

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on June 4th 1888, the Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding elections on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889.

and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county offices as follows: One Person for Prothonotary.

- Register and Recorder. District Attorney. Poor House Director. County Surveyor.

Tickets and the necessary papers for conducting the election will be furnished to each committee. The committee will take the returns of the election to Ebensburg on Monday June 3rd, and a meeting of the committee will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The committee and members of the board in each district shall be particular in being sworn in and in signing their respective oaths and returns.

Also the committee elected at the primaries for the ensuing year are requested to meet at Ebensburg on Monday, June 3rd, 1889, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a chairman and transacting such other business as may be necessary.

JAMES M. WALTERS, Chairman.

Johnstown, Pa., May 20th, 1889.

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

ARTICLE I. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE II. The Committee of the respective townships and boroughs shall be composed of five members, and shall be sworn in at the place of holding the election on the day of the election.

ARTICLE III. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committee by the Chairman, and each Committee shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judge and attested by the Inspectors of Elections. One of said returns shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election, immediately after the returns are made out, with a list of names of parties voting at said Primary Elections, also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the County Committee of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee. The returns shall be opened by the Chairman of the County Committee on the day of the election.

ARTICLE IV. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the County Committee within thirty days from the date of Primary Election.

ARTICLE V. The newly elected Chairman shall elect his Vice-Chairman by ballot at his first regular meeting.

ARTICLE VI. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

ARTICLE VII. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the County Committee within thirty days from the date of Primary Election.

ARTICLE VIII. The newly elected Chairman shall nominate his Secretary.

ARTICLE IX. Any contested nomination shall be referred to the County Committee after formal, specific charges, as in contested cases. No case of contest shall be entertained unless specific charges are preferred and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee within thirty days after the election, and notice thereof shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

Some time ago the Commissioners concluded to build three more iron bridges, one at Frugality, one in Munster township, and one at Hastings, and advertised a letting for the same. The time for the letting was on last Monday two weeks ago, and according to their advertisement was to be in two parts, one for the iron work, the other for the stone work. At the time announced for the letting the bids were opened and the contract for the iron work was duly awarded to the Variety Iron Works of Cleveland Ohio, for \$3,200. The contract for the stone work was held over, until Tuesday last, although the bidders were all anxious to learn who would get the contract, that they might if successful, begin at once on the work. The bids are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Bidders, Frugality, Munster, Hastings. Lists names and amounts for various contractors.

There were several other bids, but they were by the perch and it would require some calculation to get at what they would amount to, and as we have not the data to make the calculations, we leave them out.

The lowest bid on the Frugality bridge is that of Aaron Lynch, \$1,300.00; the lowest bid on the Munster bridge, is that of H. S. Boyd, \$950.00; and the lowest bid on the Hastings bridge is that of M. J. Kirsh, \$970.00; making a total of \$3,220.00. Instead of letting the contracts to the lowest bidder, the Commissioners on Tuesday awarded the contracts to J. A. Shoemaker, their engineer for \$4,300.00, an advance over the lowest bidder of \$1,180.00.

We will not at this time comment on the above facts and figures, our readers can reflect for themselves. Look at them as you may cannot keep them from the impression that there is something wrong; look at them, even through the small end of the telescope and they look bad. Have the Commissioners lost all sense of decency and shame?

WILLIAM W. HOWARD, who represented Harper's Weekly in Oklahoma when that strip was thrown open to settlement, characterizes the conduct of the Deputy United States Marshals in preempting the choicest lots and sections as one of the most outrageous impositions ever practiced in the settlement of a new country. The fact that no blood was shed when the first arrivals found the best parts of Guthrie and Oklahoma City already in possession of the Marshals was altogether due, he points out, to the belief of the homeseekers that the Government would set the matter right. And the Government should set it right; and the sooner the better. Moreover, if Howard's account be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the Deputies should be sternly disciplined.

To a person who is seriously interested in the affairs of this county as a taxpayer the manner of conducting a county bridge letting, by the County Commissioners, if examined into closely will furnish much food for reflection. A letting is generally supposed to be made for the purpose of giving the county the benefit of competition among contractors and mechanics, by which the county like an individual, will get its work done by competent artisans, skilled in that particular line of business at a fair cost. For the protection of the interests of the county, the Commissioners employ an engineer to furnish the plans of the structure, look after the work during its construction, see that good materials are used and that the work is done in accordance with the terms of the contract.

In the past two years a number of iron bridges have been built, the old fashioned wooden bridges abandoned, and we think wisely. It has been scientifically demonstrated that iron for bridge work is much better than wood and is, in the end, the cheapest. Whether this is the reason for the number of iron bridges lately built in this county we are unable to say, as when the history of the county comes to be written, this will certainly be known as the iron age—every improvement made by the present board of Commissioners is certain to have an iron contract in it—from a hitching post to a bedstead—from a cell in the jail to a bridge it must, like the reconstruction oaths, be iron clad. But this is digressing, we started out on bridges and will try and stick to the text. Bridge building like everything else must be learned and several bridges were built before the Commissioners got their hand in, but they are now experts. The earlier bridges were well planned and commenced with the letter structures.

About a year ago the county built a bridge at Dean station on the Cranberry and Coalport road, and in order to get the bridge built at a fair price, went to the trouble of having a letting; at that letting the Commissioners' engineer furnished the plans and specifications; at the same letting the Commissioners' engineer among others, was a bidder; at the same letting the Commissioners' engineer was awarded the contract for building the bridge, and afterward, as a matter of course, with the seal and in view of seeing the county got honest work, carefully watched the progress of construction to see that no inferior work was done or materials used. When the work was done the engineer, as the agent of the Commissioners, accepted the work from the contractor, and we have no doubt was highly pleased with the manner in which the contractor performed the work. In fact the testimonials furnished by the engineer in commendation of the contractor's bridge building are supposed to have led to the conclusion reached by the Commissioners that they would give the same contractor a couple of iron bridges to build without going through the formality of a letting. This they did and the bridge at the east end of Ebensburg, and across the Blacklick at Duncan's mill, are monuments to the engineer, the contractor and the Commissioners. The cost was a trifle high but all parties to the contract seem to be satisfied.

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The coal mining industry of Indiana is centered in Clay county, and knowing the vote of the State would be cast at the last election, both parties put forth their best efforts to get the votes of the miners. Judge Harrison made a speech at Brazil in support of the Democratic ticket, but the Republicans played a different game. As the day of election drew near, their Republican proprietors shut down some of the mines, and especially those where Democrats were largely employed, discharged them, and declared it was necessary to close their works and suspend their purchases of coal, and that the suspension would probably be indefinite unless Harrison was elected, the protective tariff reduced, and confidence restored. The correspondence was published in the Indianapolis Journal—Harrison's home official organ—and other Republican papers in Indiana and of thousands of other workmen. A delegation of Clay county miners was also invited to Indianapolis to hear Brother Harrison make a speech telling them how their wages, food, clothing and escape from a miner's den would be improved if Harrison were elected. All this no doubt had its desired effect in changing many votes from Cleveland to Harrison and in Clay county the majority for the Democratic candidate was reduced to a very narrow margin.

But the election is over, and the Indiana miners are in almost as precarious a position as the miners and the iron and steel workers of Pennsylvania. When the Clay county operators, after getting ready to accept their mines the fixed tariff was reduced, and the men refused to accept it. Harrison is President and the high protective tariff saved, but the operators insisted on a cut in wages of from 20 to 22 per cent, the heaviest cut ever made in the State. The operators throughout the State made common cause against the men and insisted on a reduction. For two days of this week the operators and the miners have been in conference at Brazil, Clay county, the prospect being that an agreement between them be submitted to arbitration. The operators would not consent to arbitration and told the men they could either take the reduction or go without work. They talk differently now, these gut-eared operators, from that time they did when they were enjoying the President's new tariff, and the men are not so easily taken in.

The story of the Brazil miners is true of dozens of other places in Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia. The locked-out steelworkers at Duquesne have realized it, and before the summer is over it is predicted the Amalgamated Union and the glassworkers and other classes of labor will have a similar experience.—Pittsburg Post.

Shameless Act of the Legislature.

In spite of the general protestation of the press and the people, that profrigate body, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, persisted in its determination to attend to the New York bill, notwithstanding the expense of the State and to neglect public business already delayed by a waste of time all through the session. It is a shameless act of the Legislature to go off on a pleasure expedition, the cost of which is to be paid with the people's money, never before committed by the Legislature, and to neglect its legislative duty that required their presence in New York. The amount of money needed to defray the expense of the pleasure excursion is estimated at \$12,000 dollars, which will be just that much money stolen from the State treasury for the personal pleasure and amusement of the members of the Legislature that ever disgraced the legislative function.

Amnesty to Deserters.

On October 10 1873, President Grant issued an amnesty order to deserters from the army. Since that time 40,303 men of the enlisted service have been pardoned, and of these 10,000 are estimated that only 8050 have returned to the service. It follows, therefore, that there are over 32,000 deserters at large, many of whom are now living comfortably in their homes, and are not at all ashamed of their desertion. Senator Plumb has written to President Harrison suggesting the advisability of extending the amnesty to those who have remained unchanged. He says, "no doubt, may be found an explanation of the large number of desertions; and this fact should be taken into consideration by the Government, in coming to a decision."—Pittsburg Record.

The Wickedest Man.

"Who is the wickedest man in the United States?" we would unhesitatingly answer, John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, the present Postmaster-General. By liberal education, a bookmaker, gained great wealth, and has the reputation of a Republican party, he at once foresaw that the easiest and best method for him was to purchase power. He raised four hundred thousand dollars and took his seat as one of Mr. Harrison's chief advisors. The proprietor of a vile den in the slums of Philadelphia, he was elected, and he has since that time been a disgrace to the name of Senator. He has been a disgrace to the name of Senator. He has been a disgrace to the name of Senator. He has been a disgrace to the name of Senator.

The Law Against Them.

Not long ago a movement was begun by the prohibitionists to organize a woman's league or association, the members of which should attend the polls on June 15th and work for the prohibitory amendment. The discovery has recently been made, however, that an act passed by the Legislature in 1859 stands in the way of a general election. It says "if, in twenty-two years of age, the man offering to vote must have paid within two years a State or county tax which has been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before election—or in other words—"The date of the tax receipt must be between June 19th, 1857, and May 15th, 1859, in case of the special election June 15th, 1889. The probability is that challenging committees on either side at the polls will look to this act as the only one of qualifications of voters that is done at general elections.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no town there has enjoyed such a general revival of trade at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto, as their giving away to their customers of so many free bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. A box, or two bottles, will cure the most free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

The plan for an independent railroad across the State to connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad has been revived, and within the past few weeks Philadelphia capitalists in the scheme. Since the South Pennsylvania Railroad fell into the hands of the Vanderbilt severals months ago, it has been started and old ones revived. The one that is considered to have the best financial backing is the one which contemplates a line from Philadelphia to the Allegheny and Ashland, and it is this one which has been brought to the attention of local financiers.

The line of the proposed road is from Ashland west to Pittsburg, passing through Seltsigrove and Huntingdon. The route is quite direct, and runs close to the Pennsylvania Railroad for most of the distance. It is intended that the Baltimore and Ohio terminals at Pittsburg shall be used, while the Lehigh Valley is depended upon to receive and take care of the traffic delivered at Ashland.

Engineers say that the route is a good one, although not as good as the South Pennsylvania route, made Ashland to Seltsigrove the country is very mountainous, and the work will be exceedingly expensive. From Seltsigrove, however, the country is very flat, except in the Allegheny Mountains section. No exact estimates of the cost have been made, but work will not be begun until the estimated cost of \$10,000,000 has been secured, and the promoters are searching for more. The experience of the South Pennsylvania indicates that not given much encouragement to investors, and very few moneyed men have as yet identified themselves with the enterprise. The promoters of it are searching for more, and it is declared that all the expected traffic that corporation is a traffic contract to exchange freight and passengers. The distance from New York to Pittsburg, by way of the route proposed, is less than the Pennsylvania's. The friends of the scheme talk of large profits that would be made by the construction of the road since a year ago, a great thracitic coal could be placed in Pittsburg every year, and besides, the new line would compete with the Pennsylvania for local business at many points.—Pittsburg Inquirer.

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I have had catarrh for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without relief. Mr. Smith, druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Ely's Cream Balm. The effect of the first application was magical, it allayed the inflammation, and the next morning my head was as clear as a bell. One bottle has done more for me than any medicine I ever used. I will use it as long as I live. It is soothing, pleasant and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers.—Geo. Terry, Little Falls, N. Y.

Best Sore Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Letter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

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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 Nuns' 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, Hamper Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

KAUFMANN'S MONSTER SALE! \$1,000,000 WORTH OF MEN'S CLOTHING! \$250,000 WORTH OF BOYS' CLOTHING! \$225,000 WORTH OF SHOES AND CLOAKS! Or more than shown by all other Pittsburgh stores combined, comprising all the best and most popular styles of Suits, light Overcoats, Pants, hot weather garments, etc. must be sold forthwith. Prices no object, as we must have the money without fail. This is the greatest Clothing Sale on record. Dealers supplied as well as consumers. Come personally, or order by mail.

CARL RIVINIUS, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Optical Goods. Sole Agent for the Celebrated Rockford Watches. Columbia and Fredonia Watches. In Key and Wren Winders. LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY always on hand. Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-87.

THE OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN PITTSBURGH. JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 MARKET ST. Having had for a number of years a fair share of the patronage of the good people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, I take this opportunity to say, with increased facilities and stock, I am better prepared than ever to satisfy their orders, either wholesale or retail, in any way relating to the drug trade, and by assuring them of my honesty and promptness, and prices lower than ever, I hope to merit their continued patronage. I have a full stock of all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, and all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. I also have a full stock of all kinds of Groceries, and all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. For medicinal purposes there is no better purgative than my Compound Cathartic, which I sell for 25 cents per bottle, and for the cure of all kinds of Constipation, I have my Compound Cathartic, which I sell for 25 cents per bottle, and for the cure of all kinds of Constipation, I have my Compound Cathartic, which I sell for 25 cents per bottle.

NEW TEA STORE AND BARGAIN STORE. In addition to the noted Bargain Store, I have just received from a bankrupt sale in city a full line of Tea, Coffee and Spices which I am offering the public at the following rock-bottom prices: Good Oolong, 25c, worth 30c; Mocha, 30c, worth 35c; Japan, 35c, worth 40c; Breakfast, 60c, worth 65c; Best Young Hyson, 60c, worth 65c, and upward. All quantities in lots. The very best of money returned. COFFEE—Good Fine Rio de Janeiro, 10c; Java, 10c; and all other varieties at 10c per lb. Also just arrived 2000 BLENDED AND LADIES' GULLIBRIER at 10c per lb. Also just arrived 2000 BLENDED AND LADIES' GULLIBRIER at 10c per lb. Also just arrived 2000 BLENDED AND LADIES' GULLIBRIER at 10c per lb. Also just arrived 2000 BLENDED AND LADIES' GULLIBRIER at 10c per lb.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best. It is Palatable as Milk. It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions. It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change. It is wonderful as a flesh producer. It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Cough and Colds. Sold by all Druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, N. Y.

WOLF'S ACME Blacking IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER. A SHINE LASTS A WEEK. RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT. NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF. Softens and Preserves all kinds of Leather. THIS IS JOLLY! I had bought ACME Blacking and I'll have it again now. Ask for it, and do not get up till you get it, and you will be well rewarded. Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, etc. For Names of Retailers, see list on inside cover. WOLFF & RANGLPH, PHILADELPHIA.