Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY. - - DEC. 5, 1890.

A BALTIMORE police census, just finished, shows 21,276 more people than reported by federal enumerators.

OF the 25 Senators chosen at the late election in this State, 22 are new men, and of the 203 members of the House, 120 are new Representatives.

BLAINE told a number of members of Congress at the President's reception, Friday evening, that the passage of the McKinley tariff resulted just as he expected at the late elections.

PARNELL has issued a manifesto indicating that he intends to remain in the leadership of the Home Rule party. He is strongly opposed by many of his followers. Gladstone has announced that either himself or Parnell must withdraw.

TWENTY-THREE dollars is the amount of money that every man ought to have in his pocket if the money in the country was equally distributed. Those who have over that amount should either spend it or lend it to put it in circulation.

THE State Board of Canvassers of Connecticut, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, met at the Capitol at Hartford on Wednesday of last week. The official canvass of the total vote for Governor is as follows: Morris (Dem.), 67,664; Merwin, (Rep.) 62,975; all others, 3,662. This gives Morris 27 majority over all. He will be the next Governor of Conneticut.

THE estimate for the regular appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, aggregate $358,545,36—an increase of $34,572,174 over the estimates for the current year; and for the permanent annual appropriations $122,486 808—an increase of $20,888,358, making the total estimate needs of the Government for the next fiscal year $481,032,169—a total increase of $75,460,529. These estimates do not include appropriations for rivers and harbors. What do the taxpayers think of this lavish expenditure of their money?

A SPECIAL dispatch to the New York *Mail and Express* from Albany in that State on Tuesday sets afloat a strange story to the effect that peace has been patched up between Cleveland and Hill. Colonel Dan S. Lamont has had several conferences with the Governor lately. This would indicate that something of more than ordinary importance was under discussion. If this is true that peace has been declared it means that Hill will be the next United States Senator and will leave the track clear for Cleveland in 1892. Roswell P. Flower is reported to have been slated for Governor.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES, of Alabama, is at work upon a bill, which he will shortly introduce in the House, providing for an income tax upon all annual incomes in excess of $10,000, in order to help raise the money needed to pay pensions. Col. Oates says his bill will probably not be passed by this Congress, but it will be discussed, and if public sentiment favors it, and he thinks it will, it may be passed by the Fifty-second Congress. It is absolutely certain that in the near future either the pension rolls of the Government will have to be revised and reduced or some means of raising a larger revenue adopted.

IN the House at Washington on Monday Representative Dockery, of Missouri, offered for reference a resolution reciting that it is alleged that 12 Senators and 15 Representatives pending the passage of the Silver bill, were admitted to partnership in various silver pools by which they realized $1,000,000 profits in the advance of the price of silver after the passage of the act, and directing the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to inquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged purchase and sale of silver. The committee shall have leave to send for papers and persons and to report at any time.

THE reports received at the War Department at Washington, on Monday from the locality of the threatened Indian hostilities are much less favorable than has been the case for several days past. The dispatches received indicate that between one and two thousand of the Indians who have refused to come into the Rosebud Agency in response to the agent's orders, have started westward toward what are known as the Bad Lands. In their stampede they have commited depredations on the cabins and stock of friendly Indians who went into the agency. General Brooke telegraphs this information is not from his own scouts. He expects, however, to have fuller information soon.

THE *National Democrat* which was established in Washington one year ago by Edward Hudson, with the endorsement of many of the great leaders of the party, has entered upon its second year with a circulation of 40,000 copies each week. This is perhaps the largest circulation ever attained by a weekly paper during the first year of its existence. The *National Democrat* occupies a field of its own, and one that to long remained unfilled. It gives a complete record of political information, including the most important speeches that are delivered by Democratic leaders in Congress and on the stump. It is rendering the party an important service, and should be read by all who wish to keep fully informed in regard to public affairs and who mean to defeat the wicked scheme of the Republican leaders to secure permanent control of the Government, in spite of the fact that they are, and must remain, the minority party in this country.

THE suspension of the banking firm of Johnston, Buck & Co., of this place, Carrolltown and Hastings, is an unfortunate calamity for the people of central and northern Cambria. Its effects will be far reaching and felt by many, but it is to be hoped the confidence the people have in the integrity and business management of the firm, and especially in A. W. Buck, the resident partner and cashier, will enable it to overcome its difficulties, avoid an assignment and prevent the winding up of its affairs by the sudden collection of its securities. Its assets are composed entirely of the notes of our people, who, having found themselves in need of money to carry on their business, to make payment for their farms or homes or to tide themselves over some pressing financial stringency have found it necessary to become borrowers from the bank.

Many no doubt have borrowed with the intention and expectation of paying part of their indebtedness when their notes became due and of getting a renewal for the balance, believing it better to pay interest than to sacrifice some produce, or stock that perhaps at the time was unsalable.

It is not the old business men or the old farmers that would be pushed to the wall during such a financial panic as the enforced liquidation of the assets of Johnston, Buck & Co., would create in this county. It is the beginners, the men who at the end of the next decade may be either prosperous or poor as the result of this financial crisis; the half fledged business men who with small capital but lots of energy are struggling for a foothold in their business; the young farmers, who after several years of hard work and saving find themselves the purchasers of farms and are meeting their payments as they become due by the sale of their stock and produce and when they can't sell, borrowing from the bank until such time as they can sell to advantage; to these the sudden, enforced collection, by the strong arm of the law of all the assets of the suspended firm, means a great loss; to some it means financial ruin and sends them back to the place of beginning with several payments lost and several years of honest toil thrown away.

It is not alone the notes of the banking firm that would be collected but others, holding notes against the same people, finding the banking firm pushing for the money due them would become uneasy, credit and confidence would be destroyed and in the financial panic that would ensue the debtors along with others who do not at present feel that they are interested, would lose more than the entire liabilities of the suspended firm.

To those who are indebted to the suspended firm the granting of the extension asked for means much; but to the entire community who are prosperous, happy and contented when business goes smoothly along the prospect of a financial panic in the county is not a pleasing event to contemplate and every available means should be used to avert it. Give the suspended firm a chance and help them on their feet. They have been struck, cyclone like, by a sudden and unexpected loss, but through no fault of theirs. The examination of their affairs by a committee of business men, in whom we all would trust, shows they have ample assets to meet their liabilities and but the more firmly establishes the business probity and integrity of the firm. The forbearance of their creditors will make their loss lighter, enable them to be more lenient with their debtors and may be the means of saving a number of our people from financial ruin.

THE lessons of the election, says the Philadelphia *Herald*, seem to be lost on the Republican party. That is to say those things which the people voted against are still in favor with the controlling element in the party, and the Force bill is to be passed at whatever cost to the party and the country. The discussion of the Republican Senatorial caucus last (Monday) admits of no other interpretation.

Thus history repeats itself. The Bourbons of all ages, countries and parties are blind to their own follies and refuse to learn when the lessons are plain. Of course it was not the Force bill alone that caused the recent political revolution. There were others and more potent causes considered by the people. But that was one of the measures which were condemned.

The Republican Senators have determined, however, to further incense the people against their party by passing the Force bill. It is to be taken up to-day and pressed until a vote is taken. It may be that this evil can be postponed until the close of the session, and it is possible that it will be ended in a month, but in either event the unpatriotic sentiment of the Republican Senators is shown.

THE next House according to a compilation made by the Clerk of the present House, a Republican, will stand 223 Democrats, 92 Republicans and 17 Alliance members. This gives a Democratic majority of 130 over the Republicans, or 147, counting the Alliance men as Democrats. One member is to be elected in Rhode Island, who will probably be a Democrat. Two districts are so close that the result is doubtful, but if they return Democrats, their majority, according to Democratic figuring at the capital, will be 161. This is by odds the largest majority any party has had in Congress since the organization of the Government. The Democrats will have twenty-four majority over a two thirds vote of the House, which will allow them at any time to suspend the rules and pass any measure they desire. Of the 17 Alliance men elected, they are all Democrats on the tariff question. Five Alliance Congressmen in Kansas, one in Minnesota and two in Nebraska were elected over both Democratic and Republican candidates.

THE National Farmers' Alliance is in session at Ocala, Fla. An effort will be made to unite the Knights of Labor with the Alliance in the formation of a third party.

The President's Message.

The President's message to Congress has been composed under the circumstances of irritation and difficulty, and it is chiefly noteworthy in showing how unable the writer is to adjust himself to the political situation.

Omitting that part of the message which refers to the detail of foreign and domestic affairs in the nature o. a historical news summary, with no item of special interest, there is very little left to deal with in the way of criticism.

Apparently nothing has been accomplished toward the Behring Sea dispute, or the Fisheries dispute, or the promotion of reciprocal trade with Canada—these being the matters of chiefest interest in other foreign relations.

The operation of the Silver Bullion Purchases act; the vitally important bearing of pension legislation upon future Federal expenditure, and the faulty work of the Census Office, are dismissed by a mention, and without such discussion or recommendation as facts well known to the country would seem to make imperative.

The President reserves for careful treatment two topics—The McKinley Tariff law, and the Federal Elections bill, now pending in the Senate. As to both he is defiant, and apparently resentful of the adverse verdict of the county. He insists, with justice, that as those parts of the tariff act which were immediately operative have been on trial only sixty days, its permanent effects can only be conjectured. But he refuses to accept the evidence that convinced the voters of the country—the immediate adjustment of prices to the increased rates of duty. With some inconsistency, while denying that the tariff increases prices, he shows that the imports for November, 1890, were 8 per cent. greater that the imports for November, 1889. Does he expect the people of the United States to believe that they will have to pay less for goods which have been imported at higher cost? The worst feature of the McKinley act—its reciprocity clause turning over to the President authority forbidden to him by the Constitution—is the item the President singles out for particular commendation.

A great opportunity has been lost in that the Administration chooses to defy rather than to bend to the will of the people. The President could have pulled the teeth of the Democratic tiger by recommending to Congress a modification of the more exasperating features of the Tariff law, such as the increased tax on tinplate, wool clothing, and other articles of necessity.

And to crown his display of Stubbornness, the President closes his Message with a passionate argument in favor of the discredited Force bill, which has left him in the latter half of his administration utterly bereft of support in one-half of the country and thoroughly beaten in the other half. This was midsummer madness. If the Republican Congress shall not be any wiser after the event than the Republican President the party might as well disband. The country will have no further use for it.—*Phila. Record.*

Conservative Democracy.

During the only National Democratic Administrtion since the great War the progress of liberal and frugal Government was impeded by a hostile Senate.

There is strong ground to believe that the Democratic President elected in 1892 will have the co-operation of a Congress Democratic in both branches, including a Senate ready to confirm worthy nominations and to assist a sound American policy in dealing with foreign nations. Unless the Democracy fails to earn the continued confidence of the country, the change of Senatorial control will doubtless occur during the second half of the next Presidential term, if it shall not have been accomplished in the first half.

The prospect of undivided direction of National policy should operate to render Democrats not merely more industrious, but also more prudent. The greater the ultimate reward, the more essential circumspection as well as resolution in moving to attain it. Since only by Democratic error can the rich prize be lost, let us made certain that no serious Democratic error be committed.

The people have declared their abhorrence of Republican methods and their preference for the principles of Democracy. Their confidence given on the 4th of November will be continued so long as the representatives of Democracy live up to Jeffersonian standards. If they fail to do that, or even if they outrun obvious public need and desire in governmental changes, they will cease to command popular approval.

Conservatism is the guarantee of Democratic success.—*N. Y. Star.*

Too Cold for Suicide.

ELDORADO, Kan., Nov. 29.—Miss Jessie Gilmore, a handsome and very popular young society lady of Augusta, this State, having a misunderstanding with her betrothed, wrote farewell letters to her friends in the town and her lover in Burton, mailed them, and started for the Walnut River to jump in and put an end to her misery. She carefully prepared herself for the fatal plunge, but first tested the water, and, finding it too cold, her nerve failed, and she shivering re-adjusted her attire and sadly returned to her home. The letters had been read during her absence, and a search party organized to recover the body. She seems much crestfallen.

HOLDERS of mortgages which have been running more than twenty years should bear in mind that the legislative bill became a law last May, to take effect January 1, 1891, providing that the holder of any such mortgage shall within one year prior to the expiration of each and every term of twenty years thereafter, file a written statement with the county clerk, duly signed and acknowledged, giving the amount due and paid on the mortgage, with the date of the last payment made, names of the mortgazer, the mortgagee, the owner of the mortgage, and the owner of the premises, which statement shall be duly indexed by the county clerk. The object of the law is to clear titles, making it unnecessary for purchasers of property to search back more than twenty years for mortgages.

A Safe Investment.

It is one which is guranteed to bring satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purcease price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lung or chest, such as consumption inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma whooping cough, croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

IN a late trial in Binghamton, N. Y., every juror on the panel who claimed not to have read of the case was challenged off, leaving 12 men who had read and discussed it, and court, lawyers and public are agreed that it was one of the fairest verdicts over rendering by a jury.

—It would save parents a great deal of trouble thinking what to buy for their children at Christmas by getting one of Carl Rivinius' Concert Roller organs. Each roller has a separate tune and can be had in unlimited quantity at 25 cents each.

Bank Failure.

PHILADELPHIA, November the 28.—The failure of B. K. Jamison & Co., bankers, was announced on the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The firm has closed its doors and made an assignment to Samuel Gustine Thompson. No statement of the liabilities or assets has as yet been made. The suspension resulted from the failure of the firm to realize on its assets.

About 2 000 shares were sold out on the Stock Exchange this afternoon for the account of Jamison & Co. The firm has always had a high reputation in financial circles, and the opinion was general this afternoon that the failure would not be a bad one or that no other moneyed institutions would be seriously affected thereby. The firm was the Philadelphia correspondent of a large number of country banks, and it is said that the failure was has ened in some degree by these ins Hutions calling in their loans to the firm and closing the a counts in consequence of the present stress in financial circles.

B. K. Jamison, the head of the firm, said this afternoon: "Our affairs are in such a confused state at this time that I cannot say what our liabilities and assets will amount to. If we are pushed by our creditors we will probably not be able to resume. Then our liabilities will exceed our assets. A full statement is being prepared and will be made public in a few days." After the failure of the firm was announced on the Stock Exchange 1,100 shares of Northern Pacific, common and preferred Pennsylvania and Reading were sold under the rules. The liabilities are variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000, but no figures whatever have been given out on which to base this estimate.

A special from Harrisburg to the *Ledger* says: B. K. Jamison &. Co. have deposited with them $25,000 in State funds. The security of the State Treasurer is the bond of the individual members of the firm. State Treasurer Boyer left for Philadelphia at 7:30 this evening.

State Treasurer Boyer was seen tonight and he verified the truth of the report that the State has $25,000 deposited with B. K. Jamison & Co. He said the money was deposited there when he came in office and that he had allowed it to remain. He said that he had no fear that the State would lose the money through the firm's failure.

$170,000,000 For Pensions.

The Comtittee on appropriations has already fixed the regular appropriation for pensions for the next year at $133,173,085, and $1,500,000 for examining surgeons, etc. This sum with the deficit of about $35,000,000 that must be appropriated by the Congress that meets to day, will make the appropriations, for pensions, in round numbers, $170,000,000, with a reasonable certainty that there will be a deficit next year to be provided for by the new Congress.

It should be remembered that this enormous outlay for pensions must be largely increased as the now fully 1,000,000 of pending claims under the several laws are disposed of. Very few pensions have yet been granted under the new disability law of the last session, and when it is considered that there are some 600,000 applications under the new law and some 400,000 yet pending under the old laws, the public can understand why the pension expenditure is certain to reach or exceed $200,000,000 annually not la er than 1892.

Assuming that the McKinley tariff will reduce the revenues some $65,000,000 as all its leading supporters have stated it is safe to say that in 1892, when the new Congress will be compelled to face the full measure of the pension profligacy, there will be an annual deficit in the revenues of from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000, or more than double the entire expenses of the Government when the first Republican President was elected.

This enormous deficit will face the people and the present party of power in the national contest of 1892, and how will the leaders of that party propose to provide for the startling debt they have saddled upon the country? Will they appeal to the country to pay pensions which are not believed to be generally just, by increased taxes levied upon the people, in the face of the unexampled political revolution against oppressive taxes? They must either increase taxes or debt or both, or they must proclaim the necessity for a severe revision of our pension system. Which will they do?—*Phila. Times.*

The Force Bill.

The principal thing in President Harrison's message is a zealous recommendation that the Force bill should be taken up and pressed through Congress.

There is little need of any further argument upon this subject. This bill is simply a revolution. Its one purpose is to continue the dominant party in power; and to this end its promoters are willing to destroy local self-government, to overthrow the rights of citizens and of communities, and to change a republic of free elections into a concentrated party despotism.

This scheme should be resisted determinedly, unyieldingly, uncompromisingly, by every Democrat. If necessary, every means of delay and obstruction should be resorted to in Congress. The mischiefs that are sure to arise from such a political revolution are so great and so great grave as to overshadow every other question.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist among Democrats concerning other subjects, let there be unity and cooperation concerning this. Preserve the liberties of the people! Put down the Republican conspiracy to destroy them!—*N. Y. Sun.*

Alabama Miners Out.

BIRMINGHAN, ALA., December 1.—The strike of the coal miners of Alabama went into effect to-day, but all the men did not go out, as expected. Of the 8,000 free miners in the State, it is estimated that 6,000 are out. The only sensational feature of the strike is a report that it was brought about by the efforts of Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, who want to cause a shutdown of the furnaces in this district, and it is claimed that these iron men have promised the miners strong financial support in the event of a prolonged strike.

A number of the mine operators here are going to fill the places of the strikers with negroes, and they expect, to immediately open their mines entirely with negro labor.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption! Dr. King's new life pills, Bucklen's arnica salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

R. G. DUN & Co's (N. Y.) *Review of Trade* says: The speculative marks have been advancing. The rise in breadstuffs, has no increased foreign demand to justify it, but operators seem to conclude that monetary difficulties are all over and that they can carry all the grain until Europe is compeled to buy.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Wellman Steel and Iron Company, at Chester, Pa., have shut down their Bessemer department for an indefinite period. This will throw several hundred men out of employment. Members of the firm decline to discuss the question, except to say that the disturbed state of the money market, the recent heavy failures in banking circles and the keen competition in Bessemer steel production are the ruling causes.

—Louis Faunlee and Eugene Carbotte, two French miners employed at the Westmoreland Coal Company's shaft at Irwin, became involved in a street quarrel on Saturday. Faunlee drew a revolver and shot his companion in the right breast, the ball passing through his lung. The physicians say that his condition is critical, but he may pull through. Strangely enough, the victim is trying to create the impression that the shooting was an accident, and does not want his murderous companion arrested.

—W. J. Sherry had his arm blown off by a shotgun near New Texas, Armstrong county, this State, on last Friday afternoon. Mr. Sherry is a clerk in the postoffice at Negley, Armstrong county, and is about 25 years old. He started to go hunting and rode over from Negley in a buggy with the gun between his knees. A sudden jerk of the buggy fired the gun, and the load of shot lodged in his arm near the shoulder. He was taken to the West Penn Hospital, where the mangled arm was amputated.

—Paddy McGraw, who was undergoing a sentence of twelve years in the Western Penitentiary for the murder of William, better known as "Tiny," Sloan, and had ten years to serve, escaped from that institution shortly after dusk on Saturday evening. He was accompanied by another convict named James Dolson, who was serving an eight years' sentence for robbery committed in Fayette county. They sawed a hole through the roof of the new wing and reached the street with the aid of a rope. At last accounts neither of the escaped convicts had been recaptured.

—Henry Long, a farmer living on Sycamore creek in West Virginia, while attempting to drive an ill-tempered stock bull ito an inclosure, was attacked by the brute. The bull knocked him down and gored him through the shoulder and neck, one of the horns passing entirely through Long's body. The man would have undoubtedly been killed on the spot had not a neighbor, who had been hunting, arrived just in time to kill the bull as he was about to gore Long through the bowels. Long's injuries are believed to be fatal. The brute was notorious as a dangerous animal, Long being his third victim.

—Mrs. Kate Gass, wife of Charles Gass, of Allegheny, poured carbon oil on her clothes and set fire to them on Saturday morning. She died at noon on Sunday. Mrs. Jones, the next door neighbor, found Mrs. Gass in the back yard enveloped in flames. She wrapped an old piece of carpet around Mrs. Gass. Her clothing, however, had been almost entirely burned off and her flesh in many places was burned black. Mrs. Gass said before dying that she did not know why she had tried to end her life. She was deeply penitent. It is thought she was demented. She had three children and her home life was happy.

—Abner L. Dunn, a brave veteran of the Civil War, was buried at Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday of last week. He died several days before at the age of fifty-six years, but in accordance with a request he had made the interment was deferred as long as possible. This was the second time Dunn had died, to all appearances. Several years ago, after a peculiar illness, the doctors pronounced him dead, and the body was placed in a casket. Shortly before the casket was lowered into the grave Dunn showed signs of life and in a few days was well and strong. The story of his experience was thrilling. He was conscious of everthing that was going on about him, understood the conversation, could even see the faces of his family as they bent over him. But he could not speak or move. Afterward he had a dream of being buried alive, and it was for this reason that he made the request for delay.

Court Proceedings.

Continued from Third Page.

Commonwealth vs. James Headrick, larceny. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine $5 and three months in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Vernon Ditzler, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. J. W. Magehan, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty on the grounds of partial insanity at the time the offense was committed. The prosecutor to pay one-half of the costs and the county the other half.

Commonwealth vs. Vito Guado, assault with intent to commit a rape. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John Haslete, larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Oscar Holland, defrauding a boarding house keeper. Jury out.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were is sued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, December 2nd, 1890.

Samuel Brallier and Viola Moyer, Jackson township.

William Evans and Catharine Ingram, Johnstown.

Harry D. Kuhn, Reade township and Sadie McCartney, Dublin township, Huntingdon county.

Amos Sulka and Kate M. Layton, Johnstown.

Alfred Prosser and Kate Walters, Johnstown.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

Third Monday in December, 1890.

Indiana Co. Dep. Bank	vs. Anna.
Butterbaugh	vs. Cunningham et al.
Fisher et al.	vs. Roger et al.
Grevy	vs. Reade.
Cresswell	vs. Cole.
Farber	vs. Haywood.
Irvin	vs. Gillet al.
Irvin	vs. Kutruff et al.
Kline	vs. Elliott.
Miller	vs. McKay.
Carney	vs. Smith.
Sloan	vs. McMullen.
Use Wiley	vs. Humbert et al.
Murdock & Bro.	vs. McKelvy et al.
Glasgow	vs. Shoemaker.
Gray	vs. Wyland.
Farrell	vs. Weakland.
Donohoe (assignee)	vs. Buck.
Nagle	vs. Rhody.
Sapp	vs. Washington Twp.

J. C. DARBY, Prothy.

Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1890.

HASTINGS HOTEL.

H. J. SHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at the Station, near the centre of the town, on Fourth Avenue. We endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

H. J. SCHETTIG.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the residence of the undersigned in White township, Cambria county, Pa., in May last, a black and white speckled bull, apparently about eighteen months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay cearges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN STABLER.

dec5,1890.

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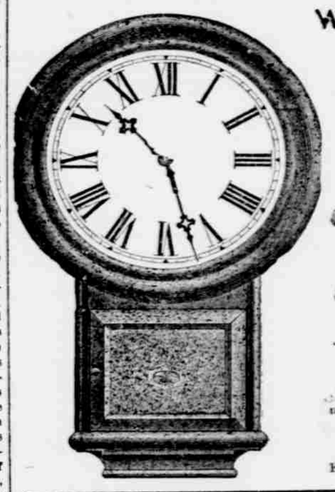

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Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1885—tf.

Send for illustrated circular to

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423 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

CAUTION: W. L. Douglas Shoes are warranted, and every pair has his name and price stamped on bottom.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof. The excellence and wearing qualities of these shoes cannot be better shown than by the statements of its thousands of satisfied users.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, stylish dress Shoe, which for style and comfort is unequalled for ease and durability.

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$3.50 Goodyear Welt, is the standard Shoe, at a popular price.

$3.50 Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc. All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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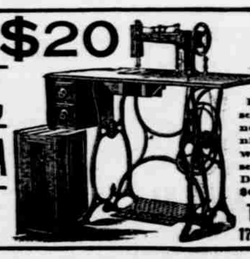

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