Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 23, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
J. ROSS THOMPSON, of Erie county.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN, of Lancaster county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
GEORGE W. EASLY, Johnstown.

FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

THE figures given at the recent election in Texas as published by the Returning Board are 129,273 for Prohibition and 221,627 against it, showing its defeat by a majority of 92,354.

THE physician who attended Mr. Tilden for seven years and eleven months previous to his death, has presented a bill against his estate for $143,000. It is very probable that if Mr. Tilden had lived a few years longer his doctor would not have left much for his relatives to quarrel over or for the lawyers to divide among themselves.

HENRY GEORGE, the nominee of the United Labor party in New York for Secretary of State, was summoned to attend as a juror at the present term of the City Court, but although his name was called every day last week he did not answer. He and other absentees were fined each $100 by Judge Brown on Friday last and when George afterwards came into court and asked through his counsel that the fine should be remitted, the Judge refused to do so and decided that the fine must be paid.

IN Dublin on Tuesday last an official proclamation was published suppressing the National Irish League and all its branches in the counties of Clare and Antrim, and also in certain specified towns in the counties of Galwaw, Kerry, Cork and Wexford. This is but the beginning of the end and the Government is reported to have decided immediately to supress more than two hundred branches of the League. Mr. John Dillon says that he expects the leaders of the Home Rule party will soon be proceeded against, and that he would not be surprised if within a month or two a majority of them, including himself, were picking oakum in the prisons of England. It is very evident, however, that a powerful reaction in public sentiment is taking place in England in regard to her cruel and brutal treatment of Ireland, and that just as soon as an opportunity is afforded the people they will put the seal of their condemnation upon Lord Salisbury and his Ministers, in such an emphatic manner as will send them into disgraced retirement.

THE Philadelphia *Record* of last Saturday speaks of Thursday's and Friday's features of the great celebration in that city, as follows:

"One most notable and most admirable feature of the street display of yesterday and the day before in the Centenary pageants was the utter suppression of sectionalism and partisanship. Every State and Territory in the Union sent here its quota of participators in the most remarkable purely patriotic demonstration that has ever been set on foot in the country. All parties, all creeds, all colors and conditions of men who go to make up the sum total of citizenship were gathered to do equal and ungrudging honor to the great charter of our liberities. It was as wholesome a gathering as was that other gathering in the streets of Philadelphia when first the independence of the country was declared.

So long as we shall sink all partisan animosities out of sight, and gather together to defend or to rejoice over our unimpaired Constitution, we will not lsease the stern virtues of our forefathers.

They knew how to win freedom and to ordain free government. To their descendents must be accorded the merit of knowing how to preserve freedom and to maintain free government and extend its jurisdiction over a territory of imperial dimensions.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, ono of the leading and best known Republican papers in the State, recognizes the fact that Mr. Cleveland will be "a hard man to beat," and gives its party the following wholesome advice in regard to the selection of his opponent in the campaign of next year. It says:

"The visit of the President of the United States to Philadelphia revealed to those of his fellow citizens with whom he was brought into personal contact a different man from the one they knew from representation. The portraits of him with which they were familiar, whether drawn by pen or pencil, did not denote him truly. There are fine, noble lines of intellectuality and feeling in his face which the portraits have not given; he has characteristics of the head and heart which have not been shown by the portraits. After seeing this mentally strong, bright man, it is folly to talk of his having achieved his present high position by mere accident, chance or luck. He achieved it by the possession and use of remarkable abilities, and his thought, speech, manner appearance, all go to prove it. His popularity in Philadelphia to-day is a thousand times greater than it was a week ago. His praises are in the mouths of those of wisest censure, of those opposed to him politically, whose respect and confidence he won during his brief visit here by the fine dignity and courtesy of his strong, illumous intelligence, his evident sincerity of purpose and patriotic spirit. In view of his personal popularity it will be well for those who are to select a leader to oppose him in the Presidential campaign to make no mistake. They should understand, what is to those who have seen Mr. Claveland the most obvious truth, that he will be a candidate hard to beat. It will be best to recognise that fact early so that opportunity may be taken advantage of to shrewdly select his Republican opponent. To be forewarned in this case is to be forearmed.

THE crime for which the Chicago Anarchists—August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Lewis Lingg—will be executed on November 11th, was the dastardly assassination of seven brave policemen who were doing their duty in trying to suppress a meeting of Anarchists at the Haymarket in Chicago, on the night of May 4, 1886. This deadly work was accomplished by throwing a dynamite bomb into the ranks of the policemen, more than 150 in number. The defendants were convicted on the 20th of August 1886, after a trial which lasted over two months. A motion for a new trial was made and asgued at great length last October and was overruled. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court which was argued last March and about two weeks ago that court affirmed the sentence of the lower court.

Spies is a Hessian by birth and is 32 years of age. He came to Chicago in 1873 and in 1880 became connected with the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Anarchists.

Parsons was born in Alabama in 1848—became a printer—served in the Confederate army—was chief clerk of the Texas Senate—married a mulatto—was forced to leave the State and coming to Chicago he became editor of the *Alarm*, a socialist organ.

Fielden was born in England in 1847. He came to New York in 1868—worked in a cotton mill and in 1869 went to Chicago. He became a Socialist in 1883 and has spent much time as a traveling agitator of the International Working People's Association.

Schwab was born in Germany in 1853 and was a book binder by trade in his own country. He came to America in 1879 and became connected with the *Arbeiter Zeitung* at the same there that Spies did.

Lingg is a German by birth and is a young man of good education. He spent much of his time in studying bomb making and manufactured the one that was thrown among the policemen.

Engel was born in Germany in 1836. He learned the printing trade and came to Chicago in 1874, where he became a rapid Anarchist.

Fischer is a German—is 31 years of age—a printer by trade—published a German paper in Nashville, and also in Little Rock, Arkansas. When he went to Chicago he became the most violent Anarchist in the city and often accused Spies and Schwab of being half-hearted and of not having the courage of their convictions. While it is noticeable that there is not an Irishman among the condemned, on the other hand several of the victims of the bomb throwing were of Irish birth or decent.

THE cotton crop of Texas for the year ending September 15, foots up 1,345,185 bales and it sold for $56,497,-700. These are the figures of a Texas statistician. Mississippi has heretofore been the banner cotton State, but Texas now takes the colors, and its crop for this year is estimated at over a million and a half of bales. The crop of Mississippi last year was a little over 1,200,-000 bales valued at $50,000,000. In cotton production no country on earth can compete with the South, because no soil or climate on the globe is equal to that of the South for cotton. The largest crop of cotton before the war was about four and a half million bales. Now it is six and a half. The one was grown under the most favorable conditions of slavery in 1860-61. Who is making this crop of six and a half million bales? Not the negro, though he does his part. Not the emigrant, for there has been but little emigration southward in the past 22 years. More than half the cotton of the South is now raised by the Southern white man, while before the war scarcely one-tenth was the product of white labor.

ALL the indications in the Connellsville coke region last week led to the conclusion that the coke workers would, on Monday last, renew the strike which was suspended a couple or three weeks ago. The strike, however, did not take place and at a meeting on that day of the representatives of the employes, it was decided to pospone the strike for twelve days in order to give the employers another chance to agree to what is known as the scale price of the Frick Coal Company. The laboring men allege that they were only induced to resume work upon the promise of the operators that they would hold a conference with the operatives and agree upon a sliding scale of prices. They have thus far refused to redeem their promise, and in order to settle the matter definetely one way or the other the twelve days notice, referred to, has been given. It is earnestly hoped both in the interest of the coke owners and the coke workers, that in the mean time an amicable agreement may be effected. A general strike in the coke region at this late season in the year whose duration no man can foretell, is a fearful thing to contemplate.

IT is estimated that 400,000 people were brought into Philadelphia last weeks over the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad to attend the Constitutional Centennial; 150,000 by the Reading Railroad and 100,000 by other railroads. This vast number of travelers was transported without the slightest accident, while the regular business of the different companies was transacted as usual. This was a wonderful feat in railroad management.

UNTIL all the railroads of this country are double-tracked attempts to run distinct trains in opposite directions at the same time will not cease. Even then severe penalties may be necessary before the attempt is given up. Within a few days there have been recorded a number of deaths as the result of trying it. Credit railroad management with all the skill and care you please, the fact remains that scarcely anywhere else can such stupendous stupidity be found.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, General Black, shows that at the close of the fiscal year there were 406,007 pensioners, and that the amount paid for pensions during the year was $73,367,581.

The Irish Jaunting Car.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 1.—The jauntingcar is the great feature of street life in Dublin. It is the popular method of conveyance. It will hold two people on each side besides the driver. The regular fare for their use is two shillings for the first hour and eighteen pence for the next. You learn this after you have paid all kinds of prices. These jaunting-car drivers are perfectly merciless in their charges unless you make a bargain with them beforehand. No matter how liberal you may think you are in paying them, these drivers look as reproachfully at you as if you were attempting to rob them. The Irish drivers in the streets of Dublin are the most reckless of any I have ever seen. Their horses are tough and wiry and are driven nearly on the dead run. At the slightest opportunity the driver forces his horse into a gallop. As the streets are very uneven and badly paved riding on a jaunting car gives much more exercise than ordinary horseback riding. The first driver I had overcharged me in such a stupendous way that he could not keep his face straight when he named his price. Then, after roaring at his own avarice, he camly lowered the price himself and announced that he would take so much. I paid it to him, telling him that I knew it was double his fare. After he had received it he burst out in another roar. "You are right it is about double, but it isn't every day we get a chance," and then went off in perfect convulsions of amusement over his successful strike at the stranger. The excessive volubility of the driver is marvellous. They won't drive you well unless you let them talk. They get sulky directly and make it up by extra charges. They are much better-natured to each other than the English cabbies. The first night I was out my driver ran the shafts of his car full tilt into the back of another car. I thought for a moment that he would take the back of the head car off. But he backed his his horse off, and when the driver he had run into looked angrily back at him he said: "Look ahead of you, my boy. Never look behind when you are driving." And with this he swung out to the right and passed his friend's wheel by about a quarter of an inch, going on the dead bolt down Sackville street. The aggrieved fellow grinned at the assurance of his associate and stopped looking behind.

The last man I had continually called my attention to the beautiful black Irish mare attached to his car. He told me she could make ten miles an hour day in and day out for years. He would let her go for sixty guinear. I pretended to misunderstand and said I did not think she was worth six guineas. This made my driver indignant, and he spent the next fifteen or twenty minutes in trying to tip me off, by whirling suddently around corners, or spinning his car along on one wheel down some dark street or slippery lane. But yet on the whole they were so much more interesting and amusing than the English cabbies, because they met every possible situation with such wit and with such assurance. Wednesday afternoon I asked one car driver how much he would charge to drive me out to the horse show and back about a mile distant. He promptly responded half a guinea, without a blink. The next man was ready to go for two shillings. This extraordinary drop did not discompose the first driver. He stepped forward as if I were going with him as a matter of course, saying in the most contemptuous way, in speaking of the two-shilling man, "He will not be able to give you such a drive as I will." As I was not engaged at that particular time in buying any fanciful kind of superior Irish driving at a high-class figure I went with the two shilling man.—*Special Correspondence of the World.*

The First Draft of the Constitution.

On the committee to draft a constitution were Gorham, Ellsworth, James Wilson, Randolph and John Rutledge. Of their doings nothing is known save that, when the convention assembled on the morning of Monday, August 6, each member was given a copy of a draft of the constitution, neatly printed on a broadside. The type was large. The spaces between the lines were wide, that interlinations might be made, and the margin broad, for noting amendments. A few of these broadsides have been preserved, and, when compared with the constitution, show that the amendments were many and important. The draft provided that the President should be chosen by congress, should hold office during seven years, and should never, in the whole course of his life, have more than one term; the constitution intends the President shall be chosen by a body of electors, and puts no limit to the number of his terms. By the draft he was given a title and was to be called "His Excellency;" the constitution provides for nothing of this kind. By the draft he could be impeached by the House of Representatives, but must be tried before the Supreme Court; by the constitution he must, when impeached, be tried before the Senate. By the one he need not be a native of the United States; by the other he must. The one made no provision for a vice-President, the other does. The one provided that members of Congress should be paid by the States that sent them; the other provides that they shall be paid out of the national treasury. In the draft senators were forbidden to hold office under the authority of the United States till they had been one year out of the Senate; the constitution makes no such requirement. By the draft, congress was to have power to emit bills of credit, to elect a treasurer of the United States by ballot, to fix the property qualifications of its members; to pass navigation acts and to admit new States if two-thirds of the members present in each House were willing; none of these powers are known to the constitution. The draft provided but one way of making amendments; the constitution provides two. Nothing was said in the draft about the passage of ex-post facto laws, about the suspension of the habeas corpus, about granting patents to inventors and copyrights to authors, about Presidential electors or about exclusive jurisdiction over an area of ten miles square. Provision was made for a clumsy way of setting quarrels between States concerning jurisdiction and domain.—*J. B. McMaster in Century Magazine.*

England's Queen and Ireland's Woes.

Among all the flummeries of the British Government there is no formal folly more ridiculous than the royal speech which is from time to time delivered or read in Parliament. It is a sort of official attestation of the insignificance of the Crown in the British system. A "royal speech" written twenty years ago, with a few verbal alternations, would do as well to-day as it did at the time it was promulgated. In all of them "My Lords and Gentlemen" are informed that "my relations with the other Powers continue friendly," and allusions to a few prominent matters of the moment are made in words which have no real, solid meaning.

Yet there are times when the frippery of a royal speech may be an insult to the people and a scoff at humanity. Of such a character are the allusions to Ireland put into the Queen's mouth by the Tory Ministry at the prorogation of Parliament. Her Majesty is made to say: "I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry." Who could imagine, from reading this, that the "remedies" the "wisdom" of the Government has provided are the bullet and the bayonet of a murderous police, the subservient Judge, the suborned witness, the packed jury and the perjured spy?

Is it prudent that the Queen's advisers should allow her to allude thus flippantly to the second division of her kingdom in land area and population at a time when the whole country is proclaimed, when terrorism exists in every province and more than five millions of her subjects are suffering all the evils that a people can endure? Will not this seeming indifference at the very moment when the victims of the Mitchellstown butchery are being laid in their graves and the Ministry is shielding and justifying the assassins intensify the passions of the Irish and disgust all honest, manly Englishmen? In this respect is not the Queen's speech only another firebrand calculated, if not designed, to irritate the Irish people and afford a pretense for more police murders in that unhappy country?—*N. Y. World.*

The Chicago Anarchists.

Sixteen months have elapsed since that eventful night when a bomb thrown in Chicago by men who strove to foment a revolt against the principles of good government did bloody work amongst faithful guardians of life and property. A long and wearisome trial followed. Those who were supposed either to have thrown the deadly missile or to have been accessories before the fact in the commission of murder were arraigned, and after weeks of judicial inquiry, during which they were allowed to take advantage of every right accorded by law, they were found guilty and sentenced to death. It was hardly to be expected that they would waive the further privilege of appeal to the higher Court, which has just upheld the original judgement.

Both constitutional and unwritten law, in dealing with the various grades and phases of crime either against individuals or communities, look to the intent more than to the deed, and inflict punishment not merely as the reward of wrong-doing but as a preventive and a deterent. "The sanctity of human life" is a favorite phrase of sentimentalists; but this thought is too often made to run in a single groove. The victim of passion and revenge who sent to his account "unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneale'd, no reckoning made," is never thought of; the murderer is given the benefit of every quirk and quibble, is made the object of petitions for pardon or clemency, and if he die judicially he dies in the full odor of sanctity. Against this feeling justice often vainly contends, and is obliged to see criminals saved from due process of law for a time and then thrust out upon society ready to recommit similar crimes. If it be argued that capital punishment has not prevented murder, then, by a parity of reasoning, may not also be held that solitary confinement or life imprisonment with hard labor has not yet ended it? To the humanitarian zealot it seems cruel to put to death judicially; but the State is frequently in the dilemma of a choice between evils. Could we rid ourselves of the worm at the roots of our fig tree without putting it to death we should do so; surely no well-balanced person would argue that we should let the tree of State itself die.

In these Chicago cases justice was duly deliberate. Autocracy condemns without a hearing every attempt to resist its mandates; anarchy, imbued with an iconoclastic spirit, seeks to pull down without furnishing the materials wherewith to rebuild; democracy, patient, long-suffering and tentative, waits and watches, tests and experiments, weighs and balances, and never decides until it feels that the evil unearthed may be the seed of some unwholesome revolution. The Socialistic peril which we have to guard against has one marked singularity. These internal foes are not properly of our own household. They have a foreign-born hatred of government, and they are not in sympathy with our beliefs and traditions. Our duty, of course, is none the less plain. Such immigrants must be made to understand that they are essential to our progress only in so far as they become amenable to our institutions and permit themselves to be taught our ways and methods. For their early education we are not responsible; but we may neutralize its effect by spreading intelligence amongst those who otherwise might be influenced by their seductive doctrines. Thus may we escape the reproach which Sir Thomas More made four hundred years ago in his "Utopia," when he said:

If you suffer your people to be ill-educated, and their manners to be corrupted from their infancy, and then punish them for these crimes to which their first education disposed them, what else is to be concluded from this but that you make thieves and then punish them?—*Phila. Record.*

History in a Nut Shell.

The Federal Constitution has four different dates fixing its adoption and ratification, its going into effect and the organization of a government under it. They are all worth remembering now.

September 17, 1787, the Constitution was "done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present," George Washington signing first for Virginia as President of the Convention. This step is celebrated this week, and it needed to be followed by the ratification of nine States before a government could be organized.

June 21, 1788, the last of these nine States needed to put the "new roof" of the Constitution over the land, as the phrase then ran, ratified the Constitution, and it became the law of the land as far as these States were concerned.

March 4, 1789, the first Wednesday of March, the Constitution became "practically operative." The Supreme Court was called upon to pass on this question (Owings vs. Speed, 5 Wheaton 420), and it decided that while the Constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, and was ratified June 21, 1788, yet these Acts were only preliminary and preparatory to the creation of a government whose effective operation under the Constitution began only with the date set for its organization.

April 30, 1789, General Washington was inaugurated as the first President, and the government, which went into effect March 4th, or nearly two months before, was set in motion with two of its departments, executive and legislative, complete. The judiciary was not organized until after the approval of the Act of September 24, 1789, creating the Supreme Court.—*Phila. Press.*

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., wholesale and retail druggists of Rome Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by E. James.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Floyd Ogden, of Fisherville, Ky., is the proud owner of a steer 8 years old, 18 hands high, weighing 4,600 pounds. The animal s valued at $2,000.

—Annie Mercer, of Missauke county, Mich., promises to become a giantess. She is only in her 12th year and yet she is a trifle over six feet in stature.

—Frank Safa, an Italian, shot and fatally wounded Tony Rich for stealing roasting ears from Safa's field, near New Castle. The authorities are after Safa.

—An ordinary elephant produces 120 pounds of ivory, worth $80. England consumes 650 tons (of which Sheffield one third), for which it is necessary to kill 12,000 elephants yearly.

—There are now in New England 121,000 people who can neither read nor write; in the State of Pennsylvania 322,000, and in the State of New York 241,000, while in the United States there are nearly 6,000,000 who can neither read nor write.

—An apple tree on the farm of Captain T. J. Williamson, in Pleasant County, Va., which has borne fruit for a number of years, has never been known to blossom. This year, the tree is again full of fine large apple the strangest thing about which is that the fruit has neither core nor seed.

—A young Englishmen named A. W. Whitehouse, while out hunting antelope last Saturday near Howard Windham's Twin Mountain ranch, Wyoming Ter., shot and instantly killed his chum and companion, George H. Gordon, thinking a noise he heard in the brush was made by a bear instead of by Gordon.

—Mrs. John Garrison, of Douglas county, Mo., has three daughters, the statistics of whom are as follows: Arb, 9 years old, 180 pounds; Lydia Sophronia, 11 years old, 240 Melinda, 14 years old, 205. They were raised in Douglas county. Their height is not above the ordinary. The mother weighs 170 pounds and the father is said to be a small-sized man.

—The Abbeville (Ga.) *Times* says a rattlesnake was killed a few days ago that was seven feet three inches long without the head and rattles. It would have measured fully eight feet with its head and rattles. It had twenty-two rattles and a button. It was eleven inches in circumference, its skin held three pecks of wheat bran, and its fangs were an inch long.

—A young man at Western, Neb., had a $10 bill which he put into his pocketbook. Being unused to carrying money in that receptacle he forgot where he had placed the bill, and not being able to find it concluded he had been robbed. He then sold the pocketbook for 50 cents and jumped the town. The purchaser found the $10 bill all safe inside after the young man had departed.

—A granite shaft recently quarried in Vinalhaven, Maine, is the largest piece of stone ever quarried on earth, and when erected will be the largest and heaviest single piece of stone now standing or that ever stood, as far as there is any record. It considerably exceeds in length any of the Egyptain obilsks. The shaft is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base, and weigh 850 tons.

—Kansas is ahead in railroad building this year with 1,184 miles of new track. Texas comes next with 665 miles, Nebraska third with 536, Dakota fourth with 491 Indian Territory fifth with 433, and Colorado sixth with 403 and Montana seventh with 273 miles. These seven States and Territories have built an aggregate of 4,000 miles, or nearly two-thirds of all that has been built this year in the entire country.

—A few days ago a negro cook in a hotel at Ouray, Col., named Joe Dixon, shot a waitress, inflicting fatal wounds. A mob went to the jail for the purpose of lynching him. They captured the guard, but failed to gain an entrance. They then saturated all parts of the building with coal oil and set fire to it. The fire department came out and in the attempt to extinguish the flames drowned the negro, whose body was roasted in the burning building.

—There is a bed of rock salt on the Rock Desert in California, supposed to have been deposited by the gradual evaporation of the inland sea that once rolled over thatvast depression. The Southern Pacific Railroad, in lying a track to the salt bed, was obliged to build the bed of the road on blocks of the beautiful rock crystals. This is the only railroad in the world that is ballasted with salt. The saline deposit is said to be fifty miles long, and the supply is inexhaustible.

—A dispatch from Keehler, Michigan, says the forest fires in that vicinity are again raging as badly as ever, and, if rain does not soon come, there will not be a standing tree left. The road leading east from Keehler is blocaded by falling timber, piled at some points to a height of fifteen feet. At night the sky is illuminated as far as the eye can see, while the smoke is suffocating, and the crash of falling timber is deafening. Heavy fires are also reported from the Black Lake region.

—There is in Monmouth county, N. J., a cow whose record as a breader is so marvelous that it is almost incredible. She is a result of a cross between the Jersey and Ayrshire breeds, and is now seven years old. At her first calving she produced three calves, at her second calving three calves, at her third calving three calves, at her fourth two and at her fifth four calves—in all, fifteen perfectly formed calves in five years, at five calvings; and each year she was bred to a bull different from the one preceding.

—The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: (1) The cotton-gin, (2) the planing-machine, (3) the grass mower and reaper, (4) the rotary printing press, (5) the navigation by steam, (6) the hot-air engine, (7) the sewing machine, (8) the india-rubber industry, (9) the machine manufacture of horse-shoes, (10) the sand-blast for carving, (11) the gang lathe, (12) the rain elevator, (13) artificial ice-making on a large scale, (14) the electric magnet and its practical application, (15) the telephone.

—Some time in June last a man representing himself as Henry Puris, a wholesale grocer of Chicago, began taking baths at the Rammelsburg Hot Springs, Arkansas. About five weeks ago Katie L. Edwards, a colored girl, came there as a substitute. Here Puris met her, and one day last week they were married by Rev. W. R. Carson, in the charge of the A. M. E. church there, taking the train at once for Chicago. Puris made his wife a wedding present of $10,000 cash and a check for $5,000. Katie had been divorced from a negro husband.

—There is an interesting little brick house on Arch street, below Third, in Philadelphia, where the first American flag was made in 1777. This curious relic, which stands almost exactly as it stood over 100 years ago, is No. 239 Arch street. The building is of brick, with two stories and a low dormer window. Even the old show window of a century ago has been preserved. Here, in 1777, Washington, with a committee of the Continental Congress, visited Mrs. Elizabeth Ross who kept the fashionable millinery store in the city, and gave her an order to make the first American flag ever flung to the breeze. Washington made a sketch of the flag, with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. The flag, which Mrs. Ross finished in a few days, was exhibited to Congress and the design was at once adopted.

A WORD TO ALL.

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

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Clarence Lamb and Louise Bodimer were married on the fair grounds in East Aurora, N. Y., on Thursday of last week, in the presence of 10,000 people. The officiating clergyman rode to the scene of his labors in a troting sulky behind a speedy race horse. The procession included nearly all the fast horses on the grounds, four ox carts, carrying the village officers, the Seneca Indian band, military companies, etc. Among the presents were a road cart, a barrel of soft soap, five pounds of fine cut, six bottles of croup cure, and two dozen silver spoons, the latter being donated by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler.

—Fire swept away seven of the best business blocks of Ironwood, Mich., on last Saturday, much in the same manner as three months ago its sister Wisconsin town Hurley, just across the Montreal river, was devastated. The loss is estimated at about $150,000, with practically no insurance. About twenty buildings were destroyed, including the St. James hotel building, wherein were located the Bank of Ironwood, drug store of A. L. Downs & Co., American express office, Western Union telegraph, post office, J. E. Bean's jewelry store, and the Alhambra theatre, involving a loss of $16,000.

—The chronicler has many a distressing tale to tell. While young Sophie Abrens was in her coffin in New York a few days ago certain friends and neighbors came to take "a last look." After one of these visitors—a Mrs. Day, who should have been a Mrs. Night—had kissed the face of the corpse she wiped the tears from her eyes, and leaned over the coffin again. Subsequently a garnet ring was missed from one of the fingers of the dead girl's left hand. Mrs. Day was suspected of the theft and accused; and, having been put to the pinch, she gave up the ring, which was replaced on the poor finger—itself too cold to point with scorne.

—C. C. Frost, special timber agent, reports to the General Land Office that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has seven lumber mills in operation on unsurveyed lands in the Cascade Mountains, employing several hundred men, and working in violation of the laws and departmental regulations governing the taking of timber from public lands. The special agent says he has been informed that in view of his investigation and report to the department, and to gain time in case of an injunction, the ostensible owners of the mills are now, by direction of the railroad company, running day and night, with a double force of men.

—Preceding and during the County Convention at Binghamton, New York, on Monday week, many delegates stood in front of the Binghamton Savings Bank building, adjoining the convention hall, and discussed the political situation. The notion got abroad that a run on the bank was in progress, which increased as the rumor spread until Tuesday morning, when a run really did begin. Hundreds of depositors anxiously presented themselves, but, as all demands were promptly met, confidence was restored, and in the afternoon the rushed was checked. The bank is said to be thoroughly solvent.

—Joseph Cilley, the oldest ex-United States senator, and veteran of the war of 1812, died on Saturday last, at Nottingham, N. H., aged ninety-six years. Mr. Cilley was descended from the family of that name which acquired distinction during the revolution, and his grandfather was a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Mr. Cilley studied law in Maine, and was elected to the twenty-fifth congress. He was chosen United States senator by the New Hampshire legislature in 1845 to fill the unexpired term, which vacancy was caused by the resignation of Levi Wood. Joseph Cilley was also distinguished as one of the earliest abolitionists, and he was one of the first to present petitions to congress for the abolition of slavery.

—A bull in wading in the Fling river, Georgia, the other day, was attacked by a huge alligator. A terrific fight began, in which the latter snapped furiously with his huge jaws, tearing the skin and flesh in big strips from the bull. The bull got his horns in the 'gator's sides and lifting his huge carcass, tossed him high and dry on the ground, and following up with a deep bellow rushed again upon his foe. The alligator met him with a terrible blow of the tail, knocking off one horn and bringing the bull to his knees. The other horn got in under a foreleg of the 'gator, and the 'gator, getting a front foot of the bull in its mouth, they became locked and rolled and tumbled fearfully. They got into the water again where after a brief struggle, both expired.

—The Imperial Army of Germany, including the Landsturm and the one year volunteers, would make a war strength of about 2,650,000, added to which those not trained on acount of not being up to the standard at the time of drilling, the total available force of all classes would be 5,-670,000. The Russian army, on a war footing, numbers 2,200,000, and if the militia (untrained and levied only in time of war) were added, the total available war forces would amount to about 3,200,000. This gives Germany an excess of 2,470,000 over Russia. France has a war force of about 2,500,000 at her disposal, and, taking into account the various classes of able bodied men whose services have been dispensed with the total number amounts to 3,750,000.

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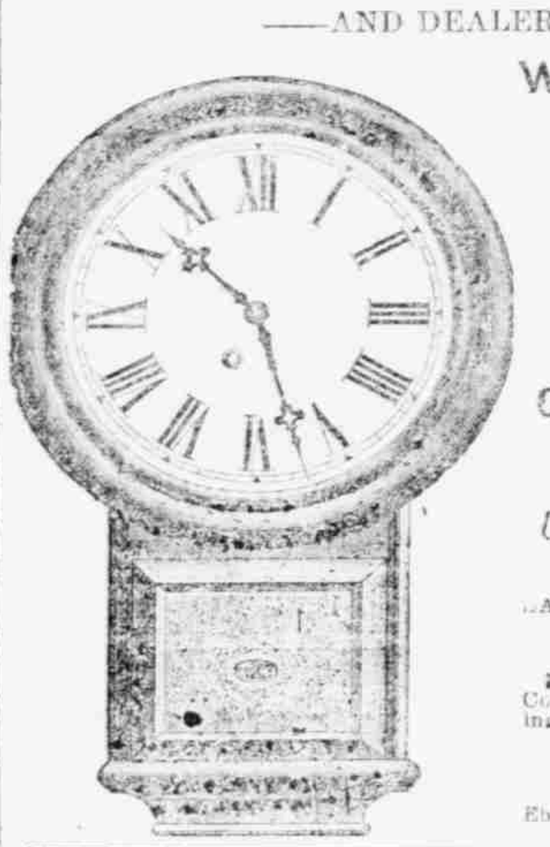

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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
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Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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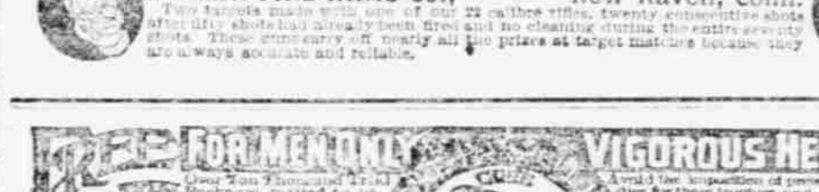

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and large. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH
HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Months, $5. Three, $7.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg. Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, Mo.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
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BANKERS,
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Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale the following valuable HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Main street, of Carrolltown Borough, and in the business centre of the town—opposite the Bloom brewery. The house is a large two story building, 32 by 32 feet. Is plastered throughout, weatherboarded and completely finished and as good as new. A good stable on the lot and a never failing well of excellent water. It would answer for dwelling and business house combined, or for a hotel property.
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.
For particulars call on or address the owner,
FREDERICK SNYDER.
At the Arlington Hotel, Altoona, Pa.
September 16, 1887. 6t

FARM FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL HIS FARM known as the LUCKETT FARM, situate in Munster township, Cambria county, containing about
90 ACRES, ABOUT 60 ACRES CLEARED,
having thereon erected a good frame house and frame barn. The farm is in a fine state of cultivation, is well watered and has a good orchard of bearing fruit trees. The farm is within three minutes walk of Luckett's Station on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.
For further particulars inquire of George M. Reade, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa., or of the undersigned on the premises.
JOHN MURPHY.
July 29, 1887.

WOMEN
Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.
Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*
MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."
MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness,
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
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300 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PULL & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

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T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor), Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and machinery a specialty.—THOS. McCARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 23-1y.]

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices Reduced
HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES!
Over 2,000 pages. Fully Illustrated. Agents wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS!
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs Company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 23, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Election of President and Directors same day and place.
JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.
July 18, '87.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John Grimes, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Grimes, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate must make payment with delay, and those having claims against the same should present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
MARGARET GRIMES,
Allegheny twp., July 15. Executrix.

BARBER SHOP.
The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., (opposite the Mountain House saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.
By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.
March 11, '87. PETER WILHELM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to
HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 21, 1882.

Hay Fever CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.
Try the Cure.
Ely's Cream Balm.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.