Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 6, 1886

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp

THE State election in Alabama took place on Monday last, and resulted, of course, in the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor and the other State officers by a sweeping majority.—More colored men are said to have voted the Democratic State ticket at this election than at any former contest.

POSTMASTER General Vilas has approved a new design for postal cards.—They are to be printed in black on white paper, with a head of Jefferson on the upper corner. The new design was prepared at the bureau of engraving and printing, and the cards are generally considered an improvement on those now in use.

GEORGE A. JENKS, of Jefferson county, this state, was nominated last week and confirmed by the Senate, to be Solicitor General, in place of John Goode, of Virginia, whose nomination was rejected. It would be difficult to name any office in the gift of the President which Mr. Jenks is not peculiarly well qualified to fill, especially so if it requires comprehensive legal knowledge and unquestionable honesty.

THERE are 53,614 postmasters in the United States. Out of this total 22,747 have been appointed by the present Administration. 3482 to fill offices newly established, 587 to fill vacancies occasioned by death, and 9112 in consequence of resignation or the expiration of the time for which they were commissioned. There have been only 9596 removals or suspensions. Over half the postoffices, it will be seen, are still in the hands of Republican appointees.

CASTLEREAGH is an execrated name in Ireland and her people look upon everything else that England has done in that country for the last twenty years as wise and judicious, in comparison with Lord Salisbury's appointment of Lord Londonderry to be viceroy of Ireland. He was formerly Viscount Castlereagh and is a lineal descendant of the infamous Lord Castlereagh who, in 1800, though himself an Irishman, sold his country to England by corruptly bringing about the hated "union" of that year.

CONGRESS did not adjourn on Monday last as it was expected to do, but before this paper reaches our subscribers it will surely have ceased to exist. As was generally anticipated the River and Harbor job was eventually arranged by a committee of conference, but without the Hennepin canal appropriation, and the bill passed both houses. What the President will do with it remains to be seen. It is in no sense a legitimate River and Harbor bill, but a gigantic scheme to plunder the treasury. A veto of the log rolling iniquity would be heartily sustained by the country.

THE people of Wales have caught the Irish home rule fever and petitions are now being circulated throughout that country which declare as follows: "The time has arrived when Welshmen should govern themselves. The Parliament at London makes laws, not for the benefit of Welshmen, but for the enrichment of landlords and idlers. Welshmen demand the privilege of making their own laws; they demand free education, the abolition of landlordism, and the disestablishment of the church." The Welsh people manfully supported Mr. Gladstone at the recent election, and when the "grand old man" succeeds in getting justice for Ireland he will no doubt turn his attention to his friends across the English border.

ACCORDING to the New York *Tribune* the production of pig-iron in the first six months of this year amounted to nearly *three* millions of tons, which is considerably more than was ever before produced in the same length of time. More steel will also, says the same paper, be produced in 1886 than in any previous year. This seems more like the baseless fabric of a vision than the solid substance of things when we look back to the last Presidential campaign, only two years ago, and reflect upon what was then predicted by the *Tribune* and the entire Republican press in the event of Cleveland's election. The pig-metal business as well as the production of steel rails would then stop, the fires of the furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania would be extinguished, and wide spread misery and destitution would prevail. Hundreds of thousands of people were induced to believe this direful forecasting of woe and ruin, and voted for Blaine. If Blaine had been elected every Republican paper in the iron state of Pennsylvania would have attributed this remarkable prosperity in the iron and steel manufacture to the influence of his administration. Cleveland, however, was elected, and yet in the face of the fact that the iron and steel industries are more prosperous now than they have ever been before. Thomas V. Cooper, the chairman of Beaver's State Committee, is appealing to the manufacturers throughout the State for money to assist him in securing the election of a Republican Governor and increase the Republican delegation from this State in Congress. Cooper fooled several thousand people in this State two years ago by the same method he has adopted now, but the game has been played too often. The reply that the voters will make to Cooper's state appeal will be: "You humbugged us in 1884 and that was your fault. If you do the same thing in 1886 the fault will be ours."

ONCE more the trade dollar has forced itself upon the attention of Congress, but in a way that is by no means creditable to that body. Near the close of last week an amendment was tacked on by the Senate to what is known as the Morrison Surplus resolution, authorizing their redemption at par within six months and their recoinage into standard silver dollars. The Morrison resolution which has been a bone of contention between the two houses, may or may not pass, and on that contingency the ultimate effect of the amendment entirely depends. The trade dollars were coined by the Government fourteen years ago and made a legal tender to the extent of five dollars. Their limited legal tender quality was subsequently taken away by Congress and for one reason and another they were practically repudiated in all business transactions. The larger portion of them are in China where they will likely remain, a large quantity of them are in the hands of brokers and speculators and the remainder are held by traders, merchants and others who have been patiently waiting for years expecting that by an act of Congress they would be enabled to receive full value for them. The course of Congress in its indecisive action on this trade dollar question has been most shameless and inexcusable.

P. S. At the meeting on Tuesday of the conference committee of the two houses on the resolution, above referred to, it was agreed to strike out the clause providing for the redemption of the trade dollars, and that disposes of the matter for the session. It was a most cowardly and disreputable act.

THE Democratic State Convention will meet at Harrisburg a week from next Wednesday, the 18th of the month. The two most prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor are ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace and Chauncey F. Black, the present Lieutenant Governor. All but about fifty of the 359 delegates to the Convention have been elected, and the proportion of delegates who have been instructed is much smaller than usual, which shows that it will not be under the control of boss rule, like the Republican Convention, but will be composed of the unfettered representatives of the true Democracy of the State. Our present belief is that the chances are decidedly in favor of Senator Wallace's nomination. Something, however, may occur when the delegates meet at Harrisburg that will produce a different result than the nomination of either Wallace or Black. The names of several other well known gentlemen have been named in connection with the nomination, and especially that of Henry M'Cormick, of Harrisburg, an iron manufacturer, with as fair and honorable a reputation as is possessed by any man in the State. Of Mr. Wallace it is entirely unnecessary here to speak. He is known in every nook and corner of the State as a man of eminent ability and unquestioned integrity of character, pure alike in his public and private life, and as well equipped for an intelligent discharge of the duties of the office of Governor as any man in the State from the Delaware to the Ohio. Chauncy F. Black inherits many of the sterling qualities of his great and illustrious father, Judge Jeremiah S. Black, whose name is associated with the progressive Democracy of his own State as well as of the Union. His son, the Lieutenant Governor, is as stern and rugged a Democrat as was his father, is a ripe scholar and an exceptionally well-read man, familiar with State affairs and admirably qualified in every respect for the Executive chair.—Where there is so much good material from which to choose it will be difficult for the Convention to make a mistake. Whether the nominee of the Convention can be elected or not, it can be trusted to name a candidate for whom every Democrat in the State can vote without a blush or any feeling of fear that in the event of his election he will do anything to dishonor himself or disappoint his supporters.

FROM a Washington letter to the Philadelphia *Times* it appears that the members of Congress from this State have contributed their full share of the material dumped into the legislative mill during the present session, and also that what they contributed formed a very large proportion of the "chaff" that came out of it. The outcome of their work is that they presented 876 bills, of which only 140 were of a general or public character, while 736 related to pensions and private claims. Of the 140 only *five* have become laws. Of these five two were offered by Mr. Randall—one the general pension bill and the other the joint resolution providing for the temporary expenses of the government. Two were public building bills—one introduced by Mr. Ermentrout, of Berks county, for a public building at Reading, and the other introduced by Mr. Brown, of M'Kean county, for a public building at Williamsport. The fifth was the bill offered by Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, granting the right of way through the Arsenal grounds at Philadelphia, to the Kensington Railroad Company. Of the 876 bills introduced by the entire delegation the five members from Philadelphia offered 148. Our member, Gen. Campbell, is credited with the paternity of thirty-one bills, of which twenty-nine were of a private nature. The greatest number introduced by any one member was by Mr. White, of Jefferson county, who piled up fifty-four, fifty-three of which were of a private character, and the other, a public bill, was his great project to dig a ship canal from Franklin, in Venango county, to Lake Erie, for the purpose of transporting iron ore. This was as wild a scheme as Harry White's project when he was in Congress to slackwater the Kiskiminitas and Conemaugh rivers, the difference between the two humbugs being that the Indiana county White got Congress to appropriate about $20,000 for his slackwater scheme which was expended in making a partial survey of the Conemaugh, while the other White didn't get a cent. Two-thirds of the time of Congress is now spent in passing private claims, and the evil has assumed such immense proportions as to call for an effective remedy.

New Extradition Treaty.

The protests from Irish organizations against the new treaty with Great Britain have been largely made without a proper conception of its character. It adds to the list of extraditable offenses under the treaty of 1842 the following: (1) manslaughter, (2) burglary, (3) embezzlement or larceny of the value of fifty dollars or upward, and (4) malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both the high contracting parties. The last includes the Anarchist, Communist, Nihilist, dynamiter's hideous villainy, and is the most heinous of them all. We have had a recent illustration of this in Chicago, and the disclosures now going on in that city have gone far to convince the American people that the dynamite fiend is about the most dangerous and perfidious criminal that has been evolved from what we call the progress of the age and scientific discovery. It is to the credit of the Irish people that while almost every nationality, including Americans, is represented among the Chicago conspirators and murderers, the name of no Irishman is on the list.

The objection that under the treaty persons may be extradited for political offenses has no foundation whatever.—It is a universally admitted principle of international law and comity that a purely political crime cannot be reached by extradition. Nevertheless, it was deemed proper to reassert that principle in the terms of the new treaty. It is reasserted in the following words:

> No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of said treaty or of this convention, if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

In this clause of the treaty the political offender can find an ample shield against extradition. The Chicago *Times* illustrates it in this way:

"Suppose, for example, that Mr. O'Donovan Rossa or Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly shall send an agent to London to place dynamite bombs where they will blow up a railway train, and launch a few score passengers into the next world, and the British authorities, discovering the perpetrators of the horrible crime, shall send over a requisition for the extradition of the chief criminal.—Of course, as the crime was done with dynamite, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly will say that it is only a political offense, for which the treaty says no criminal shall be surrendered. He will thus raise an issue that must be decided by the judicial power—and not the judicial power of the country that makes the application for his extradition, but the judicial power of the country to which the application is made. That is the 'competent authority' that will give the dynamiter an opportunity to prove 'that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for a crime of a political character', and if he shall prove that, the court will order his discharge."

We don't believe the use of dynamite, or assassinations such as those in Phœnix Park, have ever done the Irish cause anything but harm. They dishonor it in the face of the world. It is the weapon of cowards. But this aside, there is an American question to be considered.—We have now ample evidence that there are in this country organized banditti who propose warfare on society and civilization—killing innocent women and children rather than those they hold guilty of the crime of property—by the treacherous and cowardly use of this death-dealing explosive. They operated in Chicago a few months ago. Next month it may be in Pittsburg or any other American city. There must be a way to track these miscreants around the globe, if necessary, and bring them to punishment. The men who denounce the proposed treaty must be made face these facts, and be made, too, to say whether they propose to furnish in Canada an easy and convenient place of refuge for such infamous scoundrels and enemies of all society. It is a question that may be brought home to us any day.

The Irish cause has passed to the domain of constitutional agitation. It needs no such weapons. It is championed in Great Britain to-day by the greatest living Englishman. His leader is the most skillful and astute politician of the age. It is backed by a solid body of three hundred members of the British Parliament, who represent two millions of voters. It is no longer simply an Irish question, but an imperial one.—*Pittsburg Post.*

PERSONNEL OF CONGRESS.

Who the Leaders are, and the States that send Strong Men.

[Washington Letter.]

The present House, as judged by the test of the past session, is not remarkable for brilliancy, as a whole, although there are, of course, many brilliant men in its roster. The leaders, as usual, are mostly men who have had previous experience in Congress, but among the "new men" there are several, like Breckinridge and Taulbee, of Kentucky, Crain, of Texas, and Daniel, of Virginia, who have made their mark already.

WHO THE LEADERS ARE.

The leaders of the present House, by virtue of either oratorical, forensic, argumentative or practical ability, are, on the Democratic side, Speaker Carlisle, and Messrs. Randall, Morrison, Mills, Hewitt, McMillin, Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Holman, Townshend, Tucker, Bland, Reagan, Crisp, Willis, Hatch, Bragg, Findlay, Blount, Warner, of Ohio; Cobb, Springer, Curtin, Taulbee and Turner, and on the Republican side, Reed, Hiscock, Butterworth, M'Kinley, Kelley, Browne, Carnon, Long, Henderson, of Iowa; Dingley, Bayne, Phelps, Cutcheon, Burrows, Guenther, Anderson, of Kansas; Payson, Hepburn and Burleigh. These, and perhaps a few others, may be said to practically 'run' the House. Forty or fifty men, therefore, constitute its propelling force, and the other 275 are "passengers." The ratio is far different in the Senate, where at least half of the whole number of members are men of positive power in in some direction or directions.

THE DIFFERENT STATE DELEGATIONS.

It is curious to see what a great difference there is in the comparative ability and prominence of the several State delegations in the House. Some states are very finely represented, others moderately well, and still others very weakly. Perhaps the strongest State delegation, as a whole, is that of Georgia. It consists of Messrs. Norwood, Turner, Crisp, Harris, Hammond, Blount, Clements, Reese, Chandler and Barnes. Mr. Norwood is one of the best educated and wittiest members of the House. Mr. Turner is a liberal, fair-minded man, of fine intelligence and great working power, and his arguments in contested election and other important cases during the last five years have been quite masterly. Messrs. Crisp, Hammond and Blount are a trio of brilliant lawyers, legislators and parliamentarians, and they are often called to the chair to preside over the Committee of the Whole, or in the absence of the Speaker. Illinois has six conspicuous representatives in Messrs. Hitt, Payson, Springer, Cannon, Morrison and Townshend; but the average of the delegation is not high this year. Indiana and Iowa are also rather weak on the whole; but Kansas is strongly represented, five of its seven districts having members on the floor who do the State much honor and service, Mr. Anderson, of the Fifth district, is one the ablest and most independent men in Congress. The Kentucky delegation is also far above the average. It numbers among its members, besides the Speaker, who is in some respects the foremost public man here, Mr. Willis, a thoroughly equipped legislator, and a charming man personally, Mr. Breckinridge, undoubtedly the finest orator in the House, Mr. McCreary, an excellent parliamentarian, Mr. Taulbee, a rising young politician and orator, and Mr. Wolford, a Congressman and gentleman of the old school, and one of the most popular members of the House. Maine's delegation is very strong—in fact it may dispute the palm with Georgia's. Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken constitute a quartette very hard to beat. Mr. Dingley has better success in pushing legislation through than any other member, and he makes use of none but worthy means. Mr. Reed is the peer, intellectually, of any man in public life, and his powers in the line of sharp debate, retort, wit and sarcasm are only equalled in Congress by Senator Ingalls. The present delegation from Massachusetts is not at all up to the high level for which that State used to be celebrated. The Missouri group is fairly strong, with Messrs. Hatch, Burnes, Warner and Bland at its head. The New York men are not as conspicuous, taking them all together, as one would expect from that State, though Messrs. Belmont, James, Bliss, Hewitt, Burleigh, Hiscock and Payne are a credit to their districts, and Messrs. Hewitt and Hiscock are among the most valuable members of the House. The Ohio delegation, as a whole, is hopelessly mediocre. Messrs. Butterworth, Grosvenor, Warner and M'Kinley do what they can to hold up its average. The Pennsylvanians loom up quite well. Messrs. O'Neill, Randall, Kelley Curtin, Boyle, Bayne and Scott are all men who have considerable influence and force; and this is especially true, of course, in the case of Mr. Randall. The Texas delegation has a quartet of able men in Messrs. Reagan, Welborn, Crain and Mills, and most of its other members are above the common run of Congressmen. The Virginia delegation is also moderately strong.

Outcome of the Great Railroad Strike.

Heartrending stories of destitution and wretchedness come from those Western cities in which the power of the Knights of Labor was measured against the resources of Jay Gould. The results of the great strike as summarized in the New York *Sun*, are as follows:

First. Of the 4700 skilled and unskilled workmen in the employ of the Missouri Pacific system when Martin Irons ordered the strike, less than 200 have been taken back, while the places left vacant by the strikers have nearly all been filled by competent men who have been called from all parts of the country by this opportunity for employment.

Second. The suffering entailed by the strike upon the late employes is not yet actual extremity for food and shelter—though in many cases this danger impends—but it is due to anxiety, despair, mortification, humiliation, the certainty that families must temporarily at least be broken up, while the heads of them go forth to seek employment; the loss of little homes that had been bought and partly paid for with the savings from the wages received; the giving up of good school privileges, which the children have enjoyed in all these railway towns, and the necessity of accepting employment wherever it is offered at a much less rate of wages than the Missouri Pacific corporation had been paying. These things are staring the late strikers in the face in all these towns.

Third. Martin Irons is practically a wanderer, almost an outcast, and could hardly venture with safety in some places where a few weeks ago he ruled men like the commander of an army. The imprecations with which he denounced the President of the railway system, Jay Gould, have reacted upon himself, and the men whom he ruled now speak of him as he urged them to speak of Mr. Gould.

Fourth. The Knights of Labor organization has practically ceased to exist among the employes of the Missouri Pacific system.

Martin Irons is looked upon as the cause of all this misfortune. It would be hard to persuade many of the men who so faithfully obeyed him last winter that Irons was sincere and acted in good faith. The impression is now general throughout all the South western system that Irons had long contemplated the step for personal and possibly political reasons. Some even accuse him of moneymaking schemes, but there seems to be no foundation for such a suspicion, or, if there is, his schemes miscarried, for he is now penniless, his petty property in Sedalia is attached for debt, and he has virtually abdicated his office, and has wandered away, few know where, with no future apparently before him, and added to the hostility of those whom he lately ruled like a tyrant, is the distrust of Knights of Labor everywhere because of a belief that he meditated disloyalty toward Mr. Powderly and his assistant officers of the Knights of Labor. The result of the strike upon the career of Martin Irons is not the least interesting matter for contemplation in connection with the remarkable attempt of a social revolution.—*Phila. Record.*

The Philadelphia *Record* says: In this time of labor controversies, when workingmen are pricking up their ears and straining their eyes to find cause of difference with party management, the circumstantial and picturesque charge which the *Times* brings against the Republican candidate for Governor—of violating a law of the State prohibiting the payment of the wages of employes in store orders—is a serious one. The store-order system is justly unpopular. It has been a grievous imposition upon labor. General Beaver must clear himself of the imputation brought against him as a law-breaker. We shall wait patiently to hear what he may have to say, in the hope that he may come out unsmirched.

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.

A TORONTO cat saw a rat about to go thro' a small knothole in a tight board fence, and knowing that she could not reach the rat before he reached the hole, she went over the fence like a shot, and captured him on the other side.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected, and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free trial bottles of this Standard Remedy at E. James' Drug Store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Some Remarkable Cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

—An Albany (Ga.) lady says that during the war she paid $20 for a spool of thread, $300 dollars for a pound of tea, and $400 for a gingham dress.

—Martha Washington's portrait wil adorn the new one dollar certificates and that of General Hancock the certificates of two dollars.

—The oldest and largest tree in the world is said to stand near the foot of Mt. Ætna. It is 212 feet in circumference and is a chestnut of course.

—An enterprising young woman has a farm in Ashton, Dak., which she runs without assistance, and last year she raised 1,200 bushels of grain.

—The Netherland steamer Waesland while out two days from Antwerp struck a sleeping whale eighty feet long, and cut it in two. The steamer was not damaged.

"I'll attend to it soon." Dont cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's hair Balsam while you may.

—It is a fact not generally known that a banana tree bears but one bunch of fruit, and is then cut down to make way for the suckers that spring from its root, which reach maturity and bear their bunch of bananas in eight months.

—In some parts of Indiana farmers are tearing down their worm fences built of black walnut rails, and selling the seasoned sticks to chair makers for prices that will refence their fields with pine, and leave a margin of profit on the operation.

—With your next order to your grocer, send for sample pound of Dreydoppel's Borax Soap. You will find it to be the best and cheapest soap you ever used. It is used by the best families in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

—A contemporary records that 15 years ago a man quit Berlin, Canada, owing a $10 board bill. The other day he returned, found that his creditor was dead, hunted up his family, and paid the debt with interest. The asylum he escaped from is not stated.

—The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other remedies fail. A cure is warranted.

—It is impossible to count a billion. Had Adam counted continously from his creation to the present day he would not have reached that number, for it would take him 9,512 years. At the rate of 200 a minute there could be counted 12,000 an hour, 288,000 a day, and 105,120,000 a year.

—A rattlesnake got in front of a mowing machine in St. Joseph county, Ind., and was cut into three pieces. When Mrs. Ronck, who was raking hay, came up where it was the head still had life enough to bite her, and the jaws had to be torn apart to remove the fangs. Mrs. Ronck came near dying.

—Mexico is the only country in which the mule can complete with the railroad. Along the track for miles you may see hundreds of these little bronchos with great loads of hay, stone and other goods strapped on their backs, without bridle or harness, driven by the Indians, and going the same way as the trains. They carry freight for hundreds of miles in this way.

—At Brownsville, Texas, early on Thursday morning of last week, Emanuel Chiarez aged sixteen years, killed his step mother with an axe while she was sleeping. The boy was found by her corpse weeping. He said he had become enraged because she would not leave him go to the circus, and when he awoke Thursday morning the devil told him to cut her her head off.

—Mary Smith stands six feet in her boots and works single-handed a large and flourishing farm a few miles from Stillwater, Minn. When she plows she wears men's trousers, and her physical aspect is always intimidating. She has no use in the world for any man, and seems to love only her mule team, which she drives into Stillwater three or four times a week.

—J. V. Dexter, of Denver, has a pair of ancient pistols which, he claims, are the ones used by Burr when he fought the duel with Hamilton. They are flint-locks; the barrels are of laminated steel, heavily chased; the handles are of mahogany, inlaid with gold and silver. The case in which they rest also contains a flask, in which is a little powder, and also a bullet mold.

—It seems their are some heavy drinkers in Philadelphia. The *Times* of that city says that one Philadelphia hotel has 6 customers who drink over 65 whiskys a day each. Another has two customers who imbibe regularly 8 quarts of champagne a day, 10 or 12 who take over 20 whiskys a day, 8 or 9 who guzzle 40 classes of beer after 3 o'clock each day, and one customer who regularly drinks 2 bottles of cognac a day.

—Of the Cascade mountains in Oregon and Washington Territory, there are five notable peaks, Mts. Hood, Adams, St. Helen, Tacoma and Baker. Rising almost from a sea level to a height of from 10,000 to 14-440 feet, isolated and predominant, they are more impressive and beautiful than the prominent peaks of equal height of the Rocky mountains, which reach but a few hundred feet above their fellows.

—The cost of transporting one passenger or one ton per mile has practically remained the same on all roads in Great Britain during the past twenty years. On New York roads the cost has decreased 51 per cent., and on Pennsylvania roads 76 per cent. within that time. Five hundred and fifty American locomotives on the Pennsylvania Railroad do as much work as 23,76 engines on the London and Northwestern Railroad.

—A horrible story from the lower end of Tatnall county, Georgia, has just reached Savannah. A negro woman, engaged to prepare dinner for a colored picnic, murdered a young child which had been left in her charge, cooked half the remains and served them to the people. The other half was found salted down in a barrel. The negroes became perfectly frenzied, and, seizing the old hag, burned her at the stake. The report appears to be authentic.

—At Tomah, Wisconsin, Rev. Mr. Alderson, a minister of the gospel and editor of the Tomah *Enterprise*, has just been tried by the church committee on charges of whipping his wife and using profane language. The charges were sustained by the committee. Mr. Alderson was one of the instigators of the charges against Rev. Mr. Fulmer, late pastor at the same place, who was tried for being too intimate with a disreputable woman, the charges being also sustained.

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T. W. DICK,
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EBENSBURG, PA.,
Policies written at short notice in the old
ÆTNA,
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And other First-Class Companies.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McKinney, Macon, Ga.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, decd. (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [26-34.-tf.]

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HOME INDUSTRY.
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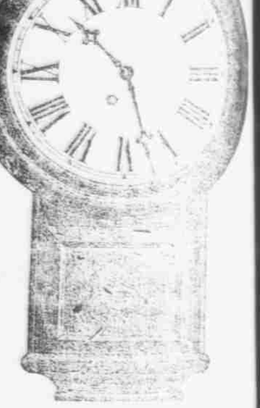

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