Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 21, 1890.

IN a New York local Court on Tuesday a Chinamen, who was called as a witness took the oath by lighting a parlor match and blowing it out. No one could make lighter of an oath than this.

AN address has been issued by the Farmers' alliance of that State to the Kansas delegation in Congress, demanded legislation for the relief of the agricultural interests. It is stated in the address that one law firm in southern Kansas has 1,800 mortgages on which they have ordered to foreclose.

FRANCE, like the troubled sea, is never at rest politically. On Friday last the French Ministry disolved, the Senate having by a majority of 98 refused a vote of confidence in it. A new Cabinet, to last perhaps less than a year, will be formed and then in turn be displaced. France is fickle and variable as the weather.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of Public Works Bernard F. Martin, of New York City, was arrested on Monday in his office on Chambers street, on indictments found against him by the grand jury. He is charged with receiving bribes in the sheriff's office when he was order of arrest clerk under Sheriff Grant. Other arrests will follow.

A LAND slide occurred at 3 o'clock on Saturday night at Troy, New York descending upon a building in which there were sleeping sixteen persons, killing three of them and injuring six. There were three buildings near, the course of the slide, one of which was buried beneath the clay, another was badly damaged and the third shattered.

A NOVEL plea was made before the Pardon Board, Harrisburg, for clemency in the case of Charles Larrabee, serving a life sentence for killing Lew Wallace near Oil City in 1874. His counsel urged that Larrabee shot Williams, while out gunning as a favor because Williams wanted to commit suicide, and was afraid of going to hell if he killed himself.

BRAZILIAN citizenship is to be a definite quantity, with no doubt of vagueness as to its title. According to a decree of the new Government, every man of whatever birth is considered a citizen of Brazil, except as he definitely declares his intention to remain under the Government of his own land within six months after publication of the decree.

THE special reason urged for making young Mr. Delamater the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is that he has contrived to place Senator Quay under particular personal obligation for favors conferred. If the Grand Old Party can pay Mr. Quay's debts with such a trifle as a Gubernatorial nomination, it will, of course, make haste to do it.

"LET it be understood," said Governor Boies, of Iowa, in his inaugural address, "that the people of this State demand cheap clothing, cheap fuel, cheap implements of labor—in short, cheap necessaries. That they are not interested in cheap tobacco, and that if compelled to take the latter cheap and the former dear, they will surely resent the injury." That demand is not confined alone to Iowa.

PREFECT HARRY W. KING, of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Philadelphia, which place is being examined by the Board of Managers with reference to ascertaining the truth of charges preferred against its heads of gross mismanagement and cruelty to the inmates, was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail. Joseph Gains, a blind boy, is his accuser.

IN 39 rural counties of New York from which the returns of the Spring election are in, the Republicans have 441 supervisors and the Democrats 424. Last year the Republicans had 522 and the Democrats 345 supervisors in the same counties. These are straws showing which way the wind is blowing over the rural districts of the Empire State. The late Samuel J. Tilden used to take great interest in the Spring elections as prognostics of the drift of political sentiment.

PRESIDENT HARRISON in a proclamation on Saturday ordered all settlers off the Cherokee Strip. In his warning to them he says: "The lands known as the Cherokee Strip are not open to settlement. The bill pending in Congress and intended to provide a Civil Government for the country known as Oklahoma, does not provide for opening the Cherokee Strip or outlet to settlement, and has not as yet received the vote of the two Houses of Congress, or the approval of the President. The entrance of settlers upon these lands is unlawful, and all persons are hereby warned against entering thereon."

THE House at Washington, on Monday passed a bill authorizing the Superintendent of Census to enumerate the Chinese population of the United States in such a manner as to enable him to make a complete and accurate descriptive list of all Chinese persons who are in the United States at the time of taking the census, and to give each person so enumerated a certificate containing particulars necessary for identification, which certificate shall be the sole evidence of the right of the person to be and remain in the United States. Penalties are provided for transfer or sale of these certificates. One hundred thousaud dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act.

AT every session of Congress says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, one or more Army Generals are retired with full rank and pay without protest from the people. The wages of a Major-General in active service is $7,500 per annum and $5,625 when retired. As Artemus Ward would say, "this is a pretty soft snap" for the Major-Generals; but how about the private soldier? To be sure, we recognize the disparity in rank between the General and the private, but, to be outspokenly honest, we must confess that, for the life of us, we fail to see why a General is not able to economize on a salary of $7,500, and why a private should be expected to do so on a salary of $156.

Suppose a bill were introduced into Congress retiring Private James Jones on half pay for life? What a bother it would make and how the very men who now see such great virtue in a General and such equity in turning him loose with a lite salary, would shake their heads and decry the man who would dare to presume thus boldly to advocate a reward for service and merit rather than to rank and station. And yet, by what right in a democracy has a General to any greater allowance upon retirement from active service than should be accorded to a private soldier? The answer will be found in the fact that this is a democracy in name only, and that class distinctions with us are as clearly and rigidly defined as any despotic kingdom in the world.

A DISPATCH from Berlin to London on Tuesday says that Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, have tendered their resignations to the Emperor and that his majesty has acquiesced in the withdrawal of the chancellor.

Another dispatch confirms this, and also states that a rumor is current in Berlin to the effect that the entire ministry has resigned.

The report is generally believed though the reason for the Chancellor's sudden alteration of his decision to retain office until after final adjournment of the labor conference is not apparent since it is known that it was only at the earnest solicitation of the kaiser that he was persuaded to forego his recent intention to resign forthwith.

If the report be true it is surmised that a fresh disagreement between the Emperor and the Chancellor, over the policy of the former, has occurred. Prince Bismarck has taken no pains to conceal his disbelief in the social policy of his master, and it is possible that foreseeing its complete failure, he is anxious to betake himself into private life before the storm breaks, in order that no responsibility for the disaster may attach to him.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle*, which is the most influential representative of the Hill wing of the Democratic party in New York, in defining its position as to the men, says it "thinks that Alfred C. Chapin would do well for the next Governor, David B. Hill for the next United States Senator, and Grover Cleveland for the next President of the United Sates." The *Eagle* continues:

The *Eagle* is convinced, however, that present and increasing indications show so large a preponderance of Democratic sentiment for Mr. Cleveland's renomination as to make it the duty of those Democrats who are opposed to that act to respect the manifest will of the party.

To set Mr. Cleveland aside would be to disappoint the manifestly overwhelming desire of the Democracy of the United States, so far as that desire can be determined.

"The more I see my husband, the better I like my lover," sings the lady in the opera. The more the country experiences of the present administration the better its predecessor, Mr. Cleveland stands for the affirmative of everything the people, in our judgment wish to reimpress on their Government.

THE widow of General Mulligan of the Irish brigade has been removed from the office of pension agent at Chicago, and a political henchman from Southern Illinois appointed in her place. The Chicago *Times* says (and it is not disputed) that no pension agency was better managed, or could be, than the Chicago agency under Mrs. Mulligan. General Mulligan died of wounds received in battle, in the Shenandoah valley, leaving a young widow and three little children, daughters, and no money. The brother of Mrs. Mulligan lost his life in the same engagement. Mrs. Mulligan made her way through the lines of both armies, when hostilities were active, and recovered the bodies for burial at the North. She maintained a high standard of efficiency at the Chicago pension office. The office force says the *Times*, was likewise composed of the widows and daughters of soldiers. The *Times* says that "the women clerks will be dismissed, and incidentally the office will be made a factor in this year's campaign in Illinois.

IN answer to the howl raised by the Republicans over the alleged disfranchisement of colored voters in the South, a writer in the New York *World* shows how the leaders of that party have managed to disfranchise thousands of white voters in the North by unfair and dishonest apportionment. In the northern States of Connecticut, California, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, there were cast at the last congressional election 3,385,399 Republicon votes, which through unequal apportionment elected 126 Repubublican congressmen, an average of not quite 26,909 votes per congressman. From the same unfair cause the 3,074,399 democratic votes in those States elected but 47 congressmen, a rate that required an average of 65,408 votes to elect a congressman. It is time the people began to howl about disfranchisement in the North among the whites.

THE proposed new tariff bill, taxes tin plates two and a fifth cents per pound.

Ballot Reform and the Constitution.

Some very well meaning persons in this State are inadvertently playing into the hands of the enemies of Ballot Reform by insisting that an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary for the introduction of the Australian system into Pennsylvania. The machine politicians have already taken the cue, and upon this hint the sneaking opposition to Ballot Reform will doubtless be carried on in the next Legislature. Whether the managers of the next Republican State Convention will boldly take high constitutional ground or endeavor to escape the question of Ballot Reform in an unmeaning generality remains to be seen. But the Democratic State Convention cannot afford to resort to any double-dealing on this important issue; and is not in the least likely to do so.

As has been frequently shown, there is nothing in the Constitution of Pennsylvania which prevents the adoption of the essential features of the Australian system—those which require all ballots to be printed and issued by the public authorities at public expense and the erection of booths or stalls in which voters may secretly make up their tickets without molestation. It is contended, however, that the provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania requiring all tickets to be numbered is destructive of the secret ballot, and therefore incongruous with the Australian system. Whatever may be the weight of this objection to the policy of the Constitution, it does not involve a constitutional question. The whole strength of the objection lies in the plea that the Australian ballot system would be less effective while the provision of the Constitution requiring the numbering of ballots should remain in force.

But the framers of the Constitution maintained that they were providing amply for protecting the secrecy of the ballot when they made it a misdemeanor for an election officer to disclose how any citizen had voted. Experience has justified this view; for the instances in which the secrets of the ballot-box have been disclosed by prying officials are exceedingly rare. In fact, in the counting of hundreds of votes the election officers seldom stop to compare the contents of the ballot with its number in order to identify the voter. Even dishonest election officers would not commit perjury and incur the risk of imprisonment for nothing.

The Constitution, for the further security of the suffrage, provides that any voter may write his name on his ticket if he choose. In some modifications of the Australian system the voter is prohibited from disclosing the names of the candidates for whom he has voted. But this would be carrying the principle of the secret ballot to an unnecessary and absurd length. The citizen has as good a right to declare for whom he has voted as he has to express freely his opinions on any other subject.

But the provisions of the Constitution as to numbering tickets and writing names upon them, while affording sufficient protection to the secret ballot, are salutary means of preventing as well as of exposing election frauds. They create the secret records which, when brought to light in any proper judicial inquiry, inevitably cause the detection and punishment of dishonest election officers. Instead of being inconsistent with the Australian system or any other genuine Ballot Reform, they would give it increased strength. It would be more reasonable to call a convention to put these provisions into the Constitution, if not already there, than to call a convention for the purpose of taking them out of it.—*Phila. Record.*

A Girl of Phenomenal Strength.

There lives in the village of Alexander, Genesee county, New York, a young woman whose name is Emily Harper, who possesses phenomenal strength, her weight being 110 pounds. Her powers were unknown to herself and unconciously, in performing the household work, she broke articles right and left. One day her mother chided her, when Emily threw her arms around her and gave her a good hug, just to show that she bore no resentful feelings. Upon relaxing her grasp, Mrs. Harper fell to the floor with a moan of pain. An investigation disclosed that two of her ribs were broken. Her father then chided her. Anxious to justify herself, the girl rushed up to him with the exclamation: "This is all I did." She placed her arms about him and gave him an affectionate squeeze. Mr. Harper, in speaking of the embrace said: "I was once hugged by a bear in the Maine woods. I have wrestled backhand with some pretty strong men, but I never in my life received such a shaking up as that girl gave me when she showed me what she did to ma." Of course, these two hugs made it all plain that Miss Harper had suddenly become possessed of remarkable strength.

The Best St. Patrick's Day Yet.

Whether to-day be bright and clear or whether the feast of St. Patrick be celebrated by the Irish-Americans of New York under sullen skies, never has St. Patrick's day dawned upon such prospects for Ireland as this one see. The British political party that is hostile to Irish rights is wanting in influence and is dividing against itself. Two members of Parliament elected week before last, and one elected last week— the Member for Stoke-upon-Trent—illustrated the growth of the cause of Gladstone, the friend of Ireland, all through Great Britain. At last week's election there was a Liberal majority of 1,231, as against 1,162 in 1885; the significant feature being not so much the gain in this instance as the fact that the Liberal majority is maintained in the increased total vote, which is 7,083, as against 5,348 five years ago. This seems to mean that the recent bye elections are not merely the result of a light vote and conditions which we of America would compare to those of an off year. The next St. Patrick's day may be one of realization, instead of joyful anticipation of Irish freedom.—*N. Y. Press.*

States for Party Purposes Only.

FOUR States have been admitted to the Union lately, and before they have been in it long enough to see their stars formally added to to the Federal flag they have bred bankruptcy, starvation and scandals of monstrous proportions. But they have given the Republicans increased strength in Congress, and that is the sole care of the Republican party, which is about to convert into States two more Territories, either one of which is more than twice as large as Ohio, while both together never cast as many votes as the city of Cleveland alone. The Republican party has only one concern in carrying on the Government, and that is to advance the interests of the Republican party, which holds the public in the same regard as the late Mr. Vanderbilt.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at E. James', Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer's Loretto.

Ten Firemen Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The most terrible calamity that has ever befallen this city occurred at 5 o'clock this evening during a fire in the Bowen Merrill book store, a large four story building, situated on Washington street, in the very heart of the city. The fire had been raging for three hours, but had been confined to the building and it was supposed that as the walls and roof were as substantial as ever, Fire Chief Dougherty with a number of men went to the roof of the burning building.

Suddenly, without a moment's warning, the west wall fell in. A man on top was seen to throw up his hands and sink into the seething mass of flames below. His companions made a frantic effort to escape, but the roof sank under their feet and all fell, struggling in vain to reach a place of safety. The joists of the upper ceiling gave way and three of the firemen were caught on the fourth floor, which also gave way under the enormous weight from above, catching still others and pinning them to the floor below.

The scene on the heap of debris immediately after the collapse was pitiable beyond description. The limbs of men here and there were seen writhing, while the trunks to which they belonged were buried from sight. A ladder lay across three men and was weighted down by tons of bricks and timber. The ladder lay across the stomach of one man who was screaming with agony. Another man with a broken arm and twisted body lay next to him.

As fast as willing hands could clear away the bricks the weight was removed, but the ladder was too firmly held to yield. The man with a broken arm was dragged free and carried away. Under him, mute but breathing, appeared the upturned face of a poor fellow not seen before. On all sides blacked and bleeding faces, distorted with agony, urged the willing workmen to redouble their efforts.

The debris had fallen so that it lay with a valley-shaped surface and this made the available space for work very small. All the work of relief was thus carried on with great difficulty. One by one the men nearest the surface were extricated, but as the workers went down further they discovered new victims and the horror steadily grew.

The forward part of the building still stood and was burning fiercely and threatened every moment to fall down and bury the brave rescuers, but they gave no heed to the peril. On either side the wall towered and seemed ready to fall, but there was no time to think of them. As fast as the men at work became exhausted others stood ready and anxious to fill their places, so there was not a moment of delay in the labor of relief.

Indians Who Deserve Protection.

There are about four hundred Seminole Indians in Florida who are the only inhabitants of the United States who have no legal existence. At the close of the Seminole war in 1842 it was generally supposed that the whole tribe had been removed to Indian Territory, and the Federal Government to-day takes no official cognizance of the existence of what Mr. Kirk Munroe in an interesting paper on the subject in *Scribner's Magazine* calls "A Forgotten Remnant." Mr. Munroe has evidently an intimate acquaintance with the life of the Florida Seminoles, and he has very little, but good to say of them. Left to their own devices in the heart of the great Southern swamps they have thrived amazingly, doubled in numbers and are now somewhat advanced in the peaceful paths of civilization. They raise fine crops on lands that no white man could cultivate; they keep by themselves, and in morality compare very favorably with the pale-faces, who are now threatening to crowd them out of the region which the Seminole has made fruitful. The Florida Seminole in short is thoroughly deserving of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution—the possession of life and property and the pursuit of happiness—and if they were given him he would be a better citizen than most of the negroes and poor whites of that section.

President Cleveland was informed of the industrious, peaceful character of the Florida Seminoles, and declared that "as he could discover no substantial reason for their removal from the country they now occupy, they should not be molested during his term of office." This promise Mr. Cleveland kept. Mr. Harrison cannot do better than to adopt his predecessor's policy in this instance. The Government ought to protect this little band of aborigines, and secure to them the lands which they now inhabit. Mr. Munroe says that attempts are being made already by rascally land-grabbers to deprive the Seminoles of their homes. We ought to vary the usual practice and give the Red Man a taste of justice and honorable treatment. Will one of the very few friends of the Indian in Congress take this matter up? The Seminole lands in Florida should be made a reservation at once.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CARBONDALE, Pa., March 16.—Three persons were killed and five others injured by boiler explosions at the Northwest Colliery at Simpson, two miles north of this place at noon Saturday. The colliery is owned and operated by Simpson Watkins. The workmen were in the habit of going into the engine-house to eat their dinners. The men had just entered the house Saturday when one of the huge boilers exploded. The one next to it burst a moment later, and the third boiler was hurled a distance of 100 feet, landing on the breaker track below.

The engine-house was blown to atoms and timbers, bricks and pieces of iron were hurled in every direction. Men working near by ran to the assistance of the injured, and George Ross, Sr., foreman of the breaker, was dug out of the debris. He is badly scalded and both arms are broken, but he will recover. Ross's two sons Burt and George, aged respectfully fourteen and twelve, were dead when found. The body of the younger boy was lying on a bed of live coals. Another boy, John Thomas, was so badly burned and bruised that he died in a few hours. Five other persons were injured by the flying debris, but none of them fatally.

The accident is attributed to carelessness on the part of the engineer. The damage to the plant is very great, and it will be some weeks before the colliery is able to resume operations.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at E. James', Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer's Loretto. Large bottles 50c. and $100.

IN the State of New York 24 cities have elected Democratic mayors and six cities Republican mayors. When we remember that this is the State which has a deciding voice between the two great parties the tendency, toward Democracy becomes significant.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. R. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—An electrical sheep shearing machine has been brought out in Australia. It is said that by the new method a sheep may be sheared in from 3½ to 5 minutes. From 1 to 100 shears can be operated at once, according to the power used.

—Frank A. Diffendorfer, formerly of Lancaster, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, charged by his brother with having misappropriated $69,000 of his father's estate. Diffendorfer will be taken to Lancaster to answer the charge against him.

—One farmer of Big Bend, Washington, lost all his stock, except one cow. He keeps her alive by feeding her with flour. A mail carrier from that country reached Walla Walla recently and said he did not believe there was 100 head left in the whole country.

—Farmers in the neighborhood of Hutchinson, Kansas, propose to salt the earth this spring for the purpose of increasing the yield of crops. They will buy crude salt by the carload, and scatter it over their fields. They expect to get some remarkable results.

—Mrs. Caroline Donovan, who died in Baltimore, left $12,000 to Cardinal Gibbons and his successor to help educate young men in the Catholic ministry. She also gave $100,000 to the Johns Hopkins University and $10,000 to Washington and Lee University. She was not a Catholic.

—David Crawford, living three miles west of Marysville, Michigan, was compelled to watch his wife for three hours as she was being burned to death. He is paralyzed, and his wife's clothing caught fire while she was attending to household duties, and she died before assistance arrived.

—Tippecanoe, one of Adam Forepaugh's elephants, died suddenly of dropsy of the heart in Philadelphia one day last week, at the age of 114 years. A post mortem examination was made, and the heart taken out. It could not be forced into an ordinary washtub, and weighed 102 pounds.

—Justice Lamar, who never accepts a pass or present of any kind, tells of himself this one: "Down in the locality I call my home lives old John Dillard. Some years ago John presented me with a very fine Alderney cow. I said: 'John, I never receive presents.' 'Well,' he replied, 'Lamar, just give me your note, and, as you will never pay it anyway, you will be nothing out and a cow ahead."

—Capt. Frank Cunningham, Collector of Taxes at Richmond, Va., intends to sing at his own funeral. He has sung at three hundred and eighty-five funerals during the last two years. He intends to sing certain songs into a phonograph, and let the instrument officiate at the ceremonies preceding his burial. He has chosen "Home of the Soul," and "Good Night," as the songs to be delivered at the time.

Mrs. Llewellyn Pearson, of Reading, was at death's door when Dr. I. C. Knauer, was called to attend her late Saturday night. He found symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and a stomach pump alone saved her life. She had corn cakes for supper. Several weeks ago she set arsenic for rats, and an examination showed that the cakes which she had prepared were full of arsenic. The conclusion is that the rats dragged the arsenic into the cornmeal.

—The bodies of the Misses Adele and Hannah Povro, two sisters, who lived on a farm four miles north of Concordia, Kansas, were found last week in Lake Dibley, which is about one mile from their home. To their brother, who had recently visited them, they gave for safe keeping a trunk, which, when opened, was found to contain their wearing apparel and jewelry. No cause, except melancholy, can be ascertained for their self-destruction. They were thirty-three and thirty-five years old respectively.

—Thursday night, of last week, John McCann, Charles Harris, and Thomas Gallagher, confined in the county jail, at Monte Visto, Colorado, overpowered the sheriff when he came in to give them their supper and escaped. The prisoners started up the Rio Grande River. Friday morning Sheriff Hecker, with a posse, started in pursuit. On Sunday morning at daylight their camp was discovered. The fugitives were called upon to surrender but instead of doing so they fired upon the posse. The Sheriff returned the fire, shooting three times and killing his three men. None of the sheriff's posse were injured.

—At an early hour on Monday morning the fly-wheel, sixteen feet in diameter, attached to the engine in the 10-inch rod mill of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., at Beaver Falls, Pa., burst, throwing some of the pieces a distance of five hundred yards, in all directions, and completely wrecking that portion of the building. One piece of the wheel, weighing two hundred pounds, was hurled across Eighth avenue and into the second story of a house, where it alighted upon a bed usually occupied, but Sunday night not occupied. One of the engineers was knocked down, but not much injured. The damage done will reach fully $5,000.

—When Andrew Sutcliffe, a young fireman employed at the boiler house of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at Plymouth, Pa., returned to his home at Plymouth, Friday evening, his young wife scolded him. Sutcliffe said to her: "Well, I have always heard that young married people should beware of the first quarrel. The first quarrel means bad luck for us both." At 10 o'clock Saturday morning his dead body was found hanging in the boiler house. He used a bell rope. One end was fastened to an iron girder in the roof, and on the other he tied his handkerchief. He dropped twelve feet and broke his neck.

—An old convict, just released from the Auburn Penitentiary, boasts of the fact that he was conducted to that institution by Grover Cleveland. He was convicted of murder, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life at Buffalo, in 1871. "Grover Cleveland was Sheriff at the time of my sentence," he says, "and instead of sending a deputy to Auburn with me he went himself, saying that he had never been in the State prison and wanted to improve the opportunity. I believe I am the only man in the world who has been escorted to prison by a President of the United States. The very last paper Mr. Cleveland signed his name to at Albany as Governor was my pardon, to take effect March 5, 1890, and here I am."

—The will of the late Mr. Bucknell, a well known philanthropist of Philadelphia, which was probated last week, leaves all his property in trust for his direct heirs, and contains no charitable bequests. The estate is estimated at about $4,500,000. His wife received the income of one-third of the estate; her children receive an equal amount, and the balance goes to three other children by his first wife. It was Mr. Bucknell's intention to dispose of all his property before his death by placing it in trust, and papers for that purpose were to have been signed on his eightieth birthday, April 1st. His wife was to be cut off with a small allowance, and $2,500,000 was to be divided among his children, and the income of the remainder was to be disposed of in various ways. His death prevented him from carrying out this plan and shutting his wife out. As a preliminary step to this distribution he gave $3,000,000 to his three eldest children a year ago.

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20 inch at 75c a yard.
24 inch Standard at $1 00.
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19 inch at 50 cents.
21 inch at 75 cents.
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HOTEL FOR RENT.—That well-known hotel stand, known as the Merchants Hotel, situated at Summit, Cambria county, Pa., with eight acres of ground, adjoining will be rented on liberal terms. The house contains thirty-four rooms, bar-room, store-room, ice house, good stable, and all necessary outbuilding. The house will be rented entire or in part. For particulars enquire of the subscriber

JAMES A. GILLAN, Summit, Pa.

PILES. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form and protrude, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals the inflammation, and in most cases removes the tumors. Swayne's Ointment is sold by druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cts. a box; 3 boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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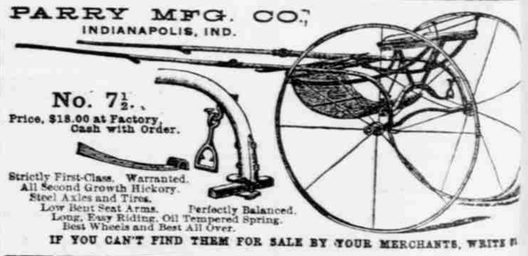

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