Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - JAN. 11, 1889.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association, will hold their next annual meeting at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday next.

WILL Mr. Harrison put Mr Blaine into the cabinet or "into the soup?" asks the Chicago *Herald*, and the chorus comes from the Sherman followers, "In the soup!"

HON. JAMES T. MAFFET, the member of the present Congress from the twenty-fifth district, of which Indiana county was a part at the time of his election, was admitted to the asylum at north Warren as a private patient last week.

GOVERNOR BEAVER has fixed March 27, 1889 for the execution of Sarah Jane Whiteling, convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of her young daughter by poisoning. Mrs. Whiteling confessed the crime, and also admitted having poisoned her husband and another child.

GOVERNOR BEAVER on Wednesday, appointed Quay's candidate, Samuel W. Pennypacker, for a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, in place of Judge Mitchell, elected a member of the Supreme Court at the last election. Pennypacker is a distant relative of Quay.

THE Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday January 16 h, 1889, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a Chairman, Secretary, and an Executive Committee, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

THE scientists who journeyed to California and beyond, to witness the eclipse of the sun which occurred on Tuesday last, are enthusiastic over the views obtained and expect great results therefrom. The view of the eclipse seen from Winnepeg was a most magnificent one and gaseous eruptions from the face of the sun could be traced.

AFTER the Governor's message had been read and a motion made to have it printed, Hon. John Fow, of Philadelphia, made a motion to have two thousand copies printed in the German language, when Hon. John S. Rhey moved as an amendment that 2 000 copies be printed in the Welsh language. The amendment was defeated however, and our Welsh friends will have to take the English version.

NEXT to the great question as to who is to go into President Harrison's cabinet seems to be whether or not Mrs. Harrison is in favor of wearing the bustle. A New York firm sent her a handsome one as a present recently, hoping in her acknowledgement of its receipt, to get an expression of her opinion, but in this they failed, and the country will be kept in suspense until after the fourth of March.

THE Philadelphia *Record* is one of the best newspapers in the United States, and that the people know it is demonstrated by the fact that its daily circulation is considerably over the 100,000 mark. In the battle for reform which is being waged by the people against the monopolists, the people have no better or braver champion than the *Record* which is always found in the front ranks. Everybody should read the *Record* which will be sent daily including Sunday by mail for $4.00 per year or every weekday for $3.00.

"THE Senate," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "pulled itself together and, without the fear of the Grangers on its mind, voted against reducing the prohibitory duty on trace chains. Perhaps the patient Granger, who is obliged to pay a double price for his trace chains, will be enabled to 'hitch' to the Republican game. The money does not go into the treasury. The fellow who makes the trace chains pockets the swag; the fellow who buys the trace chains pays the money." This is a great truth briefly told and every intelligent farmer probably knows by this time that the Senate tariff bill is against his interests.

THE Electrical Sugar Refining Company, whose stock until a few days ago, was way above par, and the innocent holders of it counted largely on the fortunes that were in store for them has collapsed with nothing left in the shape of assets. It turns out that the stockholders have been duped to the amount of over a million dollars and the "secret process" by which raw sugar was to be refined by electricity was a pure invention from the fertile brain of Henry C. Friend, the originator of the scheme. The stock was issued in shares of $100 and a short time ago, was quoted at $300. Most of the stock was held in Europe, and is now entirely worthless.

THE total production of pig iron for the year just closed is placed by James Swank at about 6,000 000 gross tons. The production in 1886 was 5 683 329 gross tons, and in 1887, 6 417,148 tons. The decrease in 1888 was entirely in Bessemer pig, and the cause was the falling off in the demand for steel rails. Of the latter only about 1 350,000 tons were manufactured as against 2 101,904 tons in 1887 and 1 574,703 tons in 1886. In the production of all forms of structural iron and steel there has been no material falling off from the figures of last year. While the total output of domestic iron and steel fall below that of 1887, the importations of foreign iron and steel fall off still more. The importations of 1887 were 1,783,251 tons those of 1888 960,000 tons. The decreased output and decreased importations of iron and steel are fully explained in the fact that the new railway mileage fell from nearly 13,000 miles in 1887 to 4,120 miles in 1888.

THE talk about restricting immigration says the Philadelphia *Times* only served to stimulate the rush of foreigners to the United States last year. The steamship agents circulated the report that the ports might soon be closed to immigrants and that they should come at once if they did not want to find themselves shut out entirely. They did come, 383 000 landing at New York alone, an increase of 21,000 over the immigrant arrivals of 1887.

Germany furnished the largest quota in spite of official efforts to discourage immigration. The German additions to American population numbered 77,800. Ireland furnished 44,000 which, in consideration of the fact that the population of Ireland is only a little more than one tenth that of Germany, shows that the impulse to seek a new home is still stronger in Ireland than elsewhere. Next to the Germans and Irish the Scandinavian contingent was the most important, 50 000 Swedes and Norwegians having landed and sought homes chiefly in the West.

The least desirable immigrants came from Russia, Austro-Hungary and Italy, and as these three countries furnished 97,000 of the new arrivals it is evident that the days of cheap contract labor are not over yet. How many of this 97,000 will become permanent residents of this country it would be hard to say. Probably a large percentage of them will remain long enough to accumulate a few hundred dollars each and return home to spend their money. The Hungarians, especially, are disposed to follow the example of the Chinese and not become permanent residents.

The experience of the past year indicates that if the restriction of imigration is to be talked about it should be put in operation as soon as possible, as mere talk only increases the evil complained of. The steamship companies use the agitation as a means of crowding their vessels at every trip, and will continue to do so until the talk ceases or some restrictive law is actually passed and enforced.

A DISPATCH from Birmingham, Con., says: "Three hundred employes of the Sterling company, manufacturers of pianos and organs, were notified of a ten per cent. reduction to-day. The concern used the famous protection envelopes during the presidential campaign." There has been no reduction in the tariff, which according to the Republican theory before the election was the one great and only thing upon which the wages of the workingmen depended. On their pay envelopes they advised their men to vote for protection and high wages, yet three months have not yet passed until these same Pharisees are trying to fleece back out of the workingmen the boodle they were compelled to raise for Harrison's election. It may take some time for the people to learn who pays the tariff and where it goes, that wages depend upon the supply and demand and that although the tariff remains the same at 47 per cent. wages can be reduced 10 per cent. in the winter when employment is scarce and can be maintained at that by the manufacturers until labor from some other cause than the "blessed tariff" is again in demand, when the manufacturers will be compelled to make an advance. It may take time for the people to learn these things, but when they do learn them, they will have them solid, learned in the bitter school of experience, and a day of reconing will come when those who fought against a 7 percent. reduction will be glad and willing to accept a tariff that will not rob the people and yet give them all the protection that is needed.

LEONARD WOOSLEY BACON, in the January number of the *Forum* says: "Can we afford to laugh at the enormity of schemes of plunder such as the Service Pension bill? Is there anything less hopeful in the plan for stealing five thousand millions next year than there was in the plot for stealing five hundred millions ten years before? Is there a leading politician at the North of either party that dares open his mouth against these shameless conspiracies against the nation in the late Presidential campaign? Did not both the parties bid against each other, in promiss of public money for the soldier vote, to buy the Presidency by largesses to this purpose an guard?

There is not room here to say the tenth part of the plain words that need to be said on this subject, and that no one seems ready to say. It looks highly probable that the next Congress and the next Executive will unite in some measure unprecedentedly ruinous and infamous; that the party whose boast has been that it would maintain the American workingman in his superiority to the European workingman will deliberately impose upon American industry the identical burden of war taxation, to be bourne through generations to come, under which the industry of the older natsons is bowed into the dust; so that it shall be said of us as, with such bitter truth, it has been said of them, that "the workman goes to his labor carrying a soilder strapped upon his back."

THE murderers of Paymaster McClure and Hugh Flanigan, who were killed on the mountains near Wilkesbarre, on the 19.h of October last, have at last been apprehended and are now in the Wilkesbarre jail. Michael Rizzolo an Italian, known as "Red nosed Mike" and four other Italians were the murderers. Red nosed Mike has made a confession in which he acknowledges his part in the crime and tells the story of the shooting. He says: "that the two first shots fired at McClure and Flanigan proved fatal. The horse started to run, and the murderers pursued. When the horse came to a standstill one of the men stood in front of him with a rifle and pierced his head with a bullet. McClure was hanging from the wagon with some life still in him. To make sure of his death he was shot again. The murderers then reloaded the rifle to shoot anybody else who came along. They afterwards hid the money and rifles in the ground. About $10,000 of the $12,000 has been recovered.

The Prohibition Amendment.

There seems to be little doubt in any quarter but the Prohibition amendment will pass the present legislature, and in that event, according to the constitution, must "be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, in such manner and at such time, *at least three months* after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the general assembly shall prescribe." This will probably necessitate a special election, and, as all experience proves, a light vote. By hurrying up action on the amendment in the legislature it might be voted on at the town and city elections the third Tuesday of Febuary, and a full vote secured, but this is not probable. In his message, Governor Beaver advocates submission, but urges that the election be held as early as May or June, so that the vote upon it may be taken without any admixture of partisan politics or local interest to perplex the voters.

The opponents of Prohibition in the legislature will probably endeavor to modify the proposed amendment by making provision for compensation; but this idea was voted down two years ago and is not likely to fare better at this time. Its adoption would naturally make the amendment a new one, and necessitate its passage by the legislature elected in 1890 before it could be submitted to a vote of the people.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the fate of the amendment on the popular vote. The liquor interest, at one time disposed to make light of any prediction of its approval by the people, now considers the question more seriously, and is apprehensive it may secure a majority. It will probably make a determined fight, and will have the sinews of war in abundance, as the traffic in its various forms in this State represents many millions of invested capital and thousands of employes. The farmers will also have a money interest in the question, as Pennsylvania raised more rye than any State (nearly 4 000 000 bushels), and about one fifth of the product of the Union. This is almost entirely sold to distillers, while the barley product (about 500,000 bushels) goes to the brewers.

The Prohibitionists, assuming that the amendment will be submitted, are already making efforts to secure a majority for it. A combination of all the temperance organizations in the State is proposed, and the initial steps to secure it will be taken at a meeting to be held in Pittsburg to-day, under the auspices of the Ministerial Association. A campaign committee will be created to which all temperance organizations of the State, including the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Gospel Temperance Union, Murphy Association and Catholic Total Abstinence Society, will be invited to elect delegates. This committee, or a subcommittee from it, will take charge of the canvass, and, of course, will have the active sympathy and material aid of nine-tenths of the Protestant churches of the State. All this represents a powerful force in influencing public opinion. The chairman of the Prohibition State committee has issued a call for a convention of representatives of all temperance organizations in the State at Harrisburg February 5, and the Philadelphia committee has called a local convention of the same character, to meet in that city January 21. Ex-Chairman Campbell, of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of the Philadelphia archdiocese, states he feels certain their societies will not join the movements above indicated, and intimates a majority of the members favor high license rather than Prohibition, as a more practicable measure.

The nearest approach we have had in this State to a vote on Prohibition was at the local option election in 1873, when the question of license or no license was submitted to the people. The cities and many of the boroughs of the State voted seperately from their counties. Forty one counties voted against license, and 24 for license, the aggregate showing a majority of 4,500 for license. Twenty-four cities and boroughs voted seperately, and gave a majority for license of 46,734, Showing a majority in the State against Prohibition of 51 234, on a very light vote; certainly not half the vote that would be drawn to the polls on the straight issue in May or June. Philadelphia gave 27 633 majority for license, Pittsburg 7 432 Allegheny 2,204, and Berks county 8 000.

It may be said both parties are stronger now than they were in 1873, and will make a more desperate battle. An immense business interest, threatened with annihilation, will take one side, and a powerful and enthusiastic moral and religious sentiment the other. Between the two there will be the great mass of citizens, sympathizing to some extent with the objects of the Prohibitionists, but having no confidence in the practicability or efficacy of their extreme policy, even should it be adopted, to do aught else than promote in more objectionable form the very evil at which it strikes. It may be said that this sentiment has been strongly enforced by the working of the license law of the last legislature. As matters stand, we believe Prohibition will be rejected in this State by not less than a hundred thousand majority, and that the existing license law will materially aid in this result. It solves the question an evil may be regulated but not prohibited, as public sentiment now stands. And yet again a crusade may be started that will carry away the sympathies of the people—the women and churches being important factors—and the result of the vote may be much closer; but in any event, considering the forces and interests in the impending conflict, it does not at all seem probable the radical amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale wi hout compensation to vested interests, can be carried on the popular vote.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Farmer got There.

The Carbondale *Leader* tells how a couple of sharpers got beat at their own game a few days ago. It was the same old story—the sharpers "wanted to buy a farm." A stranger accosted and old buckwheater from Aratat and gave him $50 to bind the bargain for the sale of his farm at $3 000. Soon after the chap's partner in sin met the old man and informed him that Fall Brook coal company wanted his place at $6 000 and that it would pay him to raise $1.000 to get a release from the other fellow. But the unsophisticated fellow from the rural district was an honest man. He wouldn't break his word for the pittance of $3,000; oh no! And threats didn't move him. He started for home in his rickety rig, musing on the vanity of the world with $50 in his pocket and as his beech gad cut through the air he was heard to exclaim, "G'lang, Nancy; we're honest men, we is, and an old buckwheat farmer gets around occasionally."

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bloomington, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

A Direct Vote for President.

The failure of the recent choice of presidential electors to reflect correctly the will of the majority of the voters has had the effect of calling attention to the faults of the electoral system of choosing a president. The press without distinction of party has commented very freely on the incongruity presented in the result of the late election, of a majority of the electoral vote for a candidate who received a smaller number of votes at the polls than one of his competitors. This same subject has attracted the attention of congress and Representative Springer of Illinois has given notice of an amendment to the federal constitution he intends to propose which would abolish the electoral college and give to each State the number of presidential votes to which it would be entitled under the electoral system, but would substitute a direct vote for presidential candidates for the present indirect vote through electors. Mr. Springer's proposition further contemplates a proportional vote for president in each State by dividing the whole number of votes cast by the number of presidential votes to which the State is entitled, thus finding the ratio for a presidential vote and giving each candidate as many votes as the ratio would be contained in the number of votes cast for him at the polls, the candidate having the largest fraction of a ratio as a remainder to be entitled to any additional presidential vote that must be determined by the consideration of fractions or remainders.

The proposition of Representative Springer is correct in principle and perfectly fair to every candidate and party. Under this plan of choosing a President the people could vote directly for the candidate and every vote, whether cast in Vermont or Texas, would count. It would wipe out sectionalism as a political factor, break the solid South as well as the solid North. A Republican candidate for President would have his vote counted for him in every Southern State and the Democratic candidate would get his proportional return in every Northern State. Under this plan there could be no "pivotal State," therefore the expenditure of immense sums of money to carry any particular State would be useless and the corruption of elections would be checked to that extent. There is really no good reason why this proposition should not be incorporated in the federal constitution in lieu of the present electoral plan.

It is a pity, though, that Mr. Springer has tacked on to his proposed amendment a provision extending the presidential term to six years. He should make haste to seperate the two. The present term of the presidency is long enough. As already demonstrated in these columns to extend the presidential term is a step toward Cæsarism. Either the powers of the executive must be greatly diminished or no attempt should be made to prolong the time for his accounting to the people for his stewardship. Let Mr. Springer stick to his electoral proposition and try his other idea by the test of true Democracy before he insists upon coupling the two in the same constitutional amendment. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Railway Wreckage for 1888.

If the number of railways and the amount of capital obliterated by foreclosure sales could be taken as an index of the condition of railway business the showing for 1888 when compared with that of former years would be a hopeful one. Nineteen roads, with mileage of 1,596 miles and capitalized at 64,555,000, were sold during the year. In but three of the last thirteen years was the wreckage smaller—in 1881, when sixteen roads, with a total length of 867 miles; in 1882 eighteen roads, with 1,354 miles, and in 1883 fifteen roads, with 710 miles, were sold. Measured by the capital invested 1886 was the most disastrous year of the thirteen, the foreclosed roads of that year being capitalized at $374 109 000. The next in the list was 1887, with $328,181 000 of foreclosed capital. The foreclosures of 1876 involved $311 631 000, those of 1885 $278 494,000 and so on down the list, the foreclosures of the thirteen years beginning with 1876 involving 423 railways, with a total mileage of 43,770 miles and a combined capital of $2 544 225 000, or twenty-eight per cent. of the entire mileage and 30 per cent of the present railway capital of the country.

These figures place the average annual rate of the foreclosure for the entire period at thirty-two railways with 3 367 miles of track and $195,763,461 of capital and a year in which only one half the average mileage and one third the average capital passes into foreclosure might be supposed to be an exceptionally prosperous year. Unfortunately the foreclosures do not tell the whole nor even an important part of the story. Most foreclosure sales are the result of several years' standing and represent the actual railway failures of a former period. Very rarely indeed do railways pass into the hands of the receiver and the auctioneer in the same year.

The record of railway receiverships in any given year will probably furnish a more accurate test of the condition of railway interests than the record of foreclosures. Tested by this standard the year 1888 appears to have been as disastrous in the matter of railway wreckage as the average of the past thirteen years. Twenty-two railways, with 4,270 miles of track and capitalized at $186-814 000, passed into the hands of receivers during the year. It is evident from these figures that increased railway prosperity need not be looked for until the building of lines for which no adequate business exists and the waging of ruinous rate wars cease. The showing of the past year certainly does not encourage people with money to invest to put into railway stocks or bonds.—*Phila. Times.*

A Goat Runs a Train.

LARAMIE CITY, January 8.—The overland fast freight train on the Union Pacific yesterday brought the mangled body of James Sumner, a brakeman, who had been thrown from the top of the train by a goat while the train was at a high rate of speed. The animal belongd to a theatrical company, and got on the train at Cheyenne, it is supposed, from a low shed adjoining the water tank. After the train left Cheyenne the goat chewed the ball cord awhile and then drove two of the brakemen to the caboose, where they remained in mortal terror, believing the animal was a wildcat. Sumner was on the front of the train, and had not seen the goat until the latter rushed at and struck him when he lost his balance and fell. The train was stopped as soon as possible and run back. Sumner's body was found lying beside the track. His neck had been broken. A cowboy lassoed the goat when the train arrived here, and the Coroner ordered him to the pound pending inquest.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The combined wealth of the Vanderbilt family is said to foot up $284,000 000. On that they should be able to eat two kinds of pie for breakfast without even touching the principal.

—Eleven vessels bound to or from Philadelphia went to the bottom of the ocean in 1888, with 118 lives. Nine more were wrecked, but fortunately no lives were lost. The property swallowed up with these 20 vessels was valued at $850,000.

—Thirty members of the crew of the steamship Scythia deserted her as she was about to sail from Boston for Liverpool on Saturday. They claimed that the vessel was overloaded. The departure was postponed until new hands could be hired.

—Patrick Kelly, cattle dealer, was gored by a steer he was driving at Robrestown, Lancaster county, Thursday afternoon. His arm was broken, shoulder dislocated, and he was also injured internally. He is pronounced to be in a critical condition.

—An Arkansaw girl off a front tooth at the root while she was preparing to attend a wedding, but the accident did not keep her at home. The fastened the tooth with beeswax, and thought nothing more about the operation until she swallowed the tooth at the wedding supper.

—A few years ago John Koch was the millionaire owner of Terrace Garden in New York and was instrumental in bringing Theodore Thomas to this country. Koch is now making a bare living as proprietor of a road house near Scranton, Pa. On Wednesday he was sent to jail for 20 days for selling liquor on Sundays.

—Advices from Samoa say that the German man-of-war Olga lost twenty men killed and thirty wounded out of a party of one hundred and twenty men sent to assist Tamasese against Mataefe. The Germans were compelled to retreat to their boats. The commanders of the British and American men-of-war received an intimation of the German intentions, but they remained inactive.

—Joseph L. Woodbury, a young man employed in the Minneapolis postoffice, handed in his resignation the other day, and told the surprised official that he intended to be an Indian chief from that time out. He wasn't joking, for he really is an Indian chief, being the son of the late Hon. Hole-in-the-Day, Chief of the Chippewa nation, and he has gone to succeed his father at the Chippewa reservation.

—At a circus fair in Oroville, Cal., there were several mammoth exhibits of oranges. They included an immense golden heart, covered with thousands of oranges; a grand monument on which were displayed 10,000 samples of the fruit, and a hugh basket in which were piled up 12,150 oranges. Another splendid exhibit was a Japanese pagoda, in which nearly 5,000 oranges and lemons were displayed.

—Suit has been entered at Reading against the county of Berks by James W. M. Newlin, a Philadelphia attorney, to recover $3 593 39, commissions for collecting from the Commonwealth overpaid taxes. The minutes of the County Commissioners show that Mr. Newlin was paid $700 for "services rendered before the State Revenue Commissioners." The claim for additional compensation will be resisted.

—The barkeeper of one of the large New York hotels has decided the interesting question of the value of new year "swear offs." He says that he has noticed that immediately after the first of the year the receipts for drinks fall off on an average 35 per cent., but as the month advances they gain steadily, and by February 1st they are back to the starting point. A "swear off," therefore, will generally last about 30 days.

—The infant child of David Zealeara, laborer, residing in the southeastern part of Columbus, Ohio, apparently died Thursday morning. The undertaker took charge of the remains and placed them in a coffin on Friday morning. The parents and friends assembled and had taken a last look at the remains. The undertaker was preparing to remove them when he noticed the child breathe. A physician was summoned, and the indications are that the child will recover.

—General Master Workman Powderly said on Monday morning, when questioned about the proposed new labor order to be established by James L. Wright, R. W. Keen and others, that the movers make a number of charges against the Knights of Labor, not one of which they can maintain. "It took these men ten years," said he, "before they discovered that the order was founded on wrong principles. I can only say that if the friends of this proposed new labor organization don't do more for it than they did for the old one, it won't amount to much.

—A double stage robbery occurred last Saturday night at Cloverdale, Cal. The down stage from Mendocino City was stopped near Phile about 11 o'clock by a masked highwayman, who demanded the treasurer-box, and holding a revolver in one hand, took the box from the driver with the other. He thanked the driver, and ordered him to drive on. He then remarked, "Good night, gentlemen." The stage had only gone a few hundred yards when it met the up stage from Cloverdale, and the driver remarked he also had been robbed, but gave no details. The express boxes were all that were taken.

—Saturday afternoon a number of farmers gathered at William Porter's grist mill, at New Hope, W. Va., as is their custom on Saturdays, to obtain their supplies of flour. A number ware talking in the boiler house when the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill. Joseph French, Thomas Carter, Levi Shields and John Wimmer were instantly killed, their bodies being blown into shreds. Eli Shields died from his injuries on Sunday. Pieces of the flesh had dropped from the arms of Wade Shufelbarger, exposing the bones, and his death will soon come. Jeremiah Carter and William Carter were also seriously injured.

—John L. Sullivan, accompanied by several prominent backers, arrived at Toronto, Canada, on Monday morning. At the Rossin house he met Kilrain's representatives. Threats of police interference frightened the parties into a refusal to sign articles, but the following arrangements were made: The fight is to be for $20,000 and the championship belt, which is now held by Kilrain, and will take place near New Orleans July 8. The next deposit of $5 000 will be made with the New York Clipper April 15, when the final stake holder will be chosen. The referee will be chosen at the ring side. This is the result of the conference so far. The articles will probably be signed on the train to night.

—Friday Engineer John Clark, William McFerran, and William Shearer got into the cage to descend to the bottom of the shaft at the West Leisenring Mine of the Connellsville Coke & Iron company. The fireman, who was running the car, had failed to reverse his engine, and the cage started up instead of down. It reached the top of the tipple-house, one hundred feet high, with great violence, and broke the rope. This precipitated the cage and its three inmates to the bottom of the mine, six hundred feet down. It was about four hours before the bodies were recovered, and they were found to be so mangled as scarcely to be recognized. Clark leaves a wife and two children. The other two were unmarried. It is charged that the fireman was a new hand at the cage, also that he is very hard of hearing. The responsibility for the accident is being investigated.

—William Mann, an artist, of New York City, shot and killed his niece, Carrie Jones, and committed suicide in an uptown tenement on last Saturday. She was a married woman and been living with Mann as his wife for several years. The woman's husband, whose name is Stephen Jones, is a carpenter living in Poughkeepsie, and has not lived with his wife for 12 years. A 14-year old son of Jones and the woman who had deserted him is thought to have been the cause of the tragedy. He lived with his mother, and Mann wished to get rid of him and had frequent quarrels with the woman on the boy's account. She would not give up the boy. No one saw the shooting or heard the quarrel which probably led up to it.

—A Lewistown, Me., police officer in passing a dark alleyway heard a strange noise. It was a voice in the tones of supplication. The words were undistinguishable. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the officer drew his shooting iron and his club and hastened to the spot. As he neared it, the tones grew louder. Someone was shouting in a loud voice, from the back end of a horse shed. The officer was not a little surprised to find the object of his search in the person of a devout soldier of the Salvation Army, who was out in the cold and the darkness of the darkest hour making his petitions. The officer passed a good morning, and asked the soldier to lower his voice a few octaves. The soldier complied and the officer departed.

—More than 150 languages and dialects are current in India and British Burmah, with thir 256,000,000 of people, and the distinct alphabets of these countries, many of which are very elaborate, outnumber all others in the world. Some 40 different alphabets or sylable systems, each having from 250 to 500 combinattons, are used to represent the sounds of the 150 languages, and more than 10,000 different signs and types have been elaborated from the original alaphabet to represent the 50 different sounds—all that the combined Indian vernaculars contain. As these simple sounds cannot all be represented by the 26 letters of the English alphabet, 24 letters of the English phonetic alphabet are captured and and made to do service in this new English phonetic alphabet, and we then have one simple alphabet taking the places of 40 or more and becoming available as the written language of 200,000,000 of people who have no written alphabet, because they don't know just how to use one.

Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, one bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they can be found at Max Klein's 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gleson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5 00 Send for price list.

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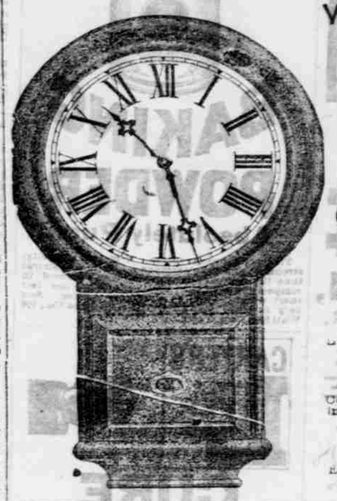

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