Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY - - - JLUY 26, 1889.

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* says: "The Johnstown flood was the cause of unspeakble destruction, but in its track it left no ruin so mournful as the wreck of the amicable relations between Governor Beaver and Adjutant General Hastings."

IT is gratifying news to those in favor of Women's rights to learn that Kate Maxwell, the Colorado Cattle Queen, was lynched on Monday night for stealing cattle, just the same as her male partner, no distinction being shown in the ceremony on account of sex.

BY direction of Secretary Noble a committee is investigating Commissioner Tanner's management of the Pension Office, and it is thought the Corporal will be asked to "resign." Like certain of the U. S. Appraisers, he has been extending material aid to his friends regardless of the law.

AT High Ridge, near Stamford, Conn., there is a wife who is the mother of fourteen children, all living, and none of them twins. All but two live at home, and these two, catching the scarlet fever, went home to be nursed. They gave it to the other dozen, and the whole fourteen were sick at once, and medicine had to be mixed in pitchers and bread pans.

THE Associated *Press* agent at Indianapolis last year who "worked in" such good work for Brother Ben has got his reward, and been appointed chief of division in the third auditor's office. The Indianapolis *Sentinal* says: "Hedges was dismissed in disgrace from the service of the Associated Press last Spring, and is a very contemptible specimen of humanity. But he did a great deal of dirty work for Benjamin Harrison during and after the campaign, and behold, he has his reward!"

THE Blossburg *Advertiser* of Saturday says there is unprecedented suffering among the miners, and over sixty families at Arnot are starving, and it adds: Just think of it! one family out of every eight a town charge, and this, too, under a glorious 47 per cent. tariff. There is a small weed called 'lamb's quarters growing in the woods and on the hillsides around Arnot, which is gathered, and, after being thoroughly washed and boiled in salt water, together with possibly a dish of berries, constitutes the entire meal of many families."

IT is a relief to learn that Carnegie and his striking employees says the Wilmington *Every Evening*, have come to an agreement without bloodshed, but will the duped operatives who have submitted to a cut-down of 20 per cent. be ready to fall in line in the next Presidential campaign behind banners glorifying high tariff and "protection" to American labor? How much of the $17 per ton "protection" on steel rails goes to the workingman under this reduction? And would he have hurrahed last Fall for "Harrison and Morton and the whole Republican ticket and 20 percent. lower wages?"

THE New York *Sun* which did all it could to elect Harrison now attempts to repudiate its work by giving the following description of Harrison's Postmaster General whose election the *Sun* helped to make possible:

The trouble is that Postmaster General John Wanamaker is in a big office, a place of wide opportunity and inviting to considerable and dignified achievement. He fills it just as a small dried pea might fill one of his own band boxes. He administers its duties with the large-hearted, generous and comprehensive intellectuality that distinguished him when he used to parade the Flannel Transcept, circumnavigate the Underclothing Aisle, chassee across the All Wool Nave to dock the [illegible] wages of a two dollar clerk. [illegible] As he snipped a tape so he [illegible] would run the government; and when it becomes a question of marking down another man's goods John Wanamaker owns up to no peer in the whole country. To every intelligent mind this may explain his sum and quotient, but it absolves no citizen from the penalty of having to blush for him.

CORPORAL TANNER'S halcyon and vociferous proceedings says the Philadelphia *Record*, seems destined to meet with a dark and bitter ending. Both President Harrison and Secretary Noble have "shut down" on the Corporal. The officials who are engaged in reorganizing the medical examining department of the Pension Bureau openly flout him, and pay no heed to his requests or demands. The word has apparently gone forth from headquarters that Corporal Tanner shall no longer shovel out the surplus according to his own large and generous notions, but shall follow the strict bent and letter of the laws. Moreover, it has been said on Republican authority that after the National Encampment of the Grand Army, to be held in August, at Milwaukee, shall have come and gone, the place that now knows Tanner will know him no more forever. This will be sad news to the hopeful Democracy, which had confidently counted upon Tanner's powerful assistance to aid them in sweeping the country in the next Congressional election.

The Corporal slanders the veterans of the war by assuming that the Grand Army approves of his insane wastefulness. Even if that organization should so far depart from the principles upon which it was founded as to approve of pensions by wholesale, it would be cheaper to give every Grand Army man—there are 354,216 members in the Grand Army organization—a pension of $1000 a year than to continue the reckless and idiotic squandering of public funds of which Tanner stands convicted by his political sponsors and friends. The bell has rung for Corporal Tanner.

THE prospectus of the North American Salt Company says the New York *World*, is the most impudent thing seen or heard in this country since Tweed, with a complete exposition of his rascalities before the public, asked: What are you going to po about it?"

The prospectus insults the intelligence of the reader by assuring him that while the company purposes to own or control nearly all the salt works on this continent it does not intend to establish a monopoly.

In another paragraph we are told that it intends rigidly to limit production to prevent "ruinous competitive prices," but that it will permit enough salt to be produced in its works in each year to give each person in the country a year's supply, and that it does not intend to establish too high prices, though it proposes to take to itself a yearly profit of $2,000,000.

But the full measure of the impudence underlying the scheme is seen only in that part of the prospectus in which the public is informed that the American people will not be permitted to escape from the clutches of the monopoly by abolishing the tariff duties on foreign salt. The new company has taken care of that by placing some of its stock where it will do most good. It has entered into arrangements with a combination of foreign producers by which they become interested in maintaining the monopoly, and will refuse to sell their salt for shipment to the United States except at prices which will not disturb the company's control of the market here.

These gentlemen enjoy a corporate franchise from the State of New York. In view of their avowed conspiracy with foreigners to checkmate any attempt of Congress to open free competition in a prime necessary of life it may be worth the Attorney-General's while to inquire into the validity of a charter which is avowedly to be used not only for the fleecing of the people but also for the nullification of acts of Congress.

THERE is still no one says the Philadelphia *Herald*, so as to do reverence to "Corporal" Tanner. His appointment as Pension Commissioner was deliberate; President Harrison could not by any possibility have been ignorant of the character of this blatant, noisy demagogue; his selection seemed an entirely fitting thing in view of the bitter assaults made on President Cleveland during the last campaign for his honest and courageous course in regard to pensions. Why, then, do not the Republican organs speak out and send up a general defense from along the whole line? This question has frequently been asked of late but never answered.

When this genial professional veteran started out to raise pensions all around and to tell the boys to send in their applications by wholesale for "re-ratings," "reissues," "reissues and increases" and the like, and when he even began such harmless little vagaries as the creation outright of whole new classes of pensioners without the trifling formality of securing acts of Congress or anything resembling it, there was general Republican silence or positive approval of the "liberal" policy pursued. The Philadelphia "*Press*" indeed said that the plan of construing all doubts in favor of claimants, as Tanner did, was a good one, and one that reflected great credit on the administration. Why, therefore, when Tanner has met the pension business in that frank, impulsive, "generous" manner which characterizes so many men when dealing with other people's money, why do they all desert him and witness, unresented, the countless attacks upon him without and within his office?

What's the matter with Tanner anyhow?

THE several committees which received moneys for the sufferers by the late floods have says the Philadelphia *Times*, honestly endeavored to perform their duties in the distribution of the funds; but they have failed to do it satisfactorily to the sufferers is obvious to all.

Doubtless the committees and those immediately representing them are unjustly censured by the Johnstown people; but that has not shaken the public faith in their integrity. It has, however, widened and deepened the conviction that the best possible disposition that could be made of the entire fund would be to hand it over at once to the local finance committee of Johnstown.

The local committee is composed of admittedly honest, intelligent, representative men, and why not let them deal with the countless perplexing problems which logically arise in the distribution of such a fund? They are known to the sufferers; they are in hearty sympathy with the bereaved and impoverished people, and why not give them the money and let the dispute stop?

THE wicked English free traders, according to the stalwart organs of trade restriction, are making so much money that they are compelled to turn to foreign countries in seeking for investments of the wealth they have gained under free-trade. This influx of free-trade capital has unquestionably tended to the development of trusts through this country. And the most notable result of Protection to American industry is—more trusts. Between the syndicate backed by British gold and the combinations organized by tariff sheltered American monopolists, the plain, everyday citizen is apparently going to have a tough time of it.

ON the river Thames, England, boats are run by stored electricity. Floating electrical power stations have been put up at various points on the river, so that the electric launches can, by drawing alongside of one of these craft, take in a supply of electricty with not as much trouble as would be needed in obtaining a supply of coal. This may safely be set down as the beginning of a revolution in propelling boats on rivers, to be followed in time by the substitution of electricity for every kind of power wherever power is used.

A Manly Combine.

The salt combine has obtained a charter under the general laws of New York for the North American Salt Company, capitalized at $15,000,000, embracing 140,000 common shares and 80,000 eight per cent. preferred shares, all of $50 or £10 each, and $4,000,000 in six per cent. bonds. The combine is headed by Wellington R. Burt, President of the Michigan Salt Association, and takes in all the leading salt producers of this country and Canada, with Lord Thurlow, President of the English Salt Union, and Joseph Verdin, a director in the same, as trustees and directors.

The salt trust is manly and above board. It advertises its various stocks and bonds in newspapers which favor monopoly trusts and assures investors that with the salt combine they can return "more than 20 per cent." annual profits on the capital. The advertised prospectus quotes the financial success of the sugar trust as conclusive evidence that the salt trust must pay immensely. It says that sugar properties valued at only $12,250,000 were combined at a watered capital of four for one or $50,000,000, and, the prospectus adds, "the earnings of which (the sugar trust) are now sufficient to make the securities representing this large amount readily salable at prices much above par." The same prospectus commends the "economical and progressive administration of the Standard Oil Company," and it has the merit of courage and honesty throughout. It proposes to combine salt, to advance the price, to increase taxes to consumers which embrace the whole people of the country, and boldly says that it is a good business scheme.

But, manly as is the glittering prospectus of the North American Salt Company, outsiders would do well to take a pause and look over the whole ground carefully before they invest in the stocks or bonds of the new monopoly combine. People who are interested in the production of salt and get in on the ground floor may safely go in. The leading salt producers will be fully able to take care of themselves, even when the people knock the salt trust higher than a kite, as they surely will; but who will then protect the outside investors? The shares of the sugar trust represent four dollars for every one of property put into the combine, and the salt trust has not failed to profit by the apparently successful enterprise of the sugar speculators. When the reckoning shall come, the sugar leaders will have their refineries; The salt leaders will have their factories, and they will fall on their feet while, share and bondholders will be utterly unable to take care of themselves.

With the men who are now organizing trusts and putting into them properties at double, treble or quadruple prices, it is "heads I win; tails you lose" in dealing with outside investors, and only those who have a secure berth on the ground floor should venture into the enterprise. It is a pretty certain speculation for the ground floor men who can sell mills and factories at treble prices, but it is pretty certain loss in the near future to those who play the role of lambs as investors. Don't monkey with trusts unless you are selling at big profits to those who buy. Five years hence this country will be historic as the graveyard of monopoly trusts. This universal whack of combines at the earnings of the people has made the people decide to take their whack at monopoly robbery, and they will do their work wonderfully well.—*Phila Times.*

The American Farmer.

During the hot, sultry season when the President is resting at Deer Park, Blaine sniffing the cold breezes that play about Bar Harbor, and the Distons, Dobsons and others of the tariff-fed monopolists are enjoying the salty air of the watering places that line the shores of the middle and lower Atlantic, the "American farmer" is busy at work. To him there comes no week of rest from work and care, for surcease of labor with him means loss of crops and inevitable ruin. While he is sweating beneath the boiling sun of July and August, the editors in the employ of salt trusts, sugar trusts, steel trusts and various other combinations, are busy arranging the figures of the crop report. One of these tells us that "Trade is usually dull for this season, but the excellent condition of the crops gives a comfortable assurance to us that agriculture, the basis of all our wonderful prosperity in the past, will again lighten the dark gloom of despondency which at present lowers upon our manufacturing and mining enterprises." Exactly so.

It is the agriculturist and not the manufacturer that furnishes "the basis of all our wonderful prosperity." And for this, how is he rewarded? Taxed on his coal, his salt, sugar and soap. Taxed on his nails, fence posts, harness and wagons. Taxed on his mower and reaper, and on the twine that is used to bind his sheafs of grain. Taxed on his straw hat and cotton shirt, his shoestrings and pants buttons. Taxed on his rain barrel, wash tubs, tin dippers and butter crocks. Earthenware, glassware, hardware, bricks, stone and lumber, glass jars for holding fruits, and wax for sealing them are each and all taxed to the farmer who must sell his products in the markets of the world, taking Liverpool, England, prices, because the price in that market fixes the maximum price in this country. Some day the farmer will understand the scheme of tariff robbery that consigns him to unremitting toil, the workingmen to strikes and lockouts, and the syndicate of manufacturers to the seaside or in journeynings to Europe. In the meanwhile, let the farmers of Pennsylvania ask themselves the question—"how doth it profit a man to gain the whole of nothing and lose the results of his labor by unnecessary taxation.?"—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Return to the Days of Brains.

The atmosphere of the United States Senate seems to have a corrosive influence on the fortunes of its members. The latest wrecked fortune that we hear of is that of Washburn of Minnesota whose immense wealth, made in the less statesmanlike profession of grinding flour, has begun to take wings unto itself and fly away. When his predecessor, Sabin, was elected he was one of the greatest car builders in the country. When Tom Ferry of Grand Haven went into the Senate for Michigan he had a fortune of large size. When he quit he was on the verge of the bankruptcy which came and ruined him. Sharon's fortune was measurably decreased while he held office from the pocket borough, Nevada. Sprague, a Senatorial millionaire from Rhode Island, went into the soup financially. These are only the big ones ones whose losses were so large as to become public. Perhaps it may be one of the secret ways of Providence to make membership in the Senate appear less inviting, and thus work a return to days when brains rather than boodle shall be a desideratum in that body.—*Detroit News.*

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 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. McAteer, Loretto.

The Tragic Side of It.

The monopoly tariff, insuring great operators in this country against foreign competition, encouraging trusts and combinations less compact to put up prices on the one hand, or to stop productions and curtail work and wages on the other, is, according to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine, and the Federalist-Republican-Trust party, a great national blessing.

Previous to the last election American industry in all its branches was promised untold advantages from the support of this barbarous iniquity. The rich being made richer by their ability under this arrangement to fix their own prices upon the necessaries of life, which we must have, and likewise upon our labor, which we must sell, or perish, were going out of their own sweet pleasure, to take the most tender care of the American workingman who thus placed himself at their royal mercy!

The natural and the logical results are already apparent all over the country in the extreme distress of our laboring people, and especially in the lockouts and strikes in such highly protected enterprises as those of Mr. Carnegie and the other financial chiefs of the trust party. But probably the saddest case is that of the bituminious coal miners in Illinois and Indiana, who after numerous reductions, declined to submit to the fresh cut, which brought them down to about 60 cents a day. Required to purchase the necessaries of life, clothing, bedding utensels, salt and sugar out of such wages, at tariff and trust prices, they saw that it was starvation whether they should strike or submit, and they chose to strike.

They are the same unfortunate miners who were loaded into excursion trains by their employers and carried to Indianapolis by the thousands to wait on General Harrison and express their approval of that worthy's disinterested stand against any reduction of the beneficent monopoly tariff. It is not likely that many of these men were actually deceived by the pretenses of the capitalists and politicians who thus used them, but their bread and butter depended upon compliance, and they obeyed. The tales of want and suffering which come up from them now are enough to move a heart of granite, while, for the blight which has fallen their industry, and deprived them of earning their bread, they are as little responsible as are the inhabitants of the Conemaugh for the desolation o. that valley.

A workman of Pittsburg, a Democrat, with a head and heart honestly devoted to the interests of his class, and sympathizing with these winers in the calamity which has overtaken them, has started for their relief the tariff reformers' fund, to which he and the Pittsburg *Post* invite contributions of any amount from any part of the country. The response to this appeal ought to be as great in proportion as that in the case of Johnstown. These men and their families are in a state quite as sorrowful, except for the loss of life, as were the others. In some instances, it is said, they are actually starving. The *Post* will receive and forward everything that may be sent to it, and we devoutly trust the great-hearted Democracy from the lakes to the gulf will answer this call to their humanity.—*N. Y. Globe.*

Helping the Trusts.

That big monopoly known as the sugar trust has a good friend in the present administration as the following instance, told by a Washington dispatch, shows:

"Last August President Cleveland's administration, desiring to put as many salutary checks as possible on the trust, in order to limit its power for deceiving and defrauding both the Government and the people, ordered that all consular invoices for importations of sugar should give to each bag the distinguishing mark of the plantation upon which the sugar was produced. The object of this order was to make possible a more definite and certain classification, facilitate the work of appraisal and protect the Government by making it difficult for the importers or the shippers to practice deception.

"It is the constant object of the sugar trust to let the Government and the people know as little as possible about its business, and the members of the trust naturally opposed the regulation about plantation marks. They tried in vain to get Secretary Fairchild to revoke his order, but they have succeeded in getting the Treasury department under the new administration to revoke it so far as the Treasury Department can do it.

"The only reason given for this action is that the consuls at shipping ports found it impossible to obtain the required marks because the shippers, under the instructions of the trust, simply refused to comply. This excuse is palpably worthless; for if the Government insisted on getting the prescribed kind of consular invoice before allowing the sugar to land, both planters and trust would quickly surrender."

Thus it will be seen that the only way to knock the trusts out is to knock out the men and the policy that befriends them.

They are Beginning to Squeal.

A significant petition has been in circulation for some weeks among the iron manufacturers of New England. Its text, which is given by the Boston *Herald*, after stating that the signers are members of all political parties, requests the New England Senators and Representatives to "insist upon the incorporation of the following provision in any revised tariff law that shall be hereafter enacted:

"1. That iron ore, coal and coke shall be put upon the free list, as they were before the war; (2) that the duty upon iron and scrap iron and scrap steel, which prevailed immediately before the war be restored, to wit: a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorum."

This has been signed so generally, according to the *Herald*, as to encourage the hope that by the time Congress assembles substantially all the iron-working establishments in the eastern States will have given it their approval. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that practically all these establishments are owned and controlled by Republicans. They are forced to take this step by the conviction that unless relief of the kind proposed is furnished soon, the iron industry of New England will cease to exist. And another fact that claims notice is that these tariff reductions are much great than those proposed by the Mills bill; and it is no means improbable the Republican manufacturers concerned in this petition were liberal contributors to the corruption fund that made possible the defeat of Mr. Cleveland and defeated for the time being tariff reform.

We have no doubt the iron manufacturers of eastern Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey will soon reach the frame of mind of these New England manufacturers. The work of education is on.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, 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. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Queen Victoria's physician has advised her to give up champagne and drink whisky instead.

—The wealth of the 300 citizens Mayor Grant called together to consider the holding of a great exposition in New York in 1882 foots up, it is said, $1,500,000,000.

—A sneak thief stole a package of registered letters, supposed to contain about $10,000, from the Milwaukee postoffice on Saturday. The officials refuse to give particulars.

—Edward Roe, a young Englishman, had his leg almost bitten off by a shark, while bathing in the Cumberland Sound, Fla., on Saturday. He bled to death in a boat ere land was reached.

—A train at Pottsville, Pa., on Monday struck a buggy containing three boys, instantly killed a son of Mr. Wadlinger, of Mahanoy City, and fatally injured the two other boys, named Kaiser and Reilly.

—George W. Rienhard, Dietrick Lamode and Frederick Lamode, publishers, of *Grit* at Williamsport, were arrested on Monday by Deputy U. S. Marshal Yeager, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails.

—John Hill and Joseph Davis, convicts in the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary, escaped Monday morning by cutting a hole through the kitchen roof and letting themselves down by a rope made of bandages from the hospital department.

—A man named Darlington, 30 years of age, was arrested at New Bedford, Lawrence county, Sunday night on a charge of criminal assault upon his sister, aged 22. A mob tried to lynch Darlington, but Detective Marshall prevented them.

—The tallest chimney in this country is the new stack of the Clark Thread Company, at Kearney, near Newark, N. J. It is a circular shaft 335 feet high and 28½ feet in diameter at the base. This chimney cost $30,000, and contains 1,697,000 bricks.

—Eels got into the turbine wheel at Jesse Smith's great mill, at Trough Creek, this State, the other day, and stopped it. Some of them measured nearly four feet and were 10½ inches in diameter. In their efforts to escape they were nearly cut to pieces by the wheel.

—O. Erickson, of Muskegon, Mich., was the victim of a queer accident. He was milking one of his cows, when the animal made a swing with her head and drove one of her horns up through the roof of Erickson's mouth. The doctor says he had a narrow escape from instant death, but will recover.

—A vest pocket edition of the horse has been foaled in Hartford City, Ind. The mother is a two-year-old Shetland pony, owned by Harry B. Smith, President of the Exhange Bank. The colt is 9 inches along the back, stands 6 hands in height, and is as lively as a cricket. It is doubtless the smallest horse in the State.

—The large stone house, with all the contents, at Spring Mills, Centre county, occupied by I. J. Grenoble, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The total loss was about $5,000 with little or no insurance. It was with great difficulty the flames were kept from communicating with the Spring Mills hotel.

Two criminals escaped from the Cleveland county jail early Sunday night. Deputy sheriffs and policemen started on their trail and at midnight two men in a buggy were overhauled by them. After several shots being exchanged, Deputy Sheriff Goldsoll fell, fatally wounded. The fugitives finally got away.

—Thomas and Agnes Williams, aged 5 and 3, were burned to death by the explosion of an oil can at Columbus, Ohio, last Sunday night. The mother had left the house for a few minutes on an errand, during which the boy secured the oil can, placed it in the middle of the floor, and then secured some matches and set the oil on fire.

—The friends of the three defeated candidates for postmaster at Greenville, Pa., are greatly excited over the appointment of Mrs. Louisa Keck, on Saturday. Postmaster Reiss resigned only last Wednesday, and the defeated candidates claim the appointment was made before they had a hearing. They talk of uniting on one man and having the case reopened.

—Women doctors in the United States muster 9,000—about one to thirty-three practitioners of the sterner sex. Many of these female medicos earn about $5,000 yearly, and very few make less than $1,000. They are mostly spread over the States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with a few in the west, but they cannot obtain a footing in the conservative south.

—On last Monday night, at about dark, Dan Malone, a negro 22 years of age, attempted to assault a respectable white woman, Mrs. Rachel Skinner, living near Conington, Ga. Her screams brought assistance, but the negro escaped. Subsequently he was captured and identified and confessed his guilt. Tuesday morning as he was being brought to town he was taken from the officers by sixty masked men and hanged.

—Last Sunday morning a hired man descended a well on the farm of Henry Hoffman, near Hobert, Ind., to take out some meat which had been hung in the well to keep cool, but had fallen to the bottom. He was overcome by foul air and fell in the water. A neighbor named Michael Hafner, who was present, descended on a rope to help him out, and he also was overcome and fell to the bottom. The bodies were taken out the same day.

—Three boys playing in a shed last Sunday night at Stoneham, Mass., started a fire, which communicated with the building. Two of the boys ran out, leaving a little fellow named Murphy, 10 years of age, a deaf mute, in the shed. The door had a spring lock on it, and closed, locking the boy inside. His father ascertained after a time that his boy was in the shed and tried to save him, but could not and was himself burned severely. The shed was completely destroyed and the boy burned to death.

—The Emperor of China is anxious to encourage the building of railroads in his kingdom, but he is surrounded by many obstacles. His priests, astrologers, and advisers of various kinds are afraid of Western civilization, and they employ all manner of devices to keep the young potentate from acting in a progressive way. The astrologers never find the stars favorable to the granting of a railroad frachise. The Emperor is not more superstitious than other educated Chinamen, but he is obliged to conform to certain ancient customs or stand in danger of a rebellion.

—The buffalo fly has appeared in Monmouth county, N. J., and the farmers have lost many head of cattle by it. The fly is small and of a black color. Its method of attack is for the female fly to bore into the flesh at the base of the horns and deposit her eggs, and when the grub hatches it penetrates the head at the base of the horns and also works through the horns. The animal thus afflicted shakes its head and endeavors to scratch the top of its head with its hind hoofs. While the grub is growing the animal becomes crazy and butts its head against fences, which results oftentimes in the breaking off of its horns. There is no cure for the animal after the fly has once deposited its eggs. The most effective way to keep the flies off the cattle is to daub the base of the horns with wood or coal tar.

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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, Armures 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, Hamburg Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.

—H. D. Gregg, who was General Sheridan's privite secretary from 1875 to 1880, is under arrest in Kansas City on a charge of horse stealing.

—A recent fire at Lu Chow, China, burned 23 hours, destroying 87,000 dwellings, over 1,200 persons perishing in the flames, and 400 others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter, and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are providing for their necessities.

—Mrs. Samuel Crossland, who lives just across the river from Broadford, Pa., had her arm broken on Saturday in a rather peculiar manner. She was engaged about her usual duties when a large toad, which has a fashion of making himself familiar about the premises, crossed the doorsill and came hopping toward her. She paid no attention to it, and it was not till it was quite near her that she noticed a hughe blacksnake which was pursuing it. Much frightened she turned to run into another room and falling sustained the accident mentioned. The snake was killed by the male inmates of the house.

—There is an old man in Washington named Roger Evans, who claims to have polished the boots of every President since the time of Jackson. He has been obliged at times to resort to peculiar devices to accomplish his designs on the shoes of a new executive. Up to a few weeks ago he had not been able to capture Harrison's feet, but he met the President one day recenty about a block from the White House. Harrison's shoes were dusty and in an instant Evans had his box on the ground and, before the President realized what had happened, had begun to wield his brushes vigorously. Harrison had to submit.

—A party of surveyors headed by Frank M. Brown, left Denver, Colorado, May 23rd for the purpose of exploring the Colorado river with a view to the building of a railroad by that route to the Pacific coast. On Monday the following telegram was received from the expedition: "Kanap, Utah, July 22. President Frank M. Brown was drowned in the Colorado river in Marble Canon, July 10, by a boat being capsized while running the rapids. Five minutes after, while working our way down, another boat was driven against a cliff, and in pushing it off it was capsized and two boatmen, Peter Hasborough and Henry C. Richards, were drowned before assistance could reach them. It is impossible to recover any of the bodies.

—Captain Travers, of the schooner Hester A. Seward, from the Bahamas, told a Baltimore reporter that just before he left the islands on July 4, the natives captured a shark 18 feet long. When it was cut open a half-barrel of salt pork was found intact in its stomach, besides a number of other articles which the monster had swallowed. Mr. Miller also had a shark story. Two months ago the body of a monster shark was washed up on the beach at Abaco. Inside the huge mouth was found a small barrel. It was wedged so tightly that it would neither go up nor down. In the barrel, the head of which was off, was found all the food the fish had managed to get inside its teeth. The barrel caught all the food and the shark starved to death.

—A most remarkable snake story comes from Mad River township, not far from Springfield, Ohio. The story is vouched for by Isaac Arrowsmith, a prominent resdent of that township, and can be set down as strictly true. It seems that Mr. Arrowsmith was out with his gun one day recently and while passing a large elm tree which has a diameter of several feet, saw to his amazement a blacksnake coiled around the trunk of the tree about 40 feet from the ground. He fired several shots at it and finally succeeded in bringing it down. It measured nearly eight feet in length and was one of the largest ever seen in that part of Ohio. As there are no limbs on the tree below where the snake was coiled the wonder is how his snakeship ever succeeded in reaching his dizzy altitude.

Great Disaster in West Virginia.

A cloud burst over the Little Kanawha valley, West Virginia, on Thursday night, completely flooding the country, destroying a number of lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property, and ruining the crops for many miles. Big Tygart valley is completely ruined. The big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge with it. In the valley all fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in the corn fields. In the clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. The steamer Oneida has been sunk at Enterprise and the steamer C. C. Martin at Burning Springs. The Little Tygart is reported completely ruined. The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker creek, which was totally destroyed. The first report gave the loss of life at eleven, but later news seem to fix the loss at a greater number. Among those lost are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas; a man named Bailey, Orville West, wife and child.

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.

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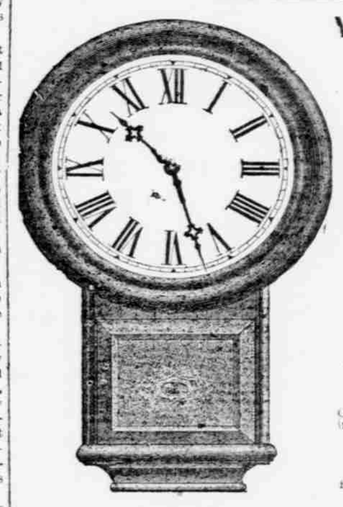

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