

LICKED! Harrison Elected. NEW YORK DONE IT, GIVING HARRISON ITS ELECTORAL VOTE BY ABOUT 10,000 MAJORITY.

Pennsylvania as Usual goes Republican by about 60,000. CAMBRIA COUNTY RUBS IT IN BY ELECTING THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET, EXCEPT JOHN S. RHEY.

McLaughlin, Kinney and Wharton Defeated. It will be a tussle now between Quay and Blaine, as to which be Secretary of State.

THE Democrats who helped to defeat the county ticket and are whining about the presidency are out in the cold. The Republicans think they are d—n fools for not voting as they ought, and the Democrats think they ought to be lieve as they were bought.

CLEVELAND is defeated but his administration is one to be emulated. There has been no scandals. There has been no detectives hovering about the White House watching for thieves, like Grant's when the Whisky Ring was in at one door and out at the other. There has been no steals of public lands. There has been a plain honest administration of public affairs, but the people clamor for Barabaras, and the people are entitled to have him.

A DISPATCH from Delaware says: The Republicans claim to have elected the full legislative ticket in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware, and their claims are partly conceded by the Democrats. This insures the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed E. H. Salisbury, and will be the first time the Republicans of that State have been represented in the United States Senate since the Civil war. The Democratic defeat was brought about by the Republicans combining with the Republicans. Cleveland will have a majority of 3,000 or more in the State.

Those who voted the straight Democratic ticket on Tuesday last, can congratulate themselves that although their candidates were defeated they had no hand in the slaughter. The Democrats who assisted the Republicans may feel jubilant for a few days, but unless they go over to the Republicans altogether they must get back to the Democratic fold. Next year, if the nominations suit them, they will be found helping to elect a ticket that the men they voted for on Tuesday, will be using their official power and patronage to defeat. The gain is all Republican, and although Democrats helped to do it, we doubt very much if they will enjoy the result.

The election on Tuesday is at last conceded to have come Republican by a bare majority of 10,000 in the State of New York. We believe it to be a calamity to the country to have thus rudely checked the onward march of the people in their efforts to escape from paying tribute to the grinding demands of the protected monopolies, but it seems that a majority of the people take a different view and we must gracefully submit. It was the fight of the people against the money "frierd" out of the protected industries and although the people have been checked, it will only be for a time, and the light between the people and monopolies must be fought to a finish hereafter.

THE Washington Post on Thursday says: "The President takes the result calmly and philosophically. He talked quite freely about the returns and increased Republican vote, but expressed not the slightest regret in the world at any action he had taken during his administration. He is willing to admit that his position on the tariff and the revenue reduction may have lost him a good many votes, but he still maintains that if it were to do over again he would follow the dictates of his convictions. The President received no telegrams from the National Democratic Committee until late in the afternoon. From what he has heard however, he concedes that he is defeated. He attributes his defeat to no one in particular, and says that Hill and Tammany Hall treated him with perfect fairness and that he has no fault to find at all."

Table with columns for State and Electoral College results. Includes entries for Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

St. Louis, November 7.—The Democratic State committee has complete and uncomplete returns from about 50 of the 114 counties in this State which indicate that Cleveland will have a plurality of 30,000 in the State, and that Francis, Dem., for governor will have a plurality of 14,000. These returns embrace the vote of St. Louis, Kansas City and all other large cities in the State. Returns from 39 towns and precincts outside of St. Louis and Kansas City, one county and two wards of Moberly give Cleveland 15,014; Harrison, 11,033. Francis, Dem., for governor, 12,022; Kimball, Rep., for governor, 12,002. Kimball seems to be running well with Francis in the State, and this evening the Republican State committee is claiming his election by a safe plurality.

OMAHA, November 7.—Only fragmentary reports from the interior of the State have been received. Not more than half a dozen counties have sent in the returns, even for a basis, or an estimate. The canvass at Omaha and Lincoln, and several other large towns not being completed. The State is probably safe for 25,000 Republican plurality, except on governor and attorney general. The First congressional district is close, but it is generally conceded that Connell, Rep., is elected.

PORTLAND, November 7.—Returns from the more remote sections of this State are coming in very slowly. However, sufficient have already been received to place Harrison's majority much larger than Herman's majority. (Congressman.) At the election last June Herman's majority was 7,407 over Gearin. The very latest and most authentic news justifying the estimate between 7,000 and 8,000. Some sanguine Republicans place Harrison's majority even higher. Returns show a very large vote polled everywhere.

TYLER, November 7.—Accurate information of the vote of Texas cannot be ascertained at this time, but it appears from information thus far received by me that Cleveland's majority in 1884 of 132,000 has been considerably increased. It will certainly not be less than 140,000. The Democratic State ticket has been elected, and information received up to this time indicates by an increased majority over 1886. Great numbers of the colored people voted the Democratic State ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The Republican committee claim to have returns showing a plurality of 5,000 for Harrison. Governor Gray claims the State for the Democrats by 6,000, and Secretary Sheerin, of the State committee, claims the State Democratic by 3,000 to 6,000. Eight hundred and sixty precincts in Indiana give Harrison 136,203; Cleveland, 128,648. The same precincts in 1884 gave Blaine, 123,744; Cleveland, 122,711.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7.—Nearly in every county in West Tennessee shows large Democratic gains. Congressman James Shelton, of the Tenth district, is re-elected by over 7,000 majority. He carried every county in his district and ran considerably ahead of the national and State tickets. The success of the Democratic legislative ticket in this county insures the re-election of Isham G. Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—Chairman English, of the Democratic State committee, claims that Cleveland has carried California by 5,000 majority. He shows good gains in San Francisco and Sacramento counties. The returns are coming in very slowly. One hundred and three precincts, outside of the cities, give Harrison, 4,149; Cleveland, 3,838.

NEW HAVEN, November 7.—Cleveland has carried Connecticut by a close call of about 500 plurality, but the Republicans will elect their governor through the legislature, which they have gained. The tariff issue hurt the Democrats in the Naugatuck valley and in Hartford. Wilcox is the only Democratic congressman elected.

LOUISVILLE, November 7.—The latest returns show that the Democrats have carried the first nine congressional districts with the best prospect of carrying the rest. The eleventh is re-elected Finley Rep. This is a certain gain of one Democratic congressman and probably two. Cleveland's majority is nearly 40,000.

DENVER, November 7.—The indications are that the Republican ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from 8,000 to 12,000. The next general assembly will probably be as follows: Senate—6 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House—10 Democrats; 30 Republicans.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 7.—The Republican State committee claim a plurality of 25,000 for Harrison and Mortan; 16,000 for Merriam, Republican candidate for governor; 20,000 for the balance of the State ticket, and the election of five Republican congressmen—a clean sweep.

RICHMOND, November 6.—Returns from 60 counties give Cleveland a slight gain over the vote of 1884.

The recent discovery of a Chinese leper named Sam Ling, in Newark, and the consequent local excitement thereupon, have had quite a marked effect in re-awakening New Yorkers to a consciousness that there is a vast deal of this horrible disease wherever there are Chinese, and that it is a danger to a large Chinese population. Out of prudent consideration for the prejudice of white people, who generally believe the disease infectious—an opinion not shared by the Chinese—on Mongolian neighbors generally take very good care to hide away their lepers.

Only a few weeks since an American leper was taken to a Chinese convert where there was a leper in a far advanced stage of the disease, sought to view the case for the purpose of making a study of it. He found the house, on Mott street, where the man was sequestered, but was not on the stairs by a couple of Chinamen, who made him understand by signs that they would chop his head with a couple of very ugly-looking hatchets that they brandished if he persisted in trying to penetrate any farther. He fled, but returned the next day accompanied by a health officer armed with authority to search the house. It was too late, however. The leper had been spirited away during the night, and whether he is still kept somewhere in the neighborhood of Mott street or was shipped off to Belleville or Newark none but Chinamen know, and they will not tell. Whether leprosy is really contagious or not, Californians—who have had more opportunities to study Chinese life than we of the East have enjoyed—think that it is, and contend that many white people have died of it on the Pacific slope. I was perfectly cognizant of one such case that was particularly terrible. It really occurred in a general manager of a flourishing brewing company, in which he owned an interest, boarded where I did, on O'Farrell street, and was a man of every kind a more genial, generous, clever and popular young fellow than he was.

One day he called me into his room and directed my attention to a singular spot on the right side of his neck, where the collar ordinarily covered it. It was about the size of a pea, round, and looked as if painted with zinc, or rather as if all color had been extracted from the tissues there. "Do you know what that is?" he asked me. I hesitated awhile, but finally told him—I knew—for I had already been examining leprosy considerably—it seemed too awful a thing to consider that my hands should be tainted, and he made whom we all liked so much for his many worth, had upon him the ineffaceable brand of that most horrible doom.

"I believe you suspect what it is, as I do," he went on. "but we will see how it progresses. We may both be wrong." Some six weeks later he called upon me again to look at the spot. It had grown to the bigness of a silver quarter. I and another spot was showing. No doubt was possible. He was doomed.

"I know when I caught it, three years ago," he remarked. "I was discussing the situation, for we both knew that his condition was hopeless. He simply pressed my hand, saying, 'Don't mention it to anybody.' " "No?" "A few days later, in which one chamber, as lighted hearted as ever. Meanwhile, as we afterward learned, he was quietly and systematically closing up all his business affairs, and had made arrangements in the hall he shook hands and said, "Good-bye." I understood him correctly, but could not, under the circumstances, do more than bid him adieu. He went out—and did not return. Two or three days elapsed. The landlady—a pretty little widow, as good as dead—told me that he had been engaged to be married—was very rich, and about him. At his place of business there was much wonderment over his disappearance. His friends, and he had many, were all excitedly looking for him. The news reached us that way down in Santa Rosa, in a lonely place on the bank of a stream, had been found in the body of a young man, well-dressed, and without anything about him to give any clue to his identity. A bullet-hole was through his head, and a revolver, with one chamber empty, was still clutched in his right hand. It was our friend. He had put a stop to his leprosy, the only one possible—death.

Navies in a Transition Stage. The navies of the world have been for years past in transition stage—in fact, ever since the introduction of armor plating for ships of war which necessitated the manufacture and use of armor-plate and heavier guns, which have since been accompanied by the thickness of armor until it seems probable that the extreme limit has been well reached in either case, the ideal of man-of-war has been sought, and the continual change and improvement, but on looking into the future, nothing but further change can be seen ahead. It is, therefore, essential to find out, as far as possible, which of our various types of ships best fulfills the requirements expected of them.

The true solution of this question, and of many others waiting to be solved, conspicuous among them being the question, "What is the value of the torpedo as an offensive and defensive weapon?" will have to stand over till after the next great naval war. The wars of late years have not helped us much. The American navy developed the defensive torpedo to a stage beyond which it has not since made much advance; but from the Franco-German and Russo-Turkish wars but little was learned, beyond the undoubted great value of torpedoes for purposes of defense, in each case the strong-ly used, but rendered innocuous by their use. But such questions as "What is the best way to defend a large ocean trade from attack by cruisers?" which to us are of vital importance, remain obscure as ever.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold attended with a distressing cough and running into consumption in his first stages. He tried many so-called remedies, but they did not grow weary. He was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing, and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief and curing almost at once. He bottles found himself well and had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so speedy a result, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to cure. It is sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sent by mail for \$1.00. Dr. J. C. Williams, Ebsburg, and W. W. Moore, Lowell.

Mrs. Phoebe Chester, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town. "I am 75 years of age, have been troubled with my complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I bought, and used according to the directions. I try a bottle, 50 cents and \$1.00 at the druggist, or Dr. J. C. Williams, Ebsburg, and W. W. Moore, Lowell.

The mortar that Hewitt made. An unwritten passage in the history of the war has just come out. Mr. Hewitt has given it to the public with his own recollection of it, as follows: "It was in the winter of 1861 or 1862, just before I went to Europe. I was at the tentable one Sunday night, and I always had some thing of a company, some 30 or 30 on such occasions—and I was at the head of the table, when a messenger brought me a telegram from Mr. Lincoln. It was from the expedition to New York, the original still somewhere, and it ran this way: 'I understand that you are a man who can make things that other men can't do. Gen. Grant is at Cairo ready to move on Fort Donelson. He has 20 mortarbats, and 20 mortars are on the way from Pittsburgh to Cairo. It is now discovered that there are no mortar beds for the lack of which the expedition will fail, because the Ordnance Bureau say they can't be produced under nine months. They must be made in 30 days. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.'"

"I had never seen a mortar bed," said Mr. Hewitt, "but I had heard that Gen. Rodman, who was then in command at waterwork Arsenal, had just completed the model of one, and that night I placed myself on command with him. I had no difficulty in doing, being at the time President of the American Telegraph Company. I was able to get the orders to start at the machine while I talked to Gen. Rodman. In reply to my question, Gen. Rodman said the first mortar bed had just been completed. I asked him if he would send it down to New York by the Monday night boat at the latest. This was Sunday night, you understand, and there was no way to get it down the next day. I was able, however, to get it received orders to do so. I told him to consider that he was under orders for the time being, assuring him that I would see that he received them, which I afterward did.

"He sent the mortar bed, and it arrived Tuesday morning by the Fall River boat. I spent Monday running around to the Novelty, A. Laire and Cornell's Iron works, to secure draughtmen to be ready Tuesday morning to prepare plans of the several parts of the mortar on its arrival. I found that it weighed about a ton and a half, and was composed of several kinds of metal. It had carried to the Novelty Iron Works, and taken to pieces, and distributed the pieces around among the three works I have mentioned, each agreeing to make certain parts and get them ready in time. The material to make them was not on hand, and had to be provided. Being in the iron business, I knew where to find the various kinds of material. The principal maker of an essential kind of iron refused to change his rolls to make what was wanted, and telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln to send an officer and take possession of his works, which he did. The work progressed with such success that I was able to send the first mortarbed forward in 13 days from the time I received Mr. Lincoln's telegram, and the whole 30 in 20 days. I sent a messenger with each mortar bed, and the order with it, which was loaded was attached to the express trains, with a printed order of the Secretary of War posted upon it, which read as follows: 'This car must not be side-tracked under penalty of death. By order of the Secretary of War.'"

General Grant received the mortarbeds on time, the expedition went forward, and Donelson and Henry were taken. I paid all the expenses of making the mortarbeds, and the mortarbeds, amounting to over \$30,000. At the time paper money was substantially at par, or nearly so. When I got my pay for the mortarbeds, I was told that my money had depreciated over 50 per cent, and I got it then only on the order of Mr. Lincoln, with whom I then had my first interview. When I was presented to him, he said, 'I have heard of you as a tremendous fellow after all. I thought you must be seven feet high and weigh 300 pounds.'"

An Appalling Accident. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., November 4.—The officers of the Keokuk Coal Mining Company, belonging in this city, are in receipt of information that a terrible explosion occurred at their mines located in Clearfield county on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad last evening. The Superintendent, George L. Miller, upon bearing a heavy report at the New No. 2 drift, proceeded to the scene, where he saw that a violent explosion had taken place. The necessary arrangements were quickly made to carry the air to the face of the wreck and men engaged in the mine to learn the particulars of what occurred.

An appalling state of affairs was found on the drift, where a man who had been working in the drift only three or four days had escaped death or injury. At the end of an hour's hard work 14 dead bodies were recovered from the drift. Two of these who were injured and questioned. One man was missing and his remains were found out in the woods. The other was blown by the force of the explosion through the roof of the mine. The bodies of the men who were killed or fatally injured were found to be of various nationalities, some being Hungarians and others Italians whose names are not furnished. The four English speaking men are named Samuel Kelling, Patrick McLaughlin, Michael Curran and J. Carleton. The English man, Francis Carleton, was entering the drift when the explosion occurred. He was thrown to the ground and escaped. His male was killed.

The force of the explosion was shown in the fact that bodies were blown clear of the mine. Everything that was injured by the mine physicians. The bodies of the dead were taken charge of by an undertaker and prepared for interment. The explosion was caused by a gas pocket, and will hold an inquest to-morrow. The mine inspector of the district has also been summoned, but at latest report had not arrived.

A dispatch from the superintendent this evening states that there is nothing new in reference to the disaster. They have all the help they require and are preparing for the inquest. Captain Bly, the president, and other officers of the company will leave here to-morrow for the scene of the disaster. Although the accident occurred before dark, yesterday it was not given out by the officials of the company here until to-day, having been advised of it late last night.

It is thought that in making a blast "gas feeder" was struck, filling the mine with gas, which, coming in contact with a naked lamp, produced the explosion. A "gas feeder" is a pocket of gas imbedded in the coal. As soon as a pick is struck into it, the gas escapes, and if any fire is an explosion follows. It is generally conceded that there was good ventilation in the mine, and well supplied with air at all points. The superintendent says the accident could not have been foreseen and that no blame attaches to anyone.

Many rumors are going the rounds, and among them is one that the direct cause of the explosion was the inexperienced use of dynamite in the mines. In conversation with one of the drivers who escaped it was learned that an Italian had gotten 100 sticks of the stuff from the storekeeper in the morning and had also gotten 100 caps. He had returned after a run, but there were none in stock, it is supposed that he had tried to set off in some other way, thus causing the explosion.

Smith Brothers, of Juniata county, the other day received one hundred bushels of peaches from Wren, Carroll county. The fund to defray the expenses of the defense of Mr. Parnell and his associates in meeting the charges brought by the London Times is said to amount to \$11,000.

Abraham Yeckel, President of the People's National Bank of Norristown since its institution, seven years ago, died while sitting in a chair at Norristown on Thursday last week from paralysis.

Gen. James Craig, who died recently at St. Joseph, Mo., was one of the few men whose history records as having been defeated by a single vote. This happened when he ran for Congress in 1880.

Building blocks made of corn cobs form the object of a new Italian patent. The cobs are pressed by machinery into forms similar to brick, and held tightly together by wire. They are made water-tight by soaking with tar. These molds are very hard and strong. Their weight is less than one-third that of a hollow brick, and they can be set up in a day.

Thirteen members of the Hartburg base ball club left Reading recently without paying their board bill, amounting to \$26, through a misunderstanding. A Reading detective went after them, and while the young men say they don't object to paying the hotel bill, they are kind and vigorously against the detective's claims for "mileage," amounting to \$125.

Milton Benner, of Trumbull, Pa., while out gunning saw a fox squirrel upon a high tree and fired at it. It fell, followed by a blacksnake six feet long, which caught Benner by the tail. He called his son and they killed the snake by giving it another shot. The snake was not seen until after the first shot, and was in the act of devouring the squirrel when killed.

Mrs. Harris is the name of a widow in Topeka, Kan., who has done an original thing in putting up over her husband's grave a lasting memorial. She has caused his name to be carved on a mass of cooling and shading snakes. Above is cut his name and the simple sentence, "He is a lasting memory." The curious spectacle of cooling snakes engaged in a deadly conflict was witnessed by Horace Townsend, of Ocean View, Cape May county, N. J., on Friday. The birds were pecking savagely at each other, and the air was filled with flying feathers. Townsend interfered, and one of the birds saved by his interference. The other bird escaped.

A farmer digging a ditch near Higgins lake, Roseomon county, Michigan, was made almost delirious when he unearthed an old iron kettle nearly full of stuff that looked like silver dollars. His joy was short lived, however, for when he dug out the counterfeits, and such had once that the fellow who made 'em had evidently buried them because they couldn't be passed on anybody.

Sarah Jane McIlroy, a 17-year-old girl, of Kington, Ont., saw two toughs assault a citizen on a street. One of the men, who she had heard passed on the sidewalk, screamed murder, grabbed one of the assailants by the neck and hurled him inside, and gave the victim an opportunity to handle his other foe. When she modestly told her tale in court she was given round after round of applause.

Carry a penny in your vest pocket. It may save you an old one that of M. J. Hogan. Hogan is a Chicago contractor, and on Thursday night John Hopkins, a discharged employe shot him. But the bullet struck the bronze head of the Goddess of Liberty on the coin and was deflected. Beyond breaking the goddess' face and before the impact knocking the contractor down, no harm was done.

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