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When no special arrangement is made, all advertisements are inserted for one month, and are charged at the rate of one cent per line for each insertion thereafter.

Thursday, January 21, 1886.

The numerical significance of a million is incomprehensible; it can only be measured relatively and by illustration, and when it comes to dealing with hundreds of millions the understanding is overwhelmed and helpless. Mr. Vanderbilt gave them right and left, as if they were ripe apples.—*Ex.*

The error of Henry Ward Beecher in saying that the "word Religion was not to be found in the Bible," has caused a good deal of amusement. Some of the jokers have struck the idea that Mr. Beecher has of late years been giving so much attention to politics, that he is better posted in that than in the contents of the Bible.

Superintendent Higbee, of the Soldiers' Orphan's schools, has forwarded to each post of the Army a list of 350 children who will be discharged from the schools during 1886. This is done so that an effort can be made to secure them places to make an honest livelihood. All the children to be discharged are sixteen years of age, or over.

A telegram from Pittsburg says the iron and steel trade in that city "has never been better than at present, and a comparison with previous years will show that since the great increase in business, which commenced in June, last, there has been more iron and steel made in Pittsburg than in any six months in the history of the trade."

President Cleveland has declared that the newspapers are all liars. The President is doubtless hasty in his judgment. The Psalmist David at one time declared that "all men are liars," but he confessed that he said this in his haste.—Perhaps the President is like David, and after he has thought over it a little while like David he will be willing to confess that what he has said about the papers is not a very proper consideration.—*York Dispatch.*

"I will undertake and give bond for the fulfillment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor, and give me as much as was expended for liquor last year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person, and I will clear a half million or a million dollars by the operation."—*P. T. Barnum.*

A great deal of interest is being manifested throughout the country by a proposition to change the day of National Thanksgiving to October 12th, the anniversary of the day on which the continent of America was discovered by Columbus. There can be very little objection to this change. It would, however, be much better to allow Thanksgiving Day to remain as it is, and make a new national holiday of October 12th. The people of the United States are a pushing, ever-active people, sparing very little time from their energetic business pursuits for rest and pleasure. With them it is a steady grind of labor and business anxiety from their awakening in the morning until late at night. More holidays and time for recreation and pleasure will vastly benefit the people.

A member of the Kentucky legislature has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of pistols and other deadly weapons. It is time that something was being done, for only last week a Wisconsin man came within an ace of getting at least a dozen bullets sent through his body. He was walking through one of the back streets of Louisville, and while passing a party of men, reached into his hip-pocket for his silver tobacco-box. Instantly he was covered with a dozen revolvers, and would probably have met an untimely end had he not been able to explain that he did not mean to shoot. After each man had taken a shot from the box he was allowed to go on. When he reached home, he was found dead, and his body was lying in the street.

The Irish people ought to be regretted. If they are in the hands of persons who received them in regular trade channels for dollars, the government ought to call them in and pay dollars for them, then melt and recast them into standard money. If they have been bought up by speculators, let them come in the same as other standard silver bullion does. They were not legal tender except to the extent of five dollars at first and afterwards raised to ten; and if men who knew that have bought them up to make money on them, let them take the market price.

It would really seem that the practice of fraud, has incapacitated the Democratic party from drawing the ordinary distinction between right and wrong. In the attempt to seize a United States Senator's seat, falsification of the returns in Hamilton county, Ohio, was resorted to; the returning officer refused to obey the law in making the return and the candidates not elected, impudently took their seats. All this was done in, evidently in the hope that by seizing these seats they could corrupt one or two Republicans and defeat Senator Sherman's election. The Democratic party solid, not only in Ohio, but over the country, pretended that these men were elected, until the House exercised its power over the qualifications of its own members and threw them out. Since then in the face of the fact that one of the unseated members said publicly that he knew that neither he nor any of the other Democrats from Hamilton county had been elected, no Democratic paper recants its false pretense. They have no condemnation for the crime attempted; but abundant grief that they should have been caught at it. Vindication of the sanctity of the election laws is not one of the strong points of the Democratic party.

Since John L. Sullivan began to "pose" as a statue in classical studies before the footlights, at a handsome consideration per pose, the newspapers have been free of accounts of any sudden brutal vagary on his part until last week, when he got drunk and almost beat his best record of shamefully abusing a timid girl some time ago. This time it was a sickly little New York news boy, only thirteen years old, who had civilly asked Sullivan and a lesser brether, Billy Madden, to keep a paper when the (in) human brute struck the little fellow a savage blow in the mouth with the handle of a heavy umbrella, drawing blood and knocking the boy down. Sullivan walked leisurely out of the hotel, while Madden ran to the boy, picked him up, and placed a dollar bill in his hand, saying: "Take this. Don't speak of it. I'll see you again and give you more. My friend is a little drunk." Madden then joined Sullivan on the sidewalk and the boy followed, his blood dripping on the sidewalk at every step. The account concludes with the statement that Mrs. Lee, mother of the boy, would try to have Sullivan arrested, but as usual he seems to have escaped free. It is only a question of time when the brute will kill somebody in one of his drunken sprees, and then there will be a long and expensive trial, the result of which may perhaps down him or rather elevate him. But what kind of a community is it that will wink at such occurrences?

SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

Again the wail of want and sorrow comes from the Emerald Isle. While the question of home rule for Ireland is pending in Parliament, great famine seems to be upon a large portion of the Irish people because of the failure of the potato crop. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland declares that Parliament will not in any way relieve the fearful distress that prevails in Ashill and Eagle Island, and the almshouse is not able to feed and shelter one-sixth of the sufferers. In the meantime, the English Cabinet, fearing lawlessness as the logical result of starvation, proposes to re-enact severe penal laws of the old coercive statute, and that is the answer of the government to the despair of breadless citizens. There are two causes to which the philanthropic American citizen of every race should give prompt and substantial aid. The people of Ireland have two great battles before them—one for bread; the other for self-government, and both appeal to the generous sympathies of the American people. The need for aid to the starving people in Ireland is a pressing one, and he will give aid to the starving people in Ireland.

friends of home rule, is a battle against fearful odds; against power, money and organization, and the Irish Parliamentary fund should find liberal contributors in all patriotic citizens of our great free land.

The Times has been asked to receive and transmit contributions to either or both of the Irish funds, and it will gladly do so. All contributions received, will be acknowledged in these columns.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS OF 1886.

A Democratic administration has submitted to Congress, through the annual message of the President, the report of the heads of departments and subordinate officers, each accompanied by recommendations for the national legislative body.

Just what recommendations would be made, after nine months' control of the government by a Democratic administration, the people had no data of recent date from which to judge. They certainly had none when the present Congress was elected.

It seems, therefore, wise for Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives to favor such measures only as are of government necessity, or urgently demanded by public interest and the clearly expressed wish of the people.

Any lengthy discussion of the silver question by this Congress will be a waste of time, for it is an ascertained fact that the status on that question cannot be changed.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to revision of the tariff are of such a character that a wise policy on the part of the Republican members of the respective houses of Congress would be to refer the whole matter directly to the people for discussion in the congressional campaign and decision by the elections of '86—a campaign that will be free from the passion and prejudice incident to a presidential election.

Such a plan would relieve the business world for at least two years from the demoralization, uncertainty, and depression attending a fear of change.

A declaration by resolution on the part of the Senate that it is not advisable to undertake a revision of the tariff during the present session and a declaration by the House that the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars is inexpedient would be productive of great benefit to the material interests of the country. It would strengthen the hands of American labor and enterprise.

The revision of the tariff and the further coinage of silver dollars referred to the people for determination, the present Congress would have ample time for the consideration of great questions of transportation on land and sea, the new navy, the fortifications, bankruptcy, education, judicial and consular reforms, and what is still more urgent, the protection of the ballot box against frauds in national elections. There are many other matters of vital interest too long neglected, some of which have, as yet, not even received the attention of the House of Representatives.—*Washington Republican.*

SOUTHERN INFLUENCE IN OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The make-up of the house committees by Mr. Speaker Carlisle as announced in Friday morning's papers, recalls the influence which southern men had in our national affairs before the civil war and before the republican party went into power. Of the thirteen presidents elected before Mr. Lincoln, eight of them were southern men, and five of them held two terms. Of the eighteen presidential terms all but five were held by southern men. John Quincy Adams was the first northern man chosen as secretary of state. In every department of government the same preponderance of southern influence was present, and there was no considerable opposition to that state of affairs in the country. Southern men ruled by common consent.

Now look at the committees made up by Mr. Carlisle. Of forty-eight committees published in the papers southern men are chairmen of twenty-nine. Of the twenty-nine committees regarded as particularly important, southern men have sixteen of them.

It is true that a large majority of the democratic members are southern men and as to that they are entitled to as much as the speaker has given them and probably more. It was the solid vote of the south that carried the democratic party into power, and nobody can complain of the speaker's

But there are other views to take of the subject. The solidity of the south, not its numbers, counted in the election for more than a greater number of votes cast by their northern allies. There are more democrats in the northern states than there are in the south, but they do not make as good a showing because of the greater number of republicans there. In the south republican votes don't count, while in the north democratic votes do count but not very heavily in majorities. So that, while there are not many northern democrats in the house of representatives, there are a great many of them where those few members went from. Out of respect to that large constituency not directly represented, the speaker might have balanced his chairmanships a little more evenly and not endangered his chances of eternal happiness.

Republicans are not complaining. They simply look on as the old system of southern influence retakes position at the front.

BEAVERTOWN NEWS.

The Keystone Match Co., shipped twenty-nine cases of matches on Tuesday of last week. The factory has not been in operation for a week or so, on account of the extremely cold weather.

The Steam Tannery is again run on full time, employing about a dozen men.

An immense quantity of ice was taken from Henry Kern's sink hole on Friday and Saturday and stored away by our citizens. The members of our cornet band have also filled an ice house for their own use, they intend to put up a canvas tent next summer in which to practice and have an ice cream stand. The ice is of the finest quality.

James Agler had a calf frozen to death during one of the extremely cold nights last week.

A M. Carpenter has shipped twelve tons of dressed poultry during this winter.

The roads running north and south in this section are obstructed with snow-drifts.

T. H. Harter, the energetic editor of the Post, was in town several times last week. I have not yet heard of any pockets being picked.

Rev. W. H. Diven of Salona, Chitten Co., the financial agent of the Missionary Institute is assisting Rev. Orwig in holding his protracted meeting. He is a fluent and attractive speaker and holds his audience well during his discourse.

Jacob Fees, Sr., has in his possession several antiquated household articles. Among them are a grandfather's clock and a churn, which have been used successively by his grandfather, father, and himself. They are doubtless over a hundred years old, as his grandparents were about eighty years old when they died and it is thought that they used the articles during their married life. The last owner has had them in his possession for fifty years. The churn has been used on large farms, where much churning was done for the greater part of the time, and is still the only churn in the family. It is good for many years more. The clock, not having been wound for a number of years, has "stopped short."

Prof. Miller, of Milton, is teaching a large class in vocal music, in the Union Church.

William Zechman began house-keeping on Ner A. Fees's farm on Tuesday.

Who does not delight to see a good looking face? Yet erysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But that is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often causes sudden death. Mr. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. This medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health. Jan.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, yellow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD PURIFIER. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet

Stone in the Kidney

Expelled After Using Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" About Two Weeks.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. J. S. Beach, of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. Beach had suffered since the 18th, 1874, from the presence of Calculus or Stone in the right kidney. He had been several times employed at different times, to whom Mr. Beach paid hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, with only temporary relief from his agony.

By the urgent solicitations of his friends he was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," and experienced a marked improvement from the first day he began to use the medicine. On the 10th of September, he voided a stone as large as could be passed through the natural channel.

Mr. Beach concludes a long letter to Dr. Kennedy by saying: "It will always afford me pleasure to recommend Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' to those who may be suffering from difficulties of the Kidneys and Bladder, or any disorders arising from an impure state of the blood."

William McKee, 124 Fayette St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I believe 'Favorite Remedy' is a good medicine. It does me more good than anything I ever tried, and I have tried almost everything for I am a sufferer from dyspepsia."

While "Favorite Remedy" is a specific in Stomach and Bladder diseases, it is equally valuable in cases of all disorders, constituting of the blood and all the cases of the apparently insuperable from the constitutions of women. Price, \$1.50 per bottle, \$5.

THE Philadelphia Weekly Times

Attractive: Entertaining: Instructive: The Family Journal of America.

STORIES OF THE WAR

ILLUSTRATED IN EVERY ISSUE.

A Paper for the Home of the Land—Sparkling and Original in Every Feature.

On the first of January, next, a new departure in every feature of the Weekly TIMES will be made. Every number will be liberally illustrated in its War contributions, which so long have been a specialty in its columns, and into which will be greatly enlarged from the pens of the best writers, and in current History, Biography, Politics, Art, Science and the leading events of the day.

The time has passed for the weekly journal of a city to fill the place of a newspaper. The daily newspaper from the great centers of news now reaches into every section of the land. Every inland city and every town of importance have their daily newspapers, and the local weekly, with the wonderful progress in provincial journalism, needs every week that the daily newspaper fails to supply. The metropolitan weekly of today must be much more than a newspaper; it must be a magazine of family reading; it must lead the magazine in popular literature; it must meet every requirement of the intelligent reader of every class.

Stories of the War

Will be published in each number from the about writers who participated in the bloody drama of civil strife, and each will be profusely illustrated. The most entertaining and instructive stories from the best writers of fiction will appear in each issue, with illustrations.

TERMS:

Sold by all news agents at five cents per copy. By mail, \$2 per year, or \$1 for six months. Clubs of ten, \$15, and an extra copy to the getter up of the club. Address:

THE TIMES,

Times Building, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sales.

Whereas by virtue of writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Snyder, Pa., and to me directed I will expose to Public Sale at the Court House, in Middleburgh, on Saturday, February 6, 1886,

At 10 o'clock A. M., the following real and personal property to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1.
Being all that certain Messuage, Tenement or tract of land situate in the township of West Beaver, Snyder County, Pa., (being about 1/2 mile south of Middleburgh, bounded north by land of George Fisher, east by Public Road, and by R. G. Terrell, south and west by John Kelley containing

10 Acres.

more or less, wherein are erected a large two story dwelling, barn, and other necessary outbuildings, also a good water race, the deed. As the property of John Long.

TRACT NO. 2.
Being all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Franklin, Adams Township, Snyder County, Pa., bounded north by a Public Road, east by the property of R. G. Terrell, south by Mrs. Susan Terrell, being 40 feet wide and 150 feet deep, containing

30 Square Perches,

more or less, wherein are erected a small frame DWELLING HOUSE. As the property of John Long.

TRACT NO. 3.
Being all that certain Messuage, Tenement or plantation, situate in Chapman Township, Snyder County, Pa., bounded north by land of Simon R. Herold and Benjamin Herold, east by R. G. Terrell, south by John Kelley, west by Wm. Hummel, containing

80 Acres.

more or less, wherein are erected a DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other necessary outbuildings, also a good water race, the deed. As the property of John Long.

TRACT NO. 4.
Being a certain tract of woodland, situate in the same township, bounded north by land of John Herold and Benjamin Herold, east by Wm. H. Swartz, south by Samuel Leigler, west by R. F. Arnold, containing

7 Acres.

more or less. Also at the same time and place about 2 1/2 ACRES of grain, the ground and place of mature. As the property of J. C. Terrell.

TERMS: 20 per cent. cash, balance on or before the first day of next Term of Court. Sealed bids taken and execution to be had at the Sheriff's Office, Middleburgh, Jan. 14, 1886.

Assignee Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel H. Stumpf, of Spring Township, Snyder County, Pa., has made a voluntary deed of Assignment of all his effects, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors, to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please make immediate payment, with these having claims will present them to the undersigned for settlement.

Jan. 14, 1886
Assignee
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the members of the Beaverstown Mutual F. & M. Insurance Company for the Election of Directors will be held at their home office in Beaverstown on Saturday, January 30, 1886 between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock P. M.

A. H. BOWERSOX, Sec.

The Doctor
A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial Package, sent.