

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, J. B. MCCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, HON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon, HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny, DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and District. Lists names like David W. Sellers, Michael Magee, H. L. Linton, etc.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown. JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebsensburg. FOR SHERIFF, JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill. FOR POOR DIRECTOR, JAMES A. WILKINSON, of Clearfield township. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

The Mikado of Japan has issued an edict against what he calls "the pernicious game of base ball, which foreigners are attempting to introduce into this country."

JAMES G. BLAINE, in an interview at New Castle, Scotland, on Wednesday declined to state whether or not he would accept the nomination for President. Will a cat drink milk.

AFTER the Chicago Convention John Sherman can go back to Ohio and settle down with Hayes, knowing that the only interest the American people has in either of them is the fact that they are living relics of the great fraud.

A BILL has just been placed on the calendar in the House of Representatives providing for a World's Exposition in Washington in 1891, in celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by COLUMBUS.

The Turkish Government has a suspicion that the Russian pilgrims who are arriving in great numbers at the monasteries at Galata and Mount Athos are there to spy out the country, and orders have been given that the pilgrims be closely watched.

The latest reports from the sick bed of General Sheridan, seem to indicate that he is slowly gaining strength and that the chances are in favor of his ultimate recovery, a result that is hopefully prayed for by the whole American people.

THERE is not a pound of Tin Plate manufactured in this country. Yet \$16,000,000 are annually paid out for this commodity in the way of taxation. What excuse can there be for it? It protects nobody and the burdens fall upon the poorest of the poor.

To calm the fears of anxious Republicans regarding John Thurman's health, his family physician announces that the old Roman is sound, with no signs of giving out any direction. He has slight touches of rheumatism occasionally, but when he gets out on the stump these will all disappear, as his friends, the enemy, will discover to their cost.

The Railway Age says that from January 1 to June 1, 1888, 2,212 miles of railway track have been laid. This is a very large amount to be reported so early in the year, and indicates that the total for 1888 will now certainly be extended 8,000 miles, with a likelihood that it will reach 10,000 miles and a possibility that it may not fall short of 12,000 miles. Almost 13,000 miles of track were laid in 1887, the year of greatest construction ever known.

The doctor of the late Vice President Wheeler has presented the estate for payment, a neat little bill amounting to \$40,000, out of which will grow a law suit. A large estate is a very comfortable thing to have when living, but after nursing it during a life time, it is an uncomfortable surrogation for its possessor to think that it may be swallowed up with the expenses of dying. A poor man may die and leave something for his heirs but a rich man's estate will scarcely pay the doctor's bill.

The New York Weekly Post, in reply to a letter from a subscriber charging it with inconsistency in supporting Mr. Cleveland on a tariff issue, in spite of his failure to fulfill all his civil-service reform promises—the principal basis on which the Post supported his first candidacy—thus defines its position: "If we see the smallest chance of Cleveland's being opposed by anyone who would carry out or come anywhere near carrying out the pledges Cleveland made in 1884, we should not be prevented by any concern for the tariff from supporting him, because we know well that tariff reform is not within the President's reach, while civil service reform is. But we see no prospect of anything of the kind. In the present condition of the Republican party we see no possibility of it. If the Republican Convention nominates a fit man it will be with the intention of 'killing' him; if it nominates a bad one, it will be with the view of using his clothes to disguise the well-known features of James G. Blaine."

THE Republican Convention met on Tuesday at Chicago, but up to this writing Thursday morning, no nomination has been made. The Republicans are at sea without compass or rudder and unless a stampede be made for Blaine, there seems to be no possibility of his being nominated. Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, the chief counsel of the Pacific Railroad in its efforts to swindle the government out of the debt it owes, was made temporary chairman and in his speech to the convention he attempted to treat the Blaine letters as a sincere and conclusive proof that the Maine statesman was out of the race, that his nomination would be a "political crime" but this part of his speech was received with a vigorous protest by the followers of the Pinned Knight. The Blaine men seem to be keeping their enthusiasm well in hand, to be uncocked after several ballots have been taken and an ineffectual effort made to unite on a candidate. They may then try the effect of the name of Blaine on the convention and unless all signs fail, Blaine will be the nominee who will lead his party to an overwhelming defeat in November.

EMPEROR FREDERICK of Germany, died at 11 o'clock on last Friday morning at Potsdam. He was a gallant soldier, tried in two famous campaigns, against Austria in 1866 and against France in 1870 and upon his record as a soldier his fame rests. His reign as Emperor has been a short one, about three months, during which time he was the victim of a useless and unrequitable disease, but with death's hand upon him he bore his sufferings bravely and managed the affairs of state with cool judgment and self control until his death. Prince William who succeeds Frederick as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany as William II, is popular with the army, but his accession to the throne is generally viewed with alarm among those who desire to preserve the peace of Europe. He is intensely German, hates the French and longs to make a record as a soldier. He has been credited with open manifestations of virulent hostility toward the liberal tendencies of his father. The supporters of constitutional progress view his accession to the throne with great misgivings.

The firmness, sagacity and fidelity to Democratic principles of Allen G. Thurman are well illustrated by an anecdote told by the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After the disastrous campaign of 1872 the party was badly demoralized and many of its leaders believed its dissolution imminent. A number of them, filled with this idea, called upon Mr. Thurman at Columbus to urge him to co-operate in a movement for the organization of a new party upon the wreck of the old. The orator heard the delegation patiently and in silence to the end of their argument. He sat for a moment after they had finished, lost apparently in reflection. Then looking around the little room, he said: "Gentlemen, this room is too small to break up the Democratic party in!" The delegation withdrew and that was the end of the plot.

THE Pittsburg Dispatch (Republican) in commenting on the speech of the temporary chairman of the Republican Convention at Chicago on Tuesday says: "It must sound very pleasant to the ears of those who are opposed to corporate enterprise, to hear Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, declare that Republicanism stands for the protection of the people from the unjust and oppressive exaction and combination of aggregated capital and corporate power." That is not what Republicanism ought to stand for; but when people ponder over the fact that these three words are uttered by a corporation attorney, put up to defend an avowed anti-corporation man of California, and when they further notice that the one prominent candidate whom Mr. Thurston took care not to mention in his speech, is the one who the corporations fear, then they may be permitted a few doubts about this anti-corporation attitude."

THE New York Herald says of the Democratic platform at St. Louis: "It is as good a platform as was ever adopted by a convention; clear, straightforward, without quibble or double dealing. What it declares concerning promises released is true, what it promises the ticket guarantees. Now let us see what the Republicans can agree to at Chicago. If they speak of the past, they must confess to pledges broken by them. If they speak of the future, this Democratic platform warns them to greater honesty than they have practiced in recent years."

THE money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected reaches the sum of more than \$50,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulations of extravagant taxation. The Democratic party is to enforce equality in public expense and to abolish unnecessary taxation.—National Democratic Platform.

THE purchase of bonds by the government will continue, and thus the surplus in the treasury is kept down while the people are being robbed by the tax-gatherers. But it is a poor system of economies that robs Peter to pay Paul in this way. The way to reduce the surplus is to cut down taxes, and the point of attack should be where the burden rests heaviest on the poor people. Taxing food and clothing while the treasury is overflowing is nothing less than a crime, and those who refuse to change the system are responsible for it.

THE patching of the human eye with a session taken from the same organ of a session has without much doubt been successfully performed in Baltimore. The patient who had lost his sight is recovering it through the operation. Both eyes have been subjected to the same treatment.

1856-1888. Nearly a third of a century has rolled between the first Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1856, and that which will convene this day (Tuesday) in Chicago. When this first Republican Convention met in this city its delegates were, politically speaking, strangers in a strange land. Although the Republican party had already attained immense vigor in the West, it was scarcely recognized in Philadelphia. The Democrats of the city drove it out of the city on every day as dangerous to the Union, and their Whig and Know-Nothing opponents were hardly less conservative. The conservative Whigs of the city were shaken until the civil war suspended all commercial intercourse between the North and the South. But Philadelphia amply compensated for its hesitation and reluctance to join the Republican party by becoming, when the civil war and its issues had been settled, the only intensely Republican city in the country.

When the Republican party came into existence the tariff, which now constitutes its only platform, was raised, thanks to the success of the "free-trade" tariff act which had been in operation for ten years. The tariff question was completely settled in the first Republican platform, and the party in its origin was anything but what it has now become—an organization to set up body and soul against the monopoly and special privilege. Many of the early Republican leaders who had abandoned the Democratic party on the subject of free trade, and who were as ardently in favor of commercial as of personal freedom. Others, like John Sherman and Henry Wilson, were executed with an even hand, so that the honest merchant may continue in trade without fear of the possible effects of a tariff. The tariff has been raised to be an aspiration and has become a realization, and officials are no longer the masters, but have become the servants of the people.

The voice of the United States, having tried many things, will hold fast to that which is good. They will command the next Congress and the rejected President to adhere to the path of progress and reform. They will have nothing to do with the Republican reactionists or their policy of reaction except to bury their heads under the rain drops of the sea. Edward White, the colored porter, who accompanied the Pittsburg Tariff Club, fell from the train at Alliance, Ohio, on Monday evening, on the way to Chicago, and besides both legs being crushed he was so injured that he will probably die.

Not a Party Ensign. The stars and stripes belong to the whole people of the United States, and not to any one particular party. The attempt being made by the Republicans to use the country's flag as a party emblem to further party success is an insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. There are many good and patriotic men in the ranks of the Republican party, and they have an undoubted right to march under the flag whenever they feel disposed to do so. It is not the business of American citizens and not as partisans. For the edification of those fair minded Republicans who are trying to drag the colors of our country into the mire of party politics, it is respectfully suggested to show that the credit of sustaining the red, white and blue emblem of our country's integrity does not belong entirely to any one party.

It was under the wise and patriotic administration of Thomas Jefferson, a Democrat, and later under another Democrat, Andrew Jackson, that the Republic of the United States was secured that vast domain reaching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is from this same territory that the present Republican party has its origin. It was under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, a Democrat, and later under another Democrat, Andrew Jackson, that the Republic of the United States was secured that vast domain reaching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It is from this same territory that the present Republican party has its origin.

Under this reactionary condition the Republican National Convention meets at Chicago on Tuesday. The question of protection may well cause concern among its reflecting members for the future existence of the party. For the first time in the history of the country a party proclaims its devotion to a system of legislative spoliation, and its determined hostility to every measure for the relief of the people. The tariff of 1842, which was a protection to the American people, is now being carried by its subservient policy of spoliation and greed, it shall sink forever below the horizon next November, to join the Federalists, the Whigs and other parties that could not keep pace with the onward march of the American people.—Pittsburg Record.

A Broken Pledge. Four years ago the Republican party coupled a pledge with an accusation in the following plank of the Republican platform: "The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus of the Federal Treasury, and it professes to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus." The charge was false and the promise insincere. The Democratic party had not the power to diminish taxation and the reduction of the surplus because a Republican House, a Republican Senate or a Republican Executive always stood in the way. When the Republican party was in full power it "failed" to give popular relief, and it failed more greatly and more inexorably as it became more absolutely the party of the monopolies, fostered by top-heavy taxation and those monopolies increased its arrogance while their riches rolled up under the influence of the inequalities of Republican protection to favored capital.

But since 1854, and especially during the current year, the Democratic party has been engaged in an earnest and manly effort to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus. What has the Republican party done? Has it co-operated in the reduction of the surplus? Has it pledged of 1854? Has it proposed any plan of its own to the country as better than the Democratic way, and as obviating any difficulties or as more likely to succeed in the reduction of the tariff and surplus? The Democrats have been seeking to enact a tariff act, but the Republican party has not merely neglected its pledge of 1854 it has denounced it, spurned it, and stamped upon it. It has not offered any prospect of popular relief, and it has not prevented surplus accumulation, or its own record stands convicted of flagrant infidelity to its solemn promise to the people of the United States.

But the offending of the Republican party has not consisted merely in its omission to make good its word, or to assist those who have stood ready to do what it has promised to do. It has prevented. Let us hold on to high protective tariff as the very ark of our cov-

enant. Let us cherish the surplus as the sheet anchor of our safety. We can spend the surplus, scatter it among States, give it away, or consume it in building vast works. We can find ways of distributing it as far as needs be, but we must not stop collecting more money than we require, for to do that might permanently interfere with the success of some great monopoly manufacturer—some man of the sort which pay our campaign expenses and furnish the jobs that are done on the part of the government. Instead of correcting the inequalities of the tax laws in favor of the laborer and consumer, let us increase to yet higher rates the duties on which the monopoly friends make their millions every year."

Such is the present attitude of the Republican party with respect to its pledge. It is not only a failure to do what it has promised to do, but it is an encouragement of universal extravagance and profligacy in public administration, and it is a direct and deliberate violation of the peace for the sole advantage of the already dangerous aristocracy of plutocrats which grew up out of the unequal distribution of wealth, and the selfishness of capitalists by the necessity of meeting the demands of a gigantic and most costly war.

During four years of control of executive power the Democracy has given back to the people a hundred million acres of the public lands and the property of the monster corporations. The importation of cheap European cotton labor has been stopped, and strict and reasonable restrictions on the importation of Asiatic labor, has been brought to an end. The Custom laws, no longer administered for the benefit of a greedy aristocracy of monopolists, are executed with an even hand, so that the honest merchant may continue in trade without fear of the possible effects of a tariff. The tariff has been raised to be an aspiration and has become a realization, and officials are no longer the masters, but have become the servants of the people.

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Claus Spreckle, the sugar king, says that he will this year produce 45,000 tons of beet sugar at his refinery in California, and that the refinery which he is erecting in Philadelphia at a cost of \$2,000,000 will produce 40,000 tons of sugar per year.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that a passenger on a railroad train has a right to ride to his far home unless furnished with a seat, and that even where a railroad company has the right to eject a passenger it may be done at a regular station.

The court at Paris, Tex., had to be adjourned the other day on account of the dangerous illness of Hon. James A. Lydy, District Attorney. Sunday night a spider bit Mr. Lydy on the right side and he was taken violently ill from its effects, and is now in a critical condition.

On Monday evening, as Louis Newbrecht was going up Elizabeth street in Lima, Ohio, he was attacked by a vicious cow, knocked down and frightfully mangled. The left side of his head was torn off by the animal's horns and the base of the brain exposed. He cannot live.

Samuel T. Young, sentenced last Saturday at Joristown to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary for stealing two horses and firing a barn in which four horses and cows perished, has made a statement in an official report, that he had been in the penitentiary for some time, and that he had been suffering from a disease of the lungs, which he had contracted while in the penitentiary.

Frederick Clause, who died at the city poor farm in Pittsburg, on Friday was a young man of the wealthiest men in the country. His property was worth more than half a million dollars. He was then a member of the great firm of South & Berg, near Harrisburg, and when they failed he lost his mind.

John T. Andrews, of Knoxville, Ga., has a Panama hat that was worn by his brother William, of which he is very proud. He has been wearing it constantly for 45 years by the different members of the Andrews family, and yet it is sound, there being no hole in it, and no breaks of any consequence.

An island sea serpent, having thousands of feet, was reported to have been seen by a boy, who says it is about 25 feet long, over a foot thick, and its body is black, with yellow spots and a yellow tail. Where the snake was seen was found some dark hair about 18 inches long.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES. Daniel Bellas was killed by a freight train in sight of his four brothers near Reading on Sunday morning.

General O'Ryan, the new Minister of War of Spain, is an Irishman by descent, though born in the land of garlic and gulf-tubs.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Norristown, has obtained a verdict for \$24,000,000 against the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad.

Minnie Good, of Sharon, Pa., aged 15, attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene. The can exploded, her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will arrive at Copenhagen about the middle of the week with their families, and will return to Denmark for two months.

Dealers estimate that thirty-five million grain bags will be needed for this season's California wheat crop, of which the State mills can only turn out about three million.

Frank Lisbie, of San Francisco, has worn a silver assistant windpipe for 20 years, and he is only a plain carpenter, and not an Emperor, no fairs has been made about it.

John R. Dunn, the lawyer concerned in the Manhattan Banking Company robbery, was on Monday sentenced to nine years and eight months in State Prison—the full penalty of the law.

John Froendriener, a carpenter worker of Conshohocken, shot and killed himself on Sunday morning. He had quarreled with his wife a week previously, and had not spoken to her since.

At San Diego, in the State of New Mexico, on Saturday, a railroad train derailed and a passenger was killed.

There is no period in the career of the battle that appeals so strongly to the sympathetic side of man's nature as when it just reaches far enough about the weather to raise the umbrella to catch the soggy rain drops at the eye.

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