

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, J. B. MCCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.

Democratic Primary Elections.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on June 8, 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 Sheriff. One person for Poor-house Director. One person for Jury Commissioner.

County Committee will also be elected in each district.

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

The two following propositions relative to the manner of making nominations hereafter will also be voted on by the County Committee June 2, 1888:

First-For the present system.

Second-For the increased delegate system, upon the following basis: One delegate from each district, and for each district polling one hundred votes two delegates, and for each additional one hundred votes one additional delegate, the representatives to be named at the year on the Democratic vote polled for the leading man on the State ticket at the preceding State election.

Also the Committee on 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 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

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

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs 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 be clerks and who shall be members of the Committee.

SECTION 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committees by the Chairman, and each Committee shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judge and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks. One of said returns shall be kept on file in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the returns are made, with a list of names of parties voting, and a copy of said returns shall be sent to the County Committee in the hands of the County Clerk, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned to the Judge to the Chairman of the County Court, after the election is held, and the tickets to be sealed up and kept by the Committee only for thirty days.

SECTION 4. Parties desiring to vote at the place of holding the election in the morning shall be allowed to do so, and none shall vote except those who voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, and who were actually 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 a meeting of the County Committee within three days from the date of Primary Election.

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

SECTION 8. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the newly elected Committee within three days from the date of Primary Election.

SECTION 9. The newly elected Chairman shall elect his Committee.

SECTION 10. Any contested nomination shall be tried before the County Committee after formal specific returns have been made.

It was shown which way the wind blows. O'Donovan Rosa, the blast and demagogue and dramatist, who in 1884 was in favor of Blaine is now in favor of Cleveland. Rosa is evidently "casting his anchor to the windward."

Belva A. Lockwood, on Tuesday last week, at Washington, was nominated by the Equal Rights party as their candidate for President. Belva, although defied four years ago, buckles on her bustle and is again ready for the fray.

A resolution has been moved in the Canadian Parliament calling on the English Government to prohibit the sending of her papers to Canada. Although a British province, Canada does not like the idea of the mother country, after robbing the poor and unfortunate to dump them on their shores for maintenance.

An arrangement was concluded at Washington on last Saturday afternoon by which the tariff bill will be laid aside for a week or ten days, and the House will proceed to the consideration of appropriation bills. It is the understanding that this proposition was made by Mr. Mills to allow an opportunity for the Republicans to reach an understanding regarding his proposition to take a vote upon the tariff bill and the Republican substitute without amendments.

Here is a sample of British injustice to Ireland. A Scottish authority, Mr. S. Lansing, an ex-member of Parliament, says that reductions in rent have been made in Scotland under the Crofters' Act that would have more than satisfied the people of Ireland. "The effectment of arrears," he maintains, "would have settled every case in Ireland in which the plan of Campaign has been adopted, but the wisdom of our rulers has decreed that while arrears are unjust in Scotland they are just in Ireland, and political opponents are to be treated to prison if they say as public meetings that what is right in Scotland or Saxe is equally right in Kerry or Clare." This is sound logic, and shows how prejudicial works in Parliament to the detriment of Ireland.

HARRISBURG, May 23.-The Democratic State Convention to elect four Delegates at Large to the National Convention, to ratify the nomination of two delegates to the National Convention from Congressional districts, and to nominate two Electors-at-Large and twenty-eight district electors and a candidate for Supreme Judge, met in the Opera House this morning. Chairman Kiser, of the State Committee, called the Convention to order.

Upon the completion of the call of roll, Mr. McQuiston, of Butler county, nominated Wm. U. Hesel, of Lancaster, for Temporary Chairman, and Mr. Hesel, was elected by acclamation.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Hesel spoke briefly of the prospects of the Democratic party, after which the Secretaries and other subordinate officers of the temporary organization were made permanent officers of the Convention. Ex-Senator William A. Wallace was elected Permanent Chairman.

Upon being conducted to the chair, Mr. Wallace made a strong and telling address defining the issues before the people after which the committee on resolutions made their report.

The revision of the tariff laws is necessary with a view to their simplification, the correction of their incongruities and inequalities, the regulation of duties in such manner as will put American industry on a firm and permanent basis by covering the difference between wages in this country and in foreign countries, the abolition of the taxes on raw materials for manufacturers and the relief of the people from useless and onerous taxes and from extortions by trusts and monopolies controlling the process of the common necessities of life; that to this end and that labor may be more effectually protected in the enjoyment of its earnings and in steadiness and continuity of employment, we give our most hearty and most emphatic indorsement to the recommendations of President Cleveland's last annual message to Congress, and as in line with the principles laid down in that message, we commend to Congress the prompt adoption of the revenue bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and urge the Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State to give it their earnest and undivided support.

That we denounce the prevalent abuse of corporate power, the formation and operation of trusts, combinations and monopolies, all of which interfere with and limit the natural and inalienable rights of the individual, and we pledge ourselves to secure the remedies and to apply the same with due regard for all interests of the community.

The remainder of the platform treats of public lands for actual settlement by citizens of the United States; sets forth that the surplus in the Treasury should be applied to the public debt; that the Democratic party favors just and liberal pensions, and so on. One of the resolutions instructs "the delegation this day chosen to cast its united vote for the re-nomination of President Grover Cleveland."

Hons. Lewis C. Cassidy, W. L. Scott, C. E. Boyle and William Woelher were nominated for delegates-at-large by acclamation without opposition.

For the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court three candidates were named-John H. Bailly, Pittsburg; H. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, and Judge James Brewster McCollum, of Susquehanna county. Mr. Bailly's name was subsequently withdrawn, as was also Mr. Petriken's, and Mr. McCollum was nominated by acclamation.

"For every minute's expectancy of more arrivance."

Itly describes the condition of the Republican party with regard to Blaine, while the magnetic man from Maine refuses, notwithstanding the importunities of interviewers, to commit himself until the last moment. The program that he would be sailing on the grand Atlantic, out of the reach of a proposal from the Chicago Convention, was as reported some time ago, is now abandoned and instead of being on the ocean wave, Mr. Blaine will be found jangling through England and Scotland with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with every reach of news from the continent. A telegram announcing his nomination will find him enjoying to the fullest extent the benefits of a high protective tariff as dispensed at the hands of a millionaire manufacturer, and it does not require the son of a prophet to guess that he will accept the nomination and sail for home, more fully impressed than ever with the conviction that a tariff that will make Andrew Carnegie richer and his workmen poorer is one of the blessings that the g. o. p. should struggle for.

COLONEL A. WILSON NORRIS, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who had been ill with nervous prostration for several weeks past, died at his residence in Philadelphia shortly after 7 o'clock on Monday morning. Colonel Norris was born at Lewistown, Pa., in 1842, and educated at Georgetown College, D. C. He entered the army in November, 1861, and served with distinction until he was discharged in July, 1865. In 1886 he was elected Auditor General of the State. Colonel Norris' last public appearance was at the Republican State Convention when he presented the name of Judge Mitchell for the Supreme Judgeship.

The death of Colonel Norris leaves the office of Auditor General of this State vacant and the vacancy will be filled by an appointment by the Governor. As it would seem that he will be nominated, and that he will poll more votes than in the election four years ago. The great bugbear that a Democratic Administration would ruin the country has been laid, and the country contemplates another four years of Cleveland's Administration with perfect equanimity. "The people don't think there is any need of a change just now."

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "I was down with Aches, Lungs and Bile, and tried everything but got no relief. A Special Medicated Balm, began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and in three weeks I was able to do my work as usual. It is the best medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewell, the nearest Ohio, says: "I had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption for some time. I was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAtee, Loretto.

Carlsruhe and Reed.

The closing of the general tax debate in the House by the increasing expense of Mr. Miller with which it opened. In truth, with a very few notable exceptions, such as the foolish reply to Mr. Cox, the discussion has, throughout its course, been marked by dignity as well as ability, and has proved a fitting prelude to a national campaign, in which principles will play a greater part than persons, and the result will be a re-assertion of the American people's confidence in the Administration that was recorded in November, 1884.

Mr. Carlsruhe and Mr. Reed are types of the Democracy and Republicanism of our day. They are both men of high culture, keen intelligence, ripe political experience and forcible address. But the contrast between them is even stronger than the similarity. The Democratic Speaker delights in the appeal to reason based on the rock of principle, and rising list on tier with increasing force of illustration until the symmetry of his completed address delights the imagination as fully as the solidity and force of his arguments attract the reason of his auditors.

The Republican leader directs his abilities to the work of convincing his fellow partisans that the interest of the country, but above all those of their party, are at stake. His reasoning is from the particular to the general. He begins by pointing to the concrete, to the particular, and then he generalizes, that he believes, this claim for pension to be a "fraud from beginning to end," and he adds a suggestion which ought to be heeded when he says that "it is not a question of the necessity of a careful examination of these cases." Such a case is an insult to every deserving pensioner and a humiliation to every soldier.

Another illustrative instance of the error largely prevalent as to the duty of the needy or unfortunate. This is the case of Mrs. Sally A. Randall, of Norwich, Conn. Mr. Randall died in 1873, 23 years ago, and she has since never served in the army. But this was the woman's second marriage; her first husband was Antipas Tabor, who enlisted in the army of the United States, No claim is made that he received any injury in the army, or that his death was in the slightest degree related to his military service. His wife was born during his time of enlistment, and her first widowhood had no connection with any incident or condition of her husband's military service. But Mrs. Randall is now nearly blind, and in poor health, and in needy circumstances. The idea occurred to somebody that if the Federal Government might be made to assume the support of the widow of Mr. Tabor, who died nearly 75 years ago, had served in the army 75 years ago, "prominent citizens" were readily induced to petition for the application of a small slice of the surplus to this purpose. Probably everybody who voted for it would have admitted that it was a bad precedent, but Mrs. Randall appears to be a worthy woman, and it was much easier to assent to giving her support than to refuse the pension and sell the truth about the matter, as the President does in this sentence: "All this charity and benevolence to the kind-mentioned, and the State of Connecticut ought not to allow her to be in needy circumstances."

There are some simple cases of the principles on which the President uses the veto power. It is in the interest of an honest pension system and meritorious pensions that the bills of this kind should be guarded against. As it is there is hardly a locality in a Northern State but can furnish illustrations of pension abuses that would make the matter, if not a matter of ridicule and reproach.—Pittsburg Post.

Immigration from Foreign Lands.

The action of the Austrian authorities in stopping emigration shows that the Governments of Europe have begun to feel the effects of the rapidly increasing and industrious population. Instead of sending the paupers and criminals, as has been so frequently the case, they are sending out the self-reliant, energetic and self-sustaining people of Austria, and are, in order to escape military conscription, as well as to better their condition under the advantages of free institutions.

There is no doubt that emigration from Germany and Austria has been greatly stimulated by steamship companies and by the prospect of a short voyage to the United States. Two of whose agents have been arrested for abducting Hungarian peasants to the military service. As these agents were sent to the United States, the Government will deal with them in its own way for enticing its arms-bearing immigrants to leave their country; but this Government will not be deterred by the large batches of paupers and criminals recently landed from Italy constituting a pestilential and unwholesome element to be sent back as fast as they may be covered with snut. A smooth sand stone of diamond shape was found with it.

A terrific explosion occurred at the powder house at the Fayetteville stone quarry, near Stockton, N. Y., last week. One man was killed, and several others injured, a number of houses were wrecked and considerable property was destroyed. The report was heard 30 miles away. In three hundred kegs of powder exploded. The explosion was caused by the workmen dropping a keg of powder.

A scientist has discovered a curious region in the geographical distribution of certain virtues and vices. Intemperance is found north of the forty-fifth parallel; honesty and sobriety to the south of the thirty-fifth parallel; and in the region between the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth parallels, which are about the same as the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth parallels, are found the virtues of honesty and sobriety, and the vices of intemperance and dishonesty.

The rulings of Judge Cunningham in the Johnson county, Alabama Circuit Court on Saturday were unsatisfactory to Attorney A. P. McKinnon, who took exception to them. He refused to sit down, and when the Judge fined him \$50 a dispute followed, during which McKinnon cast the Judge about the face and neck several times with a knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. McKinnon was arrested. The town is excited over the affair.

Fred. R. Gordon, a railway mail clerk, was arrested in St. Albans, N. H., on last Friday night for robbing the mail. The special agent put a letter in the mail at Nashua, addressed to himself at St. Albans, and the letter was marked as a letter on the same train with it, but was called for at the St. Albans postoffice he found that the letter had not been received. Gordon was immediately arrested and the letter with the marked bills was found on his person.

A Company is now being formed in London to bridge the English Channel from Dover to Calais. The bridge is to be 20 miles long, 100 feet above the level of the sea, and the span between the piers to be 1,000 feet. It will carry four lines of railway track and the estimated cost is \$12,000,000. It is to be constructed entirely of iron on an open work, combining lightness and strength and offering the slightest surface to the sea. It will require 2,000,000 tons of iron and can be built in six years.

NEW AND OTHER NOTINGS.

A Williamsport factory is making a 1-850-foot wire rope that will weigh sixteen thousand pounds.

Charles Black, of Hightstown, New Jersey, sent some peaches to New York last week. They sold for 86 a dozen.

A Scranton firm has just shipped two car-loads of machinery to Coleridge in Wales, including a coal-breaker—the first ever sent across the Atlantic.

Tappen Hill, N. Y., where Andre, the British spy was hanged, and where Cyrus W. Field put up a monument that was subsequently blown up, is to be sold at auction.

Over 20,000 chickens hatched in incubators are shipped from Hammonds, New Jersey, every month. The fowls average two pounds apiece and sell for 65 cents a pound.

During a rain storm a few days ago, a bolt of lightning killed 15 calves for Allen Gibs, who lives 1½ miles north of Ty-Ty, Ga. The calves were standing under a tree in the cowpen when struck.

The other day three colored men at Charleston, S. C., captured a monster soft-shell turtle which weighed 305 pounds. Its head was several sizes larger than an ordinary man's, and its mouth was enormous.

At Clinton, Mass., on Monday, Edward Ryder was fatally stabbed by Fred. Kittling's sister, but the parents of the girl and her brother objected to the match.

No rain has fallen in Tunis for the last seven months, and the Arabs are making a futile search for pasture and water. They are bringing camels, oxen and horses to the cities, and selling them for the merest song.

Hon. J. F. Watts, of Lumpkin, Ga., found a burial mound on the bank about 150 yards in length on the Chattahoochee river. He found a tomahawk, pieces of bone of the leg, and a few bones of the fingers, etc.

The throwing of rice at weddings is evidently a custom, as in India and elsewhere, and the Indians about some other countries to this day persist in the expectant youth when he goes to the house to get his bride. Rice is the emblem of fruitfulness.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's fee for his attendance on the German Emperor has been fixed at 600 marks (\$15,000) per quarter, or any part of a quarter. It will be added, however, that Sir Morell Mackenzie's income of recent years in London has been slightly over \$75,000.

Maggie Riddle, of Springdale, Ohio, committed suicide last week by jumping into a well situated on her father's farm. She strangled herself in her new spring dress, paralo, gloves and hat, and jumped into the well, which was fifty feet deep. Disappointment in love was the cause.

The state pickers at Henry Clay shaft, Snsomkin, Pa., numbering 50, struck on Monday morning for the discharge of a foreman and his reinstatement of a discharged, under loss. In consequence of the strike, three collieries, owned by the Reading Company, are affected, and 3,000 men are idle.

Information comes from the tobacco growing counties of Western North Carolina that the blight of the young plants were killed by recent frosts. The blight was not noticed until several days ago, and in one instance to 25 degrees below.

Mr. August Durkath of Nashville, Tenn., has requested the United States pension authorities to strike his name from the pension rolls, as he has fully recovered from his disabilities, and no longer needs the assistance of the Government. Mr. Durkath desires the thanks of Congress for his distinguished gallantry.

Maynard Calhoun, of Ledy township, Clinton county, while fishing for trout on the 11th inst. was attacked by a huge she bear. He set up a terrible yell, which brought a farmer's dog to the rescue. This stopped the pursuit of Calhoun. George Calhoun, who was with him, ran to his appearance, when the bear and her cub took to the mountain.

Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, died on Monday morning, at her residence in Washington city. Mrs. Sawyer has been an invalid for several years, and her husband has been unable to leave her bedroom or speak above a whisper. The immediate cause of her death was slow, progressive paralysis and failure of the heart.

A monument has been erected by Major Bielew and several other officers on the spot where General Hancock fell wounded during Pickett's charge. It is of granite, with a total height of eight feet six inches, and bears on the front the inscription "Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, wounded July 3, 1863, at the rear face 'Erected by comrades and friends.'"

James Danson, who is engaged in gold mining a short distance above Cumming, Ga., has a curiosity which he dug up two and a half feet under ground. It is an irregular, smooth shape, and is of the color and of excellent workmanship. It was probably used for cook purposes, as the bottom was covered with snut. A smooth sand stone of diamond shape was found with it.

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Evil Tendencies of Pension Legislation.

The latest batch of vetoes of private pension bills illustrates, as the preceding ones have done, the evil tendencies of such legislation. They are either to meet cases of individual suffering and want, with which the Government has no concern, unless it be accepted as its duty to be the almoner of a never-ending system of charity, or are attempts at impudent frauds.

Such is the case of Wm. H. Hester, who claims that while he was in the service in 1809, he encountered a sand storm and the sand blew into his eyes, and he has since been blind, and is not quite totally blind. The House Committee which investigated the case conceded that the claim made by this blind veteran was largely supported by perjury and forgery, but they tried to saddle the responsibility upon three rogues and scoundrels, who either stole or obtained the pension by some other means.

Another illustrates mistaken notions largely prevalent as to the duty of the needy or unfortunate. This is the case of Mrs. Sally A. Randall, of Norwich, Conn. Mr. Randall died in 1873, 23 years ago, and she has since never served in the army. But this was the woman's second marriage; her first husband was Antipas Tabor, who enlisted in the army of the United States, No claim is made that he received any injury in the army, or that his death was in the slightest degree related to his military service. His wife was born during his time of enlistment, and her first widowhood had no connection with any incident or condition of her husband's military service. But Mrs. Randall is now nearly blind, and in poor health, and in needy circumstances. The idea occurred to somebody that if the Federal Government might be made to assume the support of the widow of Mr. Tabor, who died nearly 75 years ago, had served in the army 75 years ago, "prominent citizens" were readily induced to petition for the application of a small slice of the surplus to this purpose. Probably everybody who voted for it would have admitted that it was a bad precedent, but Mrs. Randall appears to be a worthy woman, and it was much easier to assent to giving her support than to refuse the pension and sell the truth about the matter, as the President does in this sentence: "All this charity and benevolence to the kind-mentioned, and the State of Connecticut ought not to allow her to be in needy circumstances."

There are some simple cases of the principles on which the President uses the veto power. It is in the interest of an honest pension system and meritorious pensions that the bills of this kind should be guarded against. As it is there is hardly a locality in a Northern State but can furnish illustrations of pension abuses that would make the matter, if not a matter of ridicule and reproach.—Pittsburg Post.

The Private Pension Abuse.

The custom of passing private pension bills as practiced by Congress of late has imposed a new and certainly unnecessary burden upon the Government of investigating each case to find out whether the applicant has not already been pensioned, or whether there is any other person to whom such pension could be justified. More than one instance has occurred in which private pension bills have been duplicated, and still others in which it would not have been possible that a majority of both houses would have voted for the bills if they had known the facts.

The present rule in the passage of private pension bills appears to be that they are prepared by professional agents and placed in the hands of some party who is usually a politician without knowing anything of their merits or demerits. They are ground through the committees in batches without consideration of any kind in many cases, and placed upon their calendars a time set apart for the consideration of private bills. Scarcely a score of members are present on such occasions, and the bills are called out by their titles and recorded as passed, though no quorum be present and no vote is taken. If a new member with an old-fashioned conscience should rise and object, or insist upon a call of the House, he is howled down as a meddling disturber of orderly Congressional procedure.

Fortunately the country is blessed with the services of an Executive who will give trouble to give each bill the consideration that it deserves. If the President were a man less palatable and careful than he is, he would raise the question of the propriety of the pension agents who are in the habit of sending him lists of names of persons who are to be pensioned, and would deal with them in its own way for enticing its arms-bearing immigrants to leave their country; but this Government will not be deterred by the large batches of paupers and criminals recently landed from Italy constituting a pestilential and unwholesome element to be sent back as fast as they may be covered with snut. A smooth sand stone of diamond shape was found with it.

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Fortunately the country is blessed with the services of an Executive who will give trouble to give each bill the consideration that it deserves. If the President were a man less palatable and careful than he is, he would raise the question of the propriety of the pension agents who are in the habit of sending him lists of names of persons who are to be pensioned, and would deal with them in its own way for enticing its arms-bearing immigrants to leave their country; but this Government will not be deterred by the large batches of paupers and criminals recently landed from Italy constituting a pestilential and unwholesome element to be sent back as fast as they may be covered with snut. A smooth sand stone of diamond shape was found with it.

A terrific explosion occurred at the powder house at the Fayetteville stone quarry, near Stockton, N. Y., last week. One man was killed, and several others injured, a number of houses were wrecked and considerable property was destroyed. The report was heard 30 miles away. In three hundred kegs of powder exploded. The explosion was caused by the workmen dropping a keg of powder.

A scientist has discovered a curious region in the geographical distribution of certain virtues and vices. Intemperance is found north of the forty-fifth parallel; honesty and sobriety to the south of the thirty-fifth parallel; and in the region between the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth parallels, which are about the same as the thirty-fifth and the forty-fifth parallels, are found the virtues of honesty and sobriety, and the vices of intemperance and dishonesty.

The Mississippi Floods.

The great floods in the Mississippi valley, which will be remembered as without a precedent in the destruction and suffering created, is slowly abating.

A trip through the submerged regions shows that the stories of loss and suffering already published have not been exaggerated in the least. From the northern end of Adams county to the southern end of Pike county the land on the Illinois side of the river was protected by a levee, and the region embracing 250,000 acres, the soil being the richest in the State. All the rice is now one vast lake from six to ten feet in depth.

Owing to the great confusion it is impossible to obtain detailed losses, but the aggregate will reach fully \$10,000,000 in property alone. Damage to levees, houses and railroads will approximate \$600,000.

Reports received to day record the drowning of Samuel Moore by the floods in the Indian Grove levee district, and of two children of William Johnson in the Sny district. Two families living in the Sny district are unaccounted for and no trace of them can be found. It is probable that many fatalities will be recorded when all the facts regarding the flood are fully known. Much sickness prevails among the destitute people from the inundated districts, and the relief committee of Quincy are rendering every possible assistance to those in distress.

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