Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 1, 1889.

GENERAL BOULANGER, was elected Deputy in the Department of the Seine, France, on Sunday last by a majority of nearly eighty-one thousand.

THE colored voter is a very important adjunct to the Republican party about election times, but is not an absolute necessity at the inaugural ball.

THE condition of the Pope who has lately been seriously ill was so much improved on Monday as to warrant the announcement by his physicians that there was no occasion for uneasiness at present.

AT the session of the State Board of Agriculture at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, the Board declared itself emphatically in favor of the payment of road tax in cash, and not by working on the roads, as is now done.

THE House Committee on the judiciary held a special meeting at Washington on Monday, to hear addresses from members of the Woman's Suffrage Association in support of the amendment to the constitution of the United States granting the elective franchise to women.

JOSEPH FLEMING, the Pittsburg druggist, who, on a technical point of law, was found guilty last week by a a Mercer county jury for sending liquor into the county C. O. D., was released on $1,000 by a special allocatur granted on an appeal to the Supreme Court, pending their final decision.

AT the session in Harrisburg of delegates from the various county agricultural societies a permanent organization was formed under the title of the "Pennsylvania Local Fair Association." The object of the Association will be to promote the interests of agricultural, horticultural and pomological societies of the Commonwealth.

RHODE ISLAND has a prohibitory liquor law, yet the Providence *Journal* shows there are 529 groggeries in that city where liquor is sold in defiance of the law. The prohibitory law has done away with the licenced houses who sold in conformity with the law and placed the liquor business in the hands of those who sell regardless of all law.

INSURANCE AGENT JOSEPH A. MOORE of the Connecticut Insurance Company, at Indianapolis, Ind., has gone wrong to the amount of over a half a million dollars, but it is said that his shortage will not affect the financial standing of the company. Moore has skipped to Canada and is, no doubt, opposed to the annexation of that country to the United States.

IN the Senate, at Washington, last Monday, on motion of Mr. Blair, the army nurses' pension bill was taken up, amended and passed. It allows a pension of $25 a month to all women nurses during the late war. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Among the amendments made was an appropriation of $3,000 for a Consul General at Samoa.

IN his sermon dedicating St. Paul's Church at Baltimore, on Sunday Cardinal Gibbons said in regard to the infidel school in that city: "Several ministers appealed to the municipal authorities to suppress the school. For my part I would be sorry to see the arm of the civil law used toward the suppression of this school. Coercion is not conversion. Our divine Savior never had recourse to the arm of the law or the sword in teaching his doctrine. The only weapons we ought to use are the weapons of argument and persuasion in dealing with this school. The only sword I would draw against the enemy of Christ is the sword of the spirit."

ON Tuesday morning, between five and six thousand men, employees of the New York street car lines, quit work, and appealed to that last resort of the workingman—a strike. With two exceptions, every line of street cars in New York City are tied up. After trying repeatedly to affect an amicable settlement, the employees of the various lines met on Monday night and resolved upon a strike as the only way of settling the difficulties between them and the companies. Strikes are a bad means for settling disputes between capital and labor and, after the recent victory for High Protection to American workmen should, if the Republican theory is correct, be seldom heard of in this country.

THE Republican leaders says the New York *World* appear to be settling down into the conviction that an extra session of Congress is inevitable.

All hopes of revenue legislation at this session are practically abandoned, and a surplus the existence of which was denied during the canvass looms up menacingly before them. A Democratic House and a Democratic President stand in the way of spending this surplus now. The buying of bonds progresses but slowly. A combination to put up the price of these securities, in case the Government must have them as the only alternative against an accumulation of idle money that would cause financial distress, is already hinted at and could be easily formed.

Confronted thus at the outset both with a serious "condition" creates by a surplus and a "theory" of taxation that created the condition, what could the new President do except to summon Congress together? The sooner the better. Let us see if a Republican House, fresh from the people, will dare to pass the Senate bill increasing the taxes as a means of reducing revenue. It should do so there would be a reckoning day for the monopolists and their legislative agents in the Congressional elections of next year.

THE British Secretary of War, Mr. Stanhope, made an extraordinary speech on Monday last, says the Pittsburg *Post*, so his parliamentary constituents, in which he predicted that "sooner or later, probably sooner," the war cloud hanging over Europe would burst, "bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known." The warlike preparations, he said, throughout Europe indicated with considerable certainty that war is approaching. Some of the English papers say that his declarations are unwise and mischievous, but do not assail his estimate of the probabilities. Since the Boulanger triumph in Paris there has been an increase of uneasiness throughout Europe, as there is no disguise Boulanger represents the "on to the Rhine" passion of the mass of the French people; and if he is to play the role of Cæsar war will be necessary, to his plans. If there is a general election in France in March or April, the Boulangerists will probably secure a great majority in the chamber, force the resignation of President Carnot, as MacMahon and Grevy were compelled to resign, and then instal their hero as President. After this the deluge; but in the meantime it must be determined whether the hero of the music halls is a sham or the genuine article. The weight of opinion is that he will go to pieces when the crisis comes that involves Cæsars or Napoleons.

There is certainly very little in Boulanger's antecedents to show he possesses the qualities great heroes are made of. He has the trick of a demagoguism, and unquestionably understands that queer compound, the French people. He is the son of a wealthy lawyer and his mother is an English woman. He is fifty two years of age. His military services include campaigns in Italy and in the Franco Prussian war, but are not marked by anything beyond the range of the average subaltern. He showed great capacity, however, as an organizer when minister of war.

It is a supposable case that the young emperor of Germany would like nothing better than a war with France, if the French can be harassed into the position of aggressors. They hate and distrust each other, and only considerations of prudence restrain them from hostile acts that would be the prelude of a speedy war as the English minister says, "the fiercest and most horrible ever known." It would involve Russia, and Italy, and very likely some of the smaller powers. Englann's interest will be to keep out of it, and trade with the combattants. The same as to the United States.

SINCE the election of Washington as President down to the present time, there has never been such a scramble among office seekers as there has been since the election of Harrison. There has not been a day since the election that there has not been a delegation of anxious statesmen from some part of the country, at Indianapolis, visiting Harrison and demanding, importuning and suggesting recognition for some official place, from the cabinet down to a fourth class postoffice at some cross road. Harrison's grandfather was worried to death in one month after his inauguration by the same means, but if his grand-son lives to be inaugurated at all, it will be because he cannot be killed in that way. The Indianapolis *Journal*, Harrison's home organ, says:

If General Harrison is not broken down in health before his term of office begins, it will be due to his constitutional vigor and endurance, and not to the consideration of his countrymen. *The pressure on him is very great on it constantly increasing.* It takes the dual force of an immense mail and a constant stream of visitors. * * * From any reasonable point of view it is disgusting. * * * The average office seeker is utterly inconsiderate and implacable. No interest, public or private, can at all compare, in his estimation, with the importance of his claim for an office being brought to the personal attention of the President-elect with the least possible delay, either by letter or in person. Thus the never-ending and constantly-increasing army of office seekers combine to make the pressure incessant, insistant and intolerable, and the time and strength of the President-elect are continually exhausted.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S explanation of the Samoa situation says the Philadelphia *Record*, is so clear that he who runs may read. He shows that the Administration has always had a well defined policy with reference to Samoan affairs—a policy of friendly interest so far as the other Powers interested in that group of islands have been concerned. The treaty between the United States and Samoa contained nothing on the subject of the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, so that any attempt on our part to proclaim such a protectorate would have been clearly unauthorized and a source of offense to Great Britain and Germany. The good offices of the United States have been used again and again in behalf of a restoration of order, but without effect; and, now that the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted, the question simply is: Shall the United States declare themselves ready to fight, if need be, in order to secure independence to the Samoans? This is for Congress to decide, since with that body resides the constitutional power of determining the question of peace or war.

There is no obsurity about such a statement as this, and all the cheap Jingoism in the country cannot upset the logic of the indisputable facts.

"THE Senate tariff bill," says the New York *Times*, "will put the Republican party in a position entirely different from any it has ever before occupied, and will compel it to go before the country as the avowed champion, not of protection as it has been heretofore known, not of protection to American labor or American industries as a whole, but of unlimited special privileges to a select class of wealthy men forming combinations in the nature of monopoly, and at once supporting and controling the party by virtue of what is, in effect, a corrupt alliance. That is the simple fact that gives to the vote of yesterday in the Senate extraordinary significance and importance."

IT is now pretty well settled that four of the members of Harrison's cabinet have been selected and are as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William B. Allison, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Postmaster-General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Blaine as Premier.

It may now be accepted that Mr. Blaine will be the Premier of the new administration, unless the present purpose of the President-elect shall be changed by Republican murmurs before the 4 h of March. The confidence with which Mr. Blaine's immediate friends assert the certainty of his selection and the public declarations and explanations which have come from such leaders as Halstead, who speak as much for Harrison as for Blaine, leave no room to doubt that Mr. Blaine is slated for Secretary of State.

It is well known that Harrison' nomination was finally decided at Chicago by the friends of Blaine, and it is an open secret that, immediately after the nomination, Harrison wrote to Blaine in Europe, acknowledging his obligation and urging Blaine to return and lead the campaign. Thus recognized by Harrison himself as the author of Harrison's candidacy, Blaine returned and devoted all his time and his best efforts in the forefront of the battle. He did so with the assurance from Harrison that he was the acknowledged source of Harrison's nomination, and he led the fight in tireless energy with the assurance that he could command any honor within the gift of the new President. He could go to England as Minister, but he doesn't want it and won't have it. He could put either of the Maine Senators in the Cabinet and return to the Senate with practically a life tenture, but he won't have divided Senatorial honors with such unsympathetic partners as Edmunds, Sherman and others; and there is nothing left but the Premiership. It is that or nothing, and as it must be something, Blaine will be Premier.

That the selection of Blaine will be a sore disappointment to a very large proportion of the more conservative Republicans who voted for Harrison, is obvious from the emphatic protests which have reached the surface in every section of the country. While many of the conservative Republicans who voted against Blaine in 1884 were more or less disappointed in Cleveland, none of them have become supportors or admirers of Blaine, and even among the scores of thousands who voted for Blaine with reluctance in 1884, none of them are more friendly to him now han they were then. Especially will his appointment chill confidence in the new administration among business and financial circles, and with those circles, halting in their trust at the outset of Harrison's rule, countless embarassments are likely to follow.

Blaine is the Clay of Republicanism. He can't be President and he won't be the friend of a Republican administration that is not in the closest sympathy with himself and friends. Clay drove Tyler out of the party and divided the Whigs by leading the opposition to Taylor, and Blaine hedged Hayes and Arthur around with bitterness and rent the party in twain in three months as Premier of Garfield. "But Harrison won't be dominated" is the ready answer of all who desire Blaine as Premier or excuse his appointment. Well, if Harrison can't be dominated, he will speedily dominate Blaine out of the Cabinet, and what then? Blaine has a hundred friends to reward for every one that Harrison has; he has a hundred enemies to punish for every one that Harrison has, and his friends have borne the heat of the conflict for years, while his enemies have been tireless and malignant. With presumed power to reward friends and to punish foes, and with the President free of either, how is Blaine to be dominated by Harrison?

The appointment of Blaine will precipitate a lively and bitter war of factions in Pennsylvania. Smith of the *Press*; Magee of the Pittsburg *Times*; Cooper of the Media *American*, with Cochran, Losch and their following, will speedily unfurl the Blaine flag and sound the long roll all along the line for battle against Quay. Neither Blaine nor Quay will seek or desire such a conflict; but the logic of events is often stronger than the inclinations of men; and the prestige of Blaine's name strengthened by ever growing disappointments will force a Blaine organization against Quay with the Gubernatorial nomination of next year as the objective point. Quay's intimate connection with Delamater precludes his support of Cooper for Governor, and that will force Cooper into the Blaine whirl; and Smith of the *Press* and Magee of the Pittsburg *Times*, are panting for Quay's scalp as a sedative to real or imaginary wrongs of the past. Wanamaker will be in the Cabinet and will start in sympathy with Quay, but he will logically seek to avoid such a maelstrom of faction. The new and progressive party journal that is to spring from the loins of the *Inquirer* under the master political hand of Lambert, will come to the front most timely to give Quay a helping hand, and lively times may be expected with confidence in the Keystone State. Well, Blaine would probably smash the party windows from the outside if pushed out of the Cabinet; he can't do much more smashing from the inside, and Harrison has decided to let the smash come under his own eye. There won't be any monotony or stupidity under Blaine as Premier, and let the band play.—*Phila. Times.*

The Millionaires' Club.

The most important of the recent millionaire accessions to the United States senate are McMilligan, of Michigan, and Washburn, of Minnesota. The election of the latter is somewhat clouded by distinct accusations of bribery, but they won't count. The two senators are said to stand for five or six millions apiece, and the money represented in the senate by gentlemen of shrewd money getting capacity is now put at seventy or eighty millions of dollars. With only one or two exceptions they are Republicans, and their money has been gained in corporation speculations. Of course, they are all extreme protectionists, and have the aid, in most things, of the two Democratic millionaires—Brown of Georgia, and Payne, of Ohio. The really efficient service, however, to the cause of trust and monopoly will be rendered by the bright and capable corporation attorneys sent to the senate; such men as Spooner, of Wisconsin; Ingalls, of Kansas; Wolcott, of Colorado; Davis of Minnesota; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hiscock and Evarts, of New York, not forgetting Edmonds, of Vermont. Their brains is even a more important factor than the millions of the millionaires, in molding the policy of the government, so far as the senate can mold it. They are of the class like Honest John Sherman—and in all probability Colonel Mat Quay, as it will turn out—who enter the senate poor men and come out after a few years' service full-fledged millionaires. Elect senators by the people and his business will be broken up.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAfee, Loretto.

The Senate Tariff Bill in the House.

Having accomplished the political purpose of its author, the Senate Tariff bill has gone to the House and reposes in the Committee on Ways and Means. Further than to present in a concrete and authoritative form what the Republican leaders and politicians mean by "tariff revision" the bill has no object. In its proposed increase of existing high rates of duty on wool and woolens, tinplate, and many other articles of necessity the bill is a shameful concession to the extremest demands of monopoly. In such a shape the passage of the bill could not have been expected by its promoters; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any such measure could command a majority in the next House. The bill is the defiance which arrogant Monopoly and its servile attorneys in the Senate hurl against the programme of Tariff Reform. From this point of view its appearance is welcome. In revealing to the country in the fullest light the aims and tendencies of monopoly the bill has materially aided the future work of the friends of Tariff Reform. It shows to the American people that the first essential step in this work is to drive monopoly out of its intrenchments in the United States Senate.

In the House a feint was made on Saturday to throw the Senate bill into a committee of conference without reference to the Committee on Ways and Means. This was in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, which declares that all measures of revenue shall originate in the House. But the professed object of the movers might be attained in an other way. Let the Committee on Ways and Means report the Senate bill, with its provisions reducing the internal taxes on tobacco, and with its reductions of duty, except in the sugar schedule. The reduction of duty on sugar is confessed by its authors to be too great—as witness the Senate scheme to compensate producers with a bounty out of the public Treasury. But the Substantial reduction of the sugar duties proposed in the Mills bill would afford a fair ground of agreement.

By reporting the Senate bill stripped of its monopolistic features and containing such reductions of duty and additions to the free list as are in the Mills bill an agreement between the two Houses might be reached, if the Republican leaders in Congress sincere desire to abate the Treasury surplus and avert an extra session. These tariff reductions in the Senate bill are extremely small, but considerable as they are, they would afford some relief to manufacturers and trade. The most important of these reductions is the transfer of jute, jute butts, malina and other grasses for textile fabrics to the free list. But reductions of internal taxes upon tobacco and in the tariff schedules in which the two bills substantially agree would amount to upward of $20,000 000.

There is no financial nor economic reason why the two Houses should not come to an agreement on these reductions. Each House has given its separate assent to them, and it is necessary only that they should be embraced in a bill and passed, not as a compromise, but as a measure concerning which there is no disagreement between parties. Neither the House nor the Senate can afford to repudate its own work, so far as an agreement has been reached.—*Phila Record*

To Minimize Ballot-Box Pollution.

During this winter the Legislatures of New York, Indiana, Connecticut and other States will be occupied with the consideration of radical measures for purging the elections of bribery and corruption. These measures have been modeled after the system that has been in operation for some years in Australia and other British colonies. Its main features consist in relieving the candidates and parties of all expense for printing election tickets and imposing it on the State, and in absolutely protecting the voter from observation and surveillance while casting his ballot. Under this system the ballots printed at public expense are placed in the keeping of inspectors and distributed by them to the qualified voters on the day of election.

This plan for securing the complete secrecy of the ballot is as perfect as may be. At every polling place there are compartments in which the voter prepares his ballot, and not more than one person is allowed in a compartment at a time. The voter receives from the official inspectors only the ballot which he wishes to deposit, and he is not allowed to tell any one in the polling place for whom he intends to vote. If he spoil a ballot in preparing it he can get a new one, but all ballots not voted must be returned to the inspectors on the spot. No person may show his ballot after preparing it, nor place upon it any mark by which it may be identified as the one voted by him.

There are other provisions for securing the secrecy of the ballot and the purity of elections; but no reform of the election laws would be of much value unless all campaign committees and individuals intrusted with the collection of political funds should be required to submit their accounts to official inspection and audit. In no other way can the corrupt use of money in elections be effectually checked. The laws should define strictly the necessary expenditures, as well as the receipts, should be duly audited and open for public inspection.

So long, of course, as voters can be purchased some means will be found for evading the most perfect system of election laws; but the duty of lawmakers is to reduce to the minimum opportunities and temptations to corrupt the ballot

Cider as an Intoxicant.

The Supreme Court of this State left the weighty cider question to the local courts to determine whether apple juice is "vinous or spirituous." This is the sole question; not whether cider is intoxicating. The Lancaster county court tried several cases last week involving the question. The parties were indicted for selling cider as an intoxicating liquor, and it was made clear that persons did get intoxicated by its too free use; but the court and the jury held the indicted ones were not guilty. It was not vinous, since the apple does not grow on a vine; and the jury found that it was not spirituous, notwithstanding it was "hard" and the witnesses said that they felt it in their heads. No expert testimony was presented to show the quantity of alcohol in cider. "Cider drunkards" are a marked feature in the prohibitory States of New England. Its excessive use is attended with as bad results as the excessive use of the generally recognized intoxicants.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, New ark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAfee, Loretto.

PROHIBITION or no prohibition, which do you want?

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—As many as seventy-five persons die in the city of New York during a single day.

—The winter in Central Kansas has been so open that most of the spring plowing is already done.

—The cost of each fifteen-inch shell to be used in the Zalinski guns on the United States cruiser Vesuvius is $900.

—The skeleton of a mastodon has been unearthed in California. It is 30 feet long, and has tusks between six and seven feet in length.

—A few days ago Dr. John W. Underhill, of Cincinnati, began experimenting with cocaine and on Tuesday he died from the effects of the drug.

—Contracts were signed on Tuesday under which 5,000 tons of Alabama coal will leave Pensacola, Fla., each month for the West India Islands.

—A St. Louis coal company recently mined at Danville, Ill., a lump of coal that weighed 37 000 pounds. It was shipped to Chicago, and the timbers in the mine had to be taken down for its removal.

—At Brussels, an elephant attached to a circus becoming enraged at an attendant, seized him by the leg and dashed him against a wall. Death was instantaneous. The unfortunate man had been teasing the animal.

—Mrs. Hannah Burrows, who stabbed and killed her husband in August last, while he was lying in bed, and last week pleaded guilty of the crime, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Hare, of Philadelphia, to be hanged.

—A mule owned in Jersey City performed the remarkable feat, recently, of walking across a railroad bridge which spans the Hackensack river. The bridge is trestle-work with a space of about four inches between each tie.

—A wolf hunt near Carthage, Ill., participated in by five hundred men and boys, took place on Friday. An exciting day's sport was had and three wolves were captured. Several dogs were severely injured in the fights with the wolves.

—Two Swedes, named Anderson and Benson, were drowned in the Mississippi river, near Fountain City, Wisconsin, on Monday. They were riding on an ice boat, when a stiff gust of wind carried them into an open channel on the river.

—In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143 000 000, producing realized profits of $250,000.

—Jack Maynard and Miss Jennie Burress of Todd county, Ky., were united in marriage at the home of the bride near Elkton, after having been engaged a quarter of a century. During 22 years of this time the gentleman never once missed calling to see his bride-elect on Sunday.

—The boiler in Harvey's silk mill in Scranton exploded at an early hour Monday morning, killing the Engineer, Nicholas Chisiet, and badly injuring a workman named Anderson. The damages amount to $5,000. Two hundred and fifty employes are thrown out of work.

—Joseph Demmy, a colored dwarf, aged thirty years, was on Saturday, at Pittsburg, found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Special-Officer Miller on September 4th last. Of thirty-four murders committed in that county the past two years this is the only verdict of first degree.

—Paris eats a vast quantity of snails. Every day 90 000 pounds are sent to the city from the gardens of Burgundy, Champagne, Provence and Poitou, where they are specially reared for this purpose. They are not only eaten as a delicacy, but also on account of their highly nutritious qualities.

—During a drunken row in a boarding house occupied by Hungarian workers at Scottdale on Saturday night, James Brading was shot through the lungs and George Lesso had his skull badly crushed. It is reported that Brading is dead and Lesso dying. Four of the participants are under arrest.

—John Wilson, living near Astor, Fla., cut a big cypress tree in the swamp north of town and found therein a live alligator seven feet long. As the opening in the tree was not half large enough for the 'gator to get through, the presumption is that it crawled in when quite young and lived on other animals and reptiles that sought refuge in the same tree.

—A floating island is said to exist on Henry's lake, Idaho. It is about 300 feet in diameter, and is erratic in its travels, frequently, though, going with the wind, which catches in the trees and thereby carries it along. It is said that the curiosity might remain near shore for days, and then during the night sneak away, and in the morning be many miles distant.

—Jacob Tome, the millionaire banker of Baltimore, Md., has increased his gift of $500,000 for the founding of a manual training school to $2,500,000. Half a million is to be expended in the erection of suitable buildings, and with $2,000,000 the school is to be endowed. It will be located in Port Deposit, Cecil county, and, if Mr. Tome's ideas are carried out, will be the most complete institution of its kind in the world.

—At a school-house near Williamsburg, Ohio, Saturday night, while a crowd of people who had attended a debating society were passing out from the building, a mischievous boy pulled the bellrope, and by some means the bell was thrown from the frame-work in the cupola and fell in front of the house on to the crowd below, killing William Wacker by crushing his skull and seriously injuring G. W. Mount and Sparr Kidd.

—Richard West, of Kingston, N. C., was out the other day with his sweetheart horseback riding, when her horse became frightened and ran at great speed. The young man spurred his horse and soon overtook her, and calling out for her to loose her foot from the stirrup, in an instant, while both horses were running at breakneck speed, he caught her about the waist and snatched her from imminent danger. When he had stopped his horse the young lady was completely overcome with fright.

—A great sea monster has appeared near Mantanzas, Cuba. One of the papers of that place referring to it says: "Intelligent persons who saw him calculate that the monster measures 150 feet long by 40 feet wide. It is of dark gray color, with white spots the size of dinner plates all over the back. Its immense head, fins and tail are identical with those of a shark. It was roaming around the entrance of Mantanzas Bay for three days and was the terror of fishermen, who declared that they had never seen anything to compare with it. This monster is supposed to be the great tiger shark seen several years ago in the Indian ocean.

—Charles Blackman, colored, was hanged at Eatonville, Ga., on last Friday in the presence of an immense crowd for the murder of Stonewall Tondee, white, in 1885. Blackman is supposed to have killed Tondee because the latter was too intimate with his wife. Blackman had been convicted of the murder three times, and each time his lawyer secured a new trial. The people of Schley county were so afraid Governor Gordon would interfere and stay Blackman's execution that the telegraph wires were cut in order to prevent the transmission of a message from Atlanta, the State capital.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—Persons who go through the streets of Alexandria, Va., singing or whistling after 10 o'clock at night can be arrested for disorderly conduct.

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 Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00. Send for price list.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH.

JOS. FLEMING,

No. 84 MARKET ST'

Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to solicit their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by accuracy, neatness and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued favors. I have constantly in stock a full line of DRUGS, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES for ladies and gents, BANDAGES, FAMILY SYRINGES, HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES. All the leading PROPRIETARY MEDICINES of the day. COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS, MALT EXTRACTS. For medical purposes there is no better, purer, older whiskey sold to-day anywhere than the pure eight-year old Guckenheimer Whiskey I am selling at $1 for full quart bottles, or six bottles for $5. The only wines that should be used for medical purposes are the pure California Port, Sherry Muscatel, Angelica, and Sweet and Dry Catawba that I am now selling.

Send for price list of Wines and Liquors, mailed free to any address. The money must accompany all orders for wines or liquors, as we do not send any goods C. O. D.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

$1,000 REWARD

to any one who will contradict by proof our claim that *Acme Blacking* WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER. WOLFF & RANDOLPH.

To make an intelligent test of this, try the following method: Hang a strip of leather in a bottle of Acme Blacking, and leave it there for a day or a month. Then take it out and hang it up to dry and examine its condition carefully. We recommend ladies to make a similar test with French Dressing, and gentlemen with any liquid solution of Paste Blacking, or with liquid blacking that comes in stone jugs.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes any kind of leather

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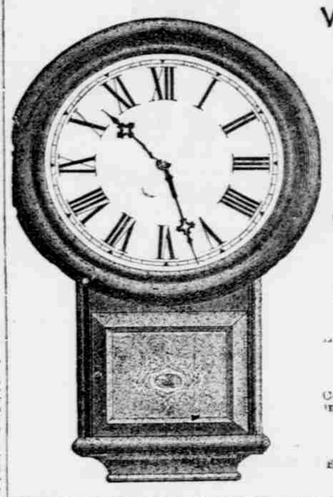

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