

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble in the Opera House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 4, 1889, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of State Treasurer and transacting such other business as may properly come before it.

The rules of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania provide that "the representation in the State Convention shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast at the last gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes amounting to two or more, in the respective representative district; provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate."

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic County Committee at its meeting on August 12th, 1889, the Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding elections on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889,

and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county offices as follows:

- One person for Probationer.
" " " Register and Recorder.
" " " District Attorney.
" " " Poor House Director.
" " " Coroner.
" " " County Surveyor.

Tickets and the necessary papers for conducting the election will be furnished to each committee man. The committee men will take the returns of the election to Edensburg on Monday, August 26th, where a meeting of the committee will be held at 10 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 men and members of the board in each district shall be particular in being sworn in and in signing their respective names and returning 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, and another 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 tickets to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee 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, and another 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.

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The Pension Bureau says the Pittsburg Post, has just removed another important check to the indiscriminate award of pensions by deciding that the dishonorable discharge of a soldier is no bar to asking for and obtaining a pension. Under this ruling the deserter who was shot in the heel while running toward the enemy, or to the rear, may become one of the nation's wards, and assist in reducing the surplus. The decision overrules the construction of the law by General Black, which made dishonorable discharge from the service a bar to a pension. That would seem to be common sense, for the law provides a way of correcting a dishonorable discharge if it was undeserved and unjust.

Another decision promulgated on Tuesday, although not so glaring as this one, will probably be of much greater effect in unloading the surplus by opening wider than ever before the doors to applicants. Herbert proof from one commissioned officer or one orderly sergeant, while in his absence the testimony of two private soldiers has been required. Tanner now claims that hereafter the evidence of the claimant and one private soldier is all that will be required. This opens the door to log-rolling, on the plan "you swear for me and I'll swear for you."

Tanner says "the boys have been kicking against the old rule all over this broad land." Yes; the boys urged on by the claim agents. In practice this new rule will be found most mischievous; it is a temptation and incentive to perjury.

Less than 10 years ago Pension Commissioner Bentley, a Republican appointed by General Grant, and who held the office for nearly six years, declared that one-fifth of the pensions then on the rolls were fraudulent, or granted in evasion of the law or of the sound and recognized principles that should govern the award of pensions. The proportion under the loose rulings of Bentley's successors—Dudley, Black and Tanner—is largely increased. It would not be too high to put it now at one-third. It is nearly 25 years since between 400,000 and 500,000 names on the pension rolls calling for an expenditure of \$30,000,000 annually. Under Tanner's "liberal-to-the-boys" policy it is likely to be increased to \$120,000,000 without any change in the laws. The changes proposed by the Republicans in bidding for the soldier vote, and at the bidding of that "sturdy and manning beggar," as George William Curtis characterizes the Grand Army, will probably increase the annual outlay before the country dismisses Harrison to \$200,000,000 a year. Here is something to ponder on.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and Referee Fitzpatrick ruled guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200. But Mississippi, like other States, has a way to retard, if not to defeat justice, and the case goes to the Supreme Court for review.

The bond which Sullivan gave after Judge Terrill, at Purvis, Miss., had pronounced the sentence of one year's imprisonment at hard labor was for \$1000 for his appearance and \$500 costs. The action of Sullivan's lawyers in instantly appealing the case to the Supreme Court gives the Big Fellow some months' grace, as the matter cannot come up for a hearing before that tribunal until February next, and in view of the action of the Grand and petit juries in recommending the prisoner to the clemency of the Court, which recommendations Judge Terrill calmly ignored the friends of the slugger prosper to believe that he will in the end receive the condign punishment visited on him by the inexorable dispenser of Mississippi justice.

The Philadelphia Herald propounds the following: "England has free trade and free trade rules and pauperizes any nation, as the English platform claims; but here in England capital buying up American flour mills and America breweries. Many millions of British gold are also invested in American railroads while English money controls nearly every trans-Atlantic steamship leaving this country. British capital is the ruling force in over one-half of the civilized world and is now turning its attention to acquiring immense possessions in America. Under protection American capitalists are parting with their possessions for British gold and yet it is claimed that protection brings wealth and prosperity to the country. If prosperity and free trade brings ruin isn't it singular that free trade Great Britain is the richest nation in the world and is gradually acquiring possession of American injustices?"

UNDER the inspiration, possibly, of members of the South Fork Fishing Club, says the Philadelphia Record, it has been announced from Pittsburg that the South Fork dam, which burst on May 31, is to be rebuilt. Very likely the aristocratic idlers whose negligence contributed so largely to the destruction of Johnstown and adjacent villages can see no reason why their fishing and shooting should be spoiled for lack of a dam to restore the waters of the South Fork lake. But the people of Pennsylvania will scarcely agree with them. The broken dam should never be restored; and he would be a bold man, indeed, who would undertake the task of reconstruction.

STEVE BRODIE, who has performed some extraordinary feats in leaping from high bridges and towers, has gone to Niagara to go over the Falls, a distance of 166 feet. It is hardly within the range of probability that he will not be killed. A purse of \$1,000 has been raised by the hotels and others for him. An attempt so foolhardy which will not interfere with any performances of the kind.

WILLIAM THAW, a prominent and wealthy Pittsburg man died in Paris, France on Saturday last aged 71 years.

The Mistaken "Settled Policy" of the State of Iowa.

In spite of the strong and general tendency against Prohibitory legislation the Republican Convention of Iowa was constrained to declare that "Prohibition is the settled policy of the State and that there should be no step backward."

Whatever may have been the reluctance of many members of the Convention to make such a declaration of policy against the liquor traffic in the country, there was no alternative. Had they resolved in favor of repealing laws that are treated with contempt in a large part of the State they would have been left in the lurch by their Prohibition allies, and in that situation they would have called in vain to Hercules of this world. Had they taken refuge in silence they would have incurred the same danger.

There were many Republicans in Iowa who predicted that no good would come out of the pact with Prohibition and its advocates. But those Republicans are in too hopeless a minority to lead serious consideration within the party in favor of High License, and they have not sufficient independence to break with their political associates on this issue. They see that their worst predictions in regard to the Prohibitory policy have been fulfilled, they compromise with their own consciences by tacitly consenting that so far as they are concerned the Prohibitionists shall have their sumptuary laws, and the rest of the people their beer rather than raise the question of the party that might seriously interfere with their own political interests or ambition.

In the situation the Prohibitory laws may remain on the statute books of Iowa longer after they shall have been permitted to fall into "innocuous desuetude" there than there is any growing discontent with the policy among the masses of the people of that State. Behind the moral and social aspects of the liquor traffic stand the considerations of no small weight. In the cities and towns the taxpayers find their burdens increased by a loss of control over the liquor supply, as well as by the costs incurred in more or less futile attempts to punish violators of the Prohibitory laws. To these considerations is added the uncomfortable fact that consumers must pay higher prices for beer and Whisky of worse quality in order to obtain the same quantity of intoxication. To these considerations is added the fact that the citizen of Iowa must pay not only higher taxes for the support of the local government, but an extra tribute to the contraband dealer or town drunkard every time he indulges in a drink or needs liquor for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

It does not follow that there is likely to be a political revolution in Iowa in consequence of the popular dissatisfaction with the Prohibition. People will often submit to serious wrongs rather than abandon their party associations and prejudices. As the administration of the Prohibitory law shall relax the demand for its repeal will grow fainter and fainter. In Maine it is probable that a larger majority would vote in favor of repeal now than ever before, for the very reason that the law is treated with more general contempt than ever. Into this lamentable condition of affairs is rapidly falling in the State of Iowa, where the Prohibitory law is treated with more general contempt and disregard of politicians.—Phila. Record.

Stand Firm.

The message of President Cleveland and the Mills bill had very little to do with the Democratic defeat. If they had they furnish no ground for modifying or taking a step backward. The position was right and it is commanding respect and more than that, it is a position that necessitates the approval of the people. That unnecessary talk of a "movement to get the Government out of the hands of the Democrats" is a movement that end must meet with popular favor. The assurances so strongly given to the people, that the election of Harrison would bring them better wages, followed as it has been by a general scaling down of wages, cannot fail to excite the indignation of thousands who had been blinded and deceived by false pretences. The multiplication of trusts and combines, which have been the original cause of the high tariff, is having an influence upon the public mind. The Democratic party has only to stand firmly upon the ground it occupies and to resist every effort to win an easy victory in 1892. It wavers or falls back from its vantage ground it will deserve defeat. So rapid has been the change from the policy in favor of the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only and a reduction of the tariff to the economic needs of the Government that the Democrats were to take place now Cleveland would be elected by an overwhelming majority. The Prohibitory laws, the Carnegie and the Wabash, with the blocks of five judiciously arranged by the Dadlows, would fall of their object.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Great Surplus in Grain.

Latest returns estimate the American wheat crop of 1889 at 900,000,000 bushels, nearly \$3,000,000,000 in excess of the crop of last year, which will leave not less than 150,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. Last year's crop of wheat and wheat flour amounted to 121,000,000 bushels notwithstanding the obstacles to the export trade that were created by speculative operations in the Chicago wheat pit.

In the present favorable conditions the corn crop of this year promises to be the largest in the history of the country. Last year's yield of Indian corn was estimated to be nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels, and it is probable that it will be exceeded considerably by the crop of this year.

Last year's exports of Indian corn amounted to but little more than 35,000,000 bushels. But in consequence of the short crop of wheat and other cereals in Russia and Austria the exports of Indian corn promise to be greatly stimulated in order to supply the poor of Europe with cheap bread.

RAILROADS in the United States are an exchange, are having a hard time of it in the shape of expense and the burden of the traffic that they can scarcely bear. It is an existence, in fact, a struggle for existence. In some sections the competition of parallel lines has caused this, while in other localities temporary conditions and the exigencies of fire, accident and flood have been protracting the loss. Recently the Southern Pacific Railway laid aside 350 machinists, planning to get along without their further services.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and is cherished where the good health has been attained is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that their restoration to health, to use of this Great Restorative and Tonic, if you are troubled with any disease of Kidney, Liver or Stomach, or long or short standing, you will surely be cured by using Electric Bitters. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail at the Drug Store of E. Jones, Edensburg, and W. W. McKim, Lancaster.

Ruin by Protection.

The manufacturers of jute bagging for covering cotton bales enjoy the protection of a tariff duty of 20 cents per cwt. That is to say, under Republican policy a paternal government by law compels the millions of American citizens who are engaged in growing cotton to buy their bagging of this little company of favored rich men. This is called protecting American industry.

The little group of rich monopolists last year formed themselves into a trust, shut up some of their mills, and threw their workmen out of employment, and advanced the price of jute bagging to an extent which imposed an additional tax of several millions of dollars on the growers and consumers of cotton.

Thus the "protection" of a few rich owners covered the oppressive robbery of a multitude of men not rich, and that is what protection usually does. The planters this year have sought to protect themselves against this destructive "protection" by buying cotton or cloth bagging which the Southern cotton mills make, for use in lieu of the jute. The mills have manufactured this bagging at workmen out of the planters have bought their year's supply. Now comes the news that the jute-bagging manufacturers have secured an additional tariff of 10 cents per cwt. Cotton Exchange authorities under which that Exchange temporarily refused to "recognize" cotton bales covered with cotton bagging.

It is reported that this decision will ruin many of the cotton growers and pecuniarily injure all of them. If so, it is a case of ruin by protection. It is reported that the direct consequence and fruit of that policy of legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many is a "protection." The facts in the case will hardly tend to stimulate the growth of the alleged Protectionist sentiment in the South and the West.

Turning the Rascals In.

A negro in North Carolina the other day received his notice of appointment to a place in the postal service, in the penitentiary, where he was serving a term of six months for larceny. His application was sent to the good Mr. Wamaker. According to a dispatch to the New York Tribune of Monday, Mr. Wamaker is a member of the penitentiary appointed postmaster at Cheraw, S. C., a town which, according to the Gazette, has seven churches and two schools. "Early this week his notice was sent to Darlington, a larger town, to get bondsmen. After making vain efforts in that direction he became disgusted and got out of the country, and was taken to the guardhouse, where in default of \$10 he was sent to jail for 10 days. A resident of Darlington on telegraphed to the editor of the Tribune that Mr. Wamaker did not reply to Darlington, a larger town, to get bondsmen. 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