

We are indebted to G. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs, for a copy of his annual report for the year 1884.

The war of 1812 closed more than seventy years ago, and yet, according to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, there are 3,898 surviving soldiers and 9,512 widows on the pension rolls.

JUDGE PATTERSON, of Lancaster county, has made a very sensible decision in regard to the entertainment of travelers at hotels. He decides that it is not for a landlord to determine whether it will suit his convenience or pleasure to entertain a person applying for accommodations, but that within reasonable hours he is bound to furnish meals to travelers although it may not be at the usual time fixed for serving them.

That blatant demagogue, Dennis Kearney, who at one time occupied quite a prominent place among the low grade politicians of California, and whose sway was supreme over the howling mob that was accustomed to gather on the San Francisco gold lots to listen to his rant and profanity, has announced his intention to run for Governor of the State next year on the Workingmen's ticket. He says he will make a six months' campaign, and that it will be the most thorough and effective canvass ever witnessed in California, and that he will be elected. Six months of Dennis on the stump in California or anywhere else would be more than ordinary human nature could endure—more intolerable than a visitation of Egyptian locusts.

This President has appointed Judge John B. Stalter, of Cincinnati, United States Minister to Italy. It will be remembered that soon after Mr. Cleveland entered upon the duties of his office he appointed Mr. Alex. M. Kelley, of Virginia, to the post now conferred upon Judge Stalter, but that owing to some dissatisfaction expressed by the Italian Government at Mr. Kelley's selection the President withdrew his nomination from the Senate and commissioned him as Minister to Austria. No news has yet been received in this country that Mr. Kelley has presented his credentials to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and it is now reported that the Austrian Government will refuse to receive him on the ground that his wife is a Jewess. If this is true, it is a very singular and a very silly objection. It is one, however, owing to the well established custom among nations, that the President would be bound to respect, and Mr. Kelley would then afford a notable instance of an American seeking recognition as Minister to a foreign country under difficulties.

During Washington's second term of the Presidency, nearly one hundred years ago, what is known as the "Whiskey Insurrection" was organized by the people of Western Pennsylvania. The tax on whiskey which caused the Scotch-Irish in Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny counties to rebel against its payment was then only seven cents a gallon, and it was pure and unadulterated. The average annual consumption at that time was about four gallons to each head of the population. It is now little if any more than a gallon per head, and of the meanest kind, but the people favor a revenue policy that imposes a tax of ninety cents a gallon, more than twelve times the amount of the ancient tax. The "Whiskey Insurrection" became so formidable that Washington, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and some other Government officials, left the seat of government and came out as far as Bedford on their way to Pittsburgh to quell it. When, or soon after they reached Bedford, news was received that the rebellion was suppressed, and they returned to Washington. They made the journey on horseback.

This Constitution of the State directs that when a bill is vetoed by the Governor the house in which it originated shall enter the objections of the Executive at large upon their journal, "and record to reconsider it," and that if two thirds of each house agree to pass the bill, it shall be a law. We never heard of an instance, until the late Legislature furnished it, in which the mandate of the Constitution requiring that the house in which a vetoed bill originated shall proceed to reconsider it, refused or neglected to do so. Both the Congressional and Legislative apportionment bills passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, originated in the Senate, and Governor Pattison directed both veto messages to that body, as he was required to do. The Senate passed the Congressional bill over the veto by the Constitutional two-thirds vote, but the House fell short of the two-thirds vote, and the bill therefore fell. The Senate, however, never made a move up to the hour of final adjournment to consider the veto of the Legislative bill. The reason for this refusal to comply with the plain provisions of the Constitution must have been because of the outrageous character of the bill itself, as well as a fear of the spectacle being presented to the people of the swift and terrible slaughter of a bill by a Republican Legislature, containing within four votes of two-thirds in the Senate and seven more than two-thirds in the House. This refusal of the Senate to obey the Constitutional injunction, whether it proceeded from a fear of the result of the vote or from whatever other cause, was a confession to the world that the bill was unfair and infamous, and deserved the vigorous denunciation bestowed upon it by the Governor. This act of the Senate is beyond all doubt or cavil that the Republicans never intended to pass fair apportionment bills, their loud professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Matthew S. Quay is ever fortunate enough to see a copy of the *Johnston Tribune* of last Monday, containing the proceedings of the Republican County Convention which met at Armory Hall, in this place on the afternoon of that day. He will be astonished at his own greatness when he reads the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that body:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Republican party of Cambria county that Matthew S. Quay, a brave soldier, brilliant statesman, and a Republican in every sense of the word, is entitled to the nomination for State Treasurer at the next Republican State Convention.

That credit of the wonderful discovery that Quay is a "brilliant statesman," belongs to Thomas Davis, a delegate to the convention from the West ward, in this place, who offered the resolution and moved its adoption. We admire Quay as a man of brains and a shrewd politician, and if Davis had stopped in his enlogium when he described him as "a brave soldier" and "a Republican of unswerving fidelity," the resolution would have been appropriate and in good taste, but when his admiration for Quay soared away up into the clouds, and he pronounced him a "brilliant statesman," he robbed it of all claim to honest respect and ran along deep into the mud. If shrewd management of the local politics of Beaver county and successfully bossing the proceedings of a Republican State Convention are proofs of statesmanship, Quay is unquestionably entitled to the extravagant praise bestowed upon him in the Davis resolution. Quay, however, is simply a politician, exceptionally skillful and adroit, but all that don't make him a brilliant statesman, nor a statesman of any kind. Chris Magee, of the Pittsburg boss, is just as much entitled to be called a brilliant statesman as Quay, but no Republican has ever yet drawn so largely on public credit as to set up such a ridiculous claim in his behalf. When Quay is nominated for State Treasurer, as we have no doubt he will be, and when his enthusiastic friend and backer, Thomas Davis, takes the stump in his favor, as he is bound to do, we advise him to confine himself strictly to Quay's soldier record as well as his devotion to the Republican party, and to let his brilliant statesmanship severely alone.

In no way are the people so willfully swindled out of their money as in the erection of public buildings. A large portion of the time of every session of Congress is taken up in what is known as "log rolling" bills through appropriating millions of dollars for the erection of Government buildings in the different States, some of which are necessary, while others are not, most of them being on a magnificent scale, involving enormous outlay. The same reckless expenditure attends the erection of public buildings by States and cities. The capitol building at Albany, N. Y., is one, however, owing to the well established custom among nations, that the President would be bound to respect, and Mr. Kelley would then afford a notable instance of an American seeking recognition as Minister to a foreign country under difficulties.

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THE GERMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Lancaster *New Era* says: Pennsylvania, more than any other State in the Union, has from its first colonization been the favorite home of the Germans. Although settled by Englishmen, and under English auspices by an English proprietor, the liberal tendencies of the latter were so great that he made a special effort to secure colonists from Germany, the more, perhaps, that they became acquainted with their habits, thrift, industry and religion by personal intercourse with them in their native land. The immigrants of the Palatinat did not differ widely in religious tenets from the English Quakers who came over with Penn. At least, the differences were not deemed of sufficient importance to form a barrier between the two races in their onward progress. Mild laws and religious tolerance were the great inducements held out, and not vainly, for from this early time they have been over by fastions in 1833, until the present day, there has been a steady stream of German colonists into Pennsylvania, until the Commonwealth is more Germanized than any other in the Union, perhaps one-half of her entire population being able to speak or understand the German language as modified among us by time and usage.

What the German element has done for this State is too well known almost to require any mention. Its industry has developed its mines and its iron forests; has given it a wide and just code of laws; has fostered a thousand industries, and made it one of the noblest and most prosperous in the Union. From the earliest period of their appearance in the colony they became prominent. They protested earlier than either Puritan or Cavalier against the slavery of the negro. Although they were not, from their religious views, were non-combatants, they had from the first formed an important element in the military force of the State. As early as 1711 a thousand of them joined in an expedition against Canada. In later colonial times they were the defense of the settlements against Indian incursions during the French war. In England and France. As settlers, they preferred the wooded frontier, and were therefore more exposed to the raids of the savage than the man in the early history of Pennsylvania. Their industry and greater services than that steady German, honest Conrad Weiser.

During the Revolutionary war they were the bulwark of the province. A number of them established a corps composed solely of Germans; no recruits were without them. They were not only carrying muskets in the ranks, but they were also serving as officers. Their blood was shed on every battlefield from Charleston to Quebec. They occupied responsible positions in Congress, as well as out of it, and everywhere they did their duty as patriotic citizens. Read over the list of those who became prominent both in civil and military life and strike from it the names of the Germans, and how much will be left? The war of the rebellion shows an equally proud record. Fully 200,000 Germans served in the ranks of the Union army, and many of them were general's aides, and were killed in the ranks. They came direct from the Fatherland in many instances, but of course by far the largest number were born on our soil and were citizens by a natural birthright.

But it has not been as soldiers only that the Germans of Pennsylvania have earned an honorable record. They have been the mainstay of education, the various ramifications. As scientists, financiers and statesmen, and as members of the learned professions, they have acquired a high reputation of the Fatherland. In the best of arts, in the bar, and in the pulpit the German element has always been in the very front rank, ranking second to none other.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 22 1885. An eminent French statesman when asked how he accomplished such a prodigious amount of work each day, replied by saying "I do not know of any other." President Cleveland seems to understand this art as well as if he were its inventor. He examines all the papers in one and every case that comes under his eye. He will act on all the cases only as he reaches them in the course of his personal examination. It seems as if he had an almost endless staff before him, but it is his way, and he seems determined to go on as he has begun. The candidates who depend largely or entirely on verbal recommendations or influence of outside newspapers will be overlooked. The cases largely depend upon the kind of papers that are filed, and the President holds responsible parties who recommend a man to a high office.

It is to be feared that in the discussion of appointments to office, the great and silent reform work which the new administration is carrying on may be overlooked. Though less than four months in office, and laboring under disadvantages, the public plunderers are being attacked and routed at every point. Stealing from the public domain has been to a considerable extent stopped, though much remains to be done. Secretary Lamar has proved the worst enemy the railway monopolists have yet met, and he has had the earnest support of Gen. Sparks the new Land Commissioner. It is safe to say that no more increasing grants will be made to the railway monopolists, and that as much as possible of the land already stolen in one way or another will be recovered and thrown open for settlement. Although there has been only one series of enormous frauds which have been perpetrated through collusion between the claimants, the territorial land officers, and the rings of Congress and the Executive, there is reason to expect that this whole system of plundering will now be broken up.

King Alfonso, having determined to visit the cholera infected district, although the ministers and doctors advised him to do so, was surrounded by a vast crowd of people gathered on the streets at Madrid on Saturday and made a demonstration in favor of the king and queen against the ministry. The crowd becoming riotous the civil guard was called out and fired upon the king and queen. The cholera epidemic continued throughout the night. The police admit three civilians were killed, but seven were really killed and sixteen soldiers were injured.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, at Lynchburg, Va., a man named John G. Gilliam, a blacksmith, was when in progress all night. William Atkinson and Peter Gilliam quarreled as to which should accompany home a girl to whom both were paying attention. Gilliam called his rival a dog, and Atkinson, without any provocation, pulled a large butcher knife from his coat and killed Gilliam, by cutting his throat until his head was nearly severed from his body. The murderer was arrested. All the parties are colored.

According to an old law in England, which remained in force for 60 years, the poor man might not change his master at his will or wander from place to place. If out of employment, preferring to be idle, he might be demanded for work by any master who employed him. This law, which was "of course" to which he belonged, and complied with, would or would not be obeyed, depending on the actual condition of the man. If he was not in a position to work, he was not to be demanded for work by any master who employed him. This law, which was "of course" to which he belonged, and complied with, would or would not be obeyed, depending on the actual condition of the man.

A special from Camas, Ind., says: Four Indians were killed on Friday at Rose Park Agency, Idaho. The trouble was occasioned by a couple of Indians who had come to the agency stock. Learning that the Indians were in the neighborhood, they were arrested for their theft they drew the Indians from the agency this morning, opening fire on them. They killed two and wounded a third, the other escaping. Later in the day about 200 police surrounded the place, and the agency was rid of them with bullets and bayonets. The police appeared crazed with excitement. For a time a general outbreak seemed imminent, as all the Indians killed had relatives and friends at the agency. The agent finally succeeded in reducing them to quiet.

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Michael Kline and his brother Nicholas quarreled with their companion, C. D. Phoenix at Mount Carmel, Pa., on Saturday morning when Michael stabbed Phoenix just above the heart, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. The brothers have been arrested.

—It appears that the death sentence in Kansas does not mean doom a murderer to death. The warrant must be signed by the Governor, and as yet no Kansas Governor has ever signed a death warrant. As a consequence, there are now 30 death-sentenced prisoners in the penitentiary.

—The gang of swindlers who have been operating in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with the Bohemian osts racket, have come to grief. Henry A. Decker, the spirit of the scheme, was arrested at Erie on Friday and taken to Ohio upon requisition to answer a charge of swindling at Akron.

—At Venice, Illinois, on Sunday last, Daniel Pryce, a fish dealer, was stabbed in the left side by an unknown Frenchman. After the affray the assassin ran to his boat and jumping overboard, hung by one hand while his wife pulled out into the Mississippi and went below, defying the town marshal and braving a volley of bullets.

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NARROW ESCAPE.

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Advertisement for TUTT'S PILLS, TUTT'S HAIR DYE, and CHICAGO COTTAGE ORCAN. Includes text: '25 YEARS IN USE', 'The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age', 'TUTT'S PILLS are a specific for all the symptoms of a TORPID LIVER', 'TUTT'S HAIR DYE', 'CHICAGO COTTAGE ORCAN'.

Advertisement for Money Received on Deposit, INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS MADE, DRAFTS on the Principal Cities, General Banking Business Transacted, ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Advertisement for Ebsburg Fire Insurance Agency, T. W. DICK, General Insurance Agent, EBENSBURG, PA. Policies written at short notice in the OLD RELIABLE 'AETNA' and other First Class Companies.

Advertisement for B. J. LYNCH, UNDERTAKER, and Manufacturer and Dealer in HOME AND CITY MADE FURNITURE, PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, Mattresses, &c.

Advertisement for PATENTS, Obtained and a PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES. C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Advertisement for GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES, and BRIDGE LETTING. The Commissioners of Cambria county will receive proposals until Tuesday, July 7, 1885, at 10 o'clock, for the construction of a bridge over the Allegheny River.

Advertisement for TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1885, and THE GREAT JUMBO ENGINE. Respectfully invited the attention of his friends to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Court House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock of machinery, tools, and any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, at the lowest possible rates.

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