Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - APRIL 19, 1889.

WHAT Pennsylvania needs is an anti-discrimination bill that will prevent its lawmakers from visiting another State to have a good time at the expense of the taxpayers.

PRESIDENT HARRISON thinks of spending the next two months at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, with his family. There is also talk of his buying a country house.

A BILL is before the Legislature to provide footwalks six feet wide along the roads and highways. The supervisors or other authorities are instructed to arrange for the same.

ON Monday last, at New York, John L. Sulivan's backers met the representatives of Jake Kilrain and the final deposit in the stakes of $20,000 for which they are to fight, was made.

IT is said that a Japanese line of steamers will shortly be run on the Pacific coast, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the agents appointed to make arrangements with the various Republics are already in possession of several concessions.

GOVERNOR BEAVER on Wednesday, issued a proclamation declaring April 30 a legal holiday and a day of thanksgiving and praise for a century of constitutional government. Ageneral cessation of business is suggested in order that the people may have an opportunity for divine worship.

THE Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald* says: "When the chief official of sixty millions of people passes directly from the Executive Mansion to a private law office, and begins to work for his living again within two days from the time of his surrendering his immense power, the dignity of labor in this country receives a striking illustration."

THE steamship Denmark was sighted by the City of Chester on the 8th, inst., in midocean in a sinking condition. The vessel had been abandoned by the crew and passengers numbering about seven hundred people and it is supposed that they have been picked up by some passing vessal, but up to this time no news of their rescue has been received.

REPUBLICAN rule is getting to be synonymous with minority rule. That party has the President, though the Democrats got nearly 100,000 more of the popular vote. It has the Governor in Connecticut, though the Democratic candidate polled 1,400 more votes. It has now secured all the State officers, save one, in Rhode Island, though the Democrats polled 4,300 more votes than the Republicans. And it now holds the Legislature in New York, a State which has gone Democratic seven times in succession.

"I am amused," said ex-Senator Thurman to a Washington *Post* reporter, "at the Republicans who are finding fault with the President for not turning all the Democrats out in the six weeks he has been in office. That is the same way some Democrats talked about President Cleveland. That breeches maker from Philadelphia, Wanamaker, seems to be running the guillotine on full time. I am told he is a pious cuss. Piety is a good thing to have in an Administration, I suppose, but I am afraid I am drifting into politics."

BY an order of President Cleveland the employes of the railway mail service were placed under the Civil Service law to take effect March 15. President Harrison at the request of the Civil Service commission, modified the original order extending the time to May 1. That date, it is now understood, will remain as fixed, after which no one who desires a position in the railway service can be appointed without first having passed the examination prescribed by the Commission.

THE Chicago *Railway Age* prints a table of railways under construction and projected in the United States in the first three months of 1889, showing that 14,800 miles of new road are either let to contractors or in process of completion, and that, altogether, 53,400 miles of railway are projected. It is no wonder that the *Railway Age* calls this a surprising exhibit. It is work cut out for ten years to come. The number of projected lines in Pennsylvania is set down at 35, with 1515 miles of of track, of which 435 miles are under construction or contract.

ACCORDING to a decision just given by Judge Travers, of Iowa, says the New York *Sun*, under the anti-liquor law of the State, cider cannot be publicly sold there; for, as the Judge argues, "though it is at first a non-intoxicant, it produces intoxication when taken in large quantities." Whether makers of apple cider will be allowed to continue their business under the law has not yet been decided, but it may be inferred that their mills are illegal establishments. As yet, lemonade may be lawfully quaffed in the State of Iowa.

HISTORY RECORDS that when the British man of war Glorice was about to sink off the Cape of Good Hope the ship's band stood on deck and played "God Save the King." It may be that Admiral Kimberly remembered this when he ordered the band of the Trenton to play the "Star-Spangled Banner as the gallant flagship was fighting vainly against wind and waves in the harbor of Apia. But whatever may have been his incentive Admiral Kimberly showed himself a hero and a patriot by this romantic deed. So long as the glory of the flag is intrusted to such men as Kimberly and his sailors America neep not worry about her fame on the salt seas.

THE recent reduction of wages says the New York *Times* in the mills of the Clark Thread Company near Newark and the strike caused by it recall some incidents of the Presidential campaign. The manufacturers of spool cotton thread are protected by a tariff duty of 14 cents per dozen spools of 200 yards each, which was equivalent in the last fiscal year to an ad valorem duty of 57 per cent. It was proposed in the Mills bill that the duty should be reduced to 40 per cent. Although by their own admission the manufacturers had been in combination for some years so far as prices were concerned, and and had thus sought by preventing competition in prices to take all possible advantage of a high rate of duty, this rate remained unchanged in the Allison bill. Senator Sherman had declared that such combinations "may and ought to be met by a reduction of duty," but he conveniently forgot this when the bill was prepared in his committee.

About two weeks before the election the thread manufacturers professed to be greatly alarmed by the proposed change of rate in the Mills bill, although Congress had adjourned and everybody knew that the bill had not become a law and could not become one so long as the Senate should be controlled by the Republican party. On October 26 there was posted in the factories of the Clark Thread Company at Newark a notice that until further orders the mills would be closed all day on Saturdays and after 4 o'clock on all other working days of the week. It is said by the owners that this action had been caused by the Mills bill, although it was not explained in what way the bill could have had this effect. It was also said that similar action had been taken in the other thread factories that had been governed by "an understanding as to prices."

There was no indication that the consumption of thread had suddenly fallen off, and an impression prevailed among the employees that the reduction of time had been made for political effect. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Essex county asserted that some of the employees had been threatened with loss of work if they should vote the Democratic ticket. There appears to have been a desire that the workmen should believe that they would suffer loss of wages if the party favoring a reduction of war tariff duties should win.

The party was defeated and the party that made and supported the Allison bill was successful, but this has not prevented a reduction of wages. It does not appear that a reduction is required by the condition of the business. Indeed, the company admits that it makes the reduction simply because the workmen affected by it have been receiving better wages than are paid to other workmen of the same grade in another city. The tariff has not been changed, the combination by which a high price for thread has been maintained has not been broken, but the manufacturers who were so solicitous for the welfare of the workingmen when their votes were soon to be cast for or against the high duties that afford shelter for combinations have not been restrained from cutting down their wages.

IT must be obvious says the Pittsburg *Times*, to intelligent observers that in certain respects the Republic has outgrown the capacity of the original machinery of the Government. For example, take the present mode of filling the offices. Every time there is a change in the party complexion of the administration a great and harassing burden is thrown upon the President. As the population has increased the burden has also increased until it has become an intolerable one. The filling of the offices under any circumstances is a work the magnitude of which was not contemplated by the framers of the Republic. They did not preceive the possibility of its growth, nor comprehend the immensity of the patronage that would be dispensed. No adequate provision was made for dispensing it, consequently the pressure on the President and the Executive Departments has become so great that how to relieve it is a practical question to-day. The election of Postmasters by the people is proposed as a measure of relief.

If Postmasters, why not United States Marshals, District Attorneys and other officers now appointed by the President? To this there are objections, some of which are not so easily anwered. If filling these offices by public choice is decided against, the question is none the less pressing. Would not a Commission appointed by the President and charged with the duty of filling all the offices, or different Commissions, among which the offices shall be divided, be an improvement on the present plan? This or some other way of relieving the President is becoming a necessity, if it is not so already. Not to refer to the magnitude of the power which the patronage places in the hands of the Executive, the labor of hearing and deciding on the claims of applicants for the offices is not compatable with the dignity and the other duties of the head of the government. It lowers the Presidential office; it has degenerated into an evil of enormous magnitude. To provide a remedy is work for statesmen.

ADVICES from Vienna state that the Empress of Austria has been attacked by the Wittelsbach family malady, namely, insanity. She suffers from long spells of melancholic and entertains delusions, accusing herself of the death of Crown Prince Rudolph. She is possessed with ideas of suicide, thinking to leave the Emperor free to remarry. Sometimes she dandles a cushion or a pillow thinking it a newborn heir to the throne. The Emperor is greatly affected. He suffers from insomnia and has no zest for work, taking only a languid interest in State affairs.

THE Secretary of War has ordered the five batteries of artillery stationed at Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, to proceed to New York and participate in the Centennial celebration there on the 30 instant.

The Inauguration Centennial in New York

The 30th of April, 1789, will remain memorable as the initial date of the American Union; for on that day all the wheels of the new machinery of goverment began to turn with the inauguration in New York of George Washington as President. It is the centenary of that event which will then be celebrated in the metropolis, and the enthusiasm which is being manifested over the prospective occasion, together with the extensive character of the preparations, indicate that it will be a noteworthy episode in the history of the Republic.

On September 17, 1787, the day on which the new Constitution was agreed to and signed, the Philadelphia Convention sent a letter to the President of Congress, in which he pointed out that it was obviously impracticable to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each State and yet provide for the safety and interest of all; "and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." This Constitution, which was thus intended to promote the lasting welfare of the of the country, and secure to it peace and happiness, went into effect in 1789. On the first Wednesday of that year electors were appointed in the various States, who voted for a President on the first Wednesday in February; Congress assembled on March 4; on April 6 the electoral votes were counted in the presence of both Houses, and on April 30 President Washington was inaugurated.

The official programme of the coming centennial celebration has involved in its preparation a vast amount of labor. So many interests had to be considered, and so many applications for a share in the commemoration poured in from all parts of the country, that the task of the committee was rendered extremely difficult. Naturally the committee has not escaped criticism; and yet it would seem as if its members had succeeded in providing for a most imposing display. A naval and merchant marine parade; a parade of military organizations from nearly every State in the Union; an industrial and civic parade; open-air concerts, orations, banquets and receptions, and the presence of the President of the United States, make up a programme that will fitly represent the marvelous growth and resources of the country and illustrate the patriotism of the people.

To provide for an influx of strangers such as may naturally be looked for will be no light task; but Philadelphia accomplished it when the centennials of the Declaration of independence and of the adoption of the Constitution were commemorated, and the citizens of New York will doubtless show a spirit of self-sacrifice and try to convey an impression of generosity and hospitality. The railroad companies throughout the country have extended the time of excursion tickets for visitors from May 3 to May 6, which will give the latter five days after the close of the celebration itself for the transaction of business or for pleasure. Doubtless many people from this State will be among the visitors.

It is worthy of note as a matter of history that, although New York ratified the Constitution and entered into the new Union, she did not choose electors for the first President. But Pennsylvania did, and she also contributed able men to the first Congress. Among them were George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, and Peter and Frederick A. Muhlenburg, the last named the first Speaker of the House, while Robert Morris sat in the Senate. It is fitting, therefore, that this Commonwealth, having been the scene of two national commemorations, should take part in an event which was the culmination of a long struggle and the carrying into effect of a fundamental law which has been declared to be "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time for the brain and purpose of man."—*Phila. Record.*

Civil Service and Party Prescription.

The new Secretary of the Interior—Mr. Noble, of Missouri—has been extensively quoted as having said in a recent interview that wherever he finds "an inefficient Democrat" he will dispute that it is the right as well as the duty of every Administration to remove all inefficient officials, whether they be Democrats or Republicans.

But when the Secretary says he will fill the places of incompetent Democrats solely with efficient Republicans, this is neither "common sense" nor in accordance with the law. The Civil Service law, which it is Secretary Noble's sworn duty to enforce, knows neither Democrats nor Republicans in filling a large proportion of the offices in his department. He may remove whomsoever he pleases upon the charge of incompetency; but he will violate the law whenever he shall fill the vacancy thus created on party grounds. The law distinctly forbids him from making any political discrimination among those who have passed the civil service examination and hold certificates of fitness.

But doubtless Secretary Noble referred to those officials of the Interior Department who are not within the Civil Service law. In that case his quoted remark was wholly irrelevant, since there is no question of efficiency or inefficiency in removing Democrats from the higher positions in the Interior Department which the civil service rules do not cover. In making removals from these positions and filling them with "efficient Republicans" the only rule that the Secretary has yet recognized is that "to the victors belong the spoils." Why then, does he seek to soften the brutality of the spoils policy with a meaningless commonplace?—*Phila. Record.*

THE overhead wires and the poles which have converted many of the chief streets of New York into a forest, dangerous to human life and contributing to the destruction of property, began to disappear on Tuesday, not because the proprietors thereof were willing to obey the law, but because Mayor Grant sent a force of men to work to sever the wires and cut down the poles. The disappearance of these obstructions will be a boon to New York, and it is probable that the same course will be adopted in other cities, though when the telephone and other companies find it dangerous to defy public sentiment they will doubtless voluntarily arrange to put their wires under ground. In every city of considerable size the law should prevent the erection of poles and the stringing of wires. New York has done well in moving for their abolition and her mayor is to be congratulated upon his display of pluck.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

HAYTI has war and and earthquakes to make its dusky inhabitants miserable.

The Birmingham Idea.

The white Republicans of Alabama in organizing a white man's Republican party have very distinctly stated the room of the colored brother is better than his company—that no negroes need apply for admission to the select corps either as officers or high privates. This goes a little further than ever before attempted by a political party North or South. The veriest bourbons that ever camped on the coat tails of progress have been more than willing to get the votes of the colored people, but these white Republicans organize with the main purpose of excluding the negroes from any participation in politics. It is said President Harrison is in sympathy with the movement, and will deal out the provender in order to make it a success. At the Birmingham meeting, on Wednesday of last week, a delegate who said he would not desert the negro was fired out of the meeting in short order. The negroes and "po' whites" are worked up over these aristocratic didos, and have also held a meeting at Birmingham, drafted red hot resolutions and appointed a committee to carry them to Mr. Harrison. "Let's ostracise the white Republicans and go back on the party," was the slogan of some of the prominent negro orators.

The Alabama incident simply illustrates a feeling that largely prevails in this country among the ruling race, no matter whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, or live North or South. This is a white man's government and will be so maintained, not to the oppression or wrong of the colored race but to their manifest advantage. The white Republicans of the South who are not engaged in operating the negro vote for selfish purposes are as fully committed to this policy as their Democratic neighbors. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* feigns a weak disapproval of the Birmingham movement, but the fact is incontrovertable its party has excluded the negroes from all positions of honor or profit in this State. They are merely regarded as so many head of "voting cattle." Northern Republicans apply the Birmingham idea, but sugarcoat it with cant and humbug to keep the "voting cattle" straight in line. The *Gazette* says: "Shutting out the colored voters is simply catering to a prejudice that will do the Republican party more harm than good." Well, the *Gazette* and its party in this city, county and State have been doing nothing else since the negro was enfranchised. They "cater to the prejudice" by absorbing "de perwisions."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, very radical Republican, admits the Birmingham movement is dead against the "ekal rights" blather and humbug of its party, but comforts the negro with the hope it may result in his benefit by a division of the whole vote—nothing is said about a division of the colored vote, which is in fact the key of the situation. The *Bulletin* says: "The promoters of the new anti-negro Republican party of Alabama it must be said perhaps unconsciously have begun a most auspicious movement looking toward the solution of the vexed Southern problem." The problem will never be solved by holding the colored vote solid and dividing the white vote. The whites are not likely to be divided by that transparent device. They have learned the lesson of unity in the school of necessity.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The High Moral Ideas.

The Party of High Moral Ideas has indirectly found itself in a peculiar position by the death of Justice Stanley Matthews of the Supreme Court. No successor to this gentleman has yet put in an appearance, though two men stand forth so pre-eminent for high character and attainments that there should be but little trouble in selecting one or the other of them for this important post. We refer to Walter Q. Gresham, Circuit Judge of the United States for the Seventh Circuit (Indiana), an able and upright man, and Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, ex-Chief Justice of the State of Michigan and one of the ablest lawyers that America has ever produced.

But alas! Judge Gresham was not a Blaine man. Judge Cooley voted for Cleveland in 1884. Both these men are too conscientious, we greatly fear, to get to the Supreme Bench under this Administration. The man whose soul revolted against the endless dishonesties of the Gentlemen from Maine can certainly not expect too much from an Administration whose Premier is this same Greatest Living Statesman.

There would be something particularly appropriate in the appointment of either of these men to the Supreme Bench. Judge Gresham, whilst an able and strong man, has encountered no enmities previous to the late campaign except on the part of Mr. Blaine. His prominence as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency was a tribute to the moral and intellectual worth of the man himself. It is said that this fact has arrayed the President himself against Gresham, though it is but justice to say that such pettiness should not be charged against General Harrison without due and convincing proof. As to Judge Cooley, this paper has frequently spoken. It is suggested his appointment to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Chief Justice Waite, although approving President Cleveland's choice of the present incumbent, Melville Weston Fuller. In America to-day there is probably no better equipped man for the Supreme Bench than Judge Cooley. In either case, however, whether the President should see fit to appoint either Gresham or Cooley, he would serve the country well and show a spirit which would go a great way towards establishing his own reputation on broad and solid foundations.—*Phila. Herald.*

Montana's Shrewd Little Game.

The news that Montana cities and towns which gave large Republican majorities for the first and only time last Fall are giving Democratic majorities this Spring, will arouse a suspicion that the election of a Republican Delegate in November was part of a shrewd little game played on the Republicans in Congress to get Montana admitted as a State. Montana had been steadily Democratic by a large majority until last Fall, when the unexpected appearance of a majority on the Republican side secured her admission with Washington and the two Dakotas. Instead of securing the eight Senators from the four new States, the Republicans will have to fight for half of them, with a good chance of losing all while they are manœuvring to build up a victorious high-tariff party in the South.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsy and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

A QUESTION easily answered: "Is Blaine in the soup?"

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Charles Hodges, a fire boss, and Even Madden, a pump runner, passing through an abandoned working in Grand Tunnel mine, near Wilkesbarre on last Sunday morning, when their lights ignited a large amount of accumulated gas, and both men were blown to pieces. Hodges was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and six children. Madden was 60 years old and a widower.

—On last Saturday the jewelry store of A. C. Dumbrauch, at Keyser, W. Va., was robbed by burglars. They stole 27 gold watches, 52 silver watches, 20 movements and about $600 worth of rings, together with a great many other valuables, such as bracelets, chains, necklaces, watch charms. Mr. Dumbrach estimates his loss at about $3,000. The thieves are thought to be Pittsburg crooks who have been operating about Cumberland.

—An Akron painter was at work on a business block when he discovered a last year's bird's nest in a niche in the ornamental wordwork. There was nothing attractive or particularly interesting in the make-up of this nest as the painter glanced at it, but he thoughtlessly picked it up and began to tear it apart. His eyes nearly bulged from their sockets in his surprise as, among the bits of string and hay and other odds and ends, he beheld a 10-bill.

—A dastardly effort was made on last Sunday to wreck a local passenger on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway between Freeport and Tippecanoe, Ohio. A chain was tied across the track and with it the next three or four ties were secured to the rail. The train ran over the chain and before reaching the ties was stopped. Suspicion rests upon a man who was recently ejected from a train by the conductor and who threatened to kill the conductor.

—It has been discovered that there are eight or ten boys banded together in Lima, Ohio, who have been stealing brass from the railroads and different factories and selling it to junk dealers. The paper mill has lost several hundred dollars' worth and other factories have lost more. One of the boys, named Costello, who was arrested, squealed on the others. He was sent to the Reform School on Saturday. The ages of the boys range from 10 to 17 years. They claim the junk dealer put them up to do the stealing. The boys and the dealer were arrested.

—Dr. Gyles, aged 65 years, for 40 years a physician in New York city, committed suicide on last Sunday morning at his home, by taking strychnine. His wife was in the room while he was mixing the portion and he asked her to drink some of it, not saying ing what it was. She thought it was magnesia, but said she did not neeo any. After she left the room she heard groans and, returning, found her husband dying. He had evidently intended that his wife should die with him. He had suffered from melancholia for the past few years, owing to financial and professional troubles.

—Mrs. Hannah Battersby, known for many years as the largest woman in the world, died of crysipelas at her residence in Philadelphia on last Tuesday afternoon. Her maiden name was Perkins, and she was born in Vermont forty-seven years ago. Until she had reached the age of 12 years she gave no indication of ever being of more than ordinary size, but by the time she was 17 years old her weight had mounted up to over 500 pounds. Then she was engaged by P. T. Barnum and joined his show. She was married to John Battersby, a man who weighed but forty-seven pounds.

—A decent was made by the police on a beer drinking party of young men early last Sunday morning, who were having a picnic with the aid of a keg of been, at Lucy Furnace, near Pittsburg. The crowd had been given an intimation of the officers' approach, for on their arrival there was a grand dispersal in progress. "Reddy" McGraw, 17 years of age, who was one of the party, and for whom there has been a warrant out for several days, headed for the river and plunged in to escape. He swam down until within a short distance of the shore, where he sank and was drowned. His parents live on Hemlock alley.

—The dead body of Charles Shaffner, a young man of Harrisburg, Pa., was brought to his parents' home in that place on Sunday night. He was about twenty years of age, and was killed about two miles west of Tyrone Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. He was a brakeman on third Altoona extra freight, of which William Reese, of Harrisburg, was conductor. The train was east bound, and Shaffner was standing on a box car when the bridge struck him and he was instantly killed. The deceased had made a run on the road some time ago when his hand was mashed while coupling. After that he worked in the yards until Saturday, when he was notified to go out again. It was his first trip since his accident.

—An old Washingtonian says that the game of picking or cracking Easter eggs is played in a novel manner by the youth-black and white, of the Capital City. They take the toughest and hardest shelled eggs they can procure and repair with them to the slope back of the White House. There matches are made between the lads, who decide them by rolling the eggs down the slope. The boy whose hen fruit survives the down-hill journey without its shell cracking takes the more unlucky egg as his prize, that is provided it is not wholly wrecked on the trip, as is frequently the case. The slope after Easter presents a wonderful appearance. Pieces of egg shells make it look from a distance as if a light snow had fallen on it. The scene while the contests are in progress is highly diverting, and it is a wonder that no great artist has deemed it worthy of transference to canvass.

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.

For Three

Weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in my head, accompanied by a pain in the temples. I tried some of the many catarrh remedies without any relief. Ely's Cream Balm was recommended to me. After only six applications of the Balm every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, 1st Division New York Appraiser's Office.

For several years I have been troubled with catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm has proved to be the article desired. I believe it the only cure.—L. B. Coburn, Merchant, Towanda, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

FOSTER & QUINN,

SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA,

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburgs Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects upon the condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, it is use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and in produces only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and more critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

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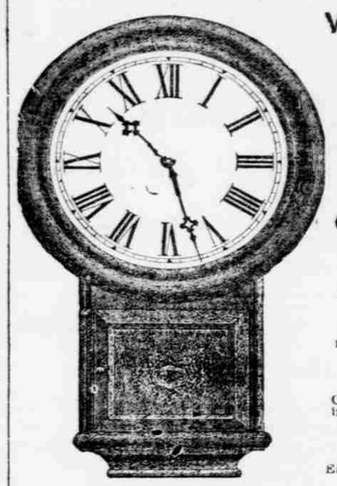

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