

IN consequence of the failure of the railroad companies to provide new heating apparatus for their cars, the usual number of fires will probably occur this winter.

THE United States Soldiers who, with Major Logan, went into Mexico to have a gunning trip and were arrested and thrown into jail by a lot of Mexican customs guards, have been released.

OVER 7000 miners have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of the mines in the Monongahela valley. This is the first specimen of the boom promised after the election of the Republican ticket.

PETER A. DAY, one of the Democratic candidates for Railroad Commissioner, in Iowa, was elected at the recent election by a majority of about 500. He is the first Democrat elected to a State office in that Republican stronghold for thirty years.

THE report of the Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor shows receipts from all sources to be \$222,507.00, disbursements \$222,342.-23. The general officers drew over \$32.-00 for salaries and expenses. The membership decreased nearly 300,000 during the last year.

KRRLY, the Philadelphia moter man was committed to prison on Saturday last for contempt of court, in refusing to explain the secret of one of his earlier constituted moters. He was released on Tuesday on a writ of habeas corpus, and is now out on bail for a hearing on the first Monday of January next.

REPRESENTATIVE Perry Belmont, of the First New York district, has been tendered and has accepted an appointment as United States Minister to Spain, to succeed J. L. McCurry, resigned. Mr. Belmont will at once transmit to the Governor of New York his resignation as a Representative in order that his place may be filled by a special election. His resignation as a member of the House will cause a vacancy in the committee of foreign affairs, of which he is chairman.

By promising Tariff Reform to their western friends, the Republicans stopped the "flopping" to Cleveland in that section. If they now undertake to redeem that promise, what will Carnegie, Auldman and other manufacturing nabobs say about it? The tariff question is just beginning to be troublesome to the Republican party. For them now to ignore it, is to invite certain defeat next time in spite of Democratic quarrels in New York or all the money John Wauwacker and other millionaire prices can contribute. Cleveland's Tariff Reform ideas will be carried out, by one party, if not by another.

In refutation of Chauncey M. Depew's published statement that commercial interests suffered a loss of \$500,000,000 during the four months of the presidential campaign through the halting of business enterprises to await the result, Bradstreet's shows from its own figures that, allowing Mr. Depew's shrinkage of 10 per cent. on the volume of business, the amount would be \$2,000,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000, as Mr. Depew figures. No business man, Bradstreet's claims, will admit that the distractions of the presidential campaign from July 1 to October 31, 1888, has cut into domestic commerce to this extent. The search for traces of this shrinkage, which must be found in the records of business transactions during that period did it occur, seems to be fruitless. The bank clearings of 38 cities for the past four years, shows that the bulk of the business in 1888, for July, August, September and October was greater by \$100,000,000 than for the corresponding months of 1887, and exceeded by many hundred millions the other three years. Differing with Mr. Depew, we believe the "distractions" of 1888 were healthful to the body politic; they were educational, and therefore of lasting benefit.

In reply to a Baltimore Sun correspondent, Senator Gorman said:

"The contest was fought out upon the line of policy laid down by the President in his message and by the action of the Democratic majority in the House. The tariff issue was ever present throughout the campaign, and it seems as though the Republicans have made the country believe that we were committed to free trade, and the people pronounced against it. Our position was grossly misrepresented, as our party has not at any time declared for free trade, but simply for a reduction of excessive taxation, but the catch-words of the canvass were all against us. We have gone down in a contest entirely free from personalities, and in fact upon which the country is to be congratulated.

"Col. Brice will, of course, come in for a general round of abuse from his disappointed party friends. All men have to submit to it when they do not succeed. The fact is Col. Brice had nothing to do with making or shaping the issues of the campaign. He simply conducted it on the line that was marked out for him. He did his work well, with rare good judgment, tact and energy, and with that degree of loyalty that has scarcely ever been equalled and never excelled.

"Why," continued the Senator, "for the first two months of the campaign most of his time was consumed in trying to induce active and influential Democrats to forget their disappointments and enter heartily into the contest. Personal grievances were very hard to overcome in some instances, and it was a difficult matter to arouse some of the most valuable party workers. By the time these prejudices were supposed to be overcome Col. Brice had but three weeks left to devote to the opposition."

SENATOR VOORHEES has given his ideas of what defeated the Democrats in the recent elections. He attributes the defeat to the lack of time for properly educating the voters on the tariff issue. The workings of the cities, who have better facilities than the farmers to educate themselves on economic questions, understood the issue as is shown by the gains made in the larger cities and towns of the State. In Terre Haute, Indiana, he says the Democratic gain could have been larger had it not been for the intimidation of the railroad companies. The Senator asserts that the monopolists and manufacturers of the country furnished the Republican managers with several million dollars to purchase votes in doubtful States, and that a million was spent in Indiana. In Terre Haute the minimum price for votes was \$15, and in one case a man received \$300 for his influence. The Senator adds: "Whether the Republicans pass a tariff bill or not, the fight for tariff reform will go on. The Democratic party, though defeated, is stronger, the issue is stronger, and the people are stronger of faith in the issue of tariff reform than at any time before the election, and the educating campaign of 1888 is open, not to close till the reform has been accomplished. It is absolutely necessary for the legislature to devise better laws to protect the tariff."

Col. Matson, the defeated candidate for Governor, attributes the defeat to the intense enthusiasm of the Republicans and the use of money. The tariff issue he thinks, helped the Democrats. He says: "The Republicans will not be able to redeem their promises, which have been too many, and too great. They have excited the hopes of the soldiers. The eastern people will not stand extreme pension legislation. They can get their hands into the treasury in various ways—in appropriating for coast defenses, rivers and harbors, gun-boats, heavy ordnance, &c. Out here in the west we can get money out of the treasury only through pensions. You will see that the soldiers will not get the rights which the Republicans have promised them, now that they have full control of the government."

The Indianapolis Journal, the home organ of President elect Harrison, pleads for protection from the vast horde of hungry office-seekers, who have already commenced their pilgrimages to his home at Indianapolis and who like the ghost of Banquo "will not go down as long as there are any of the spoils in sight. The Journal says: Justice to the incoming President demands that he should not be overwhelmed by the death of his predecessor, and his strength exhausted to the extent of more important matters. It has been permitted to serve out the service due in no small degree to the overwhelming rush of office-seekers, and other Presidents have been known to die the same way. It is an unmeaning sight and a great injustice to the President, if the Republicans wish the new President to himself, the party and the country justice they should not crowd him nor his Cabinet officers too hard in the matter of changes in office.

Not only is reasonable time required to do these things properly, but many of the desired changes cannot be made at once. The tenure of office law and the civil service law must be observed in spirit as well as in letter. Officials commissioned for four years from the date of their appointment, who are competent and efficient, and who have given no cause for their removal, will probably be permitted to serve out their terms, which will not expire till a year or two after the new administration goes in. The new President is not expected to expect a sweeping removal in such cases. At all events, those who do expect it will likely be disappointed. As to classified clerks, clerks and places embraced in the civil service law, while they are subject to compulsory removal, appointments under the law can only be made under the law. Railway clerks and those not under the civil service law, and that branch of the service ought to be returned as soon as possible. But by all means let the new administration be given time to do these things decently and in order, and not be driven crazy by a rush of office-seekers.

The result of Secretary Whitney's enterprising administration says the Pittsburg Post, appears in the rapidity with which our country is recovering its rightful place among naval powers. During the year 1890 the United States will rank third in number and fourth in tonnage of armored cruisers of 19 knots speed, and over 1,500 tons displacement. Great Britain will be first, with 16 vessels and 71,650 tons displacement; followed by Spain, 9 ships, 50,400 tons; France, 14 cruisers, 48,800 tons; and the United States 12 ships, 41,033 tons; next on the list is Italy, with seven vessels of 18,600 tons. Of the old wooden steamships, which are of little practical use, we have 28; of the 23 unarmored steel and iron vessels, 11 are building, 2 repairing, 5 on station and 4 in commission. Secretary Whitney has designated a Board of Naval Officers to prepare plans for the vessels appropriated for by Congress at its last session. This board will submit the results of their labor to Mr. Whitney's successor, who will in this way find much of the work looking to the carrying out of the provisions for the increase of the navy in the last appropriation act already done. He will be entirely free, however, to act as he may see fit, for Secretary Whitney does not intend to approve any plan, or to advertise for bids to construct any of the vessels. All this will be left for the next secretary of the navy.

"There are plenty of good reasons," says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, "for the belief that President Cleveland is going to put forth another message as remarkable in its way as that of last December. He has already declared since the election that he believes the future will see some glorious victories for his friends of revenue reform. He also has an opportunity to review the magnificent record of his administration from a business point of view. He has plenty of figures to make the comparison very distasteful to his predecessors and almost disheartening to his successors. With all the ammunition he has accumulated there is scarcely the faintest shadow of a doubt that he will effectively make use of it, and that his last great state paper will be superior to all that have gone before."

The tariff reform policy of the Democratic party may be thrown aside, by the Republicans, for a time but it is bound to come.

Iron Makers Preparing for big Enterprise.

L. E. Stoel, a writer in the Pittsburg Leader in an article on the machinery for iron making in the future says: "Every year the machinery in the iron mills of Pittsburg, Pa., is being made more ponderous. The necessity for this lies in the demand for immense castings. Everything is growing larger and in former times. Ships are bigger, locomotives are more powerful, iron-front buildings are higher, and agricultural implements are vastly larger. The development of the iron industry, and within the last two years a wonderful amount has been given the forward movement by the building of new war vessels for the United States navy. Andrew Carnegie has just completed the building of a mill at Bradock, one of the suburbs of Pittsburg, expressly intended for the manufacture of this government work. There is not a single bit of apparatus in it but what is the largest of its kind in the world. The shears, which snap a bar of iron two as though it were tissue paper, exceed anything in size that has ever been made by the hand of man. The rollers are larger, the rolls are longer and heavier than anything the balance of the country can show, and even the steam boilers are the largest ever made by the hand of man. In the Black Diamond steel works, Thirtieth street, Pittsburg, there is the largest steam boiler ever made in the United States, a blow of fifty tons which it strikes every second of time that it is in operation shakes the earth for two squares around it. It is the largest boiler ever made, and so nicely adjusted that the same boiler has placed on the anvil block beneath it a delicate wire glass containing a quantity of molten iron, and the force would let the ponderous weight above fall until at a certain distance, and then shut the steam off. In this way the boiler is kept for several minutes' time, and the glass and egg without breaking them."

But now the government itself is going to throw all these marvelous achievements in the balance, and improvements at the navy yard in Washington City. They will transform that quiet place into the most powerful workshop in the universe. In that instance, there was not found in the mills and foundries of the whole United States a traveling crane "big enough to move about the immense weight of wrought iron parts of large cannon which the war and navy departments have projected. These cranes are very familiar objects. In the iron mills everywhere. They are simply a tackle arrangement so fixed upon a steam car that they will pick up a heavy piece of metal and lower it down by any part of the buildings with it. The largest of these "travelers" in Pittsburg will carry a burden of thirty tons, and the ropes and rigging. In the Middle West, a crane of twenty-six tons capacity has been erected to facilitate the handling of castings for the new war ships. These are the two largest apparatus of the kind in the country. But work will soon be commenced on a traveling crane for the Washington navy yard, capable of carrying a capacity of 110 tons. This is intended for the use in the manufacture of the gun, which when finished will be the largest in the world. At a distance of the United States. To "turn" this wonderful cannon a lathe is now being made which will surpass all other lathes in the world. The machine will be 120 feet long, and will have a "lead" of nine feet. The gun itself is 150 feet long, and to turn and bore it the lathe will be required to be double that length.

All the tools and machinery to make this big cannon are being made purposely for the job, so large as well as they are. The contract for delivery of the necessary steel forgings has been concluded with the B. & O. Steel Company. The contract for the steel forgings, too, had to erect a new plant large enough for the big size. The contract will require a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder and will throw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds. To even greater specifications will be required for larger machinery in line that there is now in existence. Then, to transport the gun finally over the different lines of the country, a special train will be taken, which will require stronger iron bridges than are now in use. So the work of enlargement goes on indefinitely.

Little Rhody Right at Last.

Rhode Island has long been the only State in the Union without a Republican form of government. If any Southern State had violated both the letter and spirit of the fundamental law of the country as Rhode Island has done by the arbitrary disfranchisement of many citizens, Congress would have intervened to correct the wrong; but as the little New England State is a Republican in form of government, nothing was done about it. After a long and often discouraging struggle, the people of Rhode Island finally made their State Constitution to harmonize with our Republican form of government. Heretofore naturalized citizens could not vote, and the State had presented the singular spectacle of a naturalized citizen who represents Rhode Island in Congress subsequently becoming disqualified as a voter by reverse of fortune.

The Vote of New York.

The official vote of New York State is now reported except the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and taking them at the semi-official vote announced by the first count, when a general and Governor are as follows: PRESIDENT. HARRISON, R., 646,716; HILL, D., 616,772; BURNED, 2,032; MACE, 1,000; HARRISON'S plus, 13,793; HILL'S plus, 650,990. These returns will not be materially varied by the full official return. Hill leads Cleveland 13,249; Harrison leads Cleveland 16,651, and Hill leads just 56 votes in the whole State. It will be seen that a change of less than five votes in New York would have re-elected Cleveland, and a change of 600 in 1884 that State would have elected Blaine.

The American Forestry Congress.

which will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on December 5 next, has for its object the creation of a public sentiment in favor of a more rational treatment of our forest resources. The Congress is being held in a most successful manner in which timber supplies are squandered has already proved hurtful, both directly and indirectly, to the best interests of the country, and the need of legislation on the subject becomes every year more apparent. The introduction and celebration of Arbor days and the like, which have been so far from being ways in the growth of trees and shrubs have already exercised a beneficial effect, and the establishment of forestry schools will be a most commendable step to all who realize how much depends upon the preservation and enlargement of existing forest areas.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Manday, Esq., County Attorney Co. Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also had the same, and was cured, and I was cured by timely use of this medicine. An satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. J. I. Wilson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds that he has used this medicine, and he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McKee, Lorain.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the fourth President who failed for re-election when the standard bearer of his party.

The other three were John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren. Seven Presidents were successful in gaining the executive chair for a second time. These were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, and Ulysses S. Grant.

A Lifetime Crowded in a Moment.

The question of the duration of dreams has recently been discussed in Germany, among others by Dr. F. Scholz, who has given some striking examples from his own experience and observation. It is not possible to give a definite answer, and probably many dreams vary very much in point of duration, and often they vary in force and vividness. At one time the figures of a dream, whether they emerge from the horn or the ivory gate, are as real as in that the more they even increase, the happiness more realistic. At another time they seem to live only in a pale moonlight, and we watch the scenes of nightmare pass before us. It is very certain, however, that the majority of dreams are only of momentary duration, though extended occasionally to the length of a minute. In proof of this Dr. Scholz tells the following story from his experience: "After excessive bodily fatigue and a day of mental labor, I was not in the least kind, I betook myself to bed after I had washed my face and placed it on the night table. Then I lay down and closed my eyes, and in a moment I found myself on the high sea on board a well-known ship. I was again young and stood on the lookout. I heard the roar of the sea, and the wind blowing around. How long I stood so I do not know, but it seemed a very long time. Then the scene changed. I was in the country and my long-looked-for partner came to greet me. They took me to church where the loud organ sounded. I was delighted, but at the same time wondered to see my wife and children there. Yet it is so, and I do not understand what he said for the sound of the organ, which continued to play. I took my wife by the hand, and with me entered the church tower, but again the scene was changed. Instead of being near my son I stood near an early-knight but long, Washington Baltimore Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained in a collision on March 12th last, the day of the great blizzard, last Friday obtained a verdict in a Philadelphia court for \$1000."

A Bloody Record.

Captain John Miller, who was killed near Jimtown, Idaho, on last Monday by a party of Indians, had a bloody record as a manly soldier. He had a record as a manly soldier, and a record of John Wesley Hardin. Miller is charged with killing no less than twenty-five men in his 72 years of experience. He was born in Mississippi, and his first killing took place at Columbus, Miss., and he was acquitted. In 1848, in New Orleans, Miller and his brother-in-law, John Taylor, killed the three Turk brothers. Miller was a member of the Jenkins' company in the filibustering expedition to Cuba, where he was killed by Captain John S. Quittinton and fifty-two men shot. The difficulty with the Turk brothers occurred just after his return from Cuba. He was in New Orleans for the Turk killing and again escaped.

In 1849, in a difficulty near Shreveport, Miller killed one of his men, Myrick and Carroll. He was tried at Shreveport and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. He cut the throat of his man, and he was acquitted. In 1850, he was in Louisiana, and he was in a difficulty near Shreveport, and he was acquitted. In 1857 he killed a man named Taylor at Gatesville, Tex., with a knife. Taylor struck him on the head with a rock. He was also tried for this murder, and was acquitted.

In 1866, while en route from the Chickasaw nation to Mexico, he, with five men, captured near Spivey's Ferry on the Red river, when a general row took place not far from his camp, between five white men and a crowd of negroes. Miller and his men appeared on the scene, and the negroes were wounded, and opened fire on the negroes, killing twelve of them. For this he was tried before General Reynolds at Austin, Texas, and he was acquitted. In 1867 he pursued three horse thieves from the Indian Territory into Texas, and all three of them were killed. For this he stood trial at Granbury and was turned loose.

He served in the war and was a guerrilla, during which time he killed "Red" Johnson, and several other men in the Indian country.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Paper is made out of the cedar chips of pencil manufacturers, which is useful for preserving carpets and other woolen goods and furs from the attacks of moths.

—Captain Adolph Jaeger, of the steamship Main, has made 100 round Atlantic voyages in the service of the North German Lloyd Company—a total of about 700,000 miles.

—An alarm clock in a hotel at Green Bay, Mich., went off at 2 o'clock the other morning and scared Mrs. Charles Marshall, a guest, into fits. She has sued for \$1,000 damages.

—Honey bees have almost taken possession of some of the grocery stores in Orlando, Fla., and they sometimes get so numerous around a candy store that place as to almost drive the workmen out.

—In the Criminal Court Saturday Frederick Miller, for selling liquor without license at Fourth avenue and Ferry street, Pittsburg, was sent to the workhouse for six months and fined \$500 and costs.

—The President declined to interfere in the case of John and Jacob Toller, two Indian boys convicted in the District of Kansas of the murder of two white men near the Sac and Fox Agency in July, 1888, and they were to be hanged on the 21st.

—An ingenious blind boy, Willie Perkins, of Ebensburg, Ky., is said to have invented a writing machine for the blind, and to have received \$5,000 from a San Francisco firm for the right to manufacture and sell the machines in the United States.

—Last week a large deer swam the Ohio river from Easton, Ky., up the Ohio, and broke a large plate glass in the Indiana Central railroad office. All the operators ran out of the office and the deer was killed. It weighed two hundred pounds.

—Frank E. Tooley, in a suit against the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained in a collision on March 12th last, the day of the great blizzard, last Friday obtained a verdict in a Philadelphia court for \$1000.

—Philip Barry, residing in the upper end of Dauphin county, was jailed last Friday on the charge of having murdered his wife, whose body was found in a stream three years ago last August. Her death was attributed to suicide. The prosecutor of Barry was the man whom the prisoner sued a short time ago.

—Mrs. Emma Gardner, wife of Robert Gardner, the engineer who was killed last March in a wreck at Ardenheim, Huntingdon county, has been appointed to the position at the head of the ladies' room at the Pennsylvania station, Harrisburg, succeeding Miss Lillie Herr, who is about to be married.

—William Davis, twenty-three years old, residing near Damascus, Md., on Thursday afternoon, while his mother was sick in bed, walked out of the house and shot himself dead. He was once advised of the act, and lived but a few moments after being informed. Insanity is hereditary in the Davis family.

—A prominent dealer in perfumes is authorized for the statement that this country now leads the world in the manufacture of perfumes, an industry in which the French have long excelled. American perfumes," he said, "can be bought in London, Australia, and even the Philippine and Sandwich Islands."

In the camp near Sunnyside, Ga., lately, one of four convicts buried a stone at Keeper Graham striking him in the temple and killing him. The four prisoners then escaped, were followed by a Sheriff's posse with bloodhounds, overtook and re-captured them. They were all sentenced to be ridden with bullets by the Sheriff's officers.

—Two boys played a shrewd trick on a Boston photographer. They asked to have their picture taken, and when the plate was about to be exposed one of the rascals real- ized the error, and ran to better advantage if he had a watch. The photographer loaned him his timepiece, and while he was again adjusting the camera the "customers" ran out of the establishment.

—While experimenting on a patent process for burning Lima oil at the Beaver River Station, Pa., on Monday afternoon, by the explosion of a leaking tank six men were terribly injured and the puddling department of the mill was destroyed. The injured men's names are John Boullin, D. A. Algeron, bookkeeper; Richard Vaughan, the painter; James Vaughan, Walter Young, and William Moore. The loss on property is \$15,000 to \$20,000. Whittaker & Co., Wheeling, own the mill.

A Wilkesbarre special says: A clue to the murders of Paymaster McClure and his bodyguard, Hugh Flannigan, has been discovered at the Pennsylvania State Penitentiary. Joseph Roache, a woodchopper, found a Winchester repeating rifle in the forest quarters of a mile from the scene of the crime. The detectives now claim to have a clue to the rifle was owned by persons living near Mineer's Mills. The "Pittsburgh men, however, do not agree with them, but say that judging from the spot where the firearm was found, the murderer fled through the woods after committing the murder, and made their way to the nearest railway station.

—A queer case came to light in a police court at New York on Monday. A young English girl made the acquaintance of a symmetrical matrimonial advertisement. Five minutes after seeing her he proposed marriage. She pleaded for time but married him the next day. Ten minutes after the wedding she deserted him in the street because he told her he already had a wife and three children living in Hoboken. The following day he was arrested in Hoboken, and gave bonds for the support of his first wife, whom he married in England six years ago. Both wives are now trying to punish him for bigamy. The last wife would not explain her haste to marry happily.

—Professor Oldroyd, who walked on the water from the ocean pier, Crescent beach, to Nahant, Mass., last August, a distance of five and a half miles, and accomplished the feat without a mishap, started from Albany, N. Y., at 10 A. M. on Monday to walk on the waters of the Hudson to New York City. The professor wears shoes made of cedar, five inches long and six inches wide. They weigh thirty-five pounds and resemble the shoes of the Eskimo. They were invented by Oarsman Hanlan. The professor shuffles along rapidly. He expects to reach Hudson, thirty miles distant, to-day, and New York on Saturday or Sunday. The departure was witnessed by a large crowd, and the steamer saluted by a salute of cannon.

—The elephants at Central Park, New York City, are occasionally used to shift heavy articles. The other day a frame building was to be removed to another part of the grounds. It was a small two story structure, partly filled with grain and implements, and the making a road of 12 to 15 tons. With some difficulty the workmen raised the huge mass on rollers. The elephant Jennie was then brought up to push. She would place her great head against the structure and brace herself; then the building would strain and creak and move on as rapidly as the rollers could be placed in position. Jennie and her keeper would follow it up, and she would bend her head to give the building another push when the foreman shouted "Ready!"

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