The Real Question for Voters.

There is no lack of false issues, but there is only one real question for Republicans to consider in the present canvass. That question is briefly, "which party, taken on its record, is entitled to administer the affairs of the State and of the nation?" The Republican party arose in 1854 and became a factor, crystallized as an organization in 1856, and won its first national victory in 1860. Since that time it has been practically the shaper of national policy and the controller of national destiny. Its doings are facts of record. The annals of Congress exist without a break. Not a page, not even a line has been expunged. Such as it is every man who can read and who cares to act upon information in casting his vote, can appeal to it and form his conclusions. It is not a perfect record if by a perfect record we mean a record without an error. But just as it is the party goes upon it before the people and asks their suffrages. The party does not ask oblivion for a single page of that record. One high purpose runs through it all, from 1861 to 1882, and that purpose relates to universal liberty as a basis just government, economy in the administration of national and State affairs, and a faultless public credit.

On the other hand stands the record of the Democracy from 1832 to 1860 as a majority party, and its record from 1860 to 1882 as a minority party. The first act of a Democratic President was an act in violation of all his pledges in consenting to the destruction of the Tariff of 1828. A brief period of Whig rule gave the country the Tariff of 1842, under which the wages of labor and the opportunity to labor profitably increased, and the country entered upon a period of thrift after the collapse of 1837. The Democrats returned to power in 1845 under a distinct pledge to the people to maintain the Tariff of 1842. Their first work was to abolish that beneficent measure and substitute for it the Tariff of 1846. The result of this perfidy was seen in the collapses of 1847 and 1857, the decrease of the wages of labor and the universal prostration of our industries. Meantime the question of the extension of slavery into the virgin Territories arose, and the Democratic party struck hands with the oligarchy, who believed and taught that capital should own labor, and in collusion with the oligarchy brought on the rebellion of 1861.

This is history as derived from the record. Since 1861 the Democratic party has used its power to obstruct and hinder the government ordained by the people. It opposed ammendment of the Constitution intended to secure the result of the war for national life. It opposed every reconstruction measure and taught that rebellion against Federal authority is not a crime. Of all the great measures of finance which constitute Republican financial policy the Democratic leaders have not aided in adopting one. They have opposed all that now, after years of successful operation, they annually approve. The country as it exists to-day, with all its varied industry, its thrift, its high credit, and its place among great nations, is literally the creation of the people through the Republican party.—The State of Pennsylvania, with its vast fixed capital applied to the development of its great resources, with its great railway system and numerous local markets, and with its preferred credit, is simply a monument of the wise rule of the Republican party. The question for Republican voters is—"which party has earned the right to administer State and national affairs—taking each upon its record?"

Gen. Beaver, and his colleagues on the Republican ticket, represent the record and the result of Republican rule. Mr. Pattison and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, represent the record of that party from 1832 to 1882. If Andrew Jackson could not be trusted to respect his solemn written pledge to defend American labor and enterprise against foreign capital and pauper labor, how are we to trust Mr. Pattison with the vast interests of Pennsylvania? His pledges, if made, would be made to the ear only to be broken to the hope. An untried man; a man dominated by the most sinister influence known in State politics; a man who, whatever his inclinations may be, would prove as wax in the hands of that influence—to prefer such a man to a man of positive character, and of the known ability and exalted patriotism of General Beaver, would be to prefer the record of Democratic misrule and Democratic hostility to the vital interests of the country. We cannot believe that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are afflicted by such midsummer madness as that would indicate.

But that is exactly what Republican division, if maintained at the polls, means, if not meaningless. Only one of two results is possible in Pennsylvania. Either the Republican or the Democratic record must be endorsed, and whichever shall be endorsed will owe its endorsement to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. There in no escape from this conclusion. The fine casuistry which teaches that a vote for a Republican covers the obligation of the Republican voter to maintain Republican ascendency ought not to deceive anybody who does not want to be deceived. The case for Republican voters could not be plainer were there only two candidates in the field—Beaver and Pattison. Practically their are but two candidates, one an advanced Republican, the other a reactionary Democrat. And Republicans must choose between them.

Is Balaam's Ass Dead?

It seems as though every political campaign brought to the surface a class of men very anxious to prove that their not remote ancestor was the famous animal ridden by the prophet Baalam, and any one at all versed in heredity would be very ready to swear to the legitimacy of the person who thinks he writes political editorials for the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, especially on the father's side. This astute individual begins by asserting that the depraved Republicans have actually laid their hands on the pulpit and constrained ministers to speak a good word for General Beaver and the ticket he represents. It is greatly to the credit of the good sense and patriotism of ministers that they have been bold enough to do so, and shows that they recognize the difference between mere party politics and the broad spirit underlying the general weal; but not even a child with the slightest intelligence will suppose that they have been constrained to do what they deemed to be their duty. It only shows how much people who do not act from principle, but from impulse or petty spite, fear men who are moved by high and holy motives, for a party or clique which cannot command the confidence and respect of the pulpit is little likely to win and hold the people; so without meaning it our Knight of the Long Ears scores one point for Gen. Beaver. He says again that it is a most remarkable fact that so many moral men and men of sterling worth support the Republican ticket, and with the most astounding moral and logical obliquity he proceeds to commiserate the moral men and the party supported by them. For the first time in history we learn that morality and worth are indicative of lack of sense and prudence, but we are well content to have these men on our side; they have a very serious habit of winning the cause they espouse, and we certainly cannot find it in our hearts to pity General Beaver for having such a following. The party represented by the brayer of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* may feel a proud sense of independence in standing apart from the pulpit and the moral sense of the community, but the Republican Party is by tradition and usage dependent on both of these forces and is not at all ashamed of being so, strange as it may appear. But the writer outdoes himself in childish folly a little further on in his article, when he says that probably seventy five thousand people will not vote the Republican ticket, but aid in handing it over to the Democrats. It has been asserted by some practical joker that figures never lie, but unfortunately men do, and figures marshalled by such are apt to go through very suspicious motions, but we wouldn't find much fault with the figures, as we must have humor in the canvas, had not this assining scribler actually dared to call that pitiful corporal's guard the people of Pennsylvania. One might just as well call Tug Wilson the people of England or Sullivan the people of Boston, as a few soreheads and chronic growlers the people of Pennsylvania. Had the voters of this State one foot that could be brought in easy proximity to that scribe, they would be likely to send him on a lengthy aeronautic excursion for his ignorance and impudence. It is very true that religious and mortal men irrespective of party are hastening to the assistance of the Republican nominees, and we do not wonder at it at all, for we should greatly wonder if it were otherwise. In fact the disgust with Pattison and the political Latter Day Saints is so great that Beaver grows stronger day by day, and can afford to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.

The Uses of the Cellar.

Dr. George Thurber, the veteran horticulturist, points out in the *American Agriculturist* for September some of the uses of cellars in keeping living plants:

Every one knows the importance of a good cellar in preserving vegetables, but to those who grow flowers it is of equal value in keeping plants not used as food. There are many things which can be kept through the winter, in a state of suspended animation, so to speak, provided they do not actually freeze or become killing dry. "There," said a gentleman whose place is one of the many near Boston, well worth visiting, "there is the most valuable structure of the whole." To go from one part of the grounds to another, on high land, a bridge was needed, two heavy walls were built of stone; a roof of timbers was made and covered with earth. This gave both a bridge and an above ground cellar, a spacious one, too, in which tender and half hardy plants, so largely used in the decoration of the grounds, were kept during winter. Most persons will, however, content themselves with a house cellar, and there is more danger usually that it will be too warm rather than too cold. The temperature should be kept as near 40° as possible. Light, if admitted at all, should be put little, at most a sort of twilight, for we do not wish the plants to grow, but to keep in a state of complete rest. It will not do to utterly neglect the plants thus stored. They will need very little water, but especially towards spring, must have enough to sustain life. In such a cellar may be kept those shrubs that are just on the verge of hardiness. The variegated Hollies, Cape Jessamines, Oleanders, Pomegranates, and a long list of other evergreen plants; also Fuchsias and other deciduous shrubs that have a complete rest during winter. Geraniums, and other bedding plants, taken up and planted out in boxes of soil, will keep almost as well in the cellar as in a greenhouse. Indeed a good cellar, well used, is worth more to the average amateur than a greenhouse.

How She Petitioned.

A woman who wanted the Common Council to pass an ordinance to forbid goats from running at large in her neighborhood, called at a store on Michigan avenue yesterday to ask the proprietor what sort of a petition she must send in.

"Why, you want to state the case just as you have stated it to me," he replied.

"But how shall I begin?"

"Well, let's see. I believe they usually start off with: To the Hon. the Common Council."

"I don't believe it," she exclaimed, and turning to a customer she appealed to him to decide.

"I am not sure how a petition begins," he said, "but I know that it must end up with: And we will ever pray."

"Not much we won't," growled the woman. "After a drove of goats has walked all over the roof of my house for the past year, and eaten up three calico dresses, two sheets and a bed quilt for me, I'm not going to pray to any one. Maybe the butcher next door knows how to fix it."

She went in and stated the case to the butcher, and he thought it over and replied:

"It seems to me that it should begin with something like To your very respectable body and close with: I am your very obedient servant, but I'm not sure."

"Servant! Do you suppose I am doing anybody's kitchen work?"

"No, madam, but its the form, you see."

"Well, form or no form, I'm not going to call myself anybody's obedient servant. I'll write the petition myself."

She stepped to the desk, drew a long breath, and in five minutes had finished. It read:

"I'm after being bothered to death by goats, and if you don't pass a law to stop it there'll be a row in the old Eighth Ward, and don't you forget it!"

Brownsville reports eighty-two new cases of yellow fever.

The Local Newspaper.

Every one knows that a local newspaper usually fairly represents the place in which it is published. If the paper is full of home advertisements it shows that the merchants have on hand good stocks of merchandise, and are seeking to advise the public of the kind, variety and general characteristics of their stock. Manufacturers who advertise their wares not only inform the public what they are making but at the same time inform the world that theirs is a manufacturing town. For instance, if you see in any of the local papers the advertisements of schools in the particular locality in which the paper is published, the natural inference is that the community in that locality patronize education, and to a greater or less extent appreciates the advantages of educational institutions. It is the same with church notices. A local paper that contains the announcements of religious meetings implies that the community in which the paper is published is a moral, religious, church-going one. If this is true, as regards educational and religious advertisements and notices in local papers, it is true of everything else in the paper. The local newspaper is a fair representative of the community in which it is published. If it is a high-toned, moral, newsy and wide-awake, it shows that the community in which it is published is a moral, wide-awake community, or it would not sustain such a paper. On the contrary, if the paper is low in its tastes, and its advertisements are of a low order, it is just as sure that the people who buy it are of the same class as the paper. Newspapers, like all other things, are made to supply a market. A community which wants a good representative paper should sustain it. The best paper in the place should receive the patronage of the largest number, and will do so if the largest number are the best class of people. By the best class, we do not mean the richest, but the most moral and honest, having the best and most refined tastes, or those who are most ambitious to cultivate the best and most refined tastes and to educate their children up to be the best men and women and the most worthy citizens. It is this class that patronize a good family newspaper by subscriptions, in order to have it read in the family, and this class also which advertise in it to let the community know what they have to sell and where to buy.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

London Streets.

Every one knows that Paternoster-row has been from time immemorial the headquarters of publishers, Holywell street of retail book-sellers, Long Acre of coach makers, Wardour street of furniture and picture dealers, and Bermondsey of tanners; nor are even occasional visitors unaware that, if they want a town or country residence, almost every third ground floor in Mount street is occupied by a house agent. These, however are by no means the only examples of the kind; in patrician Grosvenor-street, for instance, the very last place in the world where you would expect to find them, professors of the healing art have pitched their tents, from the prosperous M. D. whose brougham may be seen daily after consultation hours waiting at his door, to the struggling beginner who visits his patients (when he has any) on foot, and for whom the question of rents and taxes has a perpetually appalling signification. Why so many disciples of Hippocrates, known and unknown wealthy and comparatively penniless, should thus congregate together is an enigma sufficiently difficult of solution to puzzle even an acrostic guesser, but so it is; and that an equally numerous agglomeration of the same fraternity exists in Old Burlington-street the carefully polished brass plates on every second door afford ample indication. On a similar principle, Dover street abounds in private hotels, and Bernere street (the scene of Theodore Hook's wicked joke) in music shops; Fleet street, Catherine street and Wellington street supply half the London newspapers, while Mortimer street and its immediate neighborhood appear to be recognized places of refuge for servants' agencies and French laundresses. Manchester street is a curiosity in its way, being entirely and benevolently devoted to the accommodation of strangers; it possesses two thriving hotels, glaring at each other on opposite sides of the road and every remaining house in it, without exception, is let out in apartments.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, or urinary organs, or who require the Aperient, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to day.

An Arkansas editor, in retiring from the editorial control of a newspaper, said:

"It is with feeling of sadness that we retire from the active control of this paper, but we leave our journal with a gentleman who is abler than we are, financially, to handle it. This gentleman is well known in this community. He is the high sheriff."

Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Vote for Gen. James A. Beaver for Governor.

The English Regimental Mess.

There all the officers meet fairly on a level; the Colonel chats as freely with the last joined "sub" as with the field officers. Once inside the mess, loud talking, quarrelsome words, or loutish manners have to be stopped. Every night the members dine as gentlemen at a well furnished table, and spend the evening together. The mess is the great promoter of that gentlemanly feeling which Englishmen pride themselves on. But now there are symptoms that messes are doomed; that their day has come, and that in place of the pleasant dinner table, round which friends could meet, with the regiment as a topic in common between them, we are to have garrison clubs, with their mixture of all sorts sitting round, and the terrible half-pay Major who will turn up to manage them. Messes are taxed as being expensive, with costing so much as to deter the officer of the future, poor and professional, from entering the service. This, like all outcries against existing institutions, has some truth in it; while those making it have either willfully kept back a great deal more, or are very ignorant of what they are talking about. It is true that some messes have been expensive and extravagant; and such, to follow the spirit of the age, should be curtailed. But it is equally true that at most messes it is quite comfortable for a sum not exceeding 6s. a day, if he is content with cold luncheon on ordinary days, and drinks good ale and claret in moderation. There will also be a monthly subscription of about a sovereign to keep up the establishment; while the Government stops eight days' pay every year for the same purpose. So that the living of an officer who is content with good plain food, sufficient liquids, and does not ask many guests to dine, costs £110 a year, while £15 more gives him the advantages of an excellent club for the same time. And if to the conditions necessary to make up a gentleman we add the ability to live like one, the regimental mess gives him every facility for doing so. Of course, at all messes it is quite possible to run up a big monthly bill. There are no sumptuary laws in England now which forbid a man to spend his own money, and the man who finds he cannot get rid of his surplus cash at the garrison mess will manage to get rid of it in some other place, and that probably a good deal more shady.

Milk Diet in Bright's Disease.

Since we know not at present any drug that possesses therapeutic value to any marked extent in this terrible and fatal disease, and since it is daily making sad havoc among human beings, and principally among that class who, by reason of their valuable public labors, are particularly necessary to the welfare of the world; therefore, it becomes a medical question of paramount interest that we should discover some potent method of combating this very prevalent disease. Some years since Carel first called attention to the treatment of Bright's disease by the use of a milk diet, and since then Duncan, as well as many other prominent physicians, have written on this subject. We have ourselves seen some remarkable results follow this treatment, while Dr. S. Weir Mitchel is now quite an enthusiast on this subject. The method of treating a formidable disease has received sufficient distinguished indorsement to recommend it seriously to our notice. We would, therefore, ask all physicians who read this article to try this method of treatment, and to furnish us with their experience, which we will publish. The milk is used thoroughly skimmed and entirely free from butter. To procure the best results, it has been advised that the patient shall restrict himself absolutely to milk, and continue the treatment for a long time. If it disagrees with the stomach (as it will in some cases,) Dr. Mitchell advises that the patient be put to bed, and the treatment commenced with table-spoonful doses to which lime water is added, until the stomach tolerates the milk, when from eight to ten pints daily should be taken, and absolutely nothing else. The sanction of such a distinguished physician as Dr. Mitchell forces us to seriously consider the merits of this treatment, and we trust to receive the experience of all readers of this journal who may have cases of Bright's disease to treat.—*Medical & Surgical Reporter.*

Putting Away Tools.

The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect than to use. If tools can be well taken care of, it will pay to buy those of the best steel, and finished in the best manner; but in common hands, and with common care, such are of little advantage. Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, and in a day or two cleaned off with the corn cob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with rosin and beeswax, in the proportion of four of rosin to one of beeswax, melted together and applied hot. This is good for the iron or steel parts of every sort of tools. Wood work should be painted with good, boiled linseed oil, white lead and turpentine, colored of any desired tint; red is probably the best color. Keep the cattle away until the paint is dry and hard, or they will lick, with death as the result.

If it is not desired to use paint on hand tools, the boiled oil with turpentine and "liquid dryer," does just as well. Many desire to saturate the wood work of farm implements with crude petroleum. This can not be used with color, but is applied by itself, so long as any is absorbed by the pores of the wood. —*American Agriculturist*

Prisoners Silent at the Bar.

In a recent case before the United States Court in Massachusetts the prisoner when arraigned for a crime committed on the high seas stood mute and obstinately refused to plead guilty or not guilty. He as tried, convicted and sentenced to prison. His counsel sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and contended that the prisoner was not lawfully tried because he did not plead to the charge against him nor demand a trial by jury. Judge Lowell overruled this objection and held that the accused was properly tried and convicted.

In early times the law in England and in several American colonies was that a person "standing mute" when charged with a felony should be "pressed to death in prison," subsequently an act was passed in England providing that if the accused refused to plead he should be declared guilty by the court and sentenced to punishment without a trial. In 1790 the more humane law was enacted by Congress, that refusal to plead should be treated in capital cases as equivalent to a plea of not guilty and the prisoner regularly tried on that issue. This rule has since been extended to all crimes and has been adopted by all the States, though in Massachusetts as late as 1836 a person standing mute when indicted for a misdemeanor was treated as if he had pleaded guilty. If the prisoner will not plead one way or the other a plea of not guilty is usually entered by order of the court and the trial proceeds in the same manner as if the defendant himself had made the plea.

Pesth's Champion Beauty.

The most beautiful woman in the world, "champion beauty," has just been found in Pesth, thanks to the municipality, which, instead of concerning itself with corporation dinners, main drains, and lightning, has instituted an international beauty tournament. Out of 150 candidates—the number must surely be a telegraphic mistake—only 10 obtained prizes, and the first prize, a diamond bracelet, was taken by Cornelia Szekely, aged 20. This damsel is a brunette, with brilliant eyes, whose figure, supple as a twining creeper, recalls the type of ancient Greek statues. Her photograph will not be ready for some days, owing to a little accident which happens even to English ladies, her dress not having come home from the milliner, but it will be soon sent to every illustrated paper in the world, and we shall have an opportunity of judging. Meanwhile, before it arrives, no doubt numerous challenges will be hurled to Cornelia from Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and the railway companies to Pesth may be expected to declare vast dividends, reaped from the transit of wagon loads of discontented beauties arriving from all parts of the world.

Chinese Treatment of Animals.

They never punish; hence a mule that in the hands of a foreigner would be not only useless, but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinamen as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibing or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads, by means of a tug or cluck-k, the beast turning to the right or left, and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all the animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the fact exhibited in getting a large drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys, by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed, without the aid either from a yelping cur or a cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for.

The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—The *Picayune's* Pensacola special says: "The hopeful view expressed last night and for several days past is not sustained by the report to-night, there being nine new cases within the past twenty-four hours, although no deaths."

PENSACOLA, Sept. 7.—In view of the threatened yellow fever epidemic here the officers of Young Men's Christian Association have issued an appeal for aid through the New York *Herald*. The call is indorsed by Dr. White, City Physician, and Dr. Haggis, President of the Board of Health.

One Experience for Many

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The mother.

A Kansas man, traveling in Palestine, took a sail on the Sea of Galilee. After landing, he asked: 'How much for the trip?' 'Ten shekels!' replied the smiling boatman. 'Ten shekels!' echoed the traveler; 'why, that is an outrageous price.' 'Well,' answered the skipper, 'that's what they've been paying ever since the sea was here.' 'Thunderation!' growled the voyager. 'I don't wonder that Peter tried to walk it.'

Near Elkhorn, Ind., six years ago, an old farmer was robbed of money with which he had intended to purchase a mill. A man named Elliot was convicted of the crime and sent to the penitentiary. Just as his sentence is to expire, a thorough search of his old home resulted in the discovery of the swag in his cistern, together with the burglar tools used.

Detective Assassinated.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., Sept. 8.—Chas. Harris, a detective, was assassinated on Wednesday night San at Antonia. While Harris was standing on the station platform two men jumped from the train and shot him dead. The assassin escaped.

Sparkling Eyes.

Rosy cheeks and clear complexion only accompany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic is better than anything, makes pure, rich blood and brings health, joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies try it. —*Bazaar.*

$30,000 Paid for an English Horse.

LONDON, September 8.—At the sale of the Dungn breeding stud yesterday the 9-year-old chestnut horse Rayon D'Or was bought by W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., for $30,000.

A Delicious Appetizer.

That ensures digestion and enjoyment of food; a tonic that brings strength to the weak and rest to the nervous; a harmless diarrhœa cure that don't constipate—just what every family needs—Parker's Ginger Tonic.

A vein of coal three feet thick has been struck at Mattoon, Ill., at a depth of 204 feet. The shaft has cost $100,000.

The purity and elegant perfume of Parker's Hair Balsam explain the popularity of this reliable restorative.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

This elegant dressing is performed by the whole world, being a toilet article, an account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with over work, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. Buy the Genuine. Beware of Imitations.

And the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for Circular to Hiscox & Co., N.Y. 50c. & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

GREAT SAVING BUYING DOLLAR SIZE.

FLORESTON

Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

Hiscox & Co.

on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumes can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.

LARGE SAVING BUYING SIZE.

COLOGNE

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION and other diseases that follow a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will give immediate relief.

After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily remedy by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being acute and mildly purgative they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

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POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.

Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable counter-irritant which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.

Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.

Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.

Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.

Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.

Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 50cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTERS.

FOR SALE BY

C. N. BOYD,

DRUGGIST

Somerset, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

The fine farm adjoining Somerset borough, formerly owned by Isaac Hugus, Esq., is offered for sale. Also, 36 building lots on Turkeyfoot street, Somerset. Also, the tract of land known as "Marble Hill," near Confluence, on the B. & O. Railroad.

☞ For full descriptions of these properties, prices and terms, apply to Wm. H. Smith, President Artisan Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, or to

HERMAN L. BAER,
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WALTER ANDERSON,

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NO. 226 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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FOR SALE

A valuable farm containing about *One Hundred and Sixty-five Acres*, (165) fifty to fifty-five (50-55) acres of the finest Ork and Poplar timber in Ligonier Valley, twenty-five acres excellent meadow, eighty acres splendid grain and pasture land, besides other timber land, all well watered, limestone on the farm, good frame house, wagon shed, grain house and log barn. Situated from Lockport, P. R. R., 4 miles, Laughlin, P. R. R., 3 miles, West Fairfield, one and one-half mile, where may always be found a cash grain and hay market.

TERMS EASY.

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ROCKWOOD HOUSE,

Opened Monday, Sept. 4, 1882.

Situate right at the B. & O. and S. & C. Depot. Restaurant attached. Both open day and night. Restaurant has been enlarged and remodelled. Parties living along the S. & C. desiring to take night trains will find this a great convenience.

HEADACHES

Can be effectually cured by using Dr. Fahrney's Health Restorer, because it purifies the system and removes the cause. There is no danger in its use and is purely vegetable. Can be given to any age. aug30

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PRESENTS UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR PREPARING TEACHERS FOR ENTERING THEIR FIELD OF LABOR.

There is no more noble pursuit than that of moulding human character, and no greater benefactor than the truly successful teacher.

If you intend to teach, prepare yourself thoroughly, and thus make your work pleasant and profitable for yourself and of real value to others.

Every teacher should take a full course at a professional school, and Pennsylvania offers you none superior to that of the

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1. LOCATION, Beautiful, Convenient and Healthful.
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4. GRADUATES stand high wherever known.
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jy4aug

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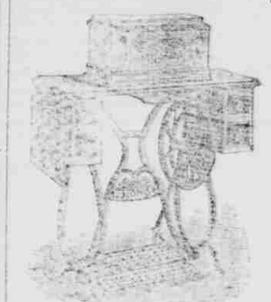

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It makes less noise than any other Shuttle Machine; it has

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A DOUBLE-STEEL FEED!

on both sides of the Needle; an

Automatic Bobbin Winder

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MOST REASONABLE TERMS!

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ELY'S CREAM BALM

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c. Unequaled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 50c. will mail a package.

HAY-FEVER

Sold by Somerset druggists.

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T. G. STEWART & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NO. 174 MAIN STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A.

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MINNESOTA CHIEF

Wonderfully simple and perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves ALL the grain and cleans it ready for Market. Unusually constructed durably, finished beautifully, runs easy, clean, and is economical and SATISFACTORY. MACHINE for SMALL Seed a specialty. It has no BEST equal in threshing, cleaning IN USE both as well as wheat, requires THRESHER but one change to clean except the rice. Has more space for re-cleaning and threshing surface than any other machine, and can not be overloaded. It is both over and under blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT (now an very desirable.) SEPARATORS of various sizes fill it for Steam or Horse Power. Is SEWARD, the PITTSBURGH and the WOODBURY Horse-Powers, as made by us, are unrivaled.

STILLWATER No. 10 ENGINE

We also make the STILLWATER No. 12 and MINNESOTA GIANT FARM ENGINES, each having return flue, and all of the latest, most improved, wood or coal. These Engines are made and finished in the most perfect manner. TRACTION ATTACHMENTS can be furnished with any of them. ☞ The Price List and Circulars, address

SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.

Manufacturers. Stillwater, Minn.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

SOMERSET & CAMBRIA RAILROAD

On and after June 12, trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD. Local Leaves	NORTHWARD. Mail Leaves	NORTHWARD. Mail Leaves	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD. Local Arrives	SOUTHWARD. Mail Arrives	SOUTHWARD. Mail Arrives
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6:15	12:50	6:00	ROCKWOOD	11:40	5:30	7:35
6:31	1:05	6:15	MILFORD	11:20	5:05	7:15
6:50	1:25	6:30	SOMERSET	11:03	4:48	7:00
.....	1:34	6:39	GRUBER	10:58	4:42	.....
.....	1:46	6:52	FRIEDENS	10:45	5:00	.....
.....	2:03	7:09	STOYSTOWN	10:28	4:43	.....
.....	2:19	7:26	HOOVERSVILLE	10:13	4:29	.....
.....	2:34	7:42	BERLIN	9:57	4:16	.....
.....	2:50	7:58	BORDEN	9:42	4:01	.....
.....	2:57	8:05	INGLESIDE	9:36	3:55	.....
.....	3:15	8:30	JOHNSTOWN	9:15	3:35	.....

The Mail, north and south, runs daily; the Local Train daily except Sunday.

On the Pittsburgh Division, B. & O. Railroad through passenger trains, east bound, will leave Rockwood as 12:02 a. m., and 12:44 p. m., arriving respectively at Washington at 7:35 a. m., same day, and 9:04 next evening, and at Baltimore at 8:40 a. m., same day, and at 11:00 next evening.

Westward-bound through trains leave Baltimore at 9:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., and Washington at 10:40 a. m., and 8:30 p. m., arriving respectively at Rockwood at 6:08 a. m., and 3:01 p. m.

BATIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after June 12, trains will run as follow:

EASTWARD. Express Leaves	EASTWARD. Mail Leaves	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Express Arrives	WESTWARD. Mail Arrives
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
9:10	8:50	PITTSBURGH	6:30	10:10
10:10	11:00	CONNELLSVILLE	4:20	7:47
12:10	12:04	CONFLUENCE	3:26	6:47
12:16†	12:10	URSINA	3:22*	6:41
12:24†	12:18	BROOK SIDING	3:28*	6:34*
12:33†	12:27†	PINKERTON	3:17*	6:22*
12:41*	12:35	CASSELMAN	3:09*	6:16
12:59	12:44	ROCKWOOD	2:59	6:00
1:06*	12:54*	PINE GROVE	2:54*	5:56*
1:08*	1:00	GARRETT	2:49*	5:49
1:12*	1:03*	TODDE	2:45*	5:46*
1:15†	1:06†	SALISBURY	2:42*	5:41*
1:22	1:14	MEYERSDALE	2:38	5:38
1:26*	1:18†	KEYSTONE	2:33†	5:29†
1:34	1:26	SAND PATCH	2:26	5:20
1:42*	1:34	ROWMAN	2:17*	5:10*
1:56*	1:42†	PHILSON	2:08*	5:02*
1:58*	1:42†	GLENCOE	1:58*	4:54
2:07*	1:48†	FAIRHOPE	1:46*	4:44*
2:18*	2:10	HYNDMAN	1:30†	4:27
2:30	2:40	CUMBERLAND	12:40	3:52

Mountain Express leaves Pittsburgh (Saturdays only) at 2 p. m.; leaves Connellsville, 4:30; Confluence, 5:22; Ursina, 5:30; Brook's Siding 5:36; Pinkerton, 5:42; Casselman, 5:50; Rockwood, 6:06; P