

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, - - - JULY 13, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, H. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, ELECTIONS-AT-LARGE, JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Hanftingdon, HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny, DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Position. Includes David W. Sellers, Michael Magee, H. L. Taylor, etc.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown. FOR SHERIFF, JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnethill. FOR POOL DIRECTOR, JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

Tra-canoes will be found floating in Salt river after the November election.

Railways are said to consume more than half the world's production of iron, the car wheels required in the United States alone taking more than 2,000,000 tons.

Ten Presidents have been renominated, and three defeated. Old John Adams, his son, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren were the unsuccessful ones.

The executive committee of the National American party has issued a call for a convention, to be held in Washington on the 14th of August next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

Assistant Secretary MAYNARD, of the Treasury Department, has informed the collector of customs at Plattsburg, N. Y., that sawed spruce lumber intended for the manufacture of paper is entitled to free entry.

The remains of Judge Trunkley of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who died on Monday, June 25th, at London, England, have been brought to his home in Franklin, Venango county, where they were interred on Tuesday, July 10.

In view of the fact that the head of the Republican ticket for President is a strong friend of the Chinese, it is not a violent presumption to assume that at Republican parades, during the coming canvass Chinese lanterns will be among the chief ornaments.

Owing to the obstructive tactics of the Republicans in the House at Washington and the slowness of the Republican Senate it became necessary at the close of June to pass a joint resolution extending the old appropriations for 30 days into the next fiscal year.

The election bets are all in favor of Cleveland and Thurman. Betting is no much of an argument, but it is a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing. Gamblers do not care which party wins but they like to get their money up on the winning side.

General SHEPHERD, is at his cottage at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, and his condition is reported as steadily improving. He was taken there by the government steamer Swatara on Sunday and since his landing his condition has been gradually growing better.

Hugh W. Wier, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been appointed Chief Justice of Idaho, by President Cleveland. Mr. Wier was born in Indiana county where he read law and practiced up to 1870, when he removed to Pittsburg. He is an able lawyer and well fitted to wear the judicial ermine.

On Tuesday last General Diaz was re-elected President of the Republic of Mexico. His administration has been a liberal and progressive one and the people in that country, for the past few years seem to have been governed with more regard to their interests than usually falls to the lot of the people in that ill governed country.

The friends of John Sherman are charging and General Algie's friends are denying the purchase by the latter of a number of Sherman's Southern delegates at the Chicago Convention. In the words of Flanigan of Texas "that is what they were there for" and foreign dignitaries ought to be the last man to squeal.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, has introduced in the Senate a bill to make the manufacture, preparation, or sale of adulterated articles of food, drink, or medicine, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The bill provides that the fact that an article has been corrupted, debased, or changed in its composition, or strength, by the introduction of any foreign substance, shall constitute adulteration, whether the article shall have been rendered unwholesome or not.

Political platforms says the New York World have evidently not as much influence as they ought to have on the employers of iron-workers. The fact that the capitalists conclude that it is better to shut down their mills than to continue production at present prices is anything but an aid to the right principles set forth in the Republican proclamation, originated at Chicago. Without entering into the tariff agitation at all, manufacturers of experience will, if they are honest, acknowledge that they have passed through depressions such as now exist with such reductions in the tariff had nothing to do. These depressions have in two marked instances since the close of the war thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of employment. They have also caused losses to capitalists through glutting the market with a product which must be consumed at home or exported at a great loss. But the workmen in the seasons of shutting down are the greater sufferers.

The proprietors may sustain some loss but when wages cease the wage-earners lose all that they are accustomed to depend upon. The cost, time considered, of finding new employment, or perhaps of learning a new trade, more than counterbalances all things considered, any excess over common wages they may have received. We do not hear that such men as Mr. Carnegie are overcome by the change in the tide. They can shut down, unless they have been very imprudent, without anything worse than the mere loss of interest on plant. Let wage-earners think who are the main beneficiaries by the high duties on iron, remembering all the time that competition for labor, imported or otherwise, depends upon the supply and not upon the tariff.

A PROHIBITIVE tariff does not protect but instead is an oppression. The Mills bill, now proposed by the Democrats levies 40 per cent. tariff duties, which is 12 per cent. more than the Morrill tariff imposed in 1861 which was distinctly a protective tariff, yet the monopolists complain that it is a free trade measure. The fact of the matter is that during the war, owing to the necessities of the government the tariff was raised away above a protective basis and has enabled the monopolists to pile up fortunes at the expense of the people. They are loth to part with a measure that enables them to rob the people and if the cry of "free trade" will continue it a few years longer they will believe for all it is worth. It may catch a few unwary, but thinking people who are taxed to help them along will conclude that 40 per cent. ought to be enough.

A FEW years ago, says the Philadelphia Herald, when Congress was about to break down the American quinine monopoly, the high-protectionists sneered and claimed that Philadelphia's great chemical works would be ruined. The quinine manufacturers, however, continued to do business at the old stand, but the suffering poor no longer have to pay from \$2.50 to \$4 an ounce for the medicine that now sells for less than one-fourth of these figures.

The Inter State Commerce Commission has been informed that the Chicago & St. Paul railroad has adopted rates between Chicago and St. Paul which are less than the rate from those cities to intermediate points along its line. After investigating the matter, the commission reaches the conclusion that it is a prima facie violation of the long and short haul section, and has decided to investigate the matter in Dubuque, Iowa. The sessions will open in that city on July 25.

The collections of Internal revenue during the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, amounted to \$114,094,759, being \$5,428,867 more than the collections during the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. On April 30, 1888, an increase of \$3,769, on tobacco, \$28,123,732, an increase of \$75,313; of fermented liquors, \$20,800,032, an increase of \$1,210,365.

GENERAL ROBERTSON is authority for the statement that Harrison's record on the Chinese question will swing California into the Cleveland column. "People outside the State," he says, "can form no idea of the feeling with regard to the Chinese question, for no other State has suffered so much from the Celestials. If Harrison has any hopes of carrying the State he may as well abandon them now."

The farmers in the country are asking themselves the question whether protection protects them. Everything they buy is taxed for the benefit of monopolies while supply and demand regulates the price of everything they sell. While the monopolist is working and will vote for the benefit of his pocket book it will be well enough for the farmer to see how his interests are best protected.

THE Chicago Herald remarks that "Pennsylvania is said to have been the first State to break over the old and well established custom of hanging murderers only on Friday. Many other States, Illinois included, now depart from it. There never was any good reason for it anyway, and as there are few States that do not need a hanging every day in the week, it is well to do away with it altogether."

M. PAUL LEROY-DELAUNAY, a French scientist, gives figures showing the quantity of tobacco consumed in the different countries of Europe. The rate per 100 inhabitants is, according to him, as follows: Spain, 110 pounds; Italy, 128 pounds; Great Britain, 138 pounds; Russia, 182 pounds; Denmark, 234 pounds; Norway, 226 pounds; Austria, 273 pounds.

AMONG the men named there is not one "leader," no one whose personal or historical relations to the people would make a difference of 1,000 votes in the canvass. Sherman, Allison, Harrison, etc., have records that would be awkward on the tariff, the currency, the Chinese question, etc.—Senator Ingalls' record candidate at the Chicago Convention.

The Logic of Facts.

The old school of political economists is still arguing how prosperous this country has been because of its high tariff. This is the style of reasoning indulged in before the war. Having a theory well prepared, facts are fitted into it wherever found, and those that will not fit are discarded as useless. The modern method of reasoning goes on the principle of securing facts wherever they can be verified and accepting the logical conclusion. This method applied to the doctrine of protection as it exists in this country leads to the inevitable conclusion that the country has prospered in spite of the war tariff, not because of it.

Germany has a high tariff and its people are most economical and philosophical in their tastes. Still it does not prosper. Spain has its tariff and its depression. Russia has its tariff, but because of its government and people are alike poor. England has free trade and is the most prosperous of the nations named. Moderate and moderate tariff, but recovering from a great war debt still prosperous. The average of wages in England is 20 per cent. greater than in France. It is not more than double that of Russia.

The Russian tariff is greater than that of the United States, and it is the only one of the European powers in which conditions are similar to those existing in this country, in that it has vast undeveloped resources and an increasing population. Every industry is protected to the point of prohibition, and few articles of commerce produced in Russia are imported. But Russia is not a pauper, groveling in the depths of misery and poverty. The reason is that her tariff is not a tariff of protection but an autocratic government. Their methods of production are crude and family; their methods of education are primitive. Her people are uneducated and terrorized by an autocratic government. Their methods of production are crude and family; their methods of education are primitive. Her people are uneducated and terrorized by an autocratic government.

Germany bears its burden of taxation because of the intelligence and thrift of its people, who make the utmost of every penny they receive. Her taxation burden removed their progress would be wonderful. The German government does not tax the people purely for the sake of the revenue, but because the revenues are needed to maintain the pomp and circumstance of war in time of peace. France thrives under a moderate tariff, because the people are intelligent and industrious, and the country fertile. The system is that of a tariff for revenue only, for France, like its neighbors, supports a drain on her resources. It is not more than a standing army, and has been paying off a war debt indemnity to Germany.

England suffers equally with the other European powers, but because of a non-productive and consuming army and navy. Its territory is limited, and it is a great importer of crude materials from "protection" countries. Its mills and factories pay the highest wages. Its internal taxes on necessities in the absence of tariff duties are burdensome because of the enormous expense of the government. The United States has intelligent population, wonderful natural resources, improved appliances and everything desirable to cheapen and improve the mode of living. It is not more than a standing army or royal revenues to provide for. It would be surprising if the country did not prosper, but an even more surprising fact is that it does not prosper, but an even more surprising fact is that it does not prosper.

What is wanted now, and contemplated by the Democratic party, is not free trade, but reduction of the tariff to the burden of taxation. A system that will not perpetuate the rich against the poor, and will not divide the society into two classes, one of feelings of instincts in common, and the idea of government of, by and for the people, becomes an impossibility because of the duty and separate interests of those people. Such revision and equalization of the tariff is a necessary, and the only guaranteeing such reform the Democrats certain of success.—Pittsburg Post.

The Republican Crime. The conduct of the Republican campaign is an outrage on the intelligence and integrity of the people. The Republican party is in the hands of a few men, who are using the name of the party for their own purposes. They are using the name of the party for their own purposes. They are using the name of the party for their own purposes.

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with consumption, and was told by a physician that I was incurable. I tried many remedies, but all failed. I then tried Dr. King's New Discovery, and in a few days I was able to get up and about. I am now well, and able to do my work. It is the finest medicine ever made."

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

It was before Washington went into politics that "he could not tell a lie." The record is silent after that.

One of Foranagh's elephants had to be covered with musk the other day to ease his pains, and it took 22 pounds to do it.

There was sleighing in Marlboro, Mass., on Saturday evening (June 30th), there being sufficient snow and hail to warrant it.

Divorces are even easier in Germany than here. At Frankfort-on-the-Main last week a married woman was pronounced the person at fault and legally divorced because she did not know how to cook.

Herman Maerbold, an aged miser of New York, was found sitting dead, with a pipe in his mouth, in a chair at his home on Bond street, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday night. He is supposed to have died of starvation.

Henry Powell, of Cincinnati, a saloon passenger on the steamer Servia, which arrived at New York on Monday, jumped overboard on the morning of July 1st, while temporarily insane. His daughter was with him on the steamer.

The big Nova Scotia timber raft, whose owners are not alarmed at the fate of the Leary raft, will soon be launched and started on its way for New York. It is made of 30,000 stinks bound together, making a raft 700 feet in length. It will be towed, but will also be manned and rigged to sail.

There have been 36 suicides from the Cliff Hotel in England in the 24 years since it was built. The jump is 250 feet, and death is presumably easy, which accounts for the popularity of the route. The last person who went over it was a young man who was to be married in a week.

John Roll, residing in Redmon, Ill., is the owner of a horse that is 20 hands high, weighs 2,500 pounds, and is said to be the largest horse in the world. It is 10 years old, never was off Roll's farm, never has been broken, and has never been shod. The blacksmith at Redmon is afraid to shoe the horse.

William S. Pier, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of the Allegheny county, has well-known as an intelligent and conservative citizen, and a life-long adherent to the Republican party, has declared himself in favor of Cleveland and Thurman and the principles laid down in the Democratic national platform.

Sarah Johnson, a colored woman of East Brooklyn, died today from the bite of a mosquito. She was bitten about three weeks ago on the neck, just below the left ear. The part became inflamed and finally developed into a case of acute blood poisoning. So far as known there is no other case of the kind on record.

David Clark and wife were found hanging in a corn-crib on A. Gage's farm, near Sandwich, Ill., on Sunday evening. They left a paper pinned on each, saying that they died for each other. Clark was thirty years old and had been employed by Gage a few months. He came from Streator and had been married two years.

Mrs. Sarah Norcross, who recently completed 50 years of continuous service with the Boot cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., was presented by the stockholders and corporation with a check for \$100 and by the agent of the corporation with a gold watch and chain. She has been in the mill work steadily at her drawing-in machine for 25 years.

A crowd of drunken ruffians tried to force an entrance to the saloon of Thomas Tierney at Long Island City, N. Y., at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of getting liquor. Tierney appeared in the saloon, and in the presence of the police court on Friday morning, charged specifically with marrying Mary Benjamin while having a lawful wife living. He pleaded not guilty; his bail was fixed at \$1,000 in default of which he was committed to jail to await examination next Friday.

It is now stated that Brown has been married no less than 32 times and wives from New York, Pennsylvania, Canada, Chicago, and several places in Michigan are expected to be present at the examination.

Friday Judge A. M. Pulliam, who on Friday killed James A. Miller, a wealthy farmer, at Hardinsburg, Ky., came up before the county magistrate on Monday at that place. Pulliam waived an examination and went to jail without bail. It has been discovered since the killing that when Pulliam and Miller went together into Tuesday morning, Pulliam intended to kill Miller for signature a statement that Miller had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Pulliam, and that in consideration of that fact he would pay Pulliam \$5,000. The statement was in ink, in Pulliam's writing, below, in pencil and leaving a space for the signature, were the words in the same hand: "I will give you five minutes to consider this. You may sign or die." This paper was found under Miller's spectacles, on Pulliam's table, just after the shooting. The finding is very bitter against Pulliam and their is some talk of violence. His past record is bad.

Mrs. T. J. Eby lives with her husband on a small farm near Mahanungo, Juniata county. They have three months-old baby, and the youngster had a terrible experience the other night. Mrs. Eby had been in the habit of putting the babe in its carriage and placing it under a tree in the yard. The child also sleeps in the coach at night. One night last week Mrs. Eby heard her baby uttering a half-suppressed cry. It was soon still, however, but later in the night the mother was again awakened. This time the child continued to cry, and Mrs. Eby took it to bed with her. The next morning the woman was about to put baby in the carriage again, when she was surprised to find a large black snake coiled among the blankets. She killed and burned the reptile. The child's neck was marked with the red streaks, which indicate that the snake had coiled around the child's throat. Mrs. Eby thinks that the reptile tried to suck the milk out of the child's throat. The little one has nearly recovered, but was very sick for a few days.

Boonville, Ind., is the home of James M. Crow, a prominent merchant and worthy citizen. He has just had a strange experience that puzzles the medical fraternity. For five years he has been an invalid, but could not tell the cause of his affliction. In time he wore down to a mere skeleton, and his friends became alarmed for him. His case was extreme, and his annoyance to be chiefly in his stomach. Acting on his own impulse the other day he took a powerful emetic. He was induced to do this because there was an unusual gnawing in his stomach. The emetic brought up a quantity of food, but it was not a relief. He was then taken to a pump stomach. In the hope of preserving the animal it was placed in alcohol, but soon all traces of the thing were obliterated, and it was reduced to a whitish pulp. No name can be found for it in any medical work. Mr. Crow says he often felt the thing crawling about in his stomach, but did not think of such a living thing existing there and claiming that part of his body as his home. At present he feels that a great load, like a cloud from the face of the sun, has been removed from him, and his old time cheerfulness has come back to him.

John Carswell, a deacon of the Scotch National church at Bloomsbury, England, was recently fined \$5 in a police court for assaulting the wife of a woman, a village painter, in the church. The evidence was that he struck her with the pedestal of the offertory box, and pushed her so that she became ill and had to leave the church. The assault was part of a row between the church officials and the pastor, the Rev. J. Mackie.

The rain and thunder storm which deluged Scranton, Pa., on Friday afternoon was very destructive. Three men lost their lives by lightning flashes—William Armstrong, a railroad, who was killed while on top of a car; Bartley Regan and the team he was driving; and Robert Dymon, of Delaware Water Gap, who was employed on a farm just outside of Scranton. The damage to property in and around Scranton will exceed \$200,000.

Charles Brooks, of Washington, is the possessor of a four-legged chicken. The bird is 6 weeks old, and is as sprightly as a kitten. It is a curious misformation. Its three legs are well formed, but not much use to his chickens. Prof. Hurdley says that the chicken is more than likely to live out the allotted time of its kind, and Mr. Brooks will, no doubt, present it to the professor. If it dies, to be stuffed and placed in the National Museum.

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