

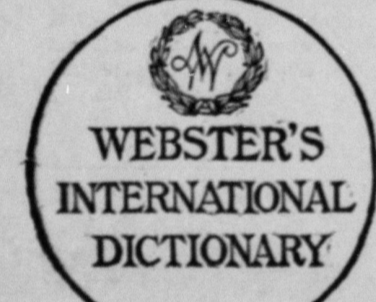


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Consumption Surely Cured.  
To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,  
T. A. BLOOM, M. C. 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

**PARNELL'S DEATH.**

The Eminent Irishman a Victim of Rheumatism.

DIED IN THE MOST INTENSE AGONY.

No Announcement of His Illness Had Been Made, and the News Caused Consternation—Sir John Pope Hennessy, His Kilkenny Opponent, Also Joins the Silent Majority.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Great Britain and Ireland were startled yesterday by the utterly unlooked for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, died suddenly Tuesday night at his home in Brighton.

Mr. Parnell arrived at his home at Brighton, from Ireland, on Thursday last. On the day following he was unable to leave his bed and his regular

physician was called. His sickness was pronounced to be a case of acute rheumatism.

Mr. Parnell, in spite of the care and attention which he received, did not seem to rally from the rheumatic attack and grew weaker and weaker.

Several hours before his death he became unconscious, and so remained until he died, in intense agony.

In Dublin the late Irish leader's supporters are in a state of consternation.

The death of Mr. Parnell has caused the most intense excitement throughout the country, which has been increased by the fact that, although he died Tuesday night, the news only reached this city yesterday afternoon.

**MR. PARNELL'S CAREER.**

His Active Efforts in the Cause of Home Rule for Ireland.

Charles Stewart Parnell was born at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, in June, 1846. His father, John Henry Parnell, was an English family, long resident in Ireland, some of the members of which had been conspicuous as Irish patriots. His mother, Delia Tudor Stewart, was a daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, "Old Ironsides," one of the most distinguished officers of the American navy.

At the age of 6 he was sent to a school at Yeovil, Somersetshire, England. Next he was placed under the charge of Rev. Mr. Barton, at Kirk-Lauder, Perthshire; then under Rev. Mr. Wickham, in Oxfordshire, and finally he went to Magdalen college, Cambridge university, the alma mater of his father.

In the spring of 1875 young Parnell found his parliamentary career opened to him. John Martin, the veteran Nationalist, who sat for County Meath, was taken extremely ill and died within a few days, and Parnell took his place as the representative from the county.

The famine of 1876 brought the peasantry of Ireland to the point of desperation, and the new Irish party grew rapidly in strength. It was amid the general distress that the Irish Land league came into existence, with Michael Davitt at its head. Mr. Parnell gave his support to the scheme in June, 1879, and gave the watchword, "Keep a firm grip of your homestead."

The land league was founded Oct. 21 of that year, and Parnell was its first president. In December he visited this country, and was received everywhere with enthusiasm. Large sums were contributed to relieve Irish distress and to support the land league. He received the rare honor of an invitation to address the national house of representatives.

At the opening of the parliamentary session in 1881 the government leaders brought in a coercion act. At the same time was introduced a bill creating the land commission and empowering it to fix fair rents between tenant and landlord, which should not be disturbed for fifteen years. Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders resolved that the tenants should adhere to the land league programme should keep out of the new land court until a number of suitable cases were brought forward as a test under the skillful direction of the lawyers of the league.

The immediate result was the arrest, on Oct. 13, of Mr. Parnell and his principal colleagues under the coercion act, and their incarceration in Kilmainham jail, in Dublin. At the same time arrests were made in all parts of Ireland, until the jails were full of "coercionees."

Captain O'Shea now became prominent as an intermediary between the Gladstone ministry and Mr. Parnell. The latter pledged himself, if released from prison, to do his best to moderate the violence of the extreme wing of the party. The cabinet determined thereupon to release Mr. Parnell and his friends, and Mr. Forster, who dissented, resigned his secretaryship.

Early in May, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas H. Burke, the permanent secretary, were walking through Phoenix park toward the viceregal lodge they were assassinated.

Another and severer coercion act was adopted, suspending trial by jury in certain cases and giving the lord lieutenant autocratic powers.

At the general election of 1885 Mr. Parnell was re-elected for Cork, and his action in influencing the Irish vote secured the return of many Conservative candidates.

In the season of 1887 a sensation was caused by the publication in the London Times of what purported to be a fac simile of a letter written by Mr. Parnell to a member of the Irish invincibles, excusing the murder of Mr. Burke, though regretting that of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Mr. Parnell denounced this in the house as a base and infamous forgery. There was a fight between the government and Mr. Parnell on the latter's demand that the publisher of the Times be brought to the bar of the house.

A commission was finally appointed rather to try Mr. Parnell than to do him justice, but the whole thing fell to the ground when Richard Pigott, who had made affidavit to the authenticity of the letter, acknowledged himself a forger and perjurer and fled from England.

At the very height of his fame Parnell fell through human frailty. The history of the O'Shea divorce case is fresh in everybody's memory. Parnell refused to retire from politics. The Irish Catholic hierarchy and the English Liberals alike pronounced against him. The Nationalist party was divided, most of its leaders, headed by Justin McCarthy, judged it denouncing Mr. Parnell's course in refusing to step down from his high position.

The anti-Parnellites or McCarthyites won in the Irish elections and Mr. Parnell was driven into temporary retirement. He married Mrs. O'Shea June 15 last by a civil ceremony, and she, in England, charges with Parnell's divorce. She says that she was very quiet at the time.

**PARNELL'S OPPONENT DEAD.**

Sir John Pope Hennessy, Who Led the Kilkenny Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Coupled with the announcement of Mr. Parnell's death was the news that Sir John Pope Hennessy, member of parliament from North Kilkenny, was also dead.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, it will be remembered, immediately after the exposure in the O'Shea divorce case in December, 1890, contested the North Kilkenny election, backed up by Mr. Parnell's opponents, and defeated the Parnellite candidate, Mr. Vincent Scully, by 1,147 votes.

Sir John Pope Hennessy was born in Cork in 1834 and entered the house of commons as a member for Kings county in 1859. He was appointed governor of Labuan in 1867, of the West African settlements in 1873, of the Bahamas in 1878, of the Windward Islands in 1875, of Hong Kong in 1877 and of the colony of Mauritius in 1882.

In April, 1880, he was created a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir John also won considerable attention with his pen, being a most attractive magazine writer.

**THE PARNELLITES.**

They Refuse to Recognize the McCarthy Adherents.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Towards the close of the meeting of Parnell's colleagues last night it was decided to issue a manifesto appealing to the Irish people to maintain their faction for an independent fight. The manifesto says: "Ireland has lost her leader, but the cause of Ireland's freedom remains. We have a duty to perform towards the living and the dead. The people gave into the hands of Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary colleagues the charge of political interests and the honor and safety of our political cause. In an unfortunate hour a majority of the Irish representatives broke from our ranks, abandoned the flag of independent opposition, and ranged themselves as followers and satellites of a British statesman. We who address you refused to become parties to this treason and, relying on the national convictions, maintained intact our allegiance to the Independent National party of Ireland, convinced that our people would justify and support us."

"The great leader is dead, but the cause still lives, and relying on your devotion to Irish nationality we propose to carry on the struggle until the principles for which we lived and died have triumphed, and a national unity has been restored around a parliamentary party pledged to work for Ireland under the flag of an independent opposition and absolutely free from the control of any foreign party or power."

"This is our resolution. Its enforcement depends on you. It involves sacrifice and struggle. We call on you to make them."

"True to our principles, that we are the representatives and instrument of the people, we have resolved to call together a convention of representative Irishmen to discuss in the name of the nation the means by which we can best carry out the policy and the programme which he bequeathed us in dying."

"To our ranks we shall welcome all honest men who believe that the political affairs of Ireland should be controlled and directed by the Irish people and by them alone."

"But as to the men immediately responsible for the disruption of the National party, who in obedience to foreign dictate, have loaded with calumny and hounded to death the foremost man of our race, we can have no fellowship and guidance and Ireland can have no safety."

"Between them and the men who stood true to the cause of National independence, Ireland must choose on the threshold of the tomb of the leader who we mourn."

"The manifesto was signed by twenty-eight out of thirty-one of Parnell's colleagues. W. A. Macdonald, Colonel Nolan and James Daly were absent."

**Sweeping Sabbath Reforms.**

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—Rev. William F. Crafts, D. D., of New York, who is at the head of the Sabbath Reform association, is in this city for a brief stay. In the course of a lecture delivered at the Eighth United Presbyterian church he stated that a movement would be started at an early day that would startle the citizens of the United States.

The movement has not yet been fully outlined, but enough is known to warrant the statement that an effort will be made to stop Sunday work of all kinds, except works of necessity, which has already been settled by law. This city has been settled as the starting point for this reform wave, which is to sweep the country. It is now proposed to stop street cars, Sunday trains, Sunday newspapers, etc.

**Stanley's Narrow Escape.**

ROME, Oct. 13.—The Brindisi express, on board of which train were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, was completely wrecked at Carogno, nine miles from Brindisi. The Stanley party was on its way to Australia, where the explorer is to lecture. They, with all the other passengers on the train, escaped without injury, though they had a narrow escape from death. The express dashed into a baggage train that was on the track near Carogno.

**A Noted Priest Critically Ill.**

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.—Mgr. George W. Doane, prothonotary apostolic and pastor of St. Patrick's cathedral in this city, lies critically ill at the rectory, adjoining the cathedral, and the worst is feared. He arrived from Europe last Friday suffering from the effects of having been thrown to the deck during a storm at sea. Mgr. Doane is 62 years old. He was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church till, in his 33d year, he entered the Roman Catholic church.

**His Head Blown Into Atoms.**

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 13.—Frank Hauches, living near Plymouth, in this county, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was shooting chickens. He had emptied one barrel and was loading the other with both hammers back when the second barrel discharged, blowing his head into atoms.

**Ex-Governor Bigelow Dead.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—Ex-Governor Robert B. Bigelow died yesterday. He had been ill about two weeks, suffering from an attack of Bright's disease, but had been gaining during the last few days, until a relapse set in.

**A GREAT COUNCIL.**

Methodists from All Lands in Session at Washington.

A REMARKABLE GATHERING.

Questions of Theology and Science Aably Discussed by Learned Men of America and Great Britain. The Power of the Press on Religious Thought.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Methodist Ecumenical conference, which began its sessions here yesterday, is one of the most remarkable religious bodies ever convened in this country. The ecumenical conference, as its name implies, is composed of the representatives of all the various branches of Methodism established throughout the world. Over 500 delegates answered to roll call—300 from the various Methodist churches in the United States and 200 from abroad. Yesterday's proceedings were devoted to religious exercises and the work of organization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The afternoon session of the Methodist conference was devoted to a discussion of the subject, "The Present Status of Methodism in the Western Section." Rev. Bishop Fowler, of San Francisco, was the essayist, and handled his subject with great eloquence and fervor. He was followed by Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, who said the southern Methodists were keeping pace with the growth of Methodism. Rev. William Briggs, of Canada, spoke of the work in the Dominion, and Bishop Arnott, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, said that more than one-half of the negroes of the country were influenced by the African Methodist church.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The discussions in the Methodist Ecumenical council yesterday were on the subject "Christian Unity" and "Christian Co-operation." Dr. T. G. Selby, of Scotland, led the former discussion and A. Coke Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., the latter. During the discussion on co-operation Rev. Hugh P. Hughes, of London, said that Methodists, Presbyterians, Anglicans and Congregationalists were thoroughly united for the spread of gospel truth.

**Science and Religion.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The fourth day's session of the Methodist Ecumenical council was presided over by Rev. Dr. William Arthur, of England, who conducted the devotional exercises. The subject for the day was "The Church and Scientific Thought." The first essay was one by Percy W. Bunting, editor of The Contemporary Review. In Mr. Bunting's absence it was read by J. B. Slack, of London. The paper treated of the influence of modern scientific progress on religious thought. When the question of the influence of scientific thought, the writer said, we all mean the great theory of evolution, which has changed not only our thoughts but our methods of thinking, and has transferred both science and theology to a new plane.

On the whole the question of the fatherhood of God seeks and can receive little or no light from any part of its creation short of man. So far as we can see the laws of the natural and spiritual worlds differ too widely for comparison. The moral nature and immortality of man, science again has so little to teach, that its modern developments leave the matter much where they found it.

Rev. W. T. Davison, of England, tutor in Biblical literature and exegesis, of Richmond (England) college, Wesleyan Methodist church, followed in an address on the subject of the Bible and modern criticism. Biblical criticism, he said, is now a science. Religious teachers must not interfere with scientific work on its own plane, but should carefully watch it. Science might meddle with the sacred, it could not mar it, even reach the subtle perfume within.

Bishop Fowler, of San Francisco, held that a great host had the conviction that the son of God had power to forgive. The Jesuits never argued; they insisted. Unless Methodists could defend their ground they must surrender.

**Power of the Press.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The fifth day of the Ecumenical Methodist council opened with Bishop J. W. Wood, of the African M. E. Zion church, Fayetteville, N. C., in the chair. The topic for the first session was "The Church and the Press," and Bishop R. S. Foster, of Massachusetts, proceeded to address the council on "The Responsibilities and Qualifications of the Preacher." He was followed by Rev. John Bond, the Wesleyan Methodist church, London, and Rev. Howard William Day, of the African M. E. Zion church, Harrisburg, Pa.

The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to essays on the religious press and the religious uses of the secular press.

Rev. H. P. Hughes, of London Mission Wesleyan Methodist church, was the principal essayist. He spoke of the origin and obscurity of the press and of its gigantic growth. The earliest English journal, he said, was a small pamphlet printed in the time of James I. He spoke of the enterprise of the great journals and the expense connected with it and the profits of journalism. The religious press, he said, should work for Christ and not for gain. Newspapers, he added, have an ambition to influence public opinion. The power of journalism, when used on the right side, is immense. Religious journalism ought not identify itself with politics, but should hold aloof from political bonds, so it could regard all questions from a religious standpoint. In conclusion he said that the church had learned much from secular journalism and hoped they would learn much more.

Rev. E. H. Dewar, editor of The Christian Guardian, Toronto, Ont., followed Mr. Hughes. He maintained that the full influence of the press was not yet fully recognized by the church, and that there were the same reasons for using the press that justified the use of the pulpit and platform. It is not the rival, but supporter and supplement to the preacher. The church needs its own press. The religious press should be liberal, but loyal to essential truth. It should be wisely adapted to the times in which its work is done. It is not a mere organ of the church, but an instructor and inspirer of those who read it.

Rev. E. E. Hass, D. D., of Nashville, said that Methodism in this country had been indifferent to religious newspapers. The development of secular journalism in the last twenty-five years was amazing, and while religious journalism had made rapid strides it had not kept pace with secular journalism.

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M. GORJ, late Chef Delmonico's, New-York: "In my use of Royal Baking Powder, I have found it superior to all others."

A. FORTIN, Chef, White House, for Presidents Arthur and Cleveland: "I have tested many baking powders, but for finest food can use none but 'Royal.'"

—A couple of bunco men were cleverly outwitted by David Miller, of Pfoutz' valley, on Friday last. The pair tried the old game of wanting to purchase Miller's farm, and when they had the old man interested produced their monte cards and let him win \$50. About this time Miller's wife and daughter drove the swindlers off the premises with broomsticks, leaving Miller \$50 in pocket. These women evidently read the newspapers and knew all about the game being worked on the old man.

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**Fall of the Leaf.**

The bright, green foliage of summer which is now variegated with golden tints, and leafless trees will soon presage the coming of winter's chilly blasts. Nature has been more than usually lavish in her gifts and abundant crops make the heart of the husbandman glad. With the advent of fall it will be well for all to take proper safeguards against disease. A pure stimulant tones up the enfeebled system. For this purpose use Klein's world-famed "Ever Age" or "Dunquene" rye. Both are warranted absolutely pure. They sell respectively at 45¢ and 50¢ per full quart. Major Klein also sells six-year-old golden-eyes, Gibson, Overholt, Finch, and Bear Creek at \$1 per quart, or six quarts for \$5. Goods shipped anywhere. Send for catalogue, mentioning this paper, to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

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48-inch " " " \$1.00  
48-inch " " " 1.25  
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Name this paper every time you write. (Oct. 22)

Sarah A. Meehan by her friend Samuel Shedy, vs. William Meehan. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co., No. 2, April Term, 1893. A. V. M.

**ORDER OF PUBLICATION.**

And now, August 24, 1893, it appearing to the Court that the subpoena and alias subpoena heretofore issued were returned by the sheriff non est. The sheriff is directed to cause a notice to be published in one newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks, requiring said defendant to appear on the 4th day of November next to answer the libel in the above case, and to abide the order of the Court in the premises.

BY THE COURT. Certified from Record Aug. 25, '93. L. A. SCHAFFER, Prothonotary.