Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 12, 1889.

THE Republican pigs are patiently waiting to get into the clover.

WHEAT dropped five cents a bushel in the Chicago market on Monday.

GOVERNOR BEAVER has issued his proclamation designating, Friday, April 26th as Arbor Day.

IT is now announced that the Legislature will adjourn on May 9th instead of April 23d, the previously fixed.

THE Legislature of New York on Tuesday of last week, passed the ballot reform bill, adopting what is known as the Australian ballot system.

THERE are over thirty candidates for the post of Governor of Alaska in Washington at present urging their claims. More are expected daily.

IN his speech advocating the bill for taking the next census, Congressman Cox of New York, informed the House that the United States has now a population of 64,000,000 people.

E. K. MARTIN of Lancaster, who is said to be slated on the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor, is well known here where he read law in 1874 with F. A. Shoemaker, Esq.

AMERICA has no more tonnage now than she had 80 years ago. We carry less than 14 per cent, of all our imports and exports, and pay Europeans $150,000,000 annually for ocean carriage.

IF it be true that a Congressman is harassed to get along on $5,000 a year, why are so many men scrambling for such places, eager to be harassed quite to death by sacrifice and privation?

HON. CHARLES W. STONE, Secretary of the Commonwealth has given orders for printing seven millions of tickets for use on the 18th of June when the Amendments are to be voted on.

AUSTRALIA has just made to a projected railroad a grant of 16,000,000 acres, or 20,000 acres a mile. The grant to the Pacific Railroads in this country amounted to about 6400 acres a mile.

THE reason of the recent defeat of the Republicans in Chicago, St. Louis, Leavenworth and Cincinnati, is attributed to the fact that all the leading Republicans were in Washington looking for office.

COLONEL FREDERICK D. GRANT, the newly appointed Minister to Austria, will sail for his post of duty on April 17. His mother and his family will accompany him. Mrs. Grant will probably spend the Summer there.

THE Illinois Legislature is considering the propriety of setting the convicts in her penitentiaries to work making binding twine to sell at cost to her farmers. It will be a good thing for the farmers but bad for the twine trusts.

THE Eiffel tower in Paris, 1,178 feet high, was completed on Sunday week. When the electric light is on its summit it is expected that a person can read a newspaper seven miles off, and that the light will be visible for forty miles. The ascent by elevators will be made in five minutes.

BOHEMIAN oats men were recently, in the Venango county court, found guilty of conspiracy with intent to defraud. The chief conspirator was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and $100 fine, and the costs. Remarkable to state, the defendants are all well known farmers of that county.

THE United States ship Pensacola was sunk in the dry dock at Portsmouth, Va., during the terrible storm of thunder, lightning, hail and wind that raged along the coast on Saturday. Much valuable property was destroyed at Portsmouth and it is feared that many vessals have been wrecked along the Atlantic Seabord.

THE latest news from that embryo State, Montana, looks as if the Republicans, when they concluded to admit Montana as one of the new incoming States had counted their chickens before they were hatched. The local elections on Monday indicate that the Republican mortgage on it has been paid off and that Montana will find its place in the Democratic column.

THE complete vote of Rhode Island at the election last week for Governor, gives Ladd 16,952; Davis, Dem., 21,350; Richardson, 1,511; Chance, 3,388. Davis lacks 548 of an election, but has a plurality of 4,398. For Attorney General, Rogers has 21,011; Slocum, 21,816; scattering, 27, giving Slocum a majority of 778. By completed returns, the Senate stands: Republicans, 21; Democrats, 11, with four to be elected. The House stands: Republicans, 23; Democrats, 37, with twelve yet to be elected.

SECRETARY RUSK has issued a pamphlet giving a history of the Agricultural experiment stations which have been established under a recent law of Congress and which are now conducting scientific and practical experiments in regard to soil, tillage, manures, crops, stock feeding, dairying and horticulture in the various States. All the States and one Territory, Dakota, now have agricultural experiment stations. The total number of these stations in operation is 46, or including branch stations, nearly 60. They employ more than 370 scientists and agriculturalists, and will this year receive $595,000 from the National Government, and about $125,000 from the States and other sources.

THE silver jubilee on Sunday night of the ordination of Father Elcock, rector of the Cathedral and the spiritual director of the Archdiocesan Total Abstinence Union, says the Philadelphia *Herald* was turned to good account by Archbishop Ryan to speak a few words on the comparative merit of moral and legal measures for the accomplishment of temperance. The occasion was a more than fitting one, as Father Elcock has been identified with the Catholic Total Abstinence Society since its inception in this city, and in no place has the excellent work of this great moral union been more felt than in Philadelphia.

It was, therefore, with more than ordinary appropriateness and with complete good taste and judgment that the Archbishop spoke against the implication that a reform by force could be real and enduring reform. External Prohibition was not the desirable thing, he said, the hearts and conscience of the people must be reached. The way to get at the conscience was not by creating a fear of a policeman's club or the law; it was to bring to the mind the knowledge of an omniscient and omnipresent God, and in no other way could the evil as to the whole people be restrained.

In this city alone, 17,000 men, women and children are doing the work of conscience recommended by the Archbishop in the Total Abstinence Unions. In every religious body similarly, is a large and constantly increasing number of persons devoted to total abstinence for its own sake; yet no sign of force of compulsion is present. Not even the strictest of the Quakers or the most rigid of their puritan brethren of the Methodist or Presbyterian sects demand total abstinence as a prerequisite for membership. All of them, in dealing with their own brethren in the matter do so by moral means and do not suggest force or coercion; yet slowly and surely their influence is widening and extending and growing, as such influence must. Why, then, do many of these people recommend for the State a different policy from that which they pursue in their own affairs? Extravagance, thoughtlessness, evil speech, vanity; all are personal vices and should be discountenanced. Yet here, too, the churches are satisfied to use moral means. Why is the vice of drink singled out from among the mass and handed over to the Legislature?

DON PIATT, the able correspondent of the New York *World* in speaking of the United States Senate says:

The Senate has long since survived its usefulness. Time was when it represented the sovereign people organized in separate and independent commonwealth, and Senators were selected with great care to represent the States, and men of high character and great ability won respect and reflected honor on their positions. Can one imagine Clay, Webster or Calhoun crying out "You nasty fellow, you called me a boodler in your filthy sheet. Now I've got you and I am going to drop you out at the nearest window, d——n you!" Yet to this favor have we come at last.

"War legislates," as the Hon. William Grosbeck said, and, we can add, revolutionizes. In wiping out State lines it robbed the Senate of its only political affair to a mere representation of wealth. All the Senators from the North and Northwest are either millionaires or the representatives of corporations. They bought their places with their own money or that of their backers, and, of course, regard them as private property. It is mainly a social affair, with an eye to the main chance, and through the exercise of their priveleges the rich grow richer and poor agents bloom into millionaires. It is a menace to our liberties, a shame to our intelligence, a patron of lobby thieves and a resort for prostitutes. It is that decay before death which makes the undertaker a relief. Let us give the thing a burial.

A MEETING of farmers, says the Philadelphia *Record*, has been called in Kansas to prepare for resisting what they denounce as "the exorbitant and unjust advance in the price of binding twine." There is no doubt that these complaints of the Kansas farmers are just; but how they propose to go about organizing resistance to the dictates of the Twine Trust is not quite so clear. They will pay the enhanced cost of the twine that binds their sheaves in the harvest field or they will do without it. The time for resistance was last November, when they give a majority of nearly 80,000 in favor of the tariff.

It is not simply in the matter of twine but in a great many other things that the farmers of Kansas are likely to discover the costs of supporting their system of tariff iniquity. They cannot cultivate their partisan prejudices and escape the penalty at the same time. What they have sown they will reap; but the misfortune is that so many other people must share the crop of tariff thistles.

IT is reported at Washington that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the United States, that no war vessels are to be sent to Samoa until after the result of the Berlin conference is announced. There is little doubt, that both governments are already committed to such an agreement. It is understood that the proposition to leave Samoa waters ungarded by Germany and the United States, and just as they were after the typhoon had wrecked and disabled the vessels of both Governments, came originally from Prince Bismarck, and he was promptly met half way by our Government, and that the proposition was accepted. This will leave matters in statu quo and the British Government alone to police those waters and look out for German, American and British interests until Berlin conference settles Samoan affairs on a new basis.

THERE is a cradle in New York, according to the Detroit *Free Press*, that has rocked over 19,000 babies. It began to rock nineteen years ago, when the Sisters of Charity started a little foundling hospital on Twelfth street, New York, with $5 in the treasury. Sister Irene was at the head of it, as she is still, a wonderful, frail little woman, whose genius and devotion will always be remembered by those who have once beheld her among the babies whom she has sayed and succored.

Constitutional Prohibition.

A number of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts, including Judge E. R. Hoar, ex-Governor Gaston, John Quincy Adams and others, have issued a declaration that the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution of that State would be inappropriate, inasmuch as that instrument is "an organization of government and a declaration of rights," and that all police regulations and definitions of criminal offenses are properly left to the legislature for enactment by statute law. They contend that "to attempt to put into the constitution matters which were left by it entirely to legislative action will tend to subject the constitution to constant amendment, may lead to doubt and confusion in its construction, and will tend to diminish the honor and reference in which it is held by all men and parties." The force of this suggestion will strike every thoughtful mind; and it is enhanced in this State by the fact that the adoption of the constitutional amendment will not bring us any nearer prohibition than we are without it. There is no question but that under the constitution as it stands a code of prohibitory laws could be framed as radical as any code that is likely to be adopted should prohibition be incorporated in the constitution. all that is requisite is a public sentiment acting on the legislature that will compel the passage of prohibitory laws. The situation will be precisely the same should prohibition be put in the constitution.

But there will be this difference in another respect. In the prohibition amendment if adopted, all license legislation, such as the Brooks law, becomes void. Then suppose that prohibition does not prohibit, and even Judge Agnew concedes there will be an interval of non-enforcement—how long he does specify—all the large towns and cities of the State will be cursed with the free and unrestrained and untaxed sale of liquor. That has been the experience of other States fully as intelligent and moral as Pennsylvania, where the constitution prohibited license, and the resulting regulation.

Then, when our people will have found out their mistake, like the people of Rhode Island, and propose to retrace their action by another vote—the sober second thought—we of Pennsylvania will find that there cannot be another vote on constitutional prohibition until five years has elapsed. The constitution, article XVIII., says of future amendments: "No amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years." If we vote prohibition into the constitution in 1889, it cannot be voted out until 1894, and we believe it will take ten years to get back to present conditions. In the meantime, with high license abrogated, the hands of the legislature will be tied as to the re-enactment of such a law, or any other law restraining the liquor traffic.

This illustrates the folly pointed out by the leaders of the Massachusetts bar in protesting against putting into the organic law of the State matters that should be left entirely to legislative action.—*Pittsburg Post.*

In Cleveland's Footsteps.

So far the administration has contented itself with an indorsement and continuation of the Treasury policy of President Cleveland and Secretary Fairchild, about which Mr. Blaine demagogued in the late campaign, after his fashion, declaring the Secretary had done acts that warranted his impeachment. The only change we see is in the official debt statement put forth by Mr. Windom, which varies from that adopted by Secretary Manning in that it does not show with equal clearness the assets and indebtedness, especially in separating the Pacific railroad bonds from the bulk of the bonded indebtedness.

Mr. Blaine's great point was the deposit of government funds, secured by deposits of bonds, in the national banks, which was adopted to relieve the congestion of the treasury, quiet the money market, and at the same time hold the whip-hand against combinations of bondholders to advance the prices of bonds when the treasury entered the market with its surplus as a purchaser. How Blaine roared and fumed over this, but the treasury reports show an increase in these deposits of over a million of dollars in the first month of the Harrison administration. These deposits—this whip hand against Wall street combinations—enable Secretary Windom, following the policy of Secretary Fairchild, to announce a maximum which he will pay for the outstanding 4s and 4½s when he desires to purchase. An Associated Press dispatch of Saturday says "Secretary Windom, in dealing with the surplus question, will confine himself for the present to the purchase of bonds without attempting any radical change in the system of national bank deposits adopted by his predecessor." This is semi-official, and is in the nature of a rebuke of Mr. Blaine's blather last fall in Michigan and Illinois

The surplus now amounts to $55,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 since the 4th of March, or at the rate of $120,000,000 a year has elapsed since the Treasury began to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds in the open market, under its circular of May 17, 1888, and in this time $129,000,000 of government bonds have been bought at a cost of $150,222,620, over $21,000,000 being expended on premiums to bondholders.

This shows that the surplus in the treasury at this date, but for these purchases, would amount to over $205,000,000. And this vast sum marks the amount of money taken from the pockets of the people by unnecessary and unjust taxation. Such an abuse of the taxing powers of government would create a revolution in any European country, but here it is accepted as one of the fruits of "protection to American labor"—protecting it by taxation that is largely disbursed in premiums to the Wall street bond syndicates.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A Gospel Fact.

A dispatch from Boston to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says "It is stated that the Norway Steel and Iron works, on Dorchester avenue, South Boston, which originally cost its projectors, Sebastian B. and Bartold Schlesenger, about $1,250,000, were Wednesday sold to J. B. Hendall for about $125,000. The works have been unprofitable for some years, owing to the high duty on iron ores." Strange news for a high tariff organ to print.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle 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.

SIXTY-FIVE Indian boys Apaches, Sioux and Arapahoes from the Government industrial school at Carlisle, have been taken to Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware counties to be distributed among the farmers who have engaged their services for this Summer.

The President and Mugwumps.

A Republican organ congratulates itself and its party on what it assumes to be a fact, to wit, the repudiation of the mugwumps by President Harrison. Pointing to the removal of Postmaster Pearson, of New York, and the appointment of a machine politician as his successor, the editor fairly shouts for joy and his ecstatic exultation heaps indignity and insult upon the independent Republicans who prefer the good of the country to the success of the party. But it overshoots the mark when it styles Postmaster Pearson a mugwump. That gentleman supported Blaine for President in 1884 and took no part at all in the late presidential election. He is and has always been a Republican.

But if President Harrison has "turned down" the mugwumps how comes it that he has determined to appoint John Field postmaster at Philadelphia? Mr. Field was one of the leading spirits on the mugwump committee of One Hundred and has helped to knock more than one spoke out of the Republican machine in Philadelphia. He supported Ex-Governor Pattison every time he was a candidate, he has personally denounced Mr. Quay, the engineer of the machine, he assisted in defeating William R. Leeds in 1887, and it is well known would not have supported Harrison for President but for the fact that Philadelphia's selfishness demanded that "protection must be saved from impending defeat. If Mr. Field has not been a mugwump the species has never had an existence.

President Harrison has announced his hobby to be the maintenance of harmony in the Republican party. He can, therefore, have no thought of running a muck against the mugwumps who are Republicans many of whom supported him on his pledge of fidelity to the civil service law and who could have prevented his election by supporting Mr. Cleveland. Should he discard and flout that element of his party he will not ride his harmony hobby to any alarming extent. It is true that in the appointment of a machine politician as the successor of Postmaster Pearson he has offended the straight-backed civil service reformers, but they by no means constitute the body of mugwumps, for among their number are many who care nothing for the abstract principle of civil service reform but look rather to the record and character of candidates for public office as the surest test of their honesty and capacity. No! President Harrison will not make haste to quarrel with the mugwumps as a political element.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Will Blaine Resign?

A glance over the Cabinet does not reveal any very strong Blaine material in its makeup. Noble and Miller are the personal selection of the President, and Miller is openly hostile to the Maine Statesmen. Mr Windom's candidacy in 1880 prevented Mr. Blaine's nomination for the Presidency. Proctor was backed by Edmunds, and was one of the original Harrison delegates at Chicago. Wanamaker was unknown to politics before the last campaign. Rusk was recommended by Senators Spooner and Sawyer, who worked against Blaine's nomination in 1884. General Tracy is about the only one who could be counted on to side with Blaine in the event of a Cabinet crisis.

"I believe," said an administration Republican, "that Mr. Harrison before leaving Indianapolis anticipated Mr. Blaine's early withdrawal from the Cabinet. You will remember that it was given out that Law partner Miller's appointment as Attorney General was only temporary. Mr. Harrison expected that he would be compelled to reorganize his Cabinet before the end of the summer.

"The time will come soon, I fancy, when Blaine's friends will insist that he sever his connection with the administration. They will tell him to do this if he wishes to retain his self-respect and the respect of his friends.

"Mr. Harrison came to Washington jealous of Blaine. It was noticeable in almost every remark dropped by members of the Harrison household. The paragraphs in the press to the effect that Blaine was going to 'run things' made Harrison very angry. It wounded his vanity severely. Had he been a bigger or broader man he would not have noticed them. As it was, however, he started in with the grim determination to be 'boss' himself and to give the country an early knowledge of the fact. This may have influenced his course in regard to Mr. Blaine, but I believe on the whole that his policy has been carefully premeditated.

"It is about time for Mr. Blaine's friends to step in and call a halt. We do not relish seeing our leader humiliated. Harrison had better look out. He is without a single warm friend in the Senate. He will have hard work getting his nominations confirmed if he has an open rupture with Blaine. The fur will fly and no mistake. The G. O. P. may go to pieces, but whose fault will it be? The storm may be averted, but the sky is very dark at present."—*N. Y. World.*

On to Oklahoma.

It is expected there will be another outlet opened for the uneasy Oklahoma boomers by the commission recently appointed by the President to negotiate the purchase of 6,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory. It will assemble in Washington next Monday, and as soon thereafter as their instructions can be given to them—probably within three or four days they will leave for Muscogee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. The expectation is that the commission will finish its work within 60 or 90 days at the farthest. It is empowered to offer the Cherokees $1 25 acre for the land.

The only opposition to the purchase will come, it is believed, from the cattle syndicates which are grazing their herds on the land which it is proposed to buy. Their opposition, however, will be largely neutralized by the fact that the purchase money will be placed at interest which will pay the Indians $350,000 a year instead of $250,000 a year, which is the entire amount received by them from the cattle men. Should the Indians refuse to sell, an effort will be made in the next Congress to take the land without paying them a cent. But that notion will hardly prevail. These lands together with the territory opened by recent proclamation of the President, will constitute the principal portion of what will in future be known as Oklahoma Territory. Before the close of the present month it is estimated that 50,000 persons will have sought homes in Oklahoma, which is now without a legal white inhabitant. The boomers, however, are getting ready for an avalanche after the 22d of this month, and the borders of the proposed new country are lined with a cordon of settlers and town site speculators, ready for a sweep into the promised land as soon as the gates are opened. Winchester rifle law promises to be supreme for a while; then Judge Lynch will hold court, and then will come the regularly constituted authorities.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large $1. Every bottle warranted.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS

—All the departments of the Penn Iron Works, Lancaster, except the spike mill, were closed down Saturday, and 250 men men are thrown out of employment. Depression in the trade is given as the cause.

The First National Bank at Anoka, Minn., closed its doors Saturday, and its Cashier, F. P. Pratt, is said to be in Canada. It is believed that the bank will loose one hundred thousand dollars. A receiver will be appointed.

—Mark Francis was hanged Friday at Lebanon, Tenn. The fall did not break his neck. In the coffin his friends resuscitated him and Saturday night he turned up at a farmer's house near Smithville, his neck badly skinned and swollen.

—The President on Monday granted a pardon in the case of William Wood, convicted November last of murder in Arkansas and sentenced to be hanged April 19th. He also granted a respite till June 21st in the case of Henry W. Miller, convicted of complicity in the same crime.

—Henry Muntz, of Meadville, only thirteen years old, but a tough, ran off from home, was caught in Titusville, skipped off in the night with articles belonging to the police, was caught again, and started toward the Morganza Reform School with an officer. En route he leaped from the car window while the train was going full tilt, and hasn't been heard of since.

—Barnum's snake charmer, Madame Junata, celebrated Sunday by performing an interesting dental operation on two of her pet boa constrictors. She extracted a couple of ulcerated fangs from each snake. It was quickly done. She grasped the snake by the head with her left hand, inserted a pencil between its jaws to keep them distended, and with a pair of tweezers yanked out the decayed fangs. It didn't worry the snakes a bit.

—A colored man named James Coleton, who resided a few miles south of Clinton, Iowa, met his death on Sunday in a most remarkable manner. He was in the habit of extricating his own teeth, which usually came so hard as to require his utmost strength to draw them. But he tackled one yesterday that came so much easier than anticipated that the reaction caused his head to fly back so violently as to partially dislocate his brain, causing his death a few minutes after.

—It is asserted that the smallest screws in the world are those used in the production of watches. Thus, the fourth jewel wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust; with a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen quite clearly. These minute screws are 4-1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these screws.

—Louis Conklin, colored, aged forty-five was murdered last Tuesday morning by his wife, who had a bad reputation. The husband and wife were quarling, when a son, Joseph, aged twenty years, interfered. The father was defending himself with a knife, and threw his son down, whereupon the wife grabbed an ax and buried it deep in her husband's hip. He died in less than an hour, and before the doctors arrived. No arrests have yet been made. Coroner Woodend, of Huntingdon, will hold an inquest this afternoon.

—Young Gillespie, the "boy wonder" in the walking match going on at Beaver Falls, was forbidden to start last Friday afternoon by the Humane Society. Gillespie is but eleven years old and weighs fifty-five pounds. In the walk Thursday of last week he made fifty-five miles in 9:43. The last hour he ran all the way, and when taken off the track by his trainer was as fresh as ever. Saturday morning he was out playing ball with a lot of other boys and was ready and eager for the start Friday afternoon.

—Calvin Harless, August Newman, Chas. Kring, Wellington Harmon, Peter Harmon, and Charles F. Hanniger, all of Winamac, Ind., were found guilty on Thursday of last week of grand larceny and each sentenced to serve one year in the Penitentiary. Their arrest and conviction was a surprise to the community in which they resided, as all were prominent and well-to-do farmers. The goods were pillaged from way freights on the Nickel Plate railroad, and consisted of article of merchandise of every description. They amounted in value to between $3,000 and $4,000.

—The will of John Scott, President of the Allegheny Allegheny Valey Railroad company, has been filed for probate in Pittsburg. The sum of $350,000 is divided among ten children, three sons receiving one cent each. The will states as the widow, Olivia R. Scott, has been amply provided for, she is not to participate in the final division. Mr. and Mrs. Scott separated several years ago. They at one time had fourteen children, and a majority sided with the father. The three who did not were cut off with a penny each. It is said that Mrs. Scott will sue for her dower.

—The Louisville Bridge & Iron company's machine shops at Louisville, Ky., were completely destroyed by fire at midnight last Monday, causing a loss of $90,000. The shops were a one-story corrugated iron building about four hundred feet in length. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, but before the fire department could arrive the flames had gained such headway that the building was destroyed. A great deal of valuable machinery was ruined. The loss is fully covered by insurance, but a definite statement can't be given by the manager this morning. The fire is supposed to be incendiary.

—One of the most interesting natural curiosities of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, is situated in Rose valley about six miles from Trout run. It consists of seven natural wells extending almost straight downward to a depth unknown. Large stones cast in some of these wells go rumbling down, making a coarse, rasping sound at first as they strike against the sides of the well, growing fainter and fainter until lost by the distance. Near these wells is a cave, the mouth of which is large enough for a horse to enter. Several gangways lead off from the main entrance to large, separate chambers, and from these other passage ways lead off probably to unexplored chambers.

—The extensive freight depot on the Boston and Lowell railroad, with its contents, principally Western and Canadian freight, was destroyed by fire at Boston, Mass., in a peculiar manner last Tuesday night. In the morning of that day a steamship from Savannah arrived, having as part cargo one hundred bales of cotton consigned to Montreal. As the last load was being delivered, shortly before 6, a slender thread of smoke was discovered coming from one of the bales. Instead of carting it away the freight-handlers foolishly cut the bale open to put the fire out, it at once burst into blaze and set fire to the adjacent bales which ignited a tank of kerosene. After this the whole building went like a flash aided by two barrels of blasting powder which exploded. A train of thirty loaded cars for Montreal, with engine and caboose attached, ready to leave in five minutes was unable to get out. The locomotive and four cars got away, but the remainder was destroyed. The fire got into the three big grain elevators adjoining the depot and they went quickly up into smoke. They were valued at $100,000 and contained $200,000 worth of Chicago and Canadian wheat. No possible estimate of loss as yet can be given.

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GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

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 whisky 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 whisky 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.

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SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

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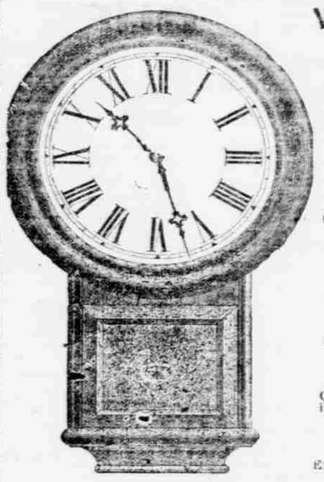

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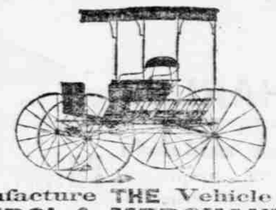

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