Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - JUNE 11, 1886.

THE Home Rule bill came up in the English House of Commons on Monday last, and on a vote to proceed to the second of the same the bill was defeated by a vote of 311 yeas, to 341 nays, being a majority of 30 against it. Mr. Gladstone then moved an adjournment of the House until yesterday which was adopted. This vote will be followed by a dissolution of Parliament and the election of a new House of Commons, the main issue in the canvass being the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

AT a recent meeting in Industrial Art Hall, Philadelphia, in favor of reforming the inequalities of the tariff, Hon. Abram L. Hewitt, the well-known Democratic member of Congress from the tenth New York city district, was the principal speaker, and at the outset of his remarks said: "The State of Pennsylvania is the richest portion of the habitable globe. There is no equal area on this or any other continent so endowed by Divine Providence with all the elements of wealth and prosperity, and there should not be a hamlet in the State of Pennsylvania where comfort does not reign."

THE "head-quarters" of the National Greenback party, said to be located at Des Moines, Iowa, sent a dispatch to the President congratulating him upon his marriage and requesting him to "make the whole nation happy by ordering the immediate call of one hundred millions of bonds, and thus give new life to business, new hope to a nation of debtors." The President, in the opinion of the New York *World*, should have been requested to issue a hundred bales of new greenbacks and give every man over twenty-one years of age a deed for forty acres of land, a mule and a dozen packages of garden seeds. This would have been a very practical petition.

A GENTLEMAN who has investigated the subject gives some figures relative to the religious complexion of the present Congress, which he says are reliable. Of the 408 Senators, members and Territorial Delegates who compose Congress 72 are Methodist, 63 Baptist, 41 Episcopalians, 38 Presbyterians, 36 Catholics, 15 Unitarians, 8 Lutherans, 10 Christians (Campbellites) and 2 Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization. This leaves 125 who either never belonged to any Church or have drifted out of such associations. It would appear from these figures that Congress pretty good missionary ground.

MR. MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury, sent his letter of resignation to the President on May 20, assigning as his reason the delicate condition of his health. Mr. Cleveland in his reply asks Mr. Manning to accept a leave of absence until the first of October next "when, if you desire it, the question of your resignation may be resumed, with, perhaps better means of judging all the facts and probabilities which should be considered in its determination." Mr. Manning acceded to this request and has gone to the Warm Springs, Virginia, where he will remain for some time. Mr. Manning has fully demonstrated that he is a very able man in his Department and the President is unwilling to part with him, trusting that his health will be restored and that he will again be enabled to resume his post. If it had not been for the presence of Daniel Manning at the Chicago Convention as one of the delegates from New York, Grover Cleveland would not have been nominated for President.

JOHANN MOST, the New York Anarchist, was sentenced by Recorder Smyth, before whom he had been tried and convicted last week of inciting to riot, to an imprisonment of one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. One of his associates and co-laborers, Braunschweig, who is equally as dangerous a man as Most without near as much ability, will keep him company for nine months and pay a like fine. The Recorder regarded Schenck, the other defendant, as the mere dupe of his more able companions, but still deserving punishment to warn others against following the teachings of such men as Most, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for nine months, but did not fine him. Most delivered a brief address to the court before sentence was passed upon him, but it only had the effect of inducing the Recorder to say to him that he regarded him as the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at the bar of his court, and to express his deep regret that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier sentence.

AT the Democratic primary Election in Greene county on last Saturday week Hon. Charles E. Boyle, the present member of Congress from the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, was defeated by a small majority by Samuel Montgomery, who is a prominent member of the Greene county bar. On Saturday last Mr. Boyle carried his own county, Fayette, by a sweeping majority, so that it remains for Westmoreland county to decide the controversy. Mr. Boyle is now serving out his second term and wants to be returned the third time. He is a gentleman of very decided ability and has gained a high position in the House. No objection is urged against his course in Congress and the opposition to him, outside of his own county, arises simply from the fact that all the men who wanted offices didn't get them. To strike down a man of Mr. Boyle's prominence just when he is becoming a useful public man, in order that some hungry and inexperienced aspirant for his place may be gratified, would be a mistake for which there can be no adequate excuse. If the Democracy of Westmoreland appreciate the admitted ability and sterling integrity of Mr. Boyle as they ought, and as we believe they do, they will give him their hearty endorsement and thus render his calling and election sure.

THE GREAT DEMOCRAT.

Samuel J. Tilden and the Development of his Political Philosophy.

It is a striking tribute to the excellence of Mr. John Bigelow's work as editor of the speeches and writings of Samuel J. Tilden, that both here and abroad the two volumes have been accepted as a satisfactory political biography of the statesman, not merely an appendix-like collection of miscellaneous documents. Mr. Bigelow's preface contains the best characterization of Mr. Tilden that has yet appeared. In less than a score of pages we have a sketch of his public career and an estimate of his intellectual qualities which it would be hard to better in respect of vigor, insight, or justice. The plan followed by the editor in the body of the work is equally admirable. The selection of material is so judicious, and so lucid are the brief chapters in which Mr. Bigelow carries the reader from paper to paper, explaining circumstances and relations, that the book has the interest of a continuous narative.

Mr. Tilden seems never to have been a very young man intellectually. In the earnest letters in which the boy of 19 attacked the heresy of nullification there is plenty of evidence of the mental grasp and nature and adequate reasoning which distinguish the more important papers of his later years. Sparing of speech in public as in private; taking up his pen only when consideration is fully ripe; possessing in a wonderful degree the faculty of analysis and statement; never caring much for rhetoric or pose, and aiming constantly at results to be reached by strong arguments presented in the most persuasive way, he leaves, perhaps, a more definitely crystallized system of political philosophy than any American statesman who is or has been his contemporary. Those who agree with him and those who dissent from his views of the fundamental principles will be alike impressed with the consistency of the record, as here made up. He has been for half a century one of the few original thinkers in American politics—one of the very few who have succeeded throughout the vicissitudes of party strife in making expediency bend always to philosophy. With all Mr. Tilden's consummate skill in the arts of partisanship, it is surprising how little of the partisan, in the narrow sense, appears in his declarations. His calm thought and wise fore-thought have illuminated every one of the great questions of the last fifty years; and yet whose recorded utterances, considered as a whole or in detail, can better stand the test of judgment in the light of present knowledge?

The development that may be traced, as one follows Mr. Tilden's career from Kinderhook to Graystone, is not so much that of the political philosopher as of the man of action. There is, as we said, no crudity even in his earliest political essays. Nature gave him at the outset the full armament for intellectual warfare. His treatment of the difficult problems affecting the national finances, under Jackson's and Van Buren's Administrations, his resistance of the slaveholding power's attempt to make the nationalization of slavery the test article of Democratic faith, his loyal efforts to avert the danger of secession and the frightful struggle he so clearly foresaw and predicted, are all characterized by the same comprehensive intelligence as manifests itself in his public writings and speeches after his ideas had begun to dominate the party. The evolution, the progressive movement that may be traced through the two volumes is the growth of Mr. Tilden's personal influence on party counsels and the country's affairs—a steady movement, carrying him from obscurity to fame, and through municipal, State, and national politics to the foremost place. This is what gives the book a unity and dramatic interest not often possessed by such compilations. The good taste and skill of Mr. Bigelow's unobtrusive management of this theme deserve the highest praise. A hundred thousand words of explanation could not have made more sigificant the story which the simple chronological sequence of letters and speeches tells.

Naturally, there is little in the book that exhibits Mr. Tilden as the practical politician, the greatest master in his time of the arts of party organization, management, and discipline. It is in this aspect alone that many of Mr. Tilden's fellow citizens have persisted in regarding him. A remark that has been attributed to Mr. Tilden, rightly or wrongly, is characteristic enough, and contains the true explanation of his success as a party leader. "I give them issues—issues," he is said to have whispered to a friend who approached him on the subject of his relations with the party of which he was then the active chief. We think that the bitterest political enemy of Mr. Tilden cannot study his life record as here presented in its entirety without reaching the conviction that he rose steadily to commanding influence by virtue of the highest qualities of statesmanship, nor without increased respect for the sincerity of his motives, the wisdon and unswerving loyality of his patriotism, and the unselfishness of a career that ends with dignity in the memorable letter declining for a second time a nomination that meant election to the office that is statesmanship's greatest prize.—*The Critic.*

A BILL to prevent the acquisition of real estate property by aliens passed the U. S. Senate on Tuesday. The bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such, or for any alien corporation or any corporation more than 20 per cent. of whose stock is owned by aliens, to acquire or hold real estate in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia, except that acquired by devise or inheritance or in the collection of debts hereafter created.

It also provides that no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals or turnpikes shall acquire, hold or own over 5,000 acres of land so hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States. The bill now goes to the House for concurrence, and should and no doubt will become a law at an early day.

THE PRESIDENT MARRIED.

A Quiet Wedding Ceremony Performed at the White House.

Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom are one. "It is over," came from the White House, and the ever-moving marks of time seemed loth to rest in happiness at the pointings to 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, the moment the distinguished couple were pronounced man and wife.

It wanted a few minutes of five o'clock when the special newspaper correspondents were invited to view the White House decorations. Entering the east room by the doorway at the foot of the stairs, the fragrance of an immense conservatory at once welled up. Massed in a semicircle in the main window, looking out on the east lawn, was a grand collection of towering palms, fern and rare exotics, with a fringe of vari-colored small plants at the base. The mantles upon which rest the two large mirrors on either side were bedded with flowers, including roses, pinks and orange blossoms. In the three smaller windows at the north and south ends of the room plants were also grouped, and on every one of the ordinarily solemn pillars, from floor to ceiling, was a large shield of red white and blue flowers, and encircling the pillars were chains of evergreens, studded with roses. Only a few plants were placed in the green room in the rear of the corridor and to the west, and there was little attempt at decorating the red room, further to the west and also on the north side of the building.

HISTORIC BLUE ROOM.

Between these two appartments is the historic blue room. It was made a marvel of beauty, a perfect gem, never surpassed in the existence of the mansion. The choicest growths of the national conservatory were plucked to form the picture. The room is bounded by curved walls and the richest and most costly dressing in blue and silver, with crystal and silver chandeliers pendent from a silver-gray ceiling and projecting from the walls. To this beautiful picture in art was added the most enchanting gifts from flora's shrine. The three windows opening on the north were hidden behind a cluster of palms, ferns and other tall plants, about the branches of which were entwined garlands of roses, enlivening the background of green. Between the three doorways leading to the east and west rooms and the corridors respectively were also collections of plants, while above the middle doorway was a floral piece with "E Pluribus Unum" wrought in red carnations. Golden-framed mirrors rose above the fire-places on the east and west sides of the room. At the base of that backed to the setting sun was a mantel of red roses, with the letters "C. F." worked in a monogram with white roses. The mantel of the east mirror was banked with pansies, with "June 2, 1885, fashioned in white on a purple ground, fringed with yellow and a border of pink roses. A wealth of begonias sprouted from each fire place.

The floral decorations did not end here. To the south of the red room is the apartment where the collation was served. The table was set "A La Stand Up." The centre piece was a full-rigged floral ship resting in a placid mirror sea encircled by a bed of red roses. On either side of the hull of the vessels was the word "Hymen" in red flowers. From the mainmast the stars and stripes floated proudly, while from the fore and mizzenmasts waved tiny white satin flags stamped with the monogram "C, F," in gilt. A large bunch of long-stemmed La France roses was held in a vase at one end of the table.

DEPARTURE FOR DEER PARK, MD.

There was a great crowd waiting outside of the White House anticipating the departure of the president and his bride on their wedding trip, and expecting a glimpse of the party as they passed out. They lingered until all the guests had gone, and at last, giving up all hope of seeing the happy couple, many departed. While this vast assemblage was speculating on the movements of the president and wife the pair was speeding miles away on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the direction of Deer Park.

In order to avoid the curious crowd the president had taken his young wife under his wing and quietly slipped away by the rear entrance, where a carriage was in waiting. They were driven at once to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, where a special train was in readiness to start at a moment's notice Colonel Lamont said the president will probably remain about a week at Deer Park, where a cottage connected with the hotel has been leased and fitted up specially for the honeymoon.

Although the president succeeded in eluding the newspaper men at the executive mansion, a party of about fifty correspondents started in pursuit on a train following an hour later. When asked about the presents Colonel Lamont stated that there were quite a number, but he refused to give any further information on the subject other than to say that the president presented the bride with a handsome and costly diamond necklace. About two hundred congratulatory telegrams were received from all quarters of the globe. The decorations will be photographed later.

Secretary Garland was the only member of the cabinet who did not attend the marriage ceremony. His last visit to the president was on Tuesday, and his absence from the weeding is ascribed to his determination not to wear a full dress suit.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GIFTS.

About midnight Mr. Benjamin Folsom, cousin of the bride, said that 10 per cent. of the packages containing the presents had not been opened at that hour, and that the aggregate value of the offerings would probably amount to over $100,000. The table in the private dining room was covered with a miscellaneous collection of costly articles of silverware. Cottage No. 1, which the president and bride will occupy, is leased by Mr. Robert Garrett.

It was remarked that the president neglected to kiss his wife.

LIST OF GUESTS.

The following is a complete list of those present at the ceremony: Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; Rev. W. N. Cleveland, the president's brother; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the president's sister; Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state; Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury; Mrs. Manning, William Endicott, secretary of war; Mrs. Endicott, Wm. C. Whitney, secretary of the navy; Mrs. Whitney, William F. Vilas, the postmaster-general; Mrs. Vilas, L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior; Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary to the president; Mrs. Lamont, Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Cadman and Miss Huddleson, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Boston, relatives of the bride; Miss Nelson, of New York; Mr. W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., the president's former law partner; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland.

For a few minutes the guests chatted gayly, but conversation was quickly suspended at 7:15 o'clock, when a selected orchestra from the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the strains of the wedding march from Mendelssohn's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and all eyes were turned to the door way to catch the first glimpse of the coming bride and groom.

Starting from the western corridor on the upper floor, the president came slowly down the staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied—even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests.—Passing through the central corridor the bride and groom entered the blue room and took a position near its southern wall, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding plants tropical grasses and an endless variety of choice flowers.

THE CEREMONY.

The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene and the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal Jacqueminot roses mingling with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant interior. The delicate ivory shades of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The president was in full evening dress with turndown collar, white lawn necktie and white enamel studs.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland performed the ceremony amid a solemn hush, after which Rev. Mr. Cleveland, the president's brother, pronounced a benediction.

DEATH OF JOHN KELLY.

The Career of the Noted Leader of Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, June 1.—John Kelly died at 3.20 this afternoon. He had been ill for two years. During the last few weeks he seemed to feel comparatively well, but on Sunday at 8 p. m. he was taken with an attack of fainting, and became weaker afterward. On Monday he was worse, but this morning an improvement was apparent. At noon, however, he began to sink and the approach of the end was realized. His death was painless, and he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when the patient passed away. No funeral arrangements have as yet been made.

John Kelly was born in New York city, in Hester street, April 20, 1821. His ancestors were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. His youth was devoid of the vices which ordinarily play havoc with young men in great cities. He was a lad of spirit, but also quiet and thoughtful. His early schooling was brief, but after he began the battle of life in earnest he devoted some of his leisure time in the evenings to the study of English literature, science and the French language. His first employment was in the New York *Herald* office as an errand boy, which he relinquished for the purpose of learning a trade. He apprenticed himself to a soapstone cutter and grate-setter, soon learned the trade, and at 21 years of age was in business for himself, the prosperous owner of a grate and soapstone factory in Elizabeth street, New York. He was elected Alderman of the Fourteenth ward in 1853. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and in 1856 was re-elected. In 1858 he was chosen Sheriff of New York, and again in 1864. During the worst days of the reign of the Tweed ring he was in Europe, seeking relief from the mental and physical depression occasioned by losing his first wife and four children within a short period. When he returned, however, he aided in prosecuting the Tweed ringsters, and in 1872 he became the leader of Tammany Hall. In 1876 Mayor Wickham appointed him Comptroller. His fight with Governor Robinson over the removal of County Clerk Gumbleton is one of the noted events in New York politics. As the leader of Tammany Hall, however, he quarreled with a number of Democratic statesmen who refused to blindly recognize the claims of that organization.—He quarreled with Lucius Robinson and built up the County Democracy by seeking to become the autocrat of New York city politics; he quarreled with Samuel J. Tilden; he quarreled with all the Mayors that he elected and could not mold as clay in the potter's hands; lastly he quarreled with Mr. Cleveland, though when it came to the national election he showed more regard for the welfare of the Democratic party than his record in politics had led many Democrats to hope for. His disappointment in losing the Tammany local ticket at this election, however, is believed to have had much to do with the physical collapse which has ended in his demise.

Mr. Kelly leaves a widow (the neice of the late Cardinal McCloskey) and two children. His private life was stainless, and he had far more culture then the average city politician and also more ability. Even his enemies have spoken of him as "Honest John Kelly."

Undigested Food.

In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distension in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like bartshorn and carbonate of soda. A wineglassful of the Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures malarial fever, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

IT is said that Pasteur's discovery was borrowed from an Italian, Dr. Eusalio Vaill, who made it in 1799.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She has used many remidies without relief, being urged to try Dr. King's new discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years.

A VIOLIN made in 1833 and stolen in Germany in 1881 was recovered in Chicago last week by detectives put on the scent by documents from Russia.

Horse Notes.

"I take pleasure in saying that when my horses were sick with what was called lung fever, last Spring, I gave Simmons Liver Regulator (liquid) in one ounce doses, twice a day. They all recovered speedily.—E. T. MICHNER, Prop'r Michner's Express, Jenkintown, Pa."

"I wish to state that a valuable horse of mine was taken with colic, and after using all means available, the thought struck me (as I had no salts in the house) to use Simmons Liver Regulator. After giving about four ounces of it, in the lapse of a half hour he had an operation and was cured. I think it valuable information to yourselves and stock raisers. Yours respectfully,

W. A. Halland, Jessusville, Ga."

"PA," said Bobby sleepily, "can I ask you one more question if 'taint foolish? "Ya'as, one more." "How much older is a ripe old age than a green old age?".—*Life.*

I TAKE pleasure in stating that I have known Ely's Cream Balm for more than five years, and have sold it during that time both in Binghampton and Montrose. I consider it the safest and best catarrh remedy in the market.—S. J. Sparkes, Druggist, Montrose, Pa.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which your Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I.

THE suicide mania would appear to be highly contagious, as all widely reported cases are invariably followed by numerous others. Drowning as a means of self-destruction is losing popularity, the pistol being mostly used by men and poison by women.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A number of women were arrested in Laconia, N. H., last week, charged with stealing Memorial Day offerings from the Union Cemetery. Other arrests will follow.

—Frank Bourne, a well known Kentucky outlaw, who had been operating in Kentucky as a horse thief for the past 35 years, committed suicide Thursday night of last week.

—Grasshoppers are playing havoc with vegetation in Northwestern Texas. The people are thoroughly alarmed. The appearance of the hopper is attributed to the severe drought which now prevails all over that section.

—"Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The Oil cures sore throat at once."—Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich.

—The sure effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are thorough and permanent. If there is a lurking taint of scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it, and expel it from your system.

—Whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

—The Norfolk county, Va., truckmen never knew such a cabbage season. One man set out the largest area in the county. He put 1,500,000 plants on his four farms, and expects to market over 1,250,000 heads.

—When one sees the impure fats that are sometimes used in soap making he is inclined to doubt the cleansing qualities of the soap. Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is made from the purest refined tallow, and is guaranteed pure and healthful.

—A darky did a big business selling eggs in Osborne the other day, at 60 cents a dozen. He was able to sell a good many at this figure by offering, as an inducement to buy, the privilege to the buyer of throwing them at his head thrust through a hole in a canvas.

—Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

—Not to be outdone by the Galveston *News'* statement that a live toad was found in a tree one hundred years old the editor of the Flushing, N. Y., *Journal* says he might have doubted the story had he not seen a live codfish taken foom the center of an anvil that was melted down.

—I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid.—Mary Swanson Chicago.

—Ten year-old Nancy Taylor of Grant, Iowa, reads with the book upside down, and writes with inverted characters, beginning at the right side of paper or slate. She says that everything within three feet of her eyes seem upside down. At a greater distance her sight is normal.

—The grand jury at Chicago on yesterday week returned 34 additional indictments against the Anarchists. It is stated that five additional persons have been indicted for participation in the Haymarket massacre, and that additional charges have been prepared against those already under arrest.

—A barn was burned in Rockingham, Vt., not long ago, and a valuable horse was supposed to have been burned too; but the other day he was found in the possession of a milkman of a neighboring town, who had put his own old horse in the barn, stole the good horse, and set fire to the building to conceal the theft.

—John S. Gentry, while under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with Dr. Agee, at Boonville, Ind., last week and cut the latter's throat. Agee died in five minutes. Gentry was a Democrat and Agee a Republican. A political dispute was the occasion of the murder. Agee was a brother of the Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska.

—Miss Haines, aged 28 years, was stolen from her parents in Elkton, Md., while a child by a man named Crawford and taken to Richmond, where she lived ever since. Just before his death, a few weeks ago, he revealed the secret of the young woman's birth. A correspondence between her and the woman said to be her mother established the truth of his story, and the two are now united.

—Mrs. Girlemann, a lady who arrived at San Jose, Cal., with three children recently from Hamburg to join her husband, says that a short distance from Lincoln, Neb., one of her little ones fell from a car window. It was some time before the conductor was found and the train stopped, but when parties returned with the mother to the scene of the accident, instead of a mangled child they found the little fellow playing with pebbles alongside the track.

—Mr. James H. Marr, chief clerk in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Wednesday of last week entered upon his fifty-sixth year of continuous service in the Postoffice department. He received his first appointment when he was 21 years old from William Taylor Barry, who was Postmaster General when that office was elevated to a Cabinet position during President Andrew Jackson's first term. He has served under 27 Postmaster Generals out of 34.

—The Nubian woman's dress is a piece of dark-blue calico wrapped around her waist and coming half way down to her ankles, her head and the upper part of her body being covered with a white muslin scarf with a red border, which can be drawn across the face. Her hair is sometimes gummed into a bushy circle, at others hangs down in thick masses of innumerable plaits; and necklaces of agate and amber beads, coral bracelets, silver and coral rings, ear rings and massive anklets complete the costume.

—A Chicago firm will undertake to raise the Robinson House, in Pittsburg, to a height seven feet greater than it is now without in any way disturbing its inmates. The house has a frontage of 139 on Seventh street and 110 feet on Duquesne way, and is four stories high. The walls are of massive thickness, the foundation stones of great weight. The work of raising will require six weeks and cost $9,000. The necessity for raising the house arose from the elevation of the street to get a proper roadway approach to a bridge.

—The extreme richness of the milk of the reindeer, that feed on the wild mosses of Sweeden, has led to an examination of the moss as an article of food. These researches have resulted in the establishment of a number of moss dealers in Russia and Sweeden and a prosperous and growing interest has been developed. The moss employed yields, on an average, as much alchohol as good grain, and three times as much as potatoes. The supply is practically inexhaustible, as it is spread over vast tracts, extending from the Baltic to Behring Straits.

—It has been ascertained that J. Finley Hoke, the late bookkeeper of the Merchant's National Bank of Peoria, Ill., has made away with $180,000 of the bank's money. As bookkeeper, he had nothing to do with the handling of the bank's money, and must have taken this immense sum from packages on the counters and in the drawers, and so doctored the books that they would correspond, unless there was collusion. Although the failure of the bank created quite a sensation, it did not cause a run on any other bank.

LONG SUFFERING.

From Stone in the Kidneys.

It is by no means strange that Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondoubt, N. Y., should have received the following letter. By reading it you will see in one minute why James Andrews was thankful:

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondoubt, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Until within a recent date, I had for several years suffered greatly from Gravel, called by the doctors the Brick-dust Sediment. For about a year past this sediment has not passed off in the usual quantity, but has accumulated causing me much pain. Having heard of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY I tried it, and after using about one and one-half bottles I voided a stone from the bladder, of an oval shape, 7-16 of an inch long, and rough on its surface. I send you the largest piece, that you may see of what it is composed. Since then I have felt no pain. I now consider myself cured, and cannot express my thankfulness and gratitude for so signal a deliverance from a terrible disease. You have my consent to use this letter, should you wish to do so, for the benefit of other sufferers. Yours truly,

JAMES ANDREWS,
No. 10 Marshal St., Ida Hill, Troy, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Recovery" is especially offered as a trustworthy specific for the cure of Kidney and Liver complaints, Constipation and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex "Favorite Remedy" is constantly proving itself an unfailing friend—a real blessing.

There is no more agonizing class of disease, and none more certain "not to get well of itself" than the disorders of the kidneys and bladder. The only medicine that does afford speedy relief and permanent cure of such affections is Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," of Rondout, N. Y.

How's Your Liver?

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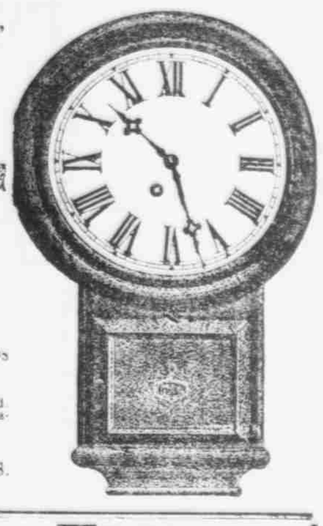

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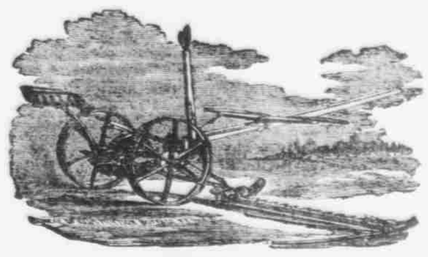

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