

NOTICE

All persons desirous of being candidates for nomination at the coming Democratic Primary Election, are requested to meet at Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, May 6, 1889, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. WALTERS, Chairman.

SEVEN million five hundred thousand ballots for the June election will be distributed by the State Department, of which 1,428,490 will be sent to Philadelphia and 490,800 to Allegheny county.

JAMES McMANES, one of the Republican bosses of Philadelphia, in a statement made to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, gives it as his opinion that the administration of President Harrison will be another Hayes administration.

By the Michigan high license law which will go into effect May 1, retailers are required to pay \$600 a year, wholesale liquor dealers \$800, wholesale beer and wine dealers \$250, distillers \$1,000, and brewers \$250. Thus the drink is taxed from the moment of production to that of consumption.

Governor Weaver issued a proclamation on Wednesday making Tuesday, April 30 a legal holiday. This is in accordance with President Harrison's proclamation, of last week, setting apart that day as one of praise and prayer for his gifts to us as a nation and to commemorate the inauguration of Washington.

THE Turks are the only nation in the world who are strict prohibitionists, the use of wine or strong liquor being forbidden by the Koran. But obeying the universal craving for some stimulant they have taken to opium which is far worse than liquor and, in every respect, socially and morally the most degraded nation on the face of the globe.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a law in relation to capital punishment, requiring in cases of conviction for murder that every juror must sign a written verdict recommending the death penalty before it can be imposed, and even then the trial judge may exercise discretion and make the sentence life imprisonment. The execution may be by hanging or by a shock of electricity.

EX-POSTMASTER A. G. PEARSON of New York, died on Saturday last after a protracted illness. He was a Republican, but was reappointed by President Cleveland at the request of the business men of New York, on account of his efficiency and thorough knowledge of the details of the office. President Harrison removed him to make room for a politician without any knowledge of, or experience in the office.

Why do we not hear says the Nashville American of a Northern question in connection with the secederism of the Danbury, backed and supported by the Wampanoag and Quays? If the intimidation of a negro in a Louisiana parish raises a "Southern question" for partisan politicians to settle why do not the purchase of fisters in "blocks of five" and the debaucheries of every kind peculiar to Northern politics raise a northern question?

The prohibition amendment, Massachusetts, was knocked out of the first round on Monday last by a victory of nearly 50,000. This seems after a year of prohibition as far as a head from and it looks as if the amendment would come up groggy on the 18th of June. The effort to make people moral and upright by constitutional provision and legal enactment, is evidently losing favor and the drift of public sentiment seems to leave no doubt of the defeat of the constitutional amendment in this State.

When the practice of cremation was introduced in New York a few years ago its advocates believed that it would soon supersede the custom of burial. But it has not grown in favor as they supposed it would grow. The subject has just been brought under debate in the Kings County Medical Society, and cremation was strongly advocated by some of its members; but it is now evident that the popular feeling against the practice is of a kind that cannot be overcome in this generation. The crematory is looked upon as a pagan institution, not to be introduced into Christian countries.

The nearly 800 souls who were passengers on the ill-fated steamer Danmark were all rescued, and on Monday the steamer Missouri landed 395 of the Danmark's passengers at Philadelphia, having left 569 at St. Michaels, in the Azores. The Danmark during a storm on the 4th inst., had met with an accident by the breaking of a shaft which killed the engineer in charge and the broken shaft at every revolution tore up great rents in the hold of the vessel. Signals of distress were hoisted which were sighted by the Missouri on the morning of April 5th and that vessel went to the rescue. After a consultation between the officers, it was decided to tow the Danmark to St. John's Newfoundland, a distance of about 700 miles, but after a few hours it was found that the Danmark was leaking badly and that it would be impossible to keep her afloat. The work of transferring the passengers was then begun and after six hours the 734 passengers were placed on board the Missouri, without an accident. The Missouri then started for St. Michaels in the Azores where she landed on the 11th inst., and leaving about half of the rescued passengers started for Philadelphia with the rest, where she arrived on Monday.

This business failures, stagnation of trade and reduction of workingmen's wages throughout the country says the Harrisburg Patriot are "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ" that President Cleveland was right when in his message to Congress in December, 1887, he argued that a revenue policy which wrung a hundred millions dollars in unnecessary taxes from the people year by year and locked them up as dead as useless surplus in the treasury would inevitably and speedily lead to financial depression and industrial ruin. It is now so plain that he who runs may read that it is a "condition that confronts us, not a theory." That condition is the immediate effect of the revenue policy denounced by the late President.

The many millions of unnecessary taxes extorted by the federal government from the people during the last decade and the useless surplus in the treasury could not fail to oppress and hamper every industry. The effect of the high tariff, too, has been to make it necessary always to be, to stimulate the investment of capital in the protected industries with the certain result of the establishment of many more plants than the home market will justify and the logical consequence of overproduction and its natural concomitants, shut-downs, reduction of wages and labor strikes. The high tariff having robbed the people in taxes the government does not require having filled the treasury with an idle and unproductive hoard, having stimulated capital to an abnormal activity in certain lines of production, and having thus brought about the suspension of many manufactures, oppressed agriculture and depressed trade, is responsible for the financial condition which now confronts us. The theory of protection, pretty as it is to the greedy eyes of those who would become suddenly rich, has proved itself a delusion and a snare.

On Monday last, at 12 M., the Oklahoma lands were thrown open for settlement and the rush of the thousands of people who were gathered on the border commenced. Such was the excitement and rush that when the order was given for the start one of the boomers was killed by his horse falling on him, while another was killed by a boomer enthusiastically firing off a shot gun. It is expected that a number of fights will take place in disputes over the location of claims. The lands now opened up for settlement are described as follows: By the treaty of August 11 and 16, 1890, the Creeks ceded to the United States the land held of their domain, about 3,402,428 acres, at 30 cents per acre, and the Seminoles their entire domain, and 2,037,414.52 acres, at 15 cents per acre—in all 5,439,842.50 acres. These cessions, as stated in these treaties, were in compliance with the desire of the government to locate on them other friendly Indians and freedmen. The Springer bill, which on February 1, 1889, passed the House of Representatives, provided for the organization of Oklahoma Territory, includes Oklahoma, "the Cherokee Outlet," and the so-called "No Man's Land," or "Public Land Strips," and all that part of the Indian Territory not actually occupied by the five civilized tribes.

Mr. Springer, in his report of February 7, 1888, from the Committee on Territories, describes its area as follows: "The area in said Territory not occupied by the Indian tribes, and the average thereof, is as follows: Cherokee outlet, 6,022,244 acres; public land strip, 3,672,640 acres; Oklahoma lands, 1,877,800 acres. Total, 11,682,684 acres."

The protected industries themselves are the first to suffer the evil effects of the tariff policy which is vaunted by its supporters to be the prop and stay of those industries. The protective idea appeals entirely to the speculative and avaricious instincts of man. The bounty it offers in the enhancement of the price of the protected product excites the cupidity of the speculative capitalist and he and all his kind rush into the production of the tariff commodity until the end in the ferocity of their competition with each other they bring ruin to all. That the investors in the protected industries cannot recover from the fatal hallucination that a high tariff benefits them when practical experience demonstrates to every reasonable person that it positively works to their injury, is a sign of an insurmountable mental obliquity. If recent industrial events fail to dispel their illusion they are simply slaves to pride of opinion.

As an illustration of this, we have, as all men now must see, that it is a "condition that confronts us, not a theory."

"Don't speak to me of office seekers," said Senator Quay on his way to Washington the other day. "I am tired of seeing them. They run to my house before breakfast, and keep it up until midnight. I believe many of them are insane on the question. I have had people come to me whom I had never seen or heard of before and never expect to see again. The large number of them were not representative members of the party, but rather the scum. There were more office-seekers this time than ever before, for all the men who were put out four years ago wanted their old office back, and then there were dozens of new applicants for each office. Fortunately they were all fairly well supplied with funds and did not try to borrow any money from me. They thought because I am the Chairman of the National Committee I could get them anything they asked for."

NOTICE has been issued by a large number of Western railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission directing their representatives to appear before the commission on May 7 to answer whether commissions are paid for the sale of passenger tickets and how the business is conducted.

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The Battle for Governor.

The Republican battle for the gubernatorial nomination is fairly open, and it promises to be waged with tireless energy for more than a twelve-month. The nomination will not be made before June, 1890, but all the candidates seem to be impressed with the idea that their early bid is most likely to feed on the gubernatorial worm.

Shrewd political diplomacy has resulted in the majority that Senator Quay is now able to give to a candidate. He wisely retires like the venerable rat of old into the Custom House cheese and bids the others to look out for themselves and be happy.

Senator Delamater is generally reckoned to be the pick of the wind in Quay's political eye. He is a well-liked and spurred party leader in the Senate, with Chairman Andrews, his own wily and shrewd lieutenant, sometimes a hardy but not a hardy man, and the House, and when they snuff there is a general party snoring in their respective bodies. Certainly the present outlook at Harrisburg would indicate Delamater as the pre-determined candidate; but there is a long summer with its sweltering dog days, a mellow autumn, a hard winter and another blooming spring to write their changing histories before the nomination shall be made. There is now implicit obedience at Harrisburg and elsewhere because disunion would be death and unpopularity for the spoils under the new administration; but the spoils will be gobbled up before a gubernatorial candidate is made to do so. The spoils will be gobbled up before a gubernatorial candidate is made to do so. The spoils will be gobbled up before a gubernatorial candidate is made to do so.

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And Still Another Object Lesson.

The official report of the iron and steel production for the United States for the year 1888 has in it some figures of great interest. It shows in the first place that our manufacturers have a capacity for producing more than they can consume of the home market, and that they exclude themselves from foreign markets, the great business is in a depressed condition, for its greatest strength lies in the fact that it is a "condition that confronts us, not a theory."

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NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

The streets of Reading are crowded with farmers anxious to sell potatoes at 30 cents a bushel, or half that at wholesale.

An unknown workman on the Beach Creek railroad was crushed to death by the cars between Newberry and Lindler Friday.

Surgeon General Hamilton was informed on Tuesday by the president of the board of health of Sanford, Fla., that a case of yellow fever existed in that city. Dr. Hamilton says every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease and nothing is apprehended.

Sam Andrews has a curiosity in his barn on Lacrosse street, Detroit, in the shape of a six-legged cow. The cow is a thoroughbred Durham, 7 years old, and gives a full milk yield. The two extra legs are suspended from the right shoulder. One of them is a fore leg and the other a hind leg, and they are nearly as long and have the joints and muscles and sinews of the ordinary legs.

George P. Rogers, baggage master of the New London Northern Railroad, stopped his train at Yantic, three miles above Norwich, Conn., the other morning, long enough to run down into the woods and dig up a snake, which later he hung up in the yard office at New London, so that people might inspect it. The snake had evinced a ferocious disposition before it died, and met Mr. Rogers half way in the woods.

Henry Snyder, a prominent German farmer residing near Columbus, Ohio, died last Monday morning by the throat. His body was found in the barn two hours after he had committed the deed. A peculiar feature of the tragedy is that he used a small whip which he wrapped around his neck and then twisted about his neck while standing on a table. The latter was kicked away, and in his struggles the head was half severed from the body. His trouble was domestic.

A remarkable meteorological phenomenon occurred at Lima, Ohio, on Saturday night. A heavy rain prevailed, and during the shower, which was accompanied by thunder, thousands of scalls fell, making a noise like hail. Roofs and walks lay full of them, and in the Highlands addition the ground was covered with them. Many of the scalls were not larger than a pinhead, while others were of good size. No explanation can be given for the remarkable occurrence.

Early on Tuesday morning John McConaha shot and fatally wounded G. W. Hall at Parkersburg. The snail is the culmination of an old grudge dating back to the early part of last winter, when both men were employed by the Gasaway and Richardson Timber company. McConaha had quarreled with Hall, and the latter had been allowed to remain to-day, and Mrs. Bloom's other eye became affected. On Monday that eye also was taken out. Her husband is a letter carrier.

The ravages of the birds in the cornfields in Barren county, South Carolina, is almost without parallel in many places the fields have been planted the second time and now the birds are devouring the young corn as fast as it appears. There has never been found any way to get rid of these birds. Poison has no effect on them. And they are to be seen with shot. Their numbers increase yearly, and unless some way is discovered to destroy them corn planting will have to be in a measure abandoned.

A party of four Chinamen of high standing in the Celestial Empire arrived in Washington on Saturday, and by direction of the Chinese Minister, took rooms at the Arlington Hotel. Their names are X. L. Foo, H. K. Foo, H. P. Sawamura and T. Foo, and they have come as a special commission from the Emperor, with instructions to investigate the ways, manners, means and methods of American civilization. They will be guided by the legation here to a large extent in their researches.

Two men were killed and three injured in the wreck of a mined train on the Central Iowa railroad last Saturday night near Berwick, Ill. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a wheel as the train was going over the bridge at Cedar creek. Two cars were hurled into the creek and took fire, while taking a most abominable ride. One man was killed by the fall, and the son of the section foreman, the only passenger, was drowned. The Express agent, brakeman and a mail clerk were badly mangled, probably fatally.

Patrick Carroll, a young Irish shoe-maker, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge about 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening. Earlier in the day, while in Bridge Junior Brodie's saloon, he had declared that he would accomplish the feat. He was under the influence of liquor after his fall he began swimming about in the river, but the tug men he wanted to drown. They dragged him out and left him on the dock. After the police found him he was taken to Carroll's saloon and pronounced unharmed. Carroll is an Irishman, and has a higher position than Brodie's.

Governor Beaver has resigned Mrs. Whittling, the condemned mistress, who was to have been hung on Wednesday next, until the 25th of June. News of her repentance was carried to her by one of her counsel, Mr. Henry D. Paxon. She received it in rather an indifferent manner, saying she "would rather go next Wednesday than stay. It is more like bad news than good."

The Governor's reprieve will give her counsel an opportunity, they say, to appeal for the appointment of a Board of Insanity Experts, one of whom is to be a woman, to be chosen outside of Philadelphia, and who shall finally determine whether or not Mrs. Whittling is insane.

Joseph Milton, of Patterson, Ill., tried to prevent a snake from crawling into his house and sucking eggs. He got a china postbox and the snake swallowed it. "Shortly after," says Mr. Milton, "I went to Kansas. One day my attention was directed toward the window by a peculiar noise. I proceeded thither and found my old acquaintance, the snake, completely wedged in a jug handle. It had gone as far through the jug handle as the china egg would permit and had then swallowed another egg, which prevented it from coming out. Mr. Snake seemed to have trouble enough to last him a lifetime, but as I could not see even an enemy suffer, I released him by breaking the jug. After recovering from the shock he received he started East, gave up his bad habits and finally became the leader of a swell tribe of snakes living in New York, but I have an impression he always suffered from indigestion."

FOSTER & QUINN, SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA. Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Silks, a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d'Alma, Armes and Nums' Veilings, colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in all styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different styles, Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamburg Laces Flouncing, etc.

CARL RIVINIUS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Optical Goods. Sole Agent Celebrated Rockford WATCHES. Columbia and Fredonia Watches in Key and Stem Winders. LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY always on hand. My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. CARL RIVINIUS, Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-19.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER WEAR JUST RECEIVED AT R. L. DAVIS' CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. Boots for Men and Boys, Gum Boots for Men and Boys, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Gum Shoes for Ladies and Children, Shoes for Children and Babies, Shoes to fit Everybody at Lowest Prices. JULIAN ST., EBENSBURG, PA. GOOD WHEAT, GOOD FLOUR, GOOD BREAD.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR ISENBERG'S FANCY. It is put up in Sacks with the big mill on them, is a very strong rich Flour, PARTICULARLY adapted to Bread-making. It is made out of the choicest amber wheat that grows. We claim to have the best and most complete mill between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. We have a FULL line of rolls, a FULL set of cleaning machinery, with Reels, Centrifugals, Flour Dressing Purifiers, etc. In manufacturing ISENBERG'S FANCY we draw the low grade and run the patent in with the straight—this gives color as well as strength. We do not guarantee our Flour better than any in the market nor warrant it to make more bread, but we do guarantee that it is equalled by few and excelled by none. If you find, after a fair trial, it does not please you, report to us and say from whom you bought it, and when. We will take pleasure in making the purchase satisfactory. We want all friends we can't afford to have enemies. Do not let your grocer put you off with something else until you give ISENBERG'S FANCY Flour, with the big mill on the sack, a trial.

HENRY MILLING CO. HUNTINGDON, PA. Our New Combination Shot Gun and Rifle. DONALD E. DUFFON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PENN'A. H. H. MYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. G. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, EBENSBURG, PA. C. A. LANGBERT, Manufacturer and Dealer in ALL KINDS OF HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS, etc. WOLFF'S ACME Blacking. An excellent Deep Black Polish, which lasts on shoes for weeks, and is not rubbed off on the sole, and edges.