Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - AUGUST 24, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for Auditor General, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

BENJ. M. NEAD, Secretary. ELLIOTT P. KISNER, Chairman.

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
ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,
JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon,
HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Latta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Huckenstein
10	W. B. Given	24	William P. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. H. Caldwell
13	Edw. J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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

JUDGE THURMAN hit the nail on the head when he said: "The tariff is a tax that takes hold of everything from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet."

ADVICES from Democratic headquarters at New York say that the campagn is progressing satisfactorily and that Cleveland and Thurman will certainly be elected.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND spends about two days of each week at Oak View without coming into the White House. He takes his work with him to his country place.

THURSDAY, Septemoer 6th, is the last day for the registration of voters. Let every Democratic Committeeman attend to his duty by seeing that every Democrat in his district is at once assessed.

THE President has issued an order placing Major-General Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. General Schofield will also continue in command of the division of the Atlantic.

THE Republican papers are very busy publishing little extracts that they pretend are taken from English papers. They are very old chestnuts and if ever heard in England at all, it must have been during the visit of our "greatest living statesman" Jingo Blaine.

THE American Party National Convention in Washington last week nominated for President J. Langdon Curtis, of Connecticut. He is seventy-six years of age and he holds that foreigners should reside in this country twenty-one years before exercising the rights of citizenship.

DR. EDSON, of the New York health department, says it requires a peculiar condition of climate, such as we never have in the North, to make yellow fever contagious. There must be a long-continued period of hot weather and bad water for the disease to gain a foothold.

ALLEN G. THURMAN left Columbus, Ohio, on Monday for Port Huron, Michigan, where he was to deliver his opening campaign address on Wednesday. The old Roman was greeted at every station by immense crowds who were eager to see him, and his speech at Port Huron will be read with interest by all who are in favor of justice and tax reduction.

HIGH protection means high prices; high prices mean reduced consumption, and reduced consumption must inevitably be followed by a reduced demand for labor and lower wages. Per contra, free raw materials mean cheaper production, increased consumption, a greater demand for labor and higher wages. This is not theory. It is a fact, proven by experience.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Washington territory, declaring unconstitutional the law granting suffrage to women, is based on the fact that the legislature exceeded its powers granted by Congress. The court took the ground that the word "citizen" in the organic act can mean nothing else than male citizen. The opinion contained 7,000 words and an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THERE is no issue in the pending campaign between protection and free trade. The question is, shall the tariff taxes, which furnish millions of revenue in excess of the needs of the Government, be continued to enrich monopolies and trusts. The Democrats believe in reducing the taxes for the benefit of the people. The Republicans want the taxes kept up to protect the trusts. It is this issue that the vote in November will decide.

GEO. W. CHILDS' *Public Ledger* (Republican,) saidr ecently that Cleveland's "administration has been free from official or personal scandal; has been honest and clean. There have been no S ar route robberies; no navy jobberies; no War department corruptions; no profligate waste by United States Marshals; Treasury combinations or speculations; no corrnpt operations in or through the Land Office. No American at home or abroad has had occasion to droop his eyes in shame because of any such things under Mr. Cleveland's administration. On the contrary there has been a resolute effort to promote honest government, to increase efficiency, and to lesser expenses."

THE Republicans, before the arrival of Blaine were looking forward anxiously for that gentleman's arrival that he might sound the key-note of the campaign. In his speech at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Blaine not only sounded the key-note, but he played the whole tune, when he stated that trusts were private affairs, with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has a right to interfere. Here is Mr. Blaine's key-note; "When President Cleveland delivered his message he had something to say to the American people about the danger of 'Trusts.' I think there have since been no Democratic papers in the country, whether they understood the meaning of the word or not, that have not been constantly warning the people as to the horrible danger of 'trusts.' Well, I shall not discuss trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. *They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere.*"

The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the ablest Republican journals in the West takes issue with Mr. Blaine and very pointedly remarks:

If Mr. Blaine is correct in his assertion that they are "private affairs" with which the government has no right to interfere, then most certainly the government has no right to bolster them up and befriend them and should step down and out from its partnership with them by withdrawing its tariff protection. So long as excessive duties are maintained these trade rings will be enabled to bleed the public. Reduce these duties to a decent, reasonable figure and they will be smashed. Mr. Blaine will not help the prospects of the party by appearing as the advocate of trusts which the party platform has specifically and unmistakably condemned. He can say much that is interesting and profitable as to tariff and wages questions, but he should be warned in time not to make the error of apologizing for trust monopolies or whistling them down the wind as of no consequence.

MR. BLAINE appears to be awfully worried says the St. Paul *Globe*, over the prospect of Judge Thurman's election to the Vice Presidency, and is consequently nerving himself to make his big fight against the tail of the Democratic ticket rather than the head. There are possibly two reasons for this. Mr. Blaine has bucked against the head of the ticket once, and Mr. Blaine is a man who usually knows when he has enough. Whatever other aspirations Mr. Blaine may have he is evidently not burning with a desire to have another hand-to-hand set to with Grover Cleveland. But another reason why Mr. Blaine is disposed to give so much attention to the Democratic nominee for Vice Presiden is that be served in Congress long enough with Judge Thurman to learn that the old Roman is a dangerous man for the corporation interests to tackle. With Thurman presiding over the Senate there would not be much prospect for crooked legislation; or, at least, it couldn't be rushed through without the attention of the country being called to it.

SENATOR CALL has introduced a joint resolution in Congress to appropriate $200,000, to be paid out in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the suppression and prevention of yellow fever in the Inter-State commerce of the United States. It also authorizes the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, on the request of the Governor of any State, to seize and destroy, under conditions and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury, any infected personal or other property which is communicating infection and disease in the Inter-State commerce. This condemned property, it is provided, shall be paid for out of the money apropriated by the resolution.

THE intelligent voter will have no cause to complain of not being fully informed on the great questions to be settled at the coming election. The Campaign committees are busy sending out literature and it is said that more has been circulated this Fall than ever before in the history of the country. During the present session of Congress 11,000,000 envelopes costing $11,000 have been furnished to members who have used them in sending out their speeches, nearly all which are on the tariff. This beats the record, which was 7,000,000 envelopes in 1876. The people are studying the tariff question.

QUAY has got Harrison to take a rest for a couple of weeks at Bass Island, in Lake Erie. He could not keep Harrison from talking so he retired him to a lonely island where his talk can do the g. o. p. no harm. Quay is now hunting up an island where he can locate Jingo Blaine until after the election, but as yet has not succeeded in finding one sufficiently retired. He cannot put the two on the same island as they would talk each other to death.

GERMANY has passed a law making heating railway cars by means of steam from the locomotive compulsory on all trains running within the Empire within seven years. It is stated that this method of heating trains has been in satisfactory use in that country for several years.

GENERAL HOWARD officially announces that peace again reigns among the Arizonia Indians, and that he is on his way to his headquarters at Los Angeles.

Blaine the Apologist of Trusts.

True to his uniform record as the champion of monopoly in all its forms, Mr. Blaine has come out boldly as an apologist of the numerous trusts that have been organized in this land to "corner" the supplies of necessaries of living. Speaking at Portland last week this statesman, who is so cocksure of everything, said he could not tell whether the trusts are "altogether advantageous or disadvantageous." This is the first time that Mr. Blaine has ever confessed his fallibility on any public question. He seemed to incline however to the opinion that Trusts are "advantageous" institutions, and so they are—to the monopolists and bounty-mongers of whom he is the faithful champion. Becoming emboldened in his speech in defense of the Trusts, he said: "They are largely private affairs with which neither the President or any other private citizen has any right to interfere."

President Cleveland is not a private citizen (nor is he likely to become a private citizen until the 4th of March, 1892,) and it was therefore his solemn duty, as the chosen Chief Magistrate of the Nation, to give official warning of the dangers that threaten the people in the Trust monopolies that have been created by the tariff. He could not do less without violating his constitutional obligation to recommend to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." But Mr. Blaine says this is none of his business.

Hon. John Sherman has introduced a bill to restrain the trusts, and the Republican members of the House have introduced like measures; but Mr. Blaine, who cannot venture to say "whether this form of monopoly is advantageous or disadvantageous," tells the representatives of the people that they have "no right to interfere."

For months the Republican organs in all quarters of the land, in language more or less emphatic than that of John Sherman, have denounced the sugar trust as "one of the most dangerous and wrongful monopolies ever created in this country." They insist that this sugar trust owes its very existence to the tariff; and, in order to destroy the monopoly, they demand that the $58,000,000 of fiscal revenue from raw sugar shall be abolished. But Mr. Blaine rebukes the party organs by telling them that this trust "is a private affair with which they have no right to interfere."

As the tool of monopolies who has become rich by their favors Mr. Blaine was bound, of course, to stand up in their defense. He could not do otherwise without offending the Carnegies and all the rest of the beneficiaries of the tariff-fed trusts which are eating up the substance of the American people. We can imagine the last words of Andrew Carnegie, when they parted in Scotland: "Don't fail to stand up for the Bessemer Steel Combination and our Structural Iron Ring, out of which I am able by hard labor to realize only $1,500,000 a year. These are only private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private citizen has a right to interfere; and, therefore, don't let the Republicans of the Senate meddle with them, in imitation of the Democrats of the House."

Mr. Blaine has tperformed his task with a great deal of fidelity; but he gives rather too loose a rein to a certain habit which seems to have grown to be constitutional with him when he asserts that "England is literally plastered over, under her system of free trade, with trusts." Are there in England Bessemer steel trusts, lumber trusts, salt trusts, lead trusts, rubber trusts, linseed oil trusts and other "Rings" to control supplies and prices of the necessaries of living? As soon as such combinations should arise in England Mr. Blaine knows that competing products would pour in to redress the balance in favor of consumers; and he knows, too, that every one of these American trusts and a score besides would perish with the removal of the "protective" features of the tariff. For this reason he champions the trusts, and insolently asserts that these greedy Tariff-fed Monopolies are "private affairs" with which neither the President nor Congress has any right to interfere.

Mr. Blaine's first campaign effort in behalf of the Tariff engendered trusts can hardly be regarded as a success by his warmest admirers. When he shall next speak on this subject he may possibly be able to say whether, in his opinion, these monoplies are "advantageous or disadvantageous" to the public, as well as to their possessors.—*Phila. Record.*

Blaine and Savings Funds.

Mr. Blaine's wonderful talent for misstatement creeps out in every speech he makes. Respecting the savings banks he ventured two assertions: First, that the effect of the legislation proposed by the Mills bill had been exceedingly injurious; and, second, that the savings banks of the State of Massachusetts carry larger deposits than those of England.

Relative to the first statement, Mr. Fred E. Ritchards, Bank Examiner of the State of Maine, is a timely witness in his semi-annual report for the 1st of May, 1887, which year Blaine, confesses was prosperous, the gain in deposites was $1,032,000. In the report for the same period ending May 1, 1888, when Mr. Blaine's supposed "radical change in the industrial system caused reversal and confusion in the commerce and manufactures of the United States," the gain in deposits was $1,052,000. In other words, the prosperity of the people of Maine, as shown through the savings banks, was greater since the President sent in his anti-monopoly tax message than before.

With reference to his second assertion, the latest official statistics whose that in the year 1887 the amount of deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts was $291,197,000 while the deposits in the savings banks in Great Britain, including the postal banks, amounted to $756,533,000, so that the English deposits were more than double those of Massachusetts. Included in the figures for Great Britain are deposits with friendly and building societies to the amount of $256,000,000. But deducting these from the total, there still remains $499,000,000 of deposits in the Trustee and Post Office savings banks of England, or $208,000,000 more than the total deposits of the State of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts is a flourishing and wealthy State, and the prosperity and economy of its people are just sources of pride to all good Americans. But that is no reason why false economic propositions should be backed up by falsification of statistics so gross that it is difficult to believe that Mr. Blaine can have made them otherwise than recklessly. Do the Republicans seriously expect to carry the country by such slapdash arguments as the Plumed Knight is now using?—*N. Y. Star.*

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abcess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jessie Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

It is very important that every Democrat be registered and assessed.

Blaine on Trusts.

Mr. Blaine holds that "Trusts" are "purely private affairs, and that neither President Cleveland nor anyone else should have anything to say about them."

At the same time the magnetic "uncrowned king" of Republicanism advocates the prohibitory tariff of the Chicago platform. The operation of such a tariff would be to remove the only check upon the Trusts that control the living supplies of the country. He therefore believes in legislation in favor of the Trusts, but is against all legislation to protect the people against them.

No Trust combination pays fair living wages. The same monopoly that enables the Trust to extort from the consumer puts it in its power to grind down the workmen. As prices go up, wages go down. Such is the monopoly rule that Blaine and the Republican party would render unassailable by intrenching behind the statutes of the United States.

Mr. Blaine in his anxiety to champion the cause of the Trusts undertakes to show that such exist in England, and therefore should be encouraged in the United States, or at least that any attempt to crush them in the United States would be futile. He takes his ideas, illustrations, principles and comparisons all from England, where he enjoyed himself so much and was received so well by the aristocracy and by the shoddy lords. His proposition is one to make the rule of shoddy perpetual over the American people.

To be sure Mr. Blaine is not the candidate of the Republican party—at least not nominally so. Benjamin Harrison was nominated at Chicago, and should the Republicans carry the election he would be the nominal President, just as was Rutherford B. Hayes, whom he strikingly resembles. But everyone understands that Blaine would be the President. In fact, "the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself."

It is Blaine, not Harrison, whom the Republicans hail as their leader, as "the greatest living statesman," the "uncrowned king," the "inspired Moses," who is to lead them out of the wilderness. It was for Blaine that the Republicans undertook to get up in New York the greatest reception ever given to an American returning from Europe.

It is to Blaine that men who constitute the Republican majority in the United States hava surrendered, so that his lightest word is their law in preference to their own judgment and even to the decrees of their own caucus. The Republicans in Congress, in solemn conference, determined to present a bill to revise and reduce taxation, but Blaine intimated his disapproval, and the project fell through. He is not the "uncrowned king" of the American people, because the American people will have no king, least of all, a monopoly serving, aristocratic, false-pretending king like Blaine.

But Blaine is king of the Republican party, despot, dictator, absolute ruler, and does with that party, its Senators and committeemen, what he will. Therefore the Republican party and every member of it, from Benjamin Harrison down, are bound by the declarations and proclamations of James G. Blaine, its king.

That monarch has issued his sovereign decree. It is a decree for the Trusts and against the consumers and the laborers of the country. There are symptoms of revolt among Republicans, but they dare not revolt.

What will the people do? Will they stand by Blaine, the monopolies, the Republican machine and the Trusts against the producers and consumers of the United States? Will they hold up their hands for the fetters of this uncrowned tyrant, who has forgotten the spirit of the institutions of his native land? Or, will they rise up and proclaim that they will have nothing of this Trust doctrine, nothing of monopoly servitude, nothing of this boastful but powerless "uncrowned king," but will renounce, defy and stamp under foot this political Satan and all his evil works?—*N. Y. Star.*

The Cry of Extravagance.

The Republicans are preparing for a new attempt to ride two horses going in opposite directions, and they are likely to get another hard fall. Their chief prophet and "uncrowned king" proposed four years ago, as a settled policy for the country, high taxation and extravagant appropriations. Their platform of this year practically indorses that policy by opposing any reduction of tariff taxation in the face of an enormous surplus.

This is a new departure, it is true. A few years ago many of their present leaders were calling for a revision of the tariff, and a Republican commission actually recommended a reduction in duties of from 20 to 25 per cent., while their platform four years ago made an explicit demand for tariff revision. Many of their leaders have from time to time made free speeches, and, altogether, the party has occupied a position in every way antagonistic to its present attitude. But in one thing it has always been consistent, and that is in favoring large appropriations.

Of late it has insisted on extravagance as a public virtue. Its answer to the President's message about the surplus was that but for Democratic stinginess the money would have been spent long ago, and then there would have been no surplus. Its response to the bitter complaint of business men against locking up our circulating medium in the Treasury has been: "Give us a chance at the appropriations and we will soon get the money out."

The party has experienced no difficulty in living up to its professions in this matter. Throughout the present session Republicans in the House have sought to swell every appropriation, and what the House refused to do the Republican Senate has eagerly done, so that the House has had to make the best fight it could to keep down expenditures. Had it not been for the small Democratic majority in the House we should have had to look to Presidential vetoes as the only protection against the solving of the surplus problem by all sorts of appropriations in favor of jobs and private interests.

Having done all they could to promote extravagance, and found themselves hindered and checked at every step by the Democrats, these spendthrifts actually undertake to point to the appropriations at the present session, which fall far short of their own desires, as evidence of Democratic extravagance. Their cheek is amazing, but their prudence is not to be commended. If they undertake to make extravagance the issue, an examination of the facts will not bring about results likely to assist in the re-election of their members in the present House of Representatives. We hope they will try it. Now that the Presidency is safe, the size of the Democratic majority in the next House begins to be a matter of interest.—*N. Y. Star.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A puer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The wife of J. C. Watters, a telegraph operator at Warren, committed suicide on Saturday by taking an overdose of morphine.

—James S. Gribble, of Brownsville, was caught under a table at Columbia Iron & Steel Works, Uniontown, on Saturday, and killed.

—Christian Hoebl and Willie Carey, aged about twelve years, were drowned in the Ohio River at Rochester on Saturday while bathing.

—A runaway horse in Norwich, Conn., ran into an open doorway, up a steep flight of stairs, through a long hall and down a flight of back stairs before he was captured.

—The wife of a Breton peasant, for whom the doctor had prescribed leeches, fried the leeches and gave them to her injured husband to eat. He was taken fatally ill and died before the physicians knew what ailed him.

—A man down in Tennessee, who is about to marry the fourth time, is less than 40 years old, and a financier suggests that if he had only insured the life of each dear departed he might now rank among millionaires.

—General Boulanger was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the Department of Somme Saturday. He also heads the polls in the Chareute and Nord Department. The announcement of the figures caused great excitement in Paris.

—Great excitement was caused at the Schuylkill Colliery, near Mahanoy City, on Friday evening by the closing in of five men. They were all rescued after several hours confinement. Evan Thomas was one of the party and the other four were Poles.

—William Sutton, aged twelve years, of Wilkinsburg, while crossing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad track at the City Farm, last Friday afternoon, stepped in front of an express train and was instantly killed. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

—By a premature explosion of powder in a stone quarry at Pinch Run, Monday, Jacob and William Mayhugh, brothers, were perhaps fatally injured. The former had his nose and part of his head blown off and his eyes blown out, while the latter was burned about the body and head.

—Gen. Hovey, the Republican candidate and Col. Matson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, talk of pairing off, leaving the House of Representatives, and making a red-hot Campaign. Campaign Committees propose that Hovey and Matson shall make a joint canvass.

—While John Snyder and Harry Lane, each thirteen years old, of Palmyra, Lebanon county, Saturday, were shooting at a mark, the former playfully pointed his revolver at his comrade and fired, inflicting a wound that may prove fatal. Snyder says he did not intend to press the trigger.

—Major Howes and family, of Boston, with Indian guides, forming a party of ten persons in three canoes, while passing up the Tobique river, 36 miles from Andover, Me., Sunday, were fired on by unknown persons, and Mrs. Howes was instantly killed. No clew to the murderer.

—Saturday morning fragments of a human body—the largest pieces being a hand and an ear—were found scattered along the Pittsburg & Erie railroad for half a mile north of Sharon. It is supposed that the remains are those of John Knee, aged twenty-four years, an employe at Kimberly's mill.

—A man, supposed to have been an Italian named Vergolo, whose business was letting out Italians by contract, was shot and killed in a saloon in New York on Monday by a young man whose name is unknown and who made his escape. The murder is involved in mystery, which the detectives are endeavoring to penetrate.

—While being taken from jail at Lancaster, on Thursday of last week, to New Holland, for a hearing on a charge of larceny, Canstable Lowry was nearly killed by Henry Watson, a colored desperado, who had induced the constable to take the handcuffs from his wrists, using them as a weapon to beat the unfortunate officer.

—While C. W. Towle, of Riverside, Mass., was taking a party to Haverhill, one day last week, the horse took fright and ran away. Mr. and Mrs. Towle, their two children, and Mrs. W. W. Hamm and child were thrown from the carriage, all being injured. The horse fell upon Mrs. Hamm's baby, four months old killing it.

—A baby out in Indiana came near dying in an odd fashion last week. The mother left it safe in the cradle, while out in the yard was a frolicsome puppy with a block and chain. By some means, in her absence, the dog got in the house, and in playing with the child the chain was so wound about his throat that it was almost strangled when the mother got back.

—Jennie Woolver, a domestic employed on a farm near Woodland, Wis., was shot and killed by George Moore on Friday. After he shot her Moore rushed to where Jennie lay and kissed her. He then placed the revolver to his temple and blew his brains out. Moore had lately returned from Colorado, and it is supposed he killed the girl because she was soon to be married to another man.

—Dr. Campbell, of Versailles, Ky., claims to have made the astonishing discovery that the Garden of Eden was located in America, about where St. Louis now stands; that the Mississippi is the Euphrates of Scripture, in which he finds proof of all his assertions. Now it is in order for Chicago journals to rise and explain that his discoveries, socalled, are the result of subsidy and prejudice from their rival city.

—Among the startling requests that, when near death's door is that of Mrs. H. Taylor, of Peru, Ind., who is slowly nearing her end from tumor in the stomach, and requests that, when dead, both hands and feet be severed from the body, and also that the heart be removed and sent to France for burial, interment of the other portion of the body to occur here. The strange request will be complied with by her daughter.

—Michael Murphy, of Rochester, about twenty-three years old, was killed while playing ball in that town Saturday afternoon. He was at the bat, and was struck over the jugular vein on the right side by a pitched ball. He started to run to the base, but after going fifteen feet fell across the path, striking upon his face. Dr. Kennedy was summoned, but the young man died before he arrived. Death was caused by a broken neck from the fall.

—A German woman, whose name could not be ascertained, met death at Homestead, Thursday afternoon in an unusual way. She had got hold of the kerosene oil can, and poured some of the fluid in the stove. Her son was standing near ready to light a match to set the fire going at his mother's bidding. When he struck the match the lighted brimstone flew in the mouth of the oil can, and a moment later the woman was dead from the effects of the explosion.

—The dysentery epidemic in Iowa and Lafayette counties, Wisconsin, is spreading, the physicians being totally unable to cope with it. The disease is malignant dysentery, followed by cerebral troubles, producing death. According to reports received at Galena, Ill., thirty-seven fresh cases were reported at Darlington up to Sunday evening, and many of the sick were not expected to live. It is more than probable that there is some local cause for the disease, as it is quite as healthy in Galena as usual at this time of year.

GO TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S,

No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

FOR BRUSSELS, VELVET, WOOL AND RAG CARPET, LINOLEUM, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS AND STAIR PADS. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

—Ex-Congressman William W. Wilshire died at his residence in Washington Sunday. He served in the Forty-fourth Congress, having been elected as a Conservative Republican from Arkansas.

—Flora Paulsam, of Boston, was relieved of her purse containing $1 80 the other evening by a highwayman. Unwomanlike, though, she darted after the scoundrel, caught him several squares distant, and, notwithstanding he and several pals then set upon and beat her, the gritty Flora held on to the thief until assistance arrived in the person of a police captain. The latter, with the aid of another officer, landed the prisoner in jail, but not until after a severe struggle, in which the pals took an active part.

—According to statistics furnished the War Department at Washington, the following is the latest horse census: Russia, 21,570,000 horses; America, 9,500,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000, Australia, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 and 300,000 mules; England, 2,790,000 horses; Canada, 2,524,000; Spain, 680,000 horses and 2,300,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000 horses; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 316,000; Australia, 301,000; Holland, 125,000, and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules.

—Deacon Loverlng, aged 99, his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning about midnight on Friday last near Greenfield, Mass., and the farmhouse, barns and buildings were burned. The scene of the tragedy is in the town of Gill. The neighbors not far distant saw the flames of the burning house and hurried to render assistance. The old man, who has been the deacon at the village church for fifty years, was found sitting in a chair, dead. His sisters body was burned to a crisp.

—Mrs. Nancy Sipe, aged 103 years, died on Wednesday evening of last week at her home on the Plank Road, York. She possessed the faculties of speech and reason to the last. She was sick for about twelve weeks, caused by a general breaking down of the system. Mrs. Sipe was twice married, and if her oldest child, a daughter who lies buried at Carlisle, was still living, she would be eighty-five years old. She outlived both husbands and her children, with the exception of two sons, Mr. Daniel Sipe and Mr. Alex. Sipe. Her decendants are many.

—A dance held at Berd's hotel, in the village of Irving, N. Y., has resulted in mourning in at least one household in that little hamlet. Allen Burmeister, a brakeman, had a quarrel with Alva Newton. Late in the evening he gave a general invitation to drink, which Newton accepted among the rest. Smarting over their early controversy Burmeister refused Newton a drink and insulted him. A fight followed, during which Burmeister struck Newton a blow in the eye which ruptured a blood vessel. Newton went home and died from the effects of the blow.

—It is stated that the general managers of the various roads between Chicago and the Missouri River have definitely concluded to take off their limited express trains on next Sunday, regardless of the protests of the Kansas City and Omaha people. One concession has been made to the public, however, namely: the time will not be quite as slow as first agreed upon, and the number of trains will not be diminished. The time will be about two hours slower than by the present limited trains, but will be two and a-half hours faster than the time made before the limited trains were put on.

—Four years ago Conrad Shenfield was a drunken, penniless outcast in Erie, Pa., having squandered a large fortune acquired in business. His friends and relatives had to disown him. Shenfield went to Murphy's temperance meeting and took the blue ribbon. He wanted to go West and make another fortune, and an old friend, Col. Charles Lynch, loaned him $200 and the old man went to New Mexico. Tuesday of last week he died in Kansas City. On Monday a certified transcript of his will was registered in the Erie court, leaving members of his family and relatives nominal bequests of a few dollars each, and $150,000 worth of real and personal property to Colonel Lynch, besides valuable mining property at Albuquerque. Lynch had been in hard luck and Shenfield's bounty was a Godsend.

—While Company C, Fourteenth Infantry, was practicing at the rifle range at Camp Ord, Conneaut Lake on Friday morning. Charles Lacey, of Oakdale, who was acting as marker at the range, was accidentally shot through the head and instantly killed by one of his comrades. As a company of the Fifteenth was practicing at the time, it is supposed Lacey thought a ball which hit their target was shot from his company and missed, and stepped from under cover at the moment his comrade fired. The ball entered just below the left ear, coming out of his mouth, and he fell to the bottom of the pit dead. The remains will be escorted to Pittsburg by the entire regiment. An inquest has been held by the coroner of Crawford county and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Train Robbers Repulsed.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—Reports have just reached headquarters to the effect that an attempt was made at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning to hold up and rob the Union Pacific east bound passenger train at Dana water tank, near Rawlins, Wyoming. The train was stopped to take water. Suddenly three masked men stepped out of the darkness and confronted the engineer, fireman, and front brakeman with revolvers, commanding them at the same time to throw up their hands. The engineer and fireman complied, but brakeman Frank Tillman, a stout, muscular young man, refused. He put out his lantern and grappled with one robber, throwing him down and rolling him into the ditch. Tillman than ran to the express car to get a gun, when the robbers fired, wounding him in the arm and hip. The shots brought out the express messenger and postal clerk, who opened fire on the robbers, one of whom was shot in the leg but was carried off by his companions, who, after returning the fire of the trainmen, fled to the hills. During the fusillade Fireman Nash was shot in the arm. His wound and those of Tillman are not serious. The passengers awakened by the firing were intensely excited, but afterward did good service in attempting to pursue the robbers. At 8 o'clock in the morning a posse consisting of the sheriff of Carbon county and fifteen armed and mounted cowboys started on the trail of the robbers. The governor of the territory and Superintendent Dickinson have each offered a reward of $500 for every man captured.

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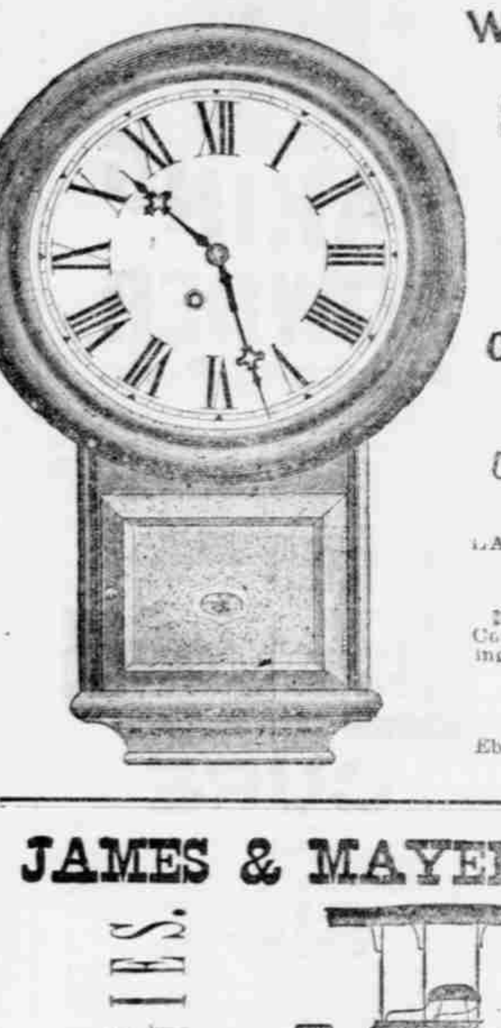

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