

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EDENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - July 14, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York



FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic County Ticket.

STATE SENATOR: F. A. SHOENMAKER, Esq., Edensburg.

JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown. JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp. SHERIFF: JOHN EYAN, Cambria Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: JOHN ELANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp. JOHN D. THOMAS, Edensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: ISAAC N. WISSING, Blacklick Twp. JURY COMMISSIONER: JOSEPH CHAMBER, Allegheny Twp.

BRISTOW told the whole story when he was asked under oath the other day whether Grant had encouraged him in his crusade against the whiskey ring, "after he saw what was the scope of the raid on the distillers and their confederates," and refused to answer, alleging as a reason therefor that he considered communications between a President and his cabinet privileged. "Suif sed."

SOME of the radical prints have had the hardihood to charge the insufficiency of the military force on the frontier to the economy in public expenditures now being urged by the Democratic House at Washington, and this too in face of the fact that the present House had no control over the appropriations now being expended for the maintenance of the army. The proper place to lay the responsibility is at the door of the War department, which keeps not more than 5,000 troops on the frontier to protect the settlers and fight the Indians, but is able to station 20,000 soldiers at various points in the South to prevent the people of that section from voting the Democratic ticket.

SO LONG as the Democracy can count on the active assistance of such men as Charles Francis Adams, F. A. Conkling, F. W. Bird, John M. Palmer, Gustavus Koerner, Park Godwin, Charles Goepcy, Frederick Hassaurek, and many others who until recently have occupied prominent positions in the Republican party, they can well dispense with the services of Blanton Duncan, more appropriately termed Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, James W. Singleton, of Illinois, and several others of that ilk, who have gone over body and breeches to the support of Hayes and Wheeler. We don't say that there is cause to rejoice over the departure of all who have left us, but there is certainly no more reason to regret the desertion of the men named above, one of whom (Singleton) is referred to by the N. Y. Sun as a political dead beat, than there is cause for despondency among the Ohio Democracy now that the redoubtable Sam. Cary, generally known as Gen. Sam. Cary, has put on the war paint for the venerable Peter Cooper, thus unintentionally adding to Tilden's chances for carrying that State against its own Governor.

THE letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States was published in the daily papers of Monday last, and is what the Phila. Times properly terms it, the happiest, rosiest epistle we have read for many a long day. The Governor of course expresses gratitude for what he conceives to be a great honor conferred upon him, i. e., the Republican nomination for the Presidency; endorses the platform of his party, which declares among other things that "President Grant deserves the continued and hearty support of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and in peace"; pledges himself if elected to conduct the administration on reform principles; is willing to put up with one term in the Presidential chair and promises never to ask for a re-election to that office if the people will only take compassion on him this time; says he will support all measures designed to preserve the non-sectarian character of the public schools; will if elected divide the offices without regard to political preferences, but simply in the interest of honesty and efficiency; declares very earnestly, almost frantically, to use the language of the Times, that if his countrymen of the Southern States will turn in and help him through he will make their land a paradise and be to them a good angel of peace and plenty; will do his level best to encourage the preservation of the public credit in the honest payment of the national debt; commits himself to the resumption of specie payments, leaving the world to infer from his silence on that particular subject that he will oppose the repeal of the act of 1875; and guarantees the doing of various other things if he only succeeds in reaching the goal of his ambition.

Republican County Convention.

The annual political farce, or rather tragedy, of the Republican party of this county was re-enacted at the Court House in this place on last Monday week, when the delegates of that organization met in county convention to nominate a county ticket to be defeated at the next November election. It was a full convention, owing to the fact that so far as Cambria county is concerned, Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, was in earnest and vigorous pursuit of that "second term" of which he has said so much of late years, while Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, was just as active and fatally bent on his first term. Harry Boggs, of the Cambria Iron Co., took time by the forelock and by traveling overland was early on the ground, opposed, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to himself, to both Barker and Campbell, and in favor of Gen. Wm. H. Kountz, of Somerset county. It seemed strange to the friends of Mr. Barker in the north of the county that Boggs would even go back on Campbell, a man of his own town, and support a Somerset county candidate, much as Barker knew how bitterly Boggs was opposed to himself personally. On the first ballot for Congress Campbell had 53 votes, Barker 27, and Kountz 10—the latter vote representing the personal preference of Daniel J. Morrell, expressed through his henchmen, Harry Boggs and the county and elegant Col. James Cooper, also of the Cambria Iron Co., who was merely the shadow, although a very large one, of his confederate Boggs. And thus the heretofore invincible A. A. Barker, the old war horse of the Republican party in northern Cambria, was made to bite the dust and surrender, at least for the present, his fondly cherished idea of a "second term."

But he died game, as they say in sporting phrases, and with his quip on him, fighting like the veteran he is and always has been, and as we hope he will be for all time to come.

Will Gen. Campbell be nominated by the conference of the district? If he thinks so he is in our opinion hugging a fatal delusion to his soul. With that event, however, we have nothing to do except to express our opinion, as we have done, and to take care of the future.

C. T. Roberts, of this place, was unanimously declared to be the choice of the Republicans of Cambria county for the State Senate, with power to select his own confederate. Mr. Roberts is a good and orthodox member of his party and a gentleman in the fullest acceptance of the term. And thereby hangs a tale. His competitor for the nomination is John A. Lemon, of Blair county, the present incumbent. We do not pretend to even guess which of those two gentlemen will be nominated, as we are assured that there will be a warm contest in the conference between the friends of both the candidates, and of course we must await the result.

The convention then nominated for Assembly on the first ballot, John H. Brown, a young lawyer of Johnstown, and Dr. W. H. Sloan, of Chest Springs. Of course both these gentlemen were set up by the convention more for ornament than use, and with the foregoing conclusion that they will both be defeated. Brown will be Dr. Sloan's patient during the campaign, while the Democracy will administer to both of them, the patient and doctor, a dose that will be sure to kill, politically.

Thomas Davis, of Edensburg, formerly of Jackson township, was nominated for Sheriff on the third ballot over Jacob Trefz and Charles Zimmerman, both of Johnstown, and John C. Gates, of White township, Davis receiving 48 votes on said ballot—a majority of the convention. Davis, who has been well known as an active and vindictive Republican in this county for many years, has at last reached the ridiculous and fatal conclusion that the day of his political deliverance from the grasp of the Democracy of Cambria has at length arrived, and that he will be the next Sheriff of the county. This is not the time nor is this the place to argue that question. It will be fully attended to at the proper time, when the merits of Thomas Davis and John Ryan, the Democratic candidate for the same office, will be thoroughly canvassed in these columns with no earthly doubt as to the verdict of the people at the ballot-box.

Irwin Rutledge, of Johnstown, and Richard Jones, of Edensburg, both recognized Democrats, were nominated for Associate Judges. They will sink to the political deep with the balance of the ticket. And now comes the inevitable James Cunningham, of Carroll township, once more to the front as a candidate for Poor House Director. The pursuit of office under difficulties is a chronic weakness with Cunningham. He has tried it before and knows how it is again. For Jury Commissioner, Thomas P. Dunn, of Barr township, was nominated over George B. Steinman, of Croyle township. This was an inexcusable mistake, for the very plain reason that it leaves the southern part of the county without any choice in the selection of jurors from that section, which comprises in population about one half of the entire county. But such was the amazing stupidity of the Republican convention of this county.

Thus ends the first chapter of the Republican party of Cambria county in the approaching important political campaign. What will be the character of the second chapter will be discussed and enquired into hereafter.

Custer's Last Battle.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—LIEUT. DE RUDIO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Men who were in Reno's battery say that the Indians picked off Reno's men at the rate of two or three an hour from the heights beyond the reach of the cavalry carbines. Dr. Porter stood beside poor Dewolf when he fell. He saw the Indians drag McIntosh from his horse and riddle him with pistol shots as he lay at their feet. He was in the Indian line of life in Reno's battle was insignificant in comparison with Reno's loss.

The Crow scout who reported to the Far West proved to be the only survivor of Custer's charge. He says the Sioux completely enveloped Custer, who killed his horse and ate the remains for breakfast. He fought desperately, the Indians charging his position repeatedly and losing heavily. The Crow believes they lost more than Custer. One company, that of Capt. Smith, tried to break beyond the reach, but all were killed, and their bodies by some rods from Custer, all in a little knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Col. Cook, with his heavy flowing beard, was the last one standing that the Crow recognized. He was the first to be killed, and he died within an hour. Custer's command having been finished, the Indians gathered their entire force about Reno, leaving the squaws to mutilate the dead and torture the living. The remains bear many evidences of the work of the Indians, who shot with arrows while still living, and from others portions of their bodies were removed. The heads of nearly all had been crushed with stone clubs. In some cases the heads were severed from the body. The entrails were taken from some, and from many limbs were chopped off. Some bodies were partly burned. A few were not found and nothing belonging to them was found and recognized. No traces were found of Lieut. Harrison's body or clothing. Lieut. De Rudio, of Reno's command, who being cut off at the ford, hid in the bushes, relates that a troop of mounted men passed near him, one of whom was dressed in Tom Custer's clothing—buckskin suit, broad-brimmed hat, and flowing neckerchief, he called to them. "For God's sake, Tom, don't leave me here!" and his cry was answered by a volley. He rushed for the river and dropped from a steep bank, and a number of braves, frightened by the rush of the Indian, fired the volley, and scattered from the thicket to the river, and in the confusion which followed De Rudio managed to escape with his life.

The latest reports from Berthold Agency indicate that the Gros Ventres and Mandan and Hidatsa Indians, either friendly or hostile to the Sioux, have been seen at the mouth of the Missouri. They have been very uneasy. Sitting Bull was in constant communication with these tribes last winter.

WHAT has become of the anti-Catholic movement in politics? is a question asked by the friends of the Democracy. The champion and his candidate for President. It is not probable that the Blaine strength in the Republican National Convention was transferred to Hayes without such assurances from some quarter or other to the anti-Catholic element as to their support. Blaine was the first man to whom Hayes telegraphed after receiving the nomination. Was that designed as a compliment to the anti-Catholic sentiment personified in Blaine?

The anti-Catholic and anti-Irish movements are actively in the field. They have generally worked silently and secretly, but not for that the less effectively, as the results of some elections have shown. Now one of the organs of the anti-Catholics, the "Catholic Register" of New York, comes out openly and boldly.

"There is," says the Register, "to be a struggle here next fall of a very great and far-reaching importance. All the Roman Catholics will undoubtedly be on one side and the Protestants worthy of the name on the other. The Catholics, for the first time, will vote the Democratic ticket, and Protestants 'worthy of the name' will vote the Republican ticket."

Not content with urging a political division on religious issues, the Register goes on to denounce the Irish and German immigrants in a strain calculated to arouse the bitterest and fiercest passions. Just consider the following extract from its leading article:

"Had the hordes of priest-ridden Irish Roman Catholics and ostentatious Germans which have since invaded the land, and which, contrary to the laws of nature, have been no more likely here than in Mexico; and had the Catholic religion, now how much strain can the good element in our nation bear?"

It illustrates the perfect freedom of the press here that these fierce denunciations of a large part of our people can be issued in the "Catholic Register," a paper published in the office of the Sun—the chief of religious liberty and of the mild and benign doctrines of Christianity.

Terrible Battle with the Sioux.

GEN. CUSTER AND FIFTEEN OF HIS OFFICERS AND THREE HUNDRED MEN MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Roseman, Mont. Territory, dated July 3, 7:30, which says that Mr. Miggins Taylor, a bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, who arrived at Roseman that evening, reports that a battle was fought on the 25th of July, that the Indians were in the possession of the Horn. Gen. Custer having attacked an Indian camp of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, while Col. Reno was to attack it on the other side, three companies being placed on a hill as a reserve. Gen. Custer and fifteen officers and every man belonging to the five companies were killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. General Gibbon joined Reno. When the Indians left, the battle field looked like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steambot, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who had been killed, and the command was reformed. Lieut. Crittenden, son of General Crittenden, was among the killed.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the same date says that a special correspondent of the Helena (Mont.) Herald, writing from Salt Lake City, July 31, states that Gen. Custer, his two brothers, his nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place. The number of killed is estimated at 390, including the Indians. The Indians surrounded Major Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight when they broke camp in the night and fled.

The seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mercenary force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steambot lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of the Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known, both Adjutants and the Surgeon Major were killed.

The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances.

It would be utterly impossible for us to crowd into the limited space at our disposal any adequate description of the grand demonstration in Philadelphia on the Centennial 4th of July. Consoling ourselves with the reflection that most of our patrons have read the account of the day in a number of our papers, we will content ourselves with a few brief notices of the more interesting features of the celebration, we can give but the barest outline. The ceremonies were held in Independence Square. No correct computation could be made of the immense number of people present, but it was estimated that about 40,000 persons were present. On the platform alone there were 4,000 people.

The opening of the ceremonies was a grand overture, entitled the "Grand Republic," by Geo. P. Bristow, of New York. It was founded on our national air of "Hail Columbia." General Hayes, in a two-minute speech, introduced Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, president of the United States Senate, as the presiding officer. On taking the chair Mr. Ferry delivered a brief address. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered prayer. The prayer was written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was then sung. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, a descendant of that Lee, who offered the original resolution of independence, next read the immortal declaration from the original manuscript.

Next came a Brazilian Hymn, composed expressly for the occasion at the request of the Emperor of Brazil, by Don Carlos Gomez de Brazil. After this came the triumphal march, with chorus, entitled "Our National Anthem," composed by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, the music by St. Julius Benedict, of England.

The oration by Wm. M. Everts, of New York, and the "National Ode," by Bayard Taylor, were the great features of the day. The high resolution which these gentlemen have acquired led the people to expect something out of the usual course, nor were they disappointed. It would be absurd to attempt even an outline here. Besides all this there was the military parade, an army over 60,000 strong, and coming from every section of our own country. There was also the great Catholic parade, with nine thousand members of the total abstinence societies in line, and the appropriate dedication of the magnificent fountain erected by those societies in the Centennial grounds. There was, in fact, much that we would find stop attempting a description. —Hollidaysburg Standard.

THE WAR OF RACES.—Six Negroes and One White Man Killed.—An Augusta (Ga.) letter of the 9th inst. says that while Robert Butler and another citizen of Edgefield county, declared that he would kill himself if not cured within a week. He tried every remedy that he could hear of, but was no better at the end of the allotted time, and then he kept his word by taking morphine.

The fact was made known to the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary on Friday that they would be permitted to subscribe for such newspapers and periodicals as they desired. Twenty-two of the number subscribed for daily and weekly newspapers.

News and Other Notings.

—After all, Grant had rather be tight than President.

—The New York World calls Carl Schurz a "stem winding politician."

—More people have been killed by Fourth of July celebrations than fell in the Revolutionary war.

—The Graphic says Gen. Tilden loved and lost a Batavia girl, and is faithful to her memory.

—Yellow can-pain lies this year are so very thin that it is scarcely worth while nailing them.

—Senator Morrill took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury last week at the executive mansion.

—Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, who did a good deal of stump speaking for Grant in 1872, has declared for Tilden.

—Newport, Vt., on the Fourth, had music by a drum corps, each member of which was over ninety years of age.

—Hamilton College has been presented with a clock 245 years old. It was brought from England in 1641 by John Eliot.

—A dwarf in Ningpo, China, is so small that his brother carries him in a basket, and opens the cover for those who pay to see.

—The loss in the State of Iowa by the recent floods will amount to \$1,000,000. The loss in Warren county alone is \$300,000.

—An Anderson county (Ky.) wife gave birth to children recently, and at last accounts four of them were living and doing well.

—The Secretary of War has received a large number of dispatches from all parts of the West offering volunteers for the Indian war.

—The New York Herald has started, with a subscription of a thousand dollars, a fund for the erection of a monument to General Custer.

—The number of Pittsburghers who were in Custer's ill-fated command, and who are supposed to all have been killed, is fixed at thirteen.

—A tornado at South Burlington, Iowa, on the night of the 4th inst., demolished twenty-nine buildings, killed three persons, and injured many others.

—Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for 228 years, have been recovered off the Scotch coast by a diving party.

—Postmaster-General Jewell has been summarily removed by the President for political reasons, and his assistant, Mr. Lyner, appointed in his place.

—Cincinnati will send to the Centennial a real living curiosity. It is a girl who never in her life sat at upon the floor to lace her shoes. She was born without feet.

—An explosion of fire damp occurred at L' Hospital colliery, near Saint Amand, Germany, on Saturday, by which forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven severely injured.

—The St. Louis Times says that Sam Tilden is a bachelor, but his bachelorhood has its compensations. He has no brother-in-law Casey, and did not marry into the Dent family.

—And now says the wicked World: "The country waits with some anxiety to see Mr. Grant take the field with all his relations and charge into a cal-de-sac full of savage Sioux."

—Benjamin Slingerly died in Pittsburgh on Sunday evening last of sunstroke. He was a fine printer from 1851 to 1874 and well known to most of the public men of the Commonwealth.

—Samuel Leach, a carpenter, of Biddeford, Me., hung himself in the cemetery on Saturday, first hanging his coat on his own stone and placing his hat and cane on his son's grave.

—The thermometer marked one hundred and ten degrees at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, and in a militia encampment near that city one hundred and seventy soldiers were prostrated by the heat.

—On Sunday morning last the propeller St. Clair was burned off Fourteen-mile Point, on Lake Superior, and sixteen of the eighteen passengers and ten of the crew were drowned in the effort to reach shore.

—Twelve hundred Mormons wanted to attend Custer, and ex-Gov. Shelby, a noted confederate officer in the late war of the same kind. The latter offers to raise 1,000 men in Missouri for the purpose indicated.

A boy was apparently drowning in the Mississippi, near Natchez, a playmate swam bravely to his rescue, was attacked by cramps, and drowned. The other boy swam ashore, making no effort to save the dying boy.

—Miss Spilliter walked a rope across Niagara rapids below the falls in eight minutes. She walked back in twelve minutes. Two thousand people watched the progress of the daring female, who is the best balanced of her sex.

The Liberal Republican element seems to crop out very decidedly towards Tilden in the northwestern counties. At the Tilden ratification meeting in Erie, Mr. Orange Noble presided, and ex-Senator Mourou B. Lowry was one of the chief orators.

METHODS POINTS METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF CLOTHING

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL

THE PURCHASING PUBLIC

- WE have but One Price for All... WE receive Cash Payment from All... WE give a Guarantee protecting All... WE Return Money when we cannot suit All... WE buy our goods at first hands... WE manufacture with extreme care... WE inspect every yard of goods... WE put a ticket on every garment... WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure... WE employ first-class workmen... WE give satisfaction to every purchaser...

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Henry H. and John Bucher and two other persons were recently killed in the drug store of the first named, in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by an explosion of dynamite with which Dr. Bucher was preparing some pyrotechnics.

Miss Dolly Krause, aged 15, living at Etos, Allegheny county, is of a lively executive turn. On Thursday last she forged her father's name to a check for \$17 and when detected in the crime cut her throat with a razor and sat down on a stump to meditate. The wound was not deep enough to go to the bone.

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A frightful explosion occurred in Iowa on Tuesday night in a hardware store in Des Moines, in which a man named James H. Williams was killed and several others were injured. The explosion was caused by a quantity of dynamite which had been stored in the store. The store was a large one, and was situated in a crowded part of the city. The explosion was heard for miles around, and the shock was felt in many places. The store was completely destroyed, and the bodies of the victims were found in the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not yet known, but it is believed to have been the result of carelessness in handling the dynamite.