Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA..

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 12, 1890.

HON. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK is in Washington where he will have charge of the New York *World's* political work during the present session of Congress.

DURING debate in the Oklahoma legislature, Senators Brown and Green came to blows, and Mr. Green assailed his adversary with a slung shot. No serious damage was done.

THE Western blizzards will probably cool the religious and fighting ardor of the Indians who are out on the plains with no warmer underclothing than war paint. Let them come in and exchange their arms for blankets.

GOVERNOR HILL according to the New York *Sun's* Albany letter of Monday has concluded to accept the New York Senatorship, which it is believed, he can have without the asking. This will simplify political matters in the Empire State.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, is the first of the Republican Senators to catch the new light. He says the McKinley bill will have to be materially modified before it will be acceptable to the people. The Senator voted for the bill.

AT a conference of the Irish Nationalist members of parliament, Saturday, Justin McCarthy and 44 other members withdrew because Mr. Parnell would not put a motion that he vacate the chairmanship. Mr. McCarthy was made the leader of the anti-Parnellites. 31 remained with Parnell.

THE municipal election held in Boston on Tuesday proved another landslide in favor of the Democrats. Last year the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by 5,600 plurality, while this year Nathan Matthews, Jr., the Democratic candidate is elected by 13,000 plurality. This seems to be a bad year for the g. o. p.

IN the House at Washington, on Tuesday consideration was resumed of the Senate resolution looking to the removal of the remains of General Grant to Arlington. After considerable debate, mostly adverse, the resolution was defeated by a standing vote of 55 yeas to 118 nays, and by a call of the roll by 92 yeas to 153 nays.

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent says that unless Banker Martin, who cashed a $5,000 check for Delamater last week, is protected from loss he will tell some ugly tales. "I had cashed plenty of checks for Mr. Delamater before," Martin said, "and thought this one was all right, but there is so clear a case of fraud in the matter that Mr. Delamater cannot afford to let me suffer." Turn on the light.

THE McKinley act, says the Chicago *Globe*, increases the tariff on window-glass. All of the manufactories from Pittsburg west are controlled by the American Window-Glass company, a "combine," or trust. The promoters met in Chicago recently and advanced the price of window glass five per cent. This is another exemplification of how protection for a few favored monopolists results in the robbery of many.

OF the 175 Republican members in the present House 171 voted or were paired for the force and fraud election bill. Of these only 56 will have seats in the next House, the remaining 117 having failed to be renominated or to be elected—generally the latter, because 137 out of the 171 were renominated. These figures show what the American people think of the force bill. Let Harrison and Hoar persevere and there won't be a grease spot left of their party in 1892.

FOR twenty years Congress has permitted the pension agents at Washington to dictate the pension legislation of the country. During this time the flock of pension cormorants has reveled in the plunder of the public Treasury and of the soldier. At last it is discovered, when the extreme limit of profligate legislation has been reached, that the pension agents are of little use as intermediaries, and that the applicants for pensions can have their claims adjusted as rapidly, if not more so, by direct communication with the Government.

THE State department at Harrisburg, has been notifying all corporations chartered in other States or countries, doing business in this State to comply with the provisions of the Constitution by designating to the department their officers and agents. A large number have complied, but a great many, especially foreign insurance companies, have paid no attention to the request, thereby subjecting their representatives in this State to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment. It is the intention of the department to lay a list of delinquents before the Attorney General for his official action.

THE defiant attitude of the President and the Republican majority in Congress, in respect to the Tariff and the Force bill, says the Detroit *Free Press*, constitutes one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever witnessed in any country enjoying any form of constitutional or popular government. It cannot be believed that in a Government of the people, for the people, by the people, the governing power will accept with meekness this defiant assault on their rights by a repudiated and condemned party. The wicked may triumph for a season, but the day of reckoning will surely come, the Republican party will find itself, if possible, in a more pitiable minority than it was left in by the November cyclone.

GRANDFATHER HOAR of the ancient Bourbon regime, says the Pittsburg *Post*, is not having afternoon tea success with the force and fraud bill that he counted on. His move to take a vote on the bill next Friday discloses the fact there are 25 Democratic Senators who desire to be heard on it; and as the honorable Senators rarely treat themselves to more than one set speech a day, here is work mapped out for a month. Senator Hoar, therefore, desires a conference of his fellow Republicans to engineer measures to force a vote and see how many can be relied on to stand by such a drastic policy which means not only fixing a time for a vote, but the adoption of Speaker Reed's patent gag process to bring the Senate to a vote on this essential preliminary. In a hundred years this has not been done in the Senate. This may well give pause to conservative Senators on the Republican side.

A further element of discord was introduced yesterday (Tuesday), on the Republican side by Mr. Plumb, of Kansas introducing a free silver bill, and giving notice that if the force bill was not disposed of at an early day he would move to lay it aside and proceed to the consideration of measures relating to the financial condition of the country. This is in line with the speech made by Mr. Gorman of Maryland on Monday, which caused a flutter on the Republican side.

If the issue is joined between a free silver coinage bill and the force and fraud bill, the latter will go by the boards, as it did last session. There is a strong majority in the Senate for a free coinage bill, and it is backed by a tremendous popular sentiment; an overwhelming one in the West and South and with the Farmers' Alliance. Nobody is calling for the force bill. To press it now would be like galvanizing a corpse.

ON Friday morning of last week, the banking house of Delamater & Co., of Meadville, Pa., instead of opening out for business posted up a card announcing their suspension. The firm was composed of G. B. Delamater, and two sons one of whom, George Wallace Delamater, was the late Republican candidate for Governor: The announcement created intense excitement in that place, as nearly every business house in the town is affected. The failure is a bad one and it is attributed to various causes. George W. Delamater's campaign for the nomination and election as Governor is said to have cost him $200,000. He also sunk $90,000 in the Philadelphia Finance company and American Life Insurance company, under the management of Senator Macfarland, who disappeared after the American Life went to pieces. These were the primary causes of the failure while the financial stringency precipitated it. The assignees on Monday gave out a partial statement of the banks affairs and place the liabilities at $544,700 and the assetts at $472,549,72. Among the liabilities are $100,000 of State funds deposited by State Treasurer Boyer and $43,000 belonging to Crawford county, deposited by the County Treasurer of that county. The State will lose nothing as the bond of the State Treasurer secures the payment to the State but it will prove a heavy loss to the State Treasurer, as some estimates say the assets will not pay ten cents on the dollar. Certificates of deposit on the wrecked bank were offered at Meadville, on Monday for 25 cents on the dollar without takers.

REPRESENTATIVE MILLS' suggestion of an income tax says the New York *World* to meet the impending deficiencies in the revenues of the Government is likely to find considerable support in the next Congress.

The *World* has long advocated a graduated tax upon large incomes as the most just tax." It is paid by those who are able to pay and who have something to pay with. A farmer whose land and buildings are worth $10,000 is often hard pressed for money with which to pay State and local taxes. A man with an income of $10,000 or more can always make provisions for $50 ar $100 without serious sacrifice.

Though the need for more revenue is certain to come as the result of Republican recklessness, no party would venture to restore the duties upon tea and coffee. The taxes upon the necessaries of the people, such as clothing, food, fuel and shelter should be reduced rather increased. Where is the new revenue to come from, except from the new taxes? And what tax is at once so just and so likely to commend itself to the Farmer's Alliance and the other fresh forces in politics as a tax on the large incomes of the rich?

When a reckless appropriation means a new and a direct tax Governmental extragance will be resisted. It is the indirectness of the exactions which has carried the annual budget up to more than $400,000,000.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress by Congressmen Frank of Missouri, which provides for a representation in the House of three hundred and fifty-six members or twenty-four more than the present House. The bill provides for one additional member each for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington, and Wisconsin; for two additional members each for Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Texas, for three additional members for Nebraska, and four additional members for New York. The bill does not reduce the representation of any State. Congressmen Frank, of Missouri, is the author.

THE Meadville Republican paper that gloated over the business failure of Wharton Barker, the Independent Republican leader, who led the revolt against Delamater, will likely now cultivate silence on that subject.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HASTINGS says the National Guard of the State will attend Governor Pattison's inauguration if transportation can be arranged.

Chester's Murder Mystery.

The supposed suicide of pretty Emma Poltzenmayer, of Chester, Pa., after returning gayly from a dance last Thursday morning, will probably be proved to be a ghastly murder. Her throat was cut in several places and her handsome ball dress was spattered with blood.

An inquest was held Friday morning, at which the dead girl's sister, Mrs Schmidt, testified that Emma went to the ball at So'clock with her brother, and witness followed at 9. Emma was cheerful all the evening, and upon Mrs. Schmidt's request went home at 11 o'clock to inquire after a child. They left the hall finally about 1.30 A. M., Emma preceeding the witness some ten minutes. When the witness arrived home she asked her husband about Emma, and was told she was up stairs. Going to Emma's room witness called, and, receiving no reply, went to her own room, where a dim light was burning, and saw her sister lying on the floor. At first she supposed Emma was sick with cramps, to which she was subject, but on approaching saw a knife, and, realizing the truth screamed. Her husband went to the top of the stairs, led her down, and both left the house to seek a doctor.

Dr. Graham, the first physician to see the body, said it was evident that Emma did not kill herself and that she was not killed while standing up, as there was no blood on the top of the bureau, which there should have been from such a wound had she stood. He could not reconcile the pools of blood with the position of the body.

Dr. Forwood said there were six wounds, only one of which caused death. The deep thrust in the back of the neck could not have been self-inflicted with the knife found. There was a great bruise on one leg above the knee. It would take a fairly strong man in good health to inflict such wounds.

He does not believe that the knife found could have made the wounds, as it does not fit them. He does not believe she killed herself. He saw marks on the doors, as though they had been grasped by bloody hands.

One theory is that some one went home with her the last time she left the ball, followed her up stairs and killed her, but the motive has not yet been developed.

Another theory of those working on the case is that Emma was murdered by Mrs. Schmidt after a jealous quarrel. The body was found in the latter's room. Yesterday a bunch of hair was found in the same room, and Emma's undershirt, with a clean cut across the back, has also been found. It is thought that after returning from the ball Emma and Schmidt entered the room and that while they were there the wife caught them in a compromising position. Enraged with jealous fury, she is supposed to have plunged the knife into the guilty girl's neck with terrible effect. After the murder, the theory runs, the husband and wife procured the dull, blunt cheese knife, and after smearing it with blood, placed it near the body in order to make it appear as though the girl had taken her own life.

It is expected that the Schmidts will be formally taken into custody and that the evidence now in the hands of the authorities will be made public at the Coroner's inquest, which will be called in a day or two.

Some Necessary Legislation.

If the United States Senate, instead of chaffering over the force bill, would devote its time to the immediate consideration of needed financial legislation it would do much to allay the present disquiet in business circles. Senator Sherman's proposition to allow national banks to issue notes equal in amount to the par value of bonds deposited as security therefor, under proper restrictions, is a measure of justice as well as relief.

The proposition to issue $100,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, to be sold for lawful money or coin certificates, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption or purchase of outstanding bonds, is also a measure worth consideration which would be likely in its operation to facilitate the payment of the public debt and furnish a more liberal basis for banking. It is apparent, as Secretary Windom has pointed out, that the inelasticity of the system of currency issues in the shape of Government notes and certificates must always prove an impediment to business. The Government cannot with either safety or convenience accommodate its financial action to the fluctuations of trade. A partnership in politics and finance is full of danger to both.—*Phila. Record.*

Put in National History.

It is a little amusement to see both Democrats and Republicans patting the granger cat, and trying to make out the species of prey she captured on the 4th of November. Blaine sagely observed it was a McKinley mouse, but McKinley thought it was a Spanish squeaking rodent. Reed thought it was an unknown species. Cannon said that it was evident that the victim braved the "wind" of heaven many winters, and Lodge didn't know but it might be a "coon" that had been hid in his force bill, but Tanner thought it was the "snake" that had been concealed in the pension bill. On the other hand Hill thought it might be a Cleveland rat and Phil Thompson concurred, but Alex McClure assured them both the Cleveland rat had grown to be a lion, and so they waited till the granger himself came up and with one consent they asked: "What is that your cat has thee?" The granger smiled broadly and said: Confound ye, stranger, don't you know that varmint? Why, that's the old sneak that's been eaten our profits for 20 years. We call him the millionaire's weasel. You fellows call him "high tariff," leastwise we've got him!"—*Butler Herald.*

Indians Want Justice.

DURANGO, Col., Dec. 10.—Saturday night Thomas Franklin quarreled with two Indians in a saloon at Armago, N. M. He struck both Indians over the head with a billiard cue, killing one and seriously injuring the other. Monday Apaches came to Armago intent of having Franklin's scalp, but he was secreted by the Sheriff. Great excitement prevails, as the Indians declare they want justice, The townspeople, however, have armed themselves and if the Indians should attempt to take Franklin out of town there will be trouble.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse He told her that she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is well as ever was—Free trial bottles of this great discovery at the the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

WASHINGTON McLean, veteran journalist, and former owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died in Washington, Monday, aged 74.

The Alliance in Federal Politics.

It may seem unfeeling to add to the unhappiness of Republican brethern who are worried about the possible potency of the Farmers' Alliance in the next Presidential campaign; but journalistic and political duty imposes that task. The vote at Ocala against the Fraud and Force Election bill has been followed, not only by general Republican denunciation of the Farmers' movement as a tender to the National Democracy, but by an evident effort to ferment jealousies and dissensions within the soil-tillers' convention itself. Yet it is questionable whether the Floater Fund managers, who are trying to sap the foundations of the Alliance, realize the extent of the danger against which they are contending.

If the Alliance should hold its strength and take part in the Presidential contest as a third party, there would be a probability, too strong to be overlooked, that the new force would carry some States, prevent the choice of President and Vice President by an absolute majority of the Electoral College, and throw the election into Congress.

In the event of such effect of third-party action, what would be the condition to be faced? In the Fifty second House of Representatives the democrats will have a majority of the delegations in thirty-five States. Under the third clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution and the twelfth amendment, "in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote." The inevitable result of third party success in preventing a choice by an absolute majority of the Electoral College of 1892 would, therefore, be the election of a Democratic President.

No wonder that the Administration organs and benchmen are sorely troubled over the growth of the Alliance, which has won its most important victories in States heretofore Republican. No wonder that there is consternation among the plotters for partisan apportionment and a packed Electoral College. Beyond the certainty that any considerable degree of Alliance success would cause the election of a Democratic President by the Fifty-second House, there is a fair probability that the spread of the new movement might defeat the choice of a Republican Vice President by the Senate. Not even that probably inconsequential consolation would be then left to the Floater Funders as the outcome of a tripartite campaign. The circumstances above considered are also commended to the attention of Democratic journals and statesmen who are in any way inclined to "view with alarm" the growth of the Granger element in politics. While it would be better for the country that the agricultural masses should follow the natural tendency to affiliate with the Democratic Party of the People, a different course on the part of the Alliance would not imperil Democratic succession to Harrison. Let the Imperialists do all the worrying about the agricultural movement. It is a Republican funeral the farmers are preparing, not ours.—*N. Y. Star.*

Greevy against Scull.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Edward Scull, says a special dispatch to the Pittsburg *Post*, was somewhat surprised to-day when Mr. John Murray served him with notice that Mr. Thomas H. Greevy, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenlieth Pennsylvania district in the late campaign, would contest Mr. Scull's right to represent the district in the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. Scull gave Mr. Murray a receipt for the package containing the notice of contest and the allegations on which it is based. These allegations are 163 in number, and charge that Mr. Scull's election was secured through fraud, corruption and intimination in every precinct in the district. Mr. Greevy has engaged as his lawyers to push his contest General A. H. Coffroth of Somerset, and Mr. A. Dively of Blair.

This makes the fourth Pennsylvania district in which there will be contests in the next Congress. The others are the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth. There may be still another in the Eighteenth, where it is said Captain Skinner thinks of contesting the seat of Dr. Atkinson. The charges which Mr. Greevy makes in his notice of contest to Mr. Scull are of a very positive and sweeping character, and if they can be substantiated Mr. Greevy will undoubtedly get the seat.

Denounced at the Altar.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Dec. 7.—Miss Hopkins, 17 years old and a belle of Potsdam, Miama county, is handsome and accomplished and the possessor in her own name of $50,000, has just had a thrilling experience. Two months ago a prepossessing stranger, a land speculator, he said, arrived at the village. He soon met Miss Hopkins, and the attraction seemed mutual, and the two were constantly together. Their engagement was announced and the day set for a speedy marriage. The stranger was known as Morgan Collier, and said he was from Cleveland, and he would take his bride to live at the Park Hotel in that city. He claimed to be rich, and Miss Hopkins was happy.

The wedding was arranged for last Thursday in the village hotel. With the guests assembled, the bride-to-be dressed, and the minister ready, a man who had been about town a day or two stepped into the room and denounced Collier as a married man named Hinson, with a family. The utmost confusion ensued, the bride that was not to be fainted, and in the excitement the groom disappeared.

Sixty-Three Million.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The total population of the country, including Indians, etc., will reach 63,000,000. Already the Census Office actually returned, in round figures 315,000 Indians and whites in the Indian Territory.

These, with the population of Alaska, which Special Agent Petroff estimates at 38,000, will bring up the total population of the country to 63,000,000, a numerical gain of 13,000,000 in the decade.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster to Idville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitter has done more for me than all other medicines combined." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place says; "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies, he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Edgar Wilson, son of a wealthy farmer and a life convict in the Minnesota State Prison, who died recently, bequeathed his property, valued at $30,000, to a fellow convict (who had been pardoned) in return for kindness.

—The twentieth century begins on January 1, 1801. The first century does not end with the year 99, but with the year 100; the second century, therefore, began with the year 101, and the twentieth century, as explained, will begin with the year 1891.

—Clarence Greathouse, United States Consul General to Japan, has tendered his resignation in order to accept the appointment of Prime Minister of the Corean government, and he only awaits the arrival of his successor to leave Yokohama for Seoul.

—The friends of William Wagner of McKeesport, are very much exercised over the latter's disappearance. He went to Pittsburg on Friday last to draw his pension and had in his possession $100, beside a bank book with an account of over $1000. Since then nothing has been heard of him.

—It is said on good authority that in the Spring the miners in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and West Virginia will unite in demanding pay for all the coal mined before it is screened, the claim being made that the coal is screened before being weighed. If there is a strike it will involve twenty thousand men.

—Mr. Deegan, an Iron workman on the dome of the State House, Topeka, Kan., fell on Tuesday morning and was instantly killed. He fell 190 feet and struck an iron cross-bar. He was frightfully mangled. He was the ninth iron workman that has been killed within the last five years while at work on the State House. He leaves a wife and two children.

—News was received at Halifax, N. S., on Monday that an unknown two-topmast schooner capsized in the Bay of Fundy, off Harborville, on Monday, and sunk in ten minutes with all on board. Owing to the terrible storm prevailing no assistance could be rendered. Reports continue to come in of disasters to vessels, no less than fifty having been driven ashore along the coast.

—Panes of glass can be cut under water to almost any shape with a pair of scissors. Two things are necessary for success; first, the glass must be quite level in the water while the scissors are applied, and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to perform the cutting by cutting off small pieces, thus reducing the form gradually to that required. The softer glasses cut best, and the scissors need not be very sharp.

—The steamship China arrived at San Francisco on Monday morning from China and Japan. The details of the blowing up on November 2d of the government powder mills at Jay-Ping Foo are meagre, but agree with the statement that 300 lives were lost and all the houses in the city were wrecked. Fifty persons are said to have been at work in the mills at the time of the accident and of their remains only two limbs have been found.

—U. S. Secret Service officers have captured, a gang of seven counterfeiters, who have been making and passing counterfeit $10 bills, their headquarters being at Palestine, O. Of the prisoners two were captured at Canton, one at Massillon, and four about twenty-five miles southeast of Canton, near the Pennsylvania State line. The officers have secured plates, molds, and the whole outfit. One of the counterfeiters tried to "age" the new bogus bills by soaking crisp bills in vinegar. The officers refuse to give names.

—Oscar Meyer, of Meadville, and Miss Maud C. Rantham, of Albany, students at the Missouri Wesleyan Institute at Cameron, Mo., were drowned about 9 o'clock, Saturday night while skating on a large pond about a mile and a half from that city. A party of students had been skating about an hour and were preparing to return to the city. Miss Rantham stared to skate across pond again, and when near the centre broke through the ice. The young men rushed to her rescue. The ice broke in all directions and let four of them in the water. Mr. Myers, one of the four, was drowned and the other three were rescued with difficulty. Both bodies were recoved.

—An exciting corn husking match, in which a large part of Iowa was interested, took place at Avoca, Iowa, last week. For two years Al Johnson and Webb McConnel have claimed the husking championship and it was decided to settle the dispute. A field of corn was selected averaging forty bushels to the acre and each man worked ten hours. A great crowd was present and admirers cheered their favorites. So evenly were the contestants matched that when time was called each had husked and cribbed 140 bushels of corn. The contest was for the championship and $100 a side. Johnson was awarded the contest because his corn was better cleaned of husks.

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