff fought six rounds at Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday night with five and a-half ounce gloves. The fight was decided a draw. The manager explained that Sullivan broke a bone in his right arm in the first round by striking a stake.

—On last Saturday evening William Wright, nine year old son of William Wright, blacksmith at Monongahela City, Pa., disappeared suddenly and mysteriously. He was last seen skating on the river between Jones' and Catsburg. It is believed he was drowned, as nothing has since been heard of him.

—Miss Abertine Hevener lived alone in a farm house six miles from Syracuse, N. Y. On Wednesday a note fell due and she lacked $14 of the sum necessary for payment. She She set fire to her house and was burned to death. She left this request: "I want to be buried with my cows and sheep that I worked for and loved so much."

—Thomas Keene and his wife, living near Titusville, left their children at home while they went to a neighbor's. The children found a flask of powder, and threw in the fire. In the explosion that followed all the children were more or less injured, one having its eyesight entirely destroyed while a second had one eye burned severely.

—When the Philadelphia & Reading Road passenger train arrived at Reading on last Saturday, an aged lady who entered the train at Philadelphia, was found dead in her seat, with her face against the window pane, having been in that position from Manayunk. She proved to be Mrs. Martha Lukens, of Shamokin, aged 75 years. Death was due to heart disease.

—General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, United States Army, died at Washington, D. C., Sunday evening last of kidney affection, aged fifty-seven years. As an officer of the line General Hazen made a good record, both before and during the late war, and in the position of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death he had achieved distinction as a scientist.

—A dispatch from Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: About three years ago in the southern part of this county, John Letcher, was shot and killed by Neise Borden in a quarrel about a fence. Letcher's son, Abner, then twelve years old, told his mother that when he got big enough he was going to kill Borden. On Saturday Borden's dead body was found in a clump of brush with a bullet hole through his head. Young Letcher was on the same day hunting in the woods in which Borden's body was found.

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MALARIA.

"If people could only know what a splendid medicine Simmons Liver Regulator is there would be many a physician without a patient, and many an interminable doctor bill saved. I consider it infallible in malarial infection. I had for many years been a perfect physical wreck from a combination of complaints, all the outgrowth of malaria in my system, and even under the skillful hand of Dr. J. P. Jones, of this city, I had despaired of ever being a well woman again. Simmons Liver Regulator was recommended to me. I tried it; it helped me, and it is the only thing that ever did me any good. I persevered in its use, and I am now in perfect health. I know the medicine cured me, and I always keep it as a reliable 'standby' in my family." Resp'y,
Mrs. MARY RAY, *Camden, Ala.*

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[Sister of the President.]
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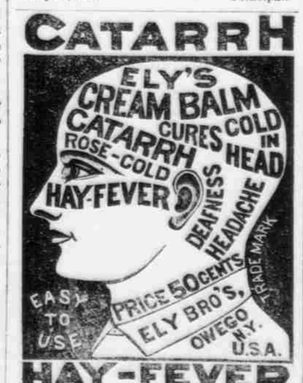

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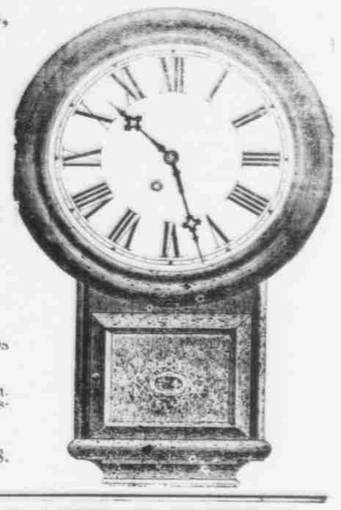

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