

Democratic Primary Elections.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on June 6, 1887, the Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding the election on Saturday, June 2, 1888, and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county officers, as follows:

- One person for Congress.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for Assembly.
One person for Jury-house Director.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
County Committee member will also be elected in each district.

The polls will be open from 1 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

The two following propositions relative to the manner of making the boroughs hereafter will also be voted on as directed by the County Committee June 6, 1887:

Second—For the increased delegate system, upon the following basis: One delegate from each district, and for each district position one delegate, and two delegates, and for each additional one hundred votes one additional delegate, the representation to be based each year on the Democratic vote of the leading man on the State ticket at the preceding State election.

Tickets and the necessary papers for conducting the election shall be forwarded to each Comm. team. The Committee will take the returns of the election to Ebensburg, on Monday, June 4, where a meeting of the County Committee will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The Committee and members of the board in each district should be particular in being sworn and in signing their respective oaths and returns.

Also the Committee elected at the primaries for the ensuing year, are requested to meet in Ebensburg on Monday, June 4, 1888, at 10 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

JAMES M. WALTERS, Chairman.

The following are the rules for the government of the Democratic primary elections in this county:

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing of the polls shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SECTION 2. The Committees of the respective townships and boroughs shall be the Judges of the Primary Elections, and shall appoint two Inspectors who shall serve as Clerks and who shall be members of the Democratic party.

SECTION 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committees by the Chairman, and each Committee member shall make triplicate returns signed by the Judge and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks, and the same shall be placed up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the closing of the polls, with list of names of parties voting at said Primary Elections; also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the Committee member of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be retained up and returned by the Inspectors to the Chairman of the County Committee at the place of holding the election.

SECTION 4. Parties shall only be allowed to vote at the place of holding the election in the district where they actually reside, and none shall vote except those that voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, except those who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last General Election and declare themselves Democrats.

SECTION 5. The Committees shall be elected by ballot on the day of the Primary Election.

SECTION 6. The newly elected Committee shall elect their Chairman by ballot at their first regular meeting.

SECTION 7. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

SECTION 8. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the County Committee at any time between thirty-five days from the day of Primary Election to the day of the next Primary Election, and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

THE New York Times commenting on the fact that all the Democratic State Conventions have declared with great unanimity for the re-nomination of the President Cleveland and that at the St. Louis Convention it is reasonably certain that he will be the only name presented says:

As a candidate the President will have some obvious advantages. In the first place, it will be no small advantage for a party to go into a contest with a candidate who has already started its unanimous choice. There will be no division or ill feeling arising from the defeat of preferences. There will be no rivalry to overcome, no dissipation of political to be soothed. A President re-nominated always has an advantage over other candidates. If his record has been so good and he has grown so strong in public confidence as to make his re-nomination clearly advisable his election is almost certain. Martin Van Buren is the only exception in the history of the country to the rule, that when a President has been re-nominated he has also been re-elected. But if a President is so strong in the confidence which he excites that no portion of his party is in any section of the country thinks of favoring any other candidate the chances in his favor are greatly increased. Aside from the personal aspects of the case, there is always a strong sentiment against a change when no tangible ground is presented for making one and no precedent stands in the way of continuing a satisfactory administration. Moreover, however the President may make use of his office to promote his own re-election, the mere fact that he holds the executive power will induce many to his support. Even not to have that power against him is an advantage of no small account. The probability of the President's re-election is, therefore, little less than that of his re-nomination, which already amounts to a certainty.

It has lately been discovered that a job was snatched through the last Legislature which increases the emoluments of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia from \$5000 to about \$30,000 per annum and these promises to be a lively fight in that city for the lucrative office. While Pennsylvania had a Democratic governor who used the veto power freely, bills of that kind did not become laws but since Governor Weaver has gone into the executive chair they may be expected to bob up serenely at most points.

The law makes the Register of Wills the agent of the State for the collection of collateral inheritance tax and allows him such percentage, not exceeding 5 per centum, on all such tax collected, as shall be allowed by the Auditor General.

During the month of April the public debt was reduced in the amount of \$323,300.10.

Blaine will be a Candidate.

The Cincinnati Enquirer in speaking of the chances of Ohio's Pinkstonian statesman for the Republican Presidential nomination says:

The Presidential "bar" of Senator John Sherman is so long on tap. Even the smallest ever has closed. Two months ago in homopathic doses it was accessible. To-day it is newly cooled, but not so much so that it is not a little disagreeable to the touch.

To not a few this argues that he has given up his Presidential chase. Not openly, of course, but publicly lowering his flag and retreating to the solitude of his tent. There is still the chance of accident open to him. But to the sensations of such as seek to beguile him from his flag and retreating to the solitude of his tent as is as marble-cold, stoical, not responsive.

It would seem to be the spectre of Blaine on the horizon which drives Sherman to retreat. So long as the Ohio man can win the plaudits of his countrymen solely through the grandeur of his sublime personal graces, Mr. Sherman will pay little heed to the sound of smiles. This much—no more. Like the well-ordered host, this money he now openly displays "No checks cashed."

The purchases of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury the last two weeks; exercising the authority conferred by recent resolutions of the Senate and House, have amounted to \$10,500,000, of these \$4,200,000 were of the 4 1/2's and \$6,300,000 of the 4's. There remain of these issues \$562,401,300, mainly of the longer series; the 4 1/2 per cent, maturing in 1891, amounting only to \$22,000,354,550. The extent to which holders of government securities have availed themselves of the offer of the department does not indicate any general scarcity of money. The price paid for the 4 1/2 per cent, averaged a little more than 107, and for the 4's a cents, a little more than 126. The saving to the government by these purchases, as compared with the continuous payment of interest to maturity and the redemption of the bonds in due course, is \$3,500,041; this, also, although the actual premium paid by the treasury on its purchases is more than \$2,000,000.

COMPARATIVELY very few of the bills introduced in Congress become laws. In the Forty-seventh Congress, of the 10,704 introduced but 773 were passed; in the Forty-eighth, but 966 out of 11,441 became laws, and in the Forty-ninth only 1,442 of the 15,022 that were introduced were ground out into regular enacted statutes. It is fortunate for the country that the mass of incidental legislation fails in getting on the statute books. The reason that Congress does so little that its time is largely consumed in considering matters that are brought in merely for buncombe.

The latest thing to be cornered is corn. It is said that the entire corn crop is now in the hands of a syndicate that propose to regulate its price. A Chicago banker and two wealthy merchants constitute the party, and they are practically in control of all the corn in the West. The line of march as marked out by the syndicate is to keep corn well up to sixty cents for all of the month up to the marketing of the new crop, and incidentally, of course, to make money out of the transaction.

The most picturesque potentate in Europe is the baby King of Spain, who has just out his first teeth. He is a very large child for his age and is to be left entirely to the care of women until he is seven years of age, when a tutor and masters will take charge of him until he is sixteen. At that age he will supersede the Queen Regent at the head of the Spanish Government.

WITHIN the past few weeks four men who claimed to be related to Prince Bismarck have been arrested for various misdemeanors at four different places on the Pacific coast. Whatever may be said of Bismarck's relations with that country, it is certain that his relations in the United States are not satisfactory.

As this is a presidential year and the prospects for electing a Republican to office in this country are not very flattering, it might be well enough to advise some of the light weights in the o. p. in this county who have been heretofore choked off, that this year they will be allowed to run Biker, Wilhelm and Counter to the front.

The United States Government has advertised for 5000 American white marble headstones. Congress of March 30, made an appropriation of \$20,000 for pay for them. The headstones will be used for the unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors and marines in various parts of the country.

It is confidently asserted by Blaine's friends that when the Plumed Knight sent Chairman C. F. Jones his letter declining to be a presidential candidate, he added a postscript reading "Burn this letter after that Mr. Jones, who in the excitement of the moment could not find his spectacles, failed to see it."

STATE TREASURER WILLIAM B. HART took the oath of office at Harrisburg on Monday last and assumed charge of the treasury department at noon. The old force of clerks are all retained, William Livesey being made cashier.

The Canadian House of Commons has resolved that American cheese exported through Canada shall be branded. Why? Because inferior American cheese, shipped to England as the Canadian product, is injuring the latter.

EUROPE used \$65,000,000 worth of American pork last year in spite of all efforts to exclude it. The American hog may not be absolutely perfect, but the Old World cannot get along without him.

BLAINE is working his Republican like a lures card monte monte bank works the greenhorns. They can't tell which is the picture card. It may be Blaine or it may not.

During the month of April the public debt was reduced in the amount of \$323,300.10.

Quite a Difference.

There is a volume of instruction in the remarkable difference between the bearing of the Standard Oil trust before the Congressional investigation and their bearing not much over a month ago before the investigating committee of the New York Legislature. The Standard Oil men were bland and effusively innocent. Being sure, either by accident or arrangement, that they would be confronted with the most unflattering details, they were quite willing to tell all they knew; but there was nothing to tell. Nothing ever had been done; the Standard Oil Company was a good, charitable institution, and if the committee happened to hit on specific cases of a contradictory character, Mr. Rockefeller "presumed that Standard Oil got the best freight rates it could," and the disagreeable incident was quickly passed over.

There is an entirely other state of affairs before the Congressional committee. Here a sharp man, fully posted in the details or the great inquiry, stood ready to receive the Standard Oil men, who were not a little nervous at the prospect of being crowded out of their own mouths, nor secured vial advantages in freight rates, as the Standard Oil men were only a little nervous. Witnesses for the other side had a chance to make themselves heard. Consequently the Standard Oil men were not a little nervous in New York by shutting up like clams and refusing to say anything; while the Standard Oil men were not a little nervous at the prospect of being crowded out of their own mouths, nor secured vial advantages in freight rates, as the Standard Oil men were only a little nervous.

This shows the great difference between the Standard Oil men before the Congressional committee and their bearing before the investigating committee of the New York Legislature. The Standard Oil men were bland and effusively innocent. Being sure, either by accident or arrangement, that they would be confronted with the most unflattering details, they were quite willing to tell all they knew; but there was nothing to tell. Nothing ever had been done; the Standard Oil Company was a good, charitable institution, and if the committee happened to hit on specific cases of a contradictory character, Mr. Rockefeller "presumed that Standard Oil got the best freight rates it could," and the disagreeable incident was quickly passed over.

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True Republicanism.

The Republican ever since its overthrow has exercised every means in its power to embarrass the Democratic party. It has done so by its own acts, and by its influence on the minds of the people. It has done so by its own acts, and by its influence on the minds of the people. It has done so by its own acts, and by its influence on the minds of the people.

It is the intention of the Republican party to vote down this attempt to elope the credit of our government. Even in the event of a favorable report on Mr. Fuller's appointment at the next meeting of the judiciary committee he will in all probability be confirmed in his office. It is the intention of the Republican party to vote down this attempt to elope the credit of our government. Even in the event of a favorable report on Mr. Fuller's appointment at the next meeting of the judiciary committee he will in all probability be confirmed in his office.

Under the first protective tariff ever enacted in the United States the average rate of duty on imports was about 8 per cent. In the second tariff the rate did not exceed 13 per cent. These slight duties were imposed with the plea that they were necessary to foster the infant industries of the country. It was argued that the wages of labor were so high in other occupations in the United States that manufacturers could not stand the competition of foreign goods. The tariff duty was to be a protection for the infant industries without a bounty sufficient to enable them to pay these high rates of wages. No pretense was then made of the infant industries of the country. It was argued that the wages of labor were so high in other occupations in the United States that manufacturers could not stand the competition of foreign goods. The tariff duty was to be a protection for the infant industries without a bounty sufficient to enable them to pay these high rates of wages. No pretense was then made of the infant industries of the country.

Thursday afternoon two farmers named Bradley of Seneca, Kan., quarreled with each other in a field near their farm house. The quarrel resulted in the taking of the sacrament. Although they claim, made a blasphemous remark, and almost before the words had left his lips went suddenly insane, rushing about the farm with great violence. The two farmers engaged a doctor, who was called to the aid of the man. He was unable to hold him, but he escaped and ran toward the woods along the banks of the Seneca river, where he was lost.

George Hummel, a baker living at No. 184 Mound street, Cincinnati, made desperate by financial difficulties, shot himself through the body last week. After a surgeon had dressed his wounds a Newfoundland dog pushed his way in the bedroom and mounted guard over his master. No one dared enter until Sunday morning when Mrs. Hummel made the venture. The dog sprang upon her and lacerated her arm. Police officer was called in and he shot the dog.

At North Bend, 15 miles below Cincinnati at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, at a ball in the house of John Hall, Harrison Staples stabbed Louis Brown five times in the back with a dirk, dragged him out of the house and threw him into the river. He was found dead, whereupon first got into a fight with John Hall, Stephens first got into a fight with John Hall, Stephens first got into a fight with John Hall. Stephens first got into a fight with John Hall. Stephens first got into a fight with John Hall.

A Sunday boxing party left Westfield last Saturday morning in a sail boat. It consisted of four Germans, employed in a vineyard. The ignorance of the sailors got them into trouble, capsize their boat and cost the lives of A. Reacher and William Brown. These two went down when the boat capsize, but G. Smith and Gus Bader held on to the boat and were more dead than alive when rescued. The drowned men were single. The bodies have not been recovered.

An Indian Creek, near Martin's Mills Nashville, Tenn., a boy about ten years old has acquired the habit of eating flies, and will turn away from the American Exchange this, his favorite diet. All efforts to break him of the disgusting habit have proved useless. He eats them, he says, because he loves them, and resorts to all kinds of tricks to catch them. He says his little brother likes them as well as he does, but is lazy to catch them. The boy is a bright little fellow and keeps well and hearty.

News was telegraphed to New York from Washington on Saturday night that a package of \$41,000 in national bank notes, put up by the American Exchange National Bank, of that city, to be forwarded to the Treasury for redemption, had been stolen, and that a package of brown paper had arrived at the Treasury in its stead.

The package was sent by the Adams Express, and led New York on Friday night. It was in a safe which makes daily trips between the main office of the Adams Express and the office of the Redemption Agency in the Treasury Department.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.

Los Angeles, Cal., sold about \$90,000,000 worth of real estate last year.

Joseph Krieg, an inmate of the Lockport county jail charged with wife-beating, committed suicide on Friday last by hanging himself to the bars of his cell door.

Ben Robbin, a Kentuckian, who was recently appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Colorado and who attempted suicide a few days ago at Denver by cutting his throat, is thought to be hopelessly insane.

A small cyclone passed over the northern portion of Lyr township, Fulton county on Saturday last, wrecking the barn of E. W. F. McNaughton, uprooting trees, sweeping away fences and causing damage to buildings and other property.

In the post office at Concord, New Hampshire, the postmaster found a pouch the other day which had been lost sixteen years, and which contained 118 letters for that city. There were three registered letters with money in them, and their non-receipt had upset half a dozen offices.

While defending the honor of her thirteen-year-old stepdaughter against the fondlements of a man, Mrs. Nettie Muehberg of Chicago, was, late last night, beaten with a heavy crowbar by her husband Matthew, and is dying. Muehberg escaped from the house and has not been arrested.

Mrs. Pearce and her granddaughter were seated on a load of ties going to Brookville one day last week. Suddenly the wagon dropped into a rut in the road, throwing Mrs. Pearce and her granddaughter overboard, and causing death almost instantly. The girl, in trying to save her grandmother, had a leg broken.

A horrible crime came to light Saturday at Keokuk, Wyoming country. Mrs. George Keeler's body was found in an unused room in the stable almost instantly. It was supposed that she had gone West, having been absent eight months. Her husband is accused of killing her, as they never got along together harmoniously.

Mrs. Frank Runyan, of Nebraska City, Neb., has been indicted, charged with conspiracy to murder her husband. She engaged two men to kill him, and one of them drew a revolver on him last Saturday night, but was prevented from using it by the arrival of citizens. The only reason against the woman had become tired of her husband.

At Hampton, Va., as the Lara, of the Old Dominion Line, was on her return trip to Norfolk on Monday, off Hamburg point a woman was seen to walk to the bow of the steamer, take off her hat, place her hands on her forehead and jump overboard. She was struck by the paddle-wheel and sank immediately. A boat was lowered but she had disappeared.

A freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading railway was passing through Locust gap, six miles from Shamokin, Pa., at 11 o'clock on last Sunday night, when the engine, a No. 116, exploded, exploding, killing seven people, wounding twenty, some seriously, burning eight houses, leveling four blocks to the ground and wrecking hundreds of others.

As James McGowan, a laborer, was passing at Mulberry street, Kansas City, last Monday, he was approached by a huffy mulatto woman who forcibly took his pocketbook away from him. He attempted to regain it, and she drew a razor and cut his throat from back of the ear to the chin.

It is a Russian in a critical condition and the woman is suffering from a fever.

The Russian minister, who recently assembled in St. Petersburg, declared that Russia would not be in a position for a long time to attack a European Power. Ever her defensive forces, they said, were too weak, owing to lack of rail-roads, and an insufficient number of lines toward the Austrian frontier.

Billy Carson, a son of Kit Carson, the famous scout, shot and killed Thomas J. Tobias in a fight at Garland, Col., on Friday.

Tobias was a companion of Kit Carson, and acted as his body guard. His most noted exploit was the capture of the Mexican bandits, the Espousa brothers, single-handed, for whose capture, either dead or alive, the Territorial and United States Governments had offered large rewards.

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GO TO GEIGES, FOSTER & QUINN'S. No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAC CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

Treasurer's Sale of Seated and Unseated Lands and Lots in Cambria County. A. D. 1888. List of names and amounts.

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