Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY - - APRIL 29, 1887.

THE United States revenue returns show 4,033 saloons in Iowa, 1,852 in Kansas, 446 in Vermont, and 1,262 in Maine—all States in which prohibition prohibits in theory.

THE Democratic County Committee met on Monday last and fixed upon Saturday, June 4th, next, as the time for holding the primary election, and the following Monday as the time for the meeting of the return Judges.

IT is said that the Pension Bureau at Washington contains more soldiers at present as employes than ever before, which was brought about by the Commissioners bouncing civilians and filling their places with worthy veterans of the late war.

ON Saturday last, the Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the Kentucky State Convention, to be held at Louisville, on May 4th, next, were held and the probabilities are that General Simon Bolivar Buckner, will be nominated for Governor with but little or no opposition.

THE Republican party now has control of the Executive and both branches of the Legislature of this State and is responsible for all legislation. The Legislature, however, has done nothing with the exception of putting in time and drawing pay, and have done very little to be responsible for.

JAMES H. MARR, Chief Clerk of the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office, died on Monday last after a long illness. With the exception of Lindsay Muse, the colored doorkeeper of the Secretary of the Navy, Marr has been in the continuous service of the Government for a longer period than any one now living. He obtained a clerkship in the Post Office Department in 1831, when Andrew Jackson was President. He has served under twenty-six Postmasters-General.

THE belt in Texas for the last two years so sorely stricken with drouth and consequent famine has at last had relief. The bottles of the universe seem fairly to have emptied themselves, and the district is now flooded and overflowing. Thousands of the carcasses of animals that have died of thirst by the decrees of grim fate, cover and befoul the rivers of water that course along the region that but a few days ago was the parched desert that denied them even a sup of water.

WITHIN nine months ended March 31 there was a decrease of $21,500,000 in the national banking circulation. This was due to the redemption of 3 per cent. bonds and to the high premium on the bonds required as security for national bank notes. But the decline in this circulation has been far more than compensated for by the increase in gold and silver money, of which nearly $75,000,000 entered into circulation among the people of the United States during those nine months. So there need be no great apprehension of a violent contraction of the currency by accumulations of Treasury surplus between the close of the fiscal year and the meeting of Congress in December.

THE situation in Europe between France and Germany is again looking warlike. Both countries are carrying immense armies, at an enormous cost, that cannot long be maintained without bankruptcy, as the burden of taxation is too great for the people to bear. Neither country can disarm in the face of the other and although war may be put off and delayed, it is inevitable and must eventually come. Dispatches from Europe seem inclined to this belief that Bismark is in favor of forcing on war as the only way out of the present strained situation. Both countries have been preparing for some time, and now that the weather and season will permit of the moving of armies, it may be, that the dogs of war may be let loose at any moment.

THE earnings of fifty-two railroads the first week under the Interstate law showed an increase over the corresponding week last year of $32,051 or 17.29 per cent. It is obvious that it is not the railroads that will suffer under the new law, and it is equally evident also that despite the repression incident to the operation of the law, the general movement of trade and commerce is great and bound to be great. The gross earnings of fifty-seven railroads amount to $24,934,960, comparing with $22,675,611 in 1886, an increase of $2,260,849. There was an increase in net earnings of $143,329, or about 2 per cent. The net earnings of fifty-eight roads during the first two months of the year showed an increase of $2,889,864. During the first week of April sixty-seven railroads earned $3,817,611, an increase over last year of $878,577, or 29.90 per cent.

THE singular discovery was made last week at Bridgeport Connecticut, that a young woman, Miss Mattie Morgans, twenty-four years of age, disguised in male attire has been running on the Nangatuck railroad for the past two years, and for about two years before being promoted to be an engineer had served in the capacity of fireman on the same road. She was, after firing for two years, appointed an engineer of a freight train and afterwards promoted to a passenger train. She never met with any serious accident, but lately killed two men and a short time ago killed a little child that was playing on the track at a place where it was impossible to stop in time to save it. That was her last trip, she went home, took sick and on her recovery told her sex, donned her skirts again and it is said will seek some other employment more suitable to her sex. During her four years term of employment on the road her sex had never been suspected.

THE trial of Jake Sharp for bribing the boodle alderman of New York city, was on Monday last, ordered to be set down for May 11th. Twenty one indictments for bribery have been found against him and it is rumored that Mr. Sharp, in order to escape punishment, may before his trial tell, what he knows about bribing aldermen and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, poet and patriot, estimates that Boston sends $500,000 to Ireland annually, and New York $1,000,000. As he says: "Not to make their homes happy, not to make the people comfortable, but to pay to save their lives, to save their little shelters, to keep the roofs over their heads, and to keep them from the torch of Glenbeigh."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed George W. Childs, editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy. Mr. Childs who has heretofore been tendered by other Presidents some very important public positions but always refused, says in this instance that the appointment was tendered so gracefully that, he must set aside his determination not to accept public position and enrol himself for this service.

A PHILADELPHIA paper gives the result of some official calculations recently made, showing that the total anthracite area of Pennsylvania before mining commenced was 320,000 square miles, and, allowing 1,000 tons to the acre, a foot in depth would give 320,000,000 tons; then, assuming the depth to average thirty feet a grand total appears of 9,600,000,000 tons. At the present time the consumption averages about 30,000,000 tons a year. Thus at the commencement of mining operations the supply was sufficient for 320 years.

DALLAS SANDERS, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued the following call: A meeting of the State Committee, pursuant to adjournment, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Bolton House, to fix the time of meeting of the next State Convention, to act on the report of the Committee recommending a uniform plan for making Senatorial and Congressional nominations, to receive the reports of the County organizations, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Committee.

THE New York *World* has been making a study of election figures with interesting results. The increase of vote in 1884 over 1880 was, in the total vote, 843,633; in the Democratic vote 468,982, and in the Republican vote, 399,981. In 1886 the total vote was 349,489 less than in 1880. But the Democratic vote increased 20,176 in 1886 over 1880, and the Republican vote fell off 432,154. In 1886 the Democrats polled 448,896 less votes than 1884, and the Republicans 831,438 less. The growth of the Prohibition strength is simply marvellous. From 5,608 in 1872 it increased to 151,071 in 1884 and to 268,738 last year; an increase in 1876 of 117,667 over 1884. The Greenback party, which polled an imposing vote of 307,306 in 1880, has gone gradually down, until in 1886 it polled only 99,466 votes all over the Union. But the Labor vote has come in its place to puzzle the politicians.

THE New York *World* says: The Republican organs that concede the propriety of reducing the surplus revenue always couple the admission with an "if," or a "when," or a "but." Thus the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* says: "The surplus revenue should be reduced, but the reduction should take place upon an intelligent system. More than this, before the United States consents to cutting off the surplus we should have firearms in abundance, great and small, equal to any in the world."

And so it goes. Mr. Halstead wants more "firearms," Mr. Sherman more internal improvements, Mr. Hoar more pensions, Mr. Blair more subsidies, and all the leaders more expenditures of some extraordinary sort, before the people are relieved of the war taxes that have already been prolonged twenty-two years after the close of the war, and ten years after any reasonable excuse for their continuance could be urged.

Well, perhaps these surplus squandering statesmen are right. Perhaps the people do "love to be taxed," as Senator Sherman once said. But the fact that the Conventions of both parties continue to promise to reduce the taxes, without any ifs or buts, and that the people have twice elected a Congress and once a President committed to a reduction, militates against this theory.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis *Republican*, last week started the story, that in an interview with a prominent Democratic senator who was intimate with President Cleveland, the fact was made public that Mr. Cleveland would, upon no consideration, accept a renomination for the Presidency.

The story appears to be without foundation and to have started from the well known disposition of President Cleveland to be adverse to the usual methods of seeking a nomination. That, in the face of strong opposition, he would not enter the convention as a candidate and make a fight, and by the use of official power and the manipulation of federal patronage secure the nomination is well known. But if the nomination, however, comes to him from the fact that his administration of the office has been clean, honest and popular, and for the best interests of the country it would be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to turn aside from the wishes of the Democracy, and he will, without doubt, accept the nomination and again lead the party on to victory in 1888.

The administration of President Cleveland, since the day of his inauguration, has steadily gained in favor with the people and business interests of the country, and when the next Democratic convention meets his renomination will be demanded by nine-tenths of the Democracy and his re-election will be sure to follow.

The Penal Colony Project.

The proposition to dispose of the prison labor question by making Alaska a penal colony is being urged with some vigor. The New York *Herald* has argued in its favor, backing the proposal with the remarkable statement that the transporting system of England was found to be very useful and beneficial in its workings. The belief that the opposite is the case has a rather good foundation in the fact that it has been entirely abandoned.

The proposition here arouses two salient objections. The first is that if Alaska is a proper country for the involuntary settlement of thousands of people, the plan would be as injurious to one laboring element than the present system is, if not more so. If that country offers attractions to settlers, our agricultural population will want it; and to shut out that large and important class by filling it with convicts would be bad justice and worse policy. On the other hand, if Alaska has no attractions to offer to settlers, it would be mere inhumanity to send a lot of convicts to suffer there

The other objection to the transportation plan is that it is wholly unnecessary. The wrong of the present system, that of crowding independent workmen out of employment by cheap prison labor, can be obviated in several ways. One is that suggested by a labor leader not long since to limit the number of convicts that can be employed in any one industry. Twenty five or fifty prisoners in a single industry cannot depress the rate of wages much, and the diversification of prison labor which this would secure would make the instruction to be obtained in the prisons much more useful to the prisoners than the present system. Another plan would be to pay prisoners full wages and and let their surplus earnings go to the support of their families. The piece-price system offers another method, if rightly administered, to prevent prison labor from depressing the rate of wages.

With these plans for making prison labor useful to the convict and innocuous to labor at large, it hardly seems possible that this country will take the step backward implied in adopting the old and semi-civilized plan of taking convicts to a wild country and turning them loose to get rid of them.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

And Still They Come.

The toilers and some less desirable classes of the people of the Old World are still possessed of the opinion that America is the poor man's paradise. The number of immigrants landing at New York last week was 12,454, or nearly two thousand a day. The most of this army of newcomers were ticketed to the West and remained in New York only long enough to transfer their baggage and themselves to the railway trains. This is the best feature of the unprecedented flow of immigration to our shores at this time, as it shows that the great body of the new candidates for American citizenship are not mere waifs, helplessly floating and glad of any port. They know where they are going and what they are going to do when they get there.

The enormous figures, representing a single week's arrivals, are staggering. New inhabitants enough to populate a respectable city each week would have been hailed with rejoicing by the majority of American citizens a few years ago. But the rapid increase in crime, pauperism and insanity noted recently, and which is chiefly traceable to foreign sources, has brought the American people face to face with the fact that foreign immigration on a large scale is not an unmixed blessing. The recent labor troubles have served to show likewise that the advocates of rioting and violence are chiefly of foreign birth. The blood-and-dynamite school of Anarchists that is beginning to be aggressively prominent in some of our large cities is composed entirely of foreigners.

Whether for good or for evil, however, the foreigners are coming in swarms. They believe they can better their condition here, and as American doors are not slammed in their faces they are found to try the experiment anyway. The year 1882 witnessed the greatest number of arrivals, when 788,992 persons landed at American ports. At the present rate the prospect is very good that the immigration of 1887 will exceed that of 1882. The absorption of this vast body of alien people and their transformation into loyal, law-abiding and useful citizens of the United States is a problem of no small proportions and calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of statesmanship.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SOUND DEMOCRATIC SENSE.—What the Democratic party will require next year is a ticket which will most surely carry the election. If, when the time for nomination comes, Mr. Cleveland seems to be the man for the head of the ticket, the Democratic convention would be silly not to renominate him, whether this should be agreeable to him or not. If success should be more certain with some one else, no doubt it will take that man. It is a question which cannot be decided until the time comes, and we have no doubt Mr. Cleveland will consider the other question—whether he would accept a renomination.—when it is offered him, and not until then.

Meantime we recall to the recollection of Democrats who want their party to win in 1888, certain words of Mr. Randall:

"We can more easily re elect Mr. Cleveland than elect a new man. Or, to put this in a different shape, if we cannot re-elect Mr. Cleveland, he having accomplished in part or in whole the reforms desired by the people, then we cannot elect any one. We must cluster around him and his administration, and thus keep our party together, strengthen it and enable it to meet its opponents in 1888 with a solid front."—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN INSANE JUROR.—The biggest kind of a sensation was caused in the Hudson county, New Jersey, court of Oyer and Terminer, April 23rd. For over a week the trial of James Kavanagh, charged with the murder of Patrick Hayden has been on, and was expected to go to the jury to-day, Saturday. During the last few days Dr. Spitzka, the noted expert on insanity, and others, had been giving considerable testimony on insanity, and this testimony produced such an effect upon Juror Freeman that it became evident to every one in court that morning that he was violently and dangerously insane and unfit to be longer on the jury. The unfortunate man was at once removed to Taylor's hotel, where the jury have been confined since being empannelled, in the hope that he may be able to resume his place on the jury tomorrow, until which time the case was adjourned. Owing to the magnitude of the case this probable sudden termination of an important case has caused a profound sensation.

GRENADA, MISS., April 27.—Captain W. B. Towlers, of this city, a traveling salesman for Schmidt & Zeigler, of New Orleans, shot and fatally wounded Rev. C. F. Stivers, of the Episcopal church, about noon to-day. The shooting occurred in Towlers' own house. The cause is not known as neither party has said anything about the affair. Stivers, expecting to die, made a confession in which he stated that Captain Towlers was justified and he didn't want him punished. Physicians say Stivers cannot recover.

Curiosities of Paris Law.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette says:* A little book has been published recently which gives the public some insight into the functions and power of the prefect of Paris. No one is allowed to stick a note on door or window asking for an employe, or post a bill on a boarding unless it be stamped and taxed. Advertisers may adopt any color they please except white, which signifies purity, and is exclusively reserved for official announcements. Special permission is required to give an assault-at-arms, but nothing is said about permission to fight a duel. If any one comes to Paris with the idea that he can start business right off as a rag picker he is mistaken. He will be run in if found gathering rags without a license. No reunion or meeting for political or religious objects can meet without the consent of the prefect and under whatever conditions he pleases.

In order to hold a meeting on a non-political subject seven persons connected with it must make a declaration at the prefecture three days before the day of meeting. Special permission is required to give balls and concerts and to perform feats of agility in music halls. Owing to the exigencies of the octroi, cattle and live stock are only allowed to enter Paris at certain hours of the day and by certain routes. Merchants of bric-a-brac must be supplied with brass medals and licensed. Dogs are made the subject of a series of regulations. Frenchmen seem to have a terror of the bulldog, for it is decreed that "no dog of the race boule dogue or a crossed boule dogue must be allowed to go at large on the streets; in warehouses, workshops or other public places. Inside houses these dogs must always be kept in a suring or muzzle." Commissioners must make a declaration and get a medal and livret before starting business. Commissioners are shoe-blacks. No organ grinder, street musician or itinerant merchant can exercise his professions without permission from the prefect.

No permission is granted unless the applicant has resided at least one year within the jurisdiction of the prefect and is French. The street musicians, however, sometimes play without permission. Should a concierge be in a particularly amiable turn he will allow an Italian to play within his gates, where he is as absolute as the prefect. The prefect supplies workmen with livrets, without which they are not worth anything. Porters at the public markets must have a certificate of good conduct from the police. Any one who saves a drowning person from any river, either by calling attention to or rescuing him, gets 25f.; whoever discovers a corpse in the river, receives 15f.; for rescuing a horse, 6f. are allowed. Republican guards employed at theaters or balls are paid 1f. per night; if on horseback, 1½f. For a private soiree they get 5f.

Cleveland and a Second Term.

The way in which the reported refusal of Mr. Cleveland to be again a candidate has been received by the public is remarkably significant. The Republicans accept it with great glee, and discover in the evidence that it is without foundation signs of weakness on the president's part, and that it was put forth as a "feeler" to uncover public sentiment. They would like very much to be convinced of its absolute verity. The Philadelphia *Times* declares: "There is not a Republican in the country, from Blaine down, who does not regard Cleveland as the one obstacle to Republican success in 1888." Democrats may think there are other obstacles, but that the statement is true of Republicans there is no question. One hears it on every hand, from the shrewd practical politicians as well as the cool and disinterested observers.

The Democratic opposition to Mr. Cleveland's renomination is of very little account. It is much less pronounced to-day than a year ago; demonstratively a dwindling force, and unless the unforeseen should happen a year hence will have no aggressive existence.

The New York *Evening Post*, a mugwump supporter of the president, but disposed to be severely critical of recent changes in the public service by the removal of Republicans and appointment of Democrats, holds that the things that have made the president's renomination inevitable are "the good he has done and the enemies he has made." It says "it is the election and not the renomination which all true friends both of the president and of the Democratic party, now need to look to.

There is something in this. The next election will be no holiday tournay, but a closely contested battle. The things that have won for Mr. Cleveland the admiration and approval of intelligent public sentiment, it is quite likely have also laid the basis of possible defection. There are a great many hanging on to the edges of political parties who are ardent for prodigal expenditures and all sorts of jobbery. He will have none of it, and hence they will welcome the advent of a Blaine or Sherman, who boast the treasury vaults will be opened to all comers. It is said the defeat of the $80,000,000 Southern educational job and the pocket veto of the river and harbor bill, may cost the Democracy the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and make Tennessee a doubtful State. We don't credit this, but such early predictions show the expectations of the opposition, and their plan to buy away southern States from the Democracy. This is what John Sherman's southern tour and Nashville speech meant. The action of the next congress, therefore, becomes of vast political importance. The outcome will probably be united Democratic effort in both houses in support of a policy of tax reduction that will be pushed as an administration measure, and on which we will be able to safely go to the country.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The gloved hand of Mr. John Sherman and his friends is distinctly visible in the preliminary arrangements for the Republican primary elections. Mr. Blaine's friends are not less conscious of this fact than Mr. John Sherman, but, somehow or other, so far as your correspondent is able to observe at the clubs, the former have lost, or are losing their 'grip.' They are not manifesting a tithe of the active personal interest in these primaries that they did formerly, whereas the partisans of 'Ohio's favorite son' (that is the new catch-phrase) are leaving not only the smallest stone unturned to secure a voice (and a future vote) in his favor."

A SPECIAL dispatch from the City of Mexico triumphantly announces the discovery of two of the seven lost Mexican bonanza mines by an American party of prospectors.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain" Try a bottle, only 50c. at the Drug Stores of E. James, of Ebensburg and W.W. McAteer, of Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Rains in the districts of Illinois that have suffered from drouth are improving the crops and the distress is now over.

—The body of Edward Reilly, of Shenandoah, aged 10 years, was found in the mountain by a hunter late last week. He had evidently died of exposure.

—Oil has been struck in the Zoar Valley, Chautauqua county, New York, and efforts are being made by parties from Bradford and other oil centers to lease all available land.

—A Mercer county man some time ago gave formal notice that his wife had eloped with one Daniel Metz, and now Metz comes back with a bill for boarding her during her stay with him.

—After a brisk fight at Missouri City, five manufacturers of counterfeit coin that has been largely distributed about Western Missouri have been jailed. The leader of the coiners and two others escaped.

—James Murphy, aged twenty-five years and single, was working on the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, Sunday, when a heavy beam fell upon him and injured him so badly that he died a few hours later.

—James Nixon, a farmer, of Harmonsville Pa., who had no faith in banks, was decoyed from his house last week by two men and a confederate robbed the place of nearly $6,000, which he had secreted He discovered the loss to day and reported to the police.

—Saturday was pay day at the mines at Duckpond, Luzerne county. One hundred Hungarians got beastly drunk and a general riot followed. George Kerkery had his heart cut out by two fellow countrymen. A dozen other men were badly cut, two, it is believed, fatally.

—A missing draft for seventy-five thousand dollars, supposed to have been mailed by the Dunn Brothers, of Philadelphia to the American Exchange National bank, of New York, was found in the office of the Dunn Brothers at Philadelphia on Monday, and the postoffice investigation at once ceased

—The Riverside Hotel at Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, causing a loss of $100,000. The insurance is merely nominal. There were 18 families and 20 guests in the house, but all escaped injury. The Riverside was a great structure of frame built to accommodate summer seekers. When Gage, as City Treasurer, failed, it sank into comparative insignificance.

—At a meeting of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated association at Shamokin, on Monday it was decided to demand an advance of ten per cent. in wages, to take effect on the 20 of May, agreeing at the same time to give the coal companies until May 9th to accede to their demand. The men expect a refusal and are prepared to strike. It is generally the opinion that the Schuylkill county miners will join in the demand.

—Samuel D. Conner, a stepson of Gen. William Lilly, a wealthy coal operator of Mauch Chunk, and prominent in the Republican politics of this State, was married on Friday in Camden, N. J., to Miss Kate R. Moffet. About noon on Saturday, he went to the Monument Cemetery and fired a bullet into his head. He died in a few minutes. No cause can be assigned for the act. Conner had not long since been engaged in mining in the West. He was about forty-five years of age and was a rather handsome man. His widow is twenty-four years old.

—A three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Walsh, of Scranton, Pa., was burned to death on Monday morning. After the father had gone to work the mother stepped out to attend to some matters in the yard. Presently she heard the shrieks of one of the children and, hastening to the house, found it full of smoke. The bedroom was on fire and her little daughter burned almost to a crisp. It is supposed that after the mother had left the bed the little one reached to a stand near by and obtained a box of matches, with which she set her clothing on fire.

—Friday night an old man was locked up in a Washington police-station who gave the name of Count Zawaski, of Warsaw, Poland. His papers were examined and substantiated his statements. He was born in 1791, served in the French army under Napoleon I., was exiled for conspiracy, came to this country with Kossuth and resided for a time in this city. He served several years as drill master at West Point. When the civil war broke out he enlisted and served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He is seeking admission to the Soldier's Home at the capital.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Goetsch, who lives in the third story of No. 130 Dudley street, Jersey City, went out shopping Friday afternoon, leaving her three-year-old son, Albert, alone in the house. As she was returning home the little fellow, who had climbed up the window, noticed her on the street when she was within a few feet of the house, and began waving his hands to her. The mother had barely noticed the child when it lost its balance and fell from the window. With a shriek she rushed forward and put out her hands to catch it, but it slipped through them and was instantly killed. The mother fainted.

—On Saturday morning a freight train coming up the heavy grade at Beaver Canyon, Idaho, with sixteen cars of merchandise, coal, wood and ties, became uncoupled from the engine. Conductor Lowry and the brakeman began setting the hand brakes, but could not stop the cars. They went down the canyon at a frightful rate of speed for over three miles when the cars jumped the track, going over the precipice to the rocks below. Conductor Isaac Lowry had both legs broken and died soon afterwards. The brakeman miraculously escaped with slight injuries. Fourteen cars and their contents are a total wreck.

How's Your Liver?

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

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I have never use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
W. J. McKelvey, Macon, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA

is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

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—THE BEST TONIC—

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. Rev. J. T. Rossiter, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator and very strengthening." Hon. Joseph C. Suir, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ONLY $20.

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Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
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NOTICE.

TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES of Bernard Donegan, deceased. Take notice, that an inquest will be held at the late residence of Bernard Donegan, dec'd in the township of Cresson, in the county of Cambria, on Friday, the 27th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent to and among his heirs and legal representatives. If the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper. JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa. (Apr. 15, 4t.)

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction, finest accomplished teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course.

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July 23, 1886.

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PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use. And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the first and final account of Joshua Aurandt, executor of last will and testament of William Tiley, deceased:

Having been appointed by said Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Monday, the 18 day of April, 1887, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment when and where all persons interested may attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

DONALD E. DUFFUN,
Ebensburg, Pa., Mch. 25. Auditor.

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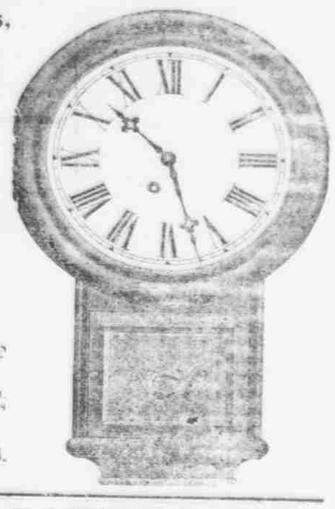

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Estate of Patrick B. Smith, deceased.

Letters of administration cum testamento annexo having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JOHN F. SMITH, Adm'r C. T. A.,
Munster Twp., Jan. 21, 1887.—6t.

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