

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR TREASURER: THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria. FOR COMMISSIONERS: JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown. JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh. FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: GEORGE W. EASTLY, Johnstown. FOR AUDITORS: J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp. LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

The Attorney General of this State, W. C. Kirkpatrick, has decided that the Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the Legislature, repealing the tax on household furniture, watches and pleasure carriages goes into effect immediately, although the assessment on this kind of property has already been made. Last year the State obtained a revenue of \$114,000 from this source.

JAMES G. BLAINE, together with his wife and two daughters, sailed from New York on Wednesday last for England. He will make a tour of the Continent and will be absent ten months or a year. His political friends are actively at work laying the wires to bring about his re-nomination next year as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine, in our opinion, will not be re-nominated, and even if he should be, will be defeated much more easily than he was in 1884. His Presidential sun has not, we believe, risen to day.

The New York Herald, referring to the death of Vice President Wheeler, says: "Vice-President William A. Wheeler who died yesterday at his home in Malton, in this State, was a man of striking character and good abilities. He was a useful and honest legislator, an admirable presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and a member of Congress who commanded the confidence and respect of both parties. The unfortunate circumstances under which he received the Vice-Presidency and the unpopularity nature of the office threw a shadow over his later years, which was deepened by domestic affliction and ill-health. Mr. Wheeler was beloved most by those who knew him best, which is after all, the surest test of character. And the political antagonism of which he was more the victim than the cause may well seem at the grave of one of the purest and most conscientious men who ever served the State."

Of the persistent denunciation of Mr. Gladstone's policy towards Ireland by John Bright, who was at one time, and that of recent date, the recognized leader of the Liberal party in England, the Philadelphia Record remarks as follows: "Mr. John Bright has written another letter fiercely denouncing the Gladstonian policy, and saying: 'Mr. Gladstone, having turned his own coat, is impatient at the Liberals for refusing to do likewise.' Certainly no better example of Satan repeating his role could be found than in Mr. Bright's own attitude, which stands out in such marked contrast with that which he assumed when he said in Cork, in 1868: 'As long as I remain in Parliament, or in public life, or in life at all, and am capable of thinking, I believe I shall be of opinion that we in this generation do owe it to ourselves, and owe it to Ireland, to make such amendments as we can for an amount of neglect and cruelty and injustice committed in the past such as I think no civilized or Christian nation has ever inflicted on another Christian nation.'"

HON. ULYSSES MERRELL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died at the residence of his son, near Philadelphia, on Monday last, having almost reached the 70th year of his age. He was born in Bradford county and resided at Towanda, the county seat, all his life. In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Bradford and Susquehanna district to fill a vacancy, and in October of the same year he was elected to the same position by the people of the district. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected three times. In 1872 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for a term of fifteen years and in 1883, on the death of Judge Sharswood, he became Chief Justice. He had held his term of office for fifteen years. Although it was well known that he was anxious to be re-nominated by the Republican State Convention which will meet sometime next August, it is not at all probable, owing to his mature age, that his wish would have been gratified. He was an able and upright Judge and left to his children the rich legacy of an untarnished name.

ABOUT one month of time has been consumed in Judge Barrett's court in New York in trying to procure a jury of twelve men, "honest and true," to solve the question whether the notorious Jacob Sharp is guilty of having bribed a batch of New York city aldermen in '84, to pass an ordinance over the Mayor's veto permitting railway tracks to be laid down along certain streets in that city. Ten days ago eleven jurors had been accepted and the box, but since then all efforts to procure the twelfth man have failed. Judge Barrett is now engaged in investigating the charges brought to his notice a few days ago by the District Attorney, that attempts had been made by Sharp's friends to influence some of the jurors who were called and challenged, in favor of Sharp's acquittal, or at least to bring about a disagreement of the jury. If Sharp was a poor man, instead of being wealthy this disagreeable state of affairs would not exist. It is just as difficult a task now in an important criminal case in New York, in which the defendant is rich and influential, to get twelve honest men in the jury box, as a great statesman declared it to be in England more than a hundred years ago.

The County Ticket.

The official returns of the Democratic primary election held in this county on Saturday last, will be found on the third page of our paper. There were twenty-one candidates for nomination, and only six of the number could be nominated. Sixteen candidates were therefore disappointed in their efforts to accomplish their purpose. It is always of course, been inevitable that a primary election, and always will be, that unsuccessful aspirants for nomination far outnumber the successful candidates. The election being over and the will of the Democratic voters of the county having been ascertained according to the rules and regulations established by themselves for that purpose, it is now the plain duty of the defeated candidates to support their successful rivals, or in other words to abide by the decision of the voters at the primary contest, as each one of them declared he would do when he inserted his card in the Democratic papers of the county announcing his candidacy. Any other course would not only be revolutionary and a blow aimed at the organization and integrity of the Democracy of the county, but would involve a reckless violation of his pledge when he became a candidate, which would swiftly consign him to political oblivion. We do not make these remarks because we anticipate any opposition to the ticket by any one of the defeated candidates, for no whisper as to the effect has been heard, but simply in the interest of party harmony and organization to order that success may be made certain in November. The Democratic voters of the county have made the ticket themselves, and even if it was not a good one, which it is, that fact alone ought to insure for it the hearty support of every Democrat from Bucks township to Upper York. We will refer in detail hereafter to the different candidates.

GOVERNOR BEAVER says he will not call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of re-acting the general revenue bill, which was lost in consequence of the failure of the presiding officer of the Senate to attach his signature to it. The bill was the most important one that was before the Legislature during the recent session, but like all other important measures its final passage was delayed until the closing hours of the session, and then through the neglect of the proper clerk to take the bill to the President of the Senate and procure his signature to it, the governor was absolutely precluded from giving it his approval. It will, perhaps, never be known how the blunder occurred, whether it was an oversight on the part of the message clerk or whether certain means were used to prevent the bill from reaching the President of the Senate through his agency. The bill would have largely increased the revenues of the State and contained a provision directing one-half the amount derived from the three mill tax upon personal property, to be paid to the county in which the tax was assessed and collected. Under this provision Cambria county would have been entitled annually to over seven thousand dollars. The bill having failed, in the way indicated, he and all the other counties in the State will be deprived of their share of the tax until the bill can be re-enacted by the next Legislature, which will not meet until January 1889. Since this discovery of the fatal blunder the Governor has been using his veto power with an unerring hand on the appropriation bills, in order that the expenditures of the State may be kept within the estimated revenues of the treasury. Some of the appropriations to charitable institutions are likely to be considerably reduced, indeed many of them have been already which is deeply to be regretted. Looking at the matter calmly and dispassionately we are decided in our opinion that Governor Beaver has made a mistake in refusing to call an extra session, and this session or the almost unanimous feeling of the people throughout the State. The session could not possibly last over ten days and the expense to the State would be a trifling matter when the beneficial results to be attained are taken into consideration.

THREE of the largest payments on account of pensions which have ever been made passed through the pension office last week. Francis Patterson, of the old Hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, who is totally blind, receives \$33.38; Walter S. Stephens, of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, \$12.34; Jacob Dingman, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, \$12.44. Patterson's claim has been pending for many years, and has been twice rejected. The application in behalf of Stephens, who is insane, was first made in 1865. He has been bedridden for years, and his money will go for the benefit of relatives who have been caring for him. Dingman's claim has been pending for three years. All three of these men were printers. They will receive \$72 per month each from this time.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH on Wednesday, in sending to Harrington, Secretary of the Irish National League, £200 which had been forwarded to him by the Irish residents of Kimberly, Africa, together with a letter expressing the hope that the people of Ireland, would avoid crime despite coercion, trusts that the moderate counsels of Patrick, Harrington and other political leaders will not be thrown away. So long as the national movement is kept within its present lines," writes the Archbishop, "it is almost impossible to slaughter them. At Rome especially they are disengaged with the utmost confidence the effort, no matter how strenuous, to persuade the Pope that the Nationalists are revolutionaries."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND who has been absent from the seat of government for the last two weeks on a trout fishing expedition among the mountain streams of Northern New York, started on his return to Washington on Thursday, and expected to arrive in that city yesterday afternoon.

The Man and Brother.

At the recent Public Health Conference in Louisville, Ky., Bishop C. C. Penick read a paper on "The Colored Race as a Problem." The learned doctor claimed that the negroes had degenerated in a marked degree since emancipation, and that they were dying at the rate of 50 per cent. faster than white men. The death rate among the colored race was much larger than the increase, and from this fact he concluded that unless the white people should do something to prevent the mortality of the negro it would be but a question of time when the race would be exterminated. While there is no doubt that the death rate is higher among the blacks than among the whites, there is little in the statistics to warrant the gloomy conclusions of the learned doctor concerning the fate of the colored race on this continent. In 1863, when the slave trade ceased, the colored population of the United States was about 3,250,000. From that time the negro population, with no source of immigration to draw from, increased to 4,500,000, free and slave, in 1880. The colored inhabitants of the country, after a quarter of a century of emancipation, were, therefore, from 750,000 to 1,300,000. These figures certainly do not indicate any decline in the colored population of the country, and all fears of the extinction of the race on this continent may as well be dismissed. The negroes are steadily growing in numbers, although, unlike the whites, they are not so rapidly increasing in intelligence. It is very likely that under the most favorable conditions the negro race increased more rapidly when in slavery than when free. The master who encouraged early marriages and large families, when emancipation suddenly threw the negro upon their own resources, and the absence of all the doubtless of first caused much mortality among them; but with increasing knowledge they should be as well able to take care of themselves, as the tendency to early marriages and large families has been somewhat checked under emancipation by prudential considerations. It is, therefore, rather an unjust accusation to say that the negro population does not increase as rapidly as the whites, and that the latter would like to see the negroes exterminated. The negroes are not so rapidly increasing in intelligence as the whites do, and this is a fact which will be abundantly able to take care of themselves. -Philadelphia Record.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is perhaps the most moderate statesman who ever set about the task of capturing a President. He is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Sherman made an extended trip through the South—purely for his health and recreation, as he is not a member of the Senate—and he is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Sherman made an extended trip through the South—purely for his health and recreation, as he is not a member of the Senate—and he is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Sherman made an extended trip through the South—purely for his health and recreation, as he is not a member of the Senate—and he is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress.

The President and Grand Army.

The small beer Republican politicians in and out of the Grand Army of the Republic desire to raise some sort of an issue that will excite the passions of the people. They will do much to dispel the false notions so industriously propagated during the last year, that the Indians and the miners had engaged in a fight in the interior, in which one white man was killed and five wounded, and five Indians killed and several wounded. There is no such thing as a free lunch, and it is supposed that the miners interfered with the lives of the Indians.

The St. Louis, Republicans, commenting on the attempt to force a partisan aspect on the President's visit, and to use the Grand Army to that end, says: "Their conduct cannot fail to put this city before the country, for while of the 300,000 men in the organization we may assume that there are 200,000 who were brave soldiers—who are sensible and well informed as to the requirements of good breeding and good citizenship. It is a minority of blackguards, camp-followers, bounty-jumpers and broken down politicians who are the only ones who are naturally Republican in their sympathies. The offices of the country as their proper place, and we think of the Grand Army as a machine to help them out at the expense of the rest of the country."

OF course the purpose of the malcontents will fail. The good sense of the Grand Army of the Republic can be trusted for that. -Pittsburg Post.

THAT MICHAEL DAVITT fully expects to be arrested for his counsel to the Boylke tenants is evident. He understands that there will be a great mistake in that regard. Already the news comes that the Government intends to prosecute him. He calls for aid for the arrested and for means to resist the officers of the law. It is stated that he has sent a telegram to friends in the United States protesting that pressure should be brought to bear on the President to induce him to protest against the process that is now going on of expelling the people of Ireland from their native land. -N. Y. World.

Some Immigration Returns.

The State Department at Washington has just issued a thick volume containing the reports of the United States Consuls in regard to foreign emigration. This timely publication, which covers a period of thirteen years, is the first compilation of its kind, and is of great value to the public. It is almost impossible to draw general conclusions from the data, because the local and temporary circumstances which affect the immigration vary so largely in degree. But it is probable that the motive of emigration is much the same now as it has been from the time when populations were first stirred by the migratory impulse, namely, the desire to escape evil conditions at home and the hope of securing happiness and prosperity in new lands. As this country affords the best prospect of gaining these things, it is not strange that the emigration from Europe to the United States greatly exceeds that to any other country. Germany and England contribute about 70 per cent. of the total immigration to the United States. The latter furnishes the German authorities to direct emigration, but the latter is shown by the fact that out of 143,586 emigrants who left Germany in 1884 120,533 came to this country, and there are many signs of a change in this respect. Consul General Vaine, in Berlin, estimated in his report, found in this volume, that the number of emigrants who crossed the Atlantic during the years from 1871 to 1885 was about 1,500,000, and that of this number 1,425,000 made their homes under the Stars and Stripes. The remainder, 75,000, were sent to various other colonies. The tide of emigration from Great Britain to the United States is as strong as ever. The British Consul General reports that the two countries contributing the largest immigration also send the majority of their working men, England's contribution being especially large. The occupations of the immigrants are: engineers, miners, iron and steel workers, spinners and weavers, and Germany's of carpenters, smiths, bakers, butchers, saddlers, brewers and merchants to cooks. A little more than one-half of 1 per cent. belonged to the learned professions and the arts. But more than 90 per cent. were engaged in manual labor. Of 5,336,416 immigrants who have landed in this country since 1873 48 per cent., as the reports show, had no occupation when they landed, and 25 per cent. came under the description of miscellaneous, and contained persons engaged in all sorts of pursuits. The balance were skilled laborers, about 26 per cent. came under the description of miscellaneous, and contained persons engaged in all sorts of pursuits. The balance were skilled laborers, about 26 per cent. came under the description of miscellaneous, and contained persons engaged in all sorts of pursuits.

It took a Green River City (N. Y.) couple just 30 minutes to form an acquaintance with a company and kind of marriage. The ceremony was a speedy performance was a restaurant, where the bride officiated as a waitress. The groom was a transient customer.

Shortly after noon on Friday last, sentence of death was imposed on Mrs. Chiara Cleary, of New York City, who was convicted of the murder of her husband in October last. She was condemned to be hanged in the Tombs Prison-yard on Friday, July 22.

Reports received from Alaska state that Indians and the miners had engaged in a fight in the interior, in which one white man was killed and five wounded, and five Indians killed and several wounded. There is no such thing as a free lunch, and it is supposed that the miners interfered with the lives of the Indians.

E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, does a larger business in railroad ties than any other man in the world. For the remainder of the year his contracts call for 199 car loads of ties. The contract will also call for the ties he will require during the next several months. No man has so many ties to bind him to prosperity.

Miss Jennie Sullivan, of Ponds, N. Y., was attacked with hiccoughs three months ago and has had no relief except when taken by the influence of opium. She is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Sherman made an extended trip through the South—purely for his health and recreation, as he is not a member of the Senate—and he is now in the city on the adjournment of Congress.

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The Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut have issued their edict, forbidding the Sunday morning newspaper train in that State. This edict will also cut out the delivery of New York papers in Massachusetts. The law was passed at the last session of the Legislature and allows only the running of mail trains and trains for public necessity.

A few days ago a gentleman of Washington bought an old trunk at an auction sale for 25 cents. It was filled with rubbish and the buyer sent it home intending to have it cleaned out. This was done a few days ago, and the trunk was found to contain a solid silver shield, which appears to have been on the coffin of George Washington. The piece from the coffin has been missing ever since the attempt to steal the remains in 1837.

The President has presented a gold watch to Captain N. E. Schaeffer, Master of the German ship Daotah, for the rescue of Captain S. E. Woodbury and wife from the American schooner C. C. Kaminski, on March 20, 1887, of gold watch and chain to J. H. Fraser, first mate, and a silver cup to Captain Charles J. Wason, of the British bark Latona, for services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Sarah A. Boice, on November 21, 1886.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

It is now estimated at the pension office that the number of Mexican pension claims will not exceed 50,000.

Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, has refused the use of St. Stephen's Hall, in that city, for a lecture by Dr. McElyen, on the ground that the latter is in open rebellion against the church.

Four years ago a farmer of Cedar Grove, Wis., planted two rows of potato slips on Sunday. Since that time, although on both sides of these rows everything that is planted grows, this space has singularly refused to produce anything.

Central Gibbons arrived at New York on the Uncle's Satisfier, and was met in the lower bay by a steamboat filled with well-known Catholic citizens of New York. He was in good health and spirits.

The entire herd of cattle on John H. Hoyt's farm, two miles north of Mechanicville, Columbia county, was supposed to be suffering from disease supposed to be pleuro pneumonia.

The final vote on local option for coals in Michigan has been taken, showing four-sevenths in favor and forty-six against. This is four short of the required majority of seven-eighths. The bill will be reconsidered.

Four years ago the twelve-year-old son of Cass Perry, of Grand Valley, New York, was kidnapped by a colored man and woman and nothing was heard of him until yesterday, when he returned to his father's house in Grand Valley.

Miss Caldwell, of Washington, who gave \$300,000 to the Catholic University, is to receive from the Pope the decoration of the Golden Rose. The wife of General Sherman is said to be the only American woman entitled to this honor at this time.

Ex-Governor Shepley, of District of Columbia, was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse in a mining tunnel in Chihuahua, Mexico, a short time ago. At last accounts erysipelas had set in and he was in a critical condition.

President Cleveland is quoted as saying: "I drink beer and light wines myself, and I think I feel all the better for them, but I do not recommend their use to others, because I believe that every man should be a law unto himself in this matter."

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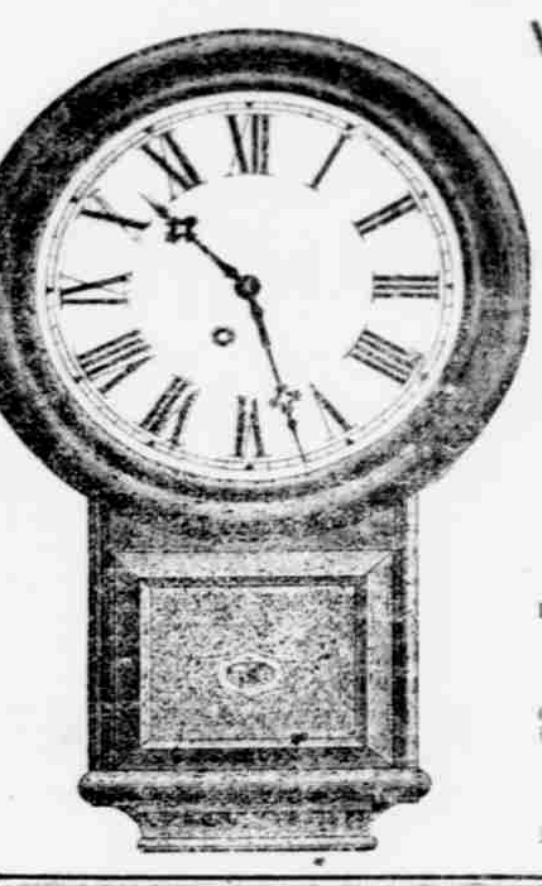
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A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons.

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers, Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequalled and prices the lowest.

CARL RIVINIUS, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Optical Goods.



Sole Agent for the Celebrated Rockford WATCHES. Columbia and Freedom Watches. In Key and Stem Winders. LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY always on hand. My line of Jewellery is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. CARL RIVINIUS, Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1887.

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best in the World. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH. Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

NOTICE. T. W. DICK, ADVERTISING LAW. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

ROBERTSON, BUCK & CO., BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa. Money Received on Deposit. PAYABLE ON DEMAND. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS MADE AT ALL APPROVED PLACES. DRAFTS on the Principal Cities Bought and Sold at a General Banking Business Transacted. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. A. W. BUCK, Cashier. Ebensburg, April 4, 1884-1887.

BARBER SHOP. The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing that he has opened a Barber Shop at the corner of Third and Main streets, Ebensburg, Pa. He has in his shop the latest and most improved machinery, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public. He will be in attendance every day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening. PETER WALKER, Proprietor. Ebensburg, Pa., March 18, 87.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

OLD RELIABLE "ETNA" And other First Class Companies. T. W. DICK, AGENT FOR THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Ebensburg, July 19, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

ELY'S CREAM BALM. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

PATENTS. HENRY WISS GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5000 ft. range, 5200 ft. range, 5400 ft. range, 5600 ft. range, 5800 ft. range, 6000 ft. range, 6200 ft. range, 6400 ft. range, 6600 ft. range, 6800 ft. range, 7000 ft. range, 7200 ft. range, 7400 ft. range, 7600 ft. range, 7800 ft. range, 8000 ft. range, 8200 ft. range, 8400 ft. range, 8600 ft. range, 8800 ft. range, 9000 ft. range, 9200 ft. range, 9400 ft. range, 9600 ft. range, 9800 ft. range, 10000 ft. range.

I CURE FITS! HAY-FEVER. For details of small game, 25 caliber, 40 grains powder, 30 ft. shot, 100 yds. range, 400 ft. range, 600 ft. range, 800 ft. range, 1000 ft. range, 1200 ft. range, 1400 ft. range, 1600 ft. range, 1800 ft. range, 2000 ft. range, 2200 ft. range, 2400 ft. range, 2600 ft. range, 2800 ft. range, 3000 ft. range, 3200 ft. range, 3400 ft. range, 3600 ft. range, 3800 ft. range, 4000 ft. range, 4200 ft. range, 4400 ft. range, 4600 ft. range, 4800 ft. range, 5