Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - OCTOBER 2, 1891.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Auditor General.
ROBERT E. WRIGHT, of Lehigh.

For State Treasurer,
A. L. TILDEN, of Erie.

For Constitutional Convention—Delegates at Large.
Charles R. Buckalew, Columbia.
Chauncy F. Black, York.
George M. Dallas, Philadelphia.
George A. Jenks, Jefferson.
Samuel G. Thompson, Philadelphia.
David W. Sellers, Philadelphia.
Henry W. Scott, Northampton.
Robert E. Monaghan, Chester.
William S. McLean, Luzerne.
Frank M. Vandling, Lackawanna.
John Latta, Westmoreland.
Rudger Sherman, Crawford.
William Weihe, Allegheny.
T. C. Lazear, Allegheny.
Samuel B. Griffith, Mercer.
Grant Weidman, Philadelphia.
George W. Zeigler, Bucks.
R. M. Root, Montgomery.

Democratic County Ticket.

For President Judge,
JOHN P. LINTON, of Johnstown.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention.
JOSEPH M'DONALD, of Ebensburg.
AUGUSTUS V. DIVELY, of Altoona.

For Sheriff,
JOSEPH A. GRAY, of Carrolltown.

For Poor Director,
JOHN F. LONG, of Ebensburg.

For Jury Commissioner,
E. J. BLOUGH, of Johnstown.

JUDGE ROCKEFELLER of Shamokin has refused to naturalize 270 Slavs who knew nothing of the constitution of the United States.

SATURDAY the 3rd day of October is the last day for the payment of your State and county tax to secure your vote at the ensuing election.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, ex-State Treasurer died at his home near Philadelphia, on Saturday night, aged 63 years. The deceased had been twice elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania and leaves a fortune estimated at $5,000,000. At the time of the Johnstown flood he loaned Governor Beaver $400,000 to be expended by the state, which was afterward repaid by the state.

INSTEAD of protection to the American workingman the principal object of the Republican party at present is to devise means to protect their faithless officials. Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer are crying lustily for protection and a meeting of the Republican politicians, with Quay in the center, has been held at Philadelphia to devise the means of escaping the impeachment of these officials by the Senate.

THE deeper the investigation goes into the corrupt practices of the Auditor General and State Treasurer's department of the government and the City Treasurer's office in Philadelphia, the more appalling the scandal grows. Notwithstanding the manœuvreing of the Republican executors of the law, notwithstanding the Herculean efforts that are being made by interested parties to prevent further investigatiin, the fact is still apparent that two officers of the government, high in official positions, representatives of the Republican party, stand convicted before the people of gross negligence and malfeasance in office. One has taken the safer course of evading the legal process of the State and keeps himself out of its jurisdiction, thus avoiding the unpleasant necessity for testifying to damaging things. The other, in his weak struggles to extricate himself from the toils, has belittled himself to that extent that he is the laughing stock of the business men of the community. How puerile is the defense which he makes in claiming that the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia acted as his agent for the purchase of neckties and other nick-nacks, giving this as an explanation of his acknowledgments of "favors received" in his letters written to Treasurer Bardsley.

What a strange coincidence it is that whenever City Treasurer Bardsley made an entry in his private books, charging Auditor General McCamant with his share of moneys received out of the advertising pools, and wrote his name upon the stubs of his check book to keep a record of the facts, that Mr. McCamant should just at that time need a necktie of a peculiar pattern and capacious length, and that his eye should just have fallen upon some late publication in book form of some noted work that he desired to possess, and forthwith the spirit should move him to ask his friend Bardsley to purchase it for him and send it by return mail. "Chops and tomato sauce," there is something wonderfully significant in this. But these are dangerous times. The people of the State of Pennsylvania have learned to read, and reading and studying current events, have learned to think intelligently. Such an attempt as this made by a high official whom they have trusted, and who has hoodwinked them, and played upon their credulity, will be taken as an open insult. It is all well enough to charge that the system of the collection of the Mercantile taxes in Pennsylvania, particularly in the City of Philadelphia, offers a premium for this kind of work, that through lapse of time it has grown rotten to the core, nevertheless in such an attack upon the system, no justification can be found for the public official or public officials who have, because of the opportunity been led into dishonest practices, and because private aggrandizement was in sight, have forgotten the injunction. "Thou shalt not steal." No matter if justice has gone astray and these delinquents have escaped punishment in the courts of justice, they have notwithstanding been adjudged guilty in the higher tribunal of public opinion.

THE Johnstown' *Democrat* of Monday has the following sketch of Col John P. Linton our candidate for Judge:

The Democratic nominee for President Judge, Colonel John P. Linton, was born in Johnstown in 1833. Early in life he devoted his time mostly to study, and read law with Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, who is now President Judge of Schuylkill county. After his admission to the bar in 1854, Col. Linton formed a partnership with Judge Pershing, which lasted until shortly before the breaking out of the Civil War.

When, on April 15, 1861, the day after the capitulation of Major Anderson at Fort Sumpter, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to put down the rebellion, the old Citizen's Guard, of Johnstown, with John P. Linton as captain, was one of the first companies to tender its services for the preservation of the Union. Reporting at headquarters, it was assigned to the 3rd regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, as Company F. The regiment was a part of General Patterson's division. The term of enlistment (three months) having expired, company F was mustered out and the members returned home about August 1, 1861.

Shortly after the return of Company F, the regiment, afterward known as the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited in this part of the state, Cambria county contributing over half the men. Colonel Linton was at first Major and afterward Lieutenant Colonel. The 54th reported at Washington in February, 1862, and spent some time there. It was afterward transferred to take care of a division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from South Branch to Back Creek, between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry. The history of the regiment is the history of its officers, and none were more constantly at their posts than Colonel Linton. The regiment remained near the place last mentioned for some time, and at the time of Lee's invasion of Maryland and the battle of Antietam, was marched on the National Pike, arriving at Williamsport, on the Potomac, just after Lee had crossed it in his retreat. In the spring of 1864 the forces in that vicinity were concentrated under General Franz Sigel at Martinsburg in the Shenandoah Valley, West Virginia. At the battle of New Market, May 15, 1864, the 54th was engaged in the fight and Colonel Linton was wounded. Returning to New Market after the healing of his wound, he was put in command of a battalion of reeruits. When Gen. Early advanced into the Shenandoah the Union forces fell back to Harper's Ferry and finally to Maryland Heights which they held during his raid in the vicinity of Washington. After that Colonel Linton rejoined the 54th regiment and participated in a severe fight at Snicker's Ford, with a part of Early's force, in which the Union brigade commander was killed and not a field officer escaped unhurt. The Union force then proceeded to Winchester, where they had a battle, and fell back eventually to Williamsport. About that time General Sheridan was put in command of all the troops in that region, and on August 19, 1864, fought Early at what the Unionists generally called Opequan, but generally called by historians the battle of Winchester. Here Colonel Linton was wounded severely, and never returned to the army. The forces of Early were routed at Winchester, and two days later at Fisher's Hill they were again defeated. In October, at Cedar Creek, the whole Confederate army was so completely routed that all organized opposition to the Union authority ceased in the Shenandoah Valley.

After his return from the army, Col. Linton resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was the nominee of his party for Surveyor General, but the Democratic State ticket that year met the fate it so long continued to meet in Pennsylvania after the war. In 1867 and '68 Col. Linton served in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, as a member from Cambria county. In 1868, he was the Democratic nominee for Congress, but his district being largely Republican, he was defeated by the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell. In 1880 Colonel Linton was a presidential elector for Hancock, and he was a delegate to the State Convention both times Pattison was nominated for Governor. During the whole or his active career, Col Linton has always been an advocate of Democratic principles. In all the great campaigns he was formost among those who gave much time and labor to assist in achieving the success of the Democratic party.

In casting their suffrages for Colonel John P. Linton, for President Judge, the voters of Cambria county will feel conscious that they are not only contributing toward placing an honor on shoulders in every way worthy of receiving it, but are also helping to put into the highest office in the county a thoroughly competent man, and one who twice voluntarily left a lucrative law practice to draw his sword for the preservation of the Union.

IN another column will be found the proclamation of Governor Pattison, calling an extra session of the Senate to investigate the charges against Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer. Governor Pattison has done his duty but whether the Senators will do theirs remains to be seem. Whatever the outcome of the extra session may be, the people at the polls will give their opinion of the party to which these officials belong in November.

THE Johnstown *Tribune*: It is about time that McCamant should resign. He is a hypocritical fraud. No honest man could write such guarded letters. No honest man wants business letters burned, especially when they relate to what should be public business. Get out!

MILKING cows by steam is now a subject of experiment in Scotland. On one farm, hand milking and steam milking are being carried on together with a view to noting the comparative results.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 26th, 1891. Mr. Harrison has once more humbly bowed down to the will of a State boss, and what made it all the more humiliating was that he had virtually snubbed the same boss in the early days of his administration, by ignoring all of his suggestions in the making of important appointments, but that was before Mr. Harrison was attacked with the second term night-mare, which has made him truckle to men, such as Senator Quay, for whom he must naturally feel the utmost contempt. The boss who has won the latest victory is Mr. M. H. De Young, of California who demanded a place in the Cabinet for his friend, Mr. M. M. Estee, as the price of the California delegation to the Republican National convention next year. His demand was granted and Mr. Estee was promised a place in the Cabinet when the grand shake-up, which is to put Secretary Proctor in the Senate and Attorney-General Miller on the bench, takes place. It is believed that Mr. De Young also insisted upon naming the successor to the late Mr. Swift, who was appointed minister to Japan against the wishes of Mr. Estee and of boss De Young, but it is not certain that he succeeded.

Mr. Wanamaker summoned the District Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service to meet here this week in order that they might have a chance to answer the numerous complaints which have been made against the service and to devise some way of bettering the same, and he will not forget to give each of them confidential instructions before they leave for their stations concerning the part that the clerks in the Railway Mail Service are expected to take in electing or helping to elect Harrison delegates to the nominating convention.

The failure of the wealthy Republican ex-Representative, S. V. White, of New York, better known as "Deacon" White, has been much talked of here, where he is well-known as a Congressman and later as a lobbyist for Wall street interests. He was at the head of the lobby that defeated Ben Butterworth's bill against dealing in options on agricultural products during the last days of the last session and as his failure was brought about by his attempting to corner the supply of September corn it will be seen that if the bill which he went to so much trouble, and spent so much money to defeat had become a law he would still be a millionaire. When he was in Congress he put a "stockticker" in the corridor of the House end of the Capitol building and for a few days he actually ran a branch of his New York brokers office in the Capitol building, but as soon as Senator Carlisle, who was then Speaker of the House heard about it he had the whole business cleaned out in short order.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, looking as handsome as ever, dropped into Washington this week, and as he was just from home he was eagerly questioned about the reported rise of a third party in his State. "There is not," the Senator said, "and, in my judgment there will not be a third party in North Carolina. The great body of the Farmer's Alliance are true, consistent and patriotic Democrats, who will faithfully stand by their party. There are a few demagogues in the Alliance who would persuade the others to embrace a third party, or, failing in that, will try to get control of the Democratic party for their own purposes, but be this as it may the Democratic party of North Carolina is solid and will remain so". This does not tally with the reports of the speeches made by Col. Polk of the National Farmer's Alliance, but that is so much the worse for Polk.

Secretary Foster is preparing to go to Ohio, where he proposes to take the stump for the Republican ticket and to assist in the political juggling with which he is so familiar, and by which he hopes to pull McKinley and a Republican legislature through in spite of the real sentiments of a majority of the Ohio voters. It is only Civil Service reform administrations that members of the Cabinet are allowed to leave their duties to go upon the stump in a State campaign.

The plums are dropping mighty slowly from the White House tree, and the impatience among those standing with uplifted faces and open mouths is getting worse and worse, and those of them who have no votes to offer in exchange are beginning to see that they are not "in it".

The Blaine Republicans are, many of them, beginning to suspect that they are being duped in the interest of Mr. Harrison, and that there is some truth in the rumor that as soon as Mr. Harrison is certain that he has secured a sufficient number of votes to make his defeat by any one outside of Mr. Blaine impossible, Mr. Blaine will make a formal statement prohibiting the use of his own name and declaring in Mr. Harrison's favor. If he does there will be a big row in the party. M.

Destructive Storm.

GRAND, Rapids, Mich., Sept. 28.—It is learned that a most destructive storm has passed over the northern portion of this and Beltrami counties, felling an immense amount of pine timber and causing some loss of life. Particulars are impossible to get owing to the remoteness of the section, which is unsettled and unoccupied except by claim holders.

Whole townships are known to have been swept over, The timber has been levelled as grain before the reaper. A cruiser, who has reached here, reports a most marvellous escape. He says the chief of a surveying party in the woods was struck by a tree, and while being taken across the lake in a boat he died. His name is unknown. Several surveying parties were in the section devastated. If half reported is true, there has been damage to pine timber amounting to thousands of dollars, and if it is not immediately cut the loss will reach hundreds of thousands. The centre of destruction was thirty to thirty-five miles this side of the boundary line and immediately north of this place.

People and Cattle Burned to Death.

WILLIAMSPORT, N. D., September 28.—George W. Johnson and his son, who lived near Beaver Creek, were burned to death in the great Emmons county prairie fires. Mr. Tabor, and elderly gentleman living near Williamsport, is seriously burned and will probably die.

No further news can be learned from Holland settlement, twenty-five miles south of Williamsport. Three men are known to have perished in that vicinity. The amount of damage done in the Holland settlement cannot be learned, but it is safe to say that it will not be far from $50,000.

At Winona, twenty miles from Williamsport, a Mr. Pratt, lost forty-three steers, which were taken by the fire and burned to death. Another fire raged on south prairie, and burned out Messrs. Fosburg, Mahony, Hesholy, Houstain and Parker.

A dispatch from Belvidere, Ill., says: There was a big prairie fire about four miles west of here yesterday afternoon, and before it could be got under control it had burned over 200 acres.

A Proclamation.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 27.—Following is Governor Pattison's proclamation, issued yesterday evening calling the Senate in extra session to consider the evidence against Auditor General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer, in connection with the Bardsley case, with a view of their impeachment:

"PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, The constitution provides, in article 6, section 4, that 'All officers elected by the people except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for responsible cause after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate;

"Whereas, grave charges have been preferred, involving the Auditor General and State Treasuzer and most seriously reflecting upon the manner in which their official duties have been performed;

"Whereas, It is proper that diligent inquiry should be made to ascertain whether or not 'reasonable cause' does exist for their removal;

"Whereas, There is in the public mind a profound conviction that the officials referred to, and some of their subordinate, have been grossly inefficient, shamefully negligent, and entirely wanting in due fidelity;

"Whereas, It is the prevailing opinion that some of the officials connected with these offices have been guilty of absolute faithlessness and downright dishonesty in violation of their oaths of office, and of the criminal laws of the Commonwealth;

"Whereas, If any one of the charges so made should be established, appropriate action looking to the removal of the officials involved should be taken by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a duty to the people of the State whose good name has been dishonored and whose money has been stolen, squandered and lost;

"Whereas, John Bardsley, late treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, is now a convict in the Eastern penitentiary for embezzlement and misuse of public moneys, a large portion of which would have been in the state treasury long prior to exposure of his transactions had those charged with the administration of the duties of Auditor General and State Treasurer performed them with due fidelity.

"Whereas, John Bardsley's stubborn refusal to disclose any information whatever as to the conduct of these officials has compelled the abandonment of proposed criminal prosecutions at least for a time;

"Whereas, A proper inquiry by the Senate may develop evidence sufficient to satisfy its members that 'reasonable cause' exists for the removal of the Auditor General and State Treasurer; and,

"Whereas, Under the constitution the duty and responsibility of making diligent inquiry and of taking appropriate action in the premises are devolved upon the Senate and the power vested in the executive to give the Senate the opportunity to act,

"Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of said Commonwealth, in the discharge of what I conceive to be my duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution, 'to convene the Senate in extraordinary session by proclamation for the transaction of executive business,' hereby convene the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in extraordinary session, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, Anno Domini 1891.

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth one hundred and sixteenth.

"By the Governor:

"ROBERT E. PATTISON.

"WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The Opera House Burned Down.

BUTLER, Pa., September 27.—At 10 o'clock last night the curtain in the opera house was hastily dropped in the middle of the last act of "The Waif" given by the Seward company, and Manager Root came on the stage politely requesting the audience to leave the house. No other explanation forthcoming 2,000 persons filed out into the open air to see the opera house burned to the ground ten minutes afterwards. Fire had broken out in the property room and burned the stage, and scenery, while Manager Root was rapidly explaining to the audience the nearest way out was by the doors. The opera house was burned to the ground with two adjacent stores. Total loss $25,000, with little insurance.

Monument to the Pope.

WASHINGTON, September 28,—This afternoon the marble statue of the Pope, presented to the Catholic Universtty by Joseph Loubal, of New York, was unveiled.

The exercises were simple, but were paricipated in by Cardinal Gibbons and a great number of prominent members of the priesthood, as well as of the laity. Bishop Keene tendered the principal address. The statue is the work of Guiseppe Luchiti, one of the best-known of the modern sculptors. Its cost is said to have been $30,000.

Prisoners Try to Hang a Deputy.

GADESDEN, Ala., September 28.—W. F. Bentley, John Bentley, Harvey Thomas, James Cross and Buren Lethrow, members of a desperate gang of white robbers in jail here, under sentence for robbery and train wrecking, overpowered Deputy Sheriff R. H. Melton this morning. They put a rope about his neck and were hanging him when Policeman Roper appeared and fired on the prisoners. They fled to their cells. Two were wounded. The rope was hurriedly taken from Milton's neck and he was found to be still alive. He will recover.

SWANEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 29.—Enraged at being discharged for alleged neglect of duty, Belle Jamison yesterday drew a revolver and fired at Mrs. Robt. White, a well-known farmer. Mrs. White took the revolver from her, and, her life being still threatened, shot her asshilant through the breast and head, killing her instantly. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The largest steer in Illinois, and probably in the world, weighs 4,500 pounds and belongs to a Macouplin county farmer.

—A wild goose killed in California had a grain of wheat in it crop, which, when planted, produced a variety hitherto unknown.

—The largest farm in the world is said to be in Louisanna. It is 100x25 miles, and embraces 1,600,000 acres, It cost $50,000 to fence it.

—The four days' fair which closed at Brookville on Saturday was very successful and as a result, the Association will be able to pay off all its indebtedness.

—Some miscreant placed a quantity of croton oil in the coffee at a social dance and supper given at Plainfield, Conn., on Friday night. About thirty persons are seriously ill and two are not expected to live.

—The dead body of an unknown man was found on Sunday morning on the railroad at Grapeville, Westmoreland county. His neck and both legs were broken and it was evident that he had been struck by a passing train.

—Rattlesnakes are said to have a natural antipathy to white ash leaves. Some naturalists assert that a rattlesnake placed in a circle of half ash leaves and half hot coals will cross the coals rather than encounter the leaves.

—A spring that gushes forth soda water, and in fact forms a huge natural soda water fountain, has been discovered in Oregon. The water is sparkling and effervescent, and when bottled and flavored cannot be distinguished from the artificial beverage.

—William Backoffen, a young man employed as a brakeman at the Edgar Thompson steel works, while attempting to board a shifting engine on Friday, lost his footing and fell under the wheels. Both legs were cut off and he died on his way to the hospital.

—On Saturday evening Mamie Beck, aged 17, who resided near Appollo. Westmoreland county, attempted to kindle a fire in the kitchen with oil. The can exploded and she was enveloped in a sheet of flame and so badly burned that she died the same evening.

—Joan Henry, of South Philipsburg, a miner and brass band teacher, was instantly killed on Saturday by being run over by a train near his home. There is a good deal of indignation that the remains of the unfortunate man were permitted to remain exposed for more than two hours and that an inquest was not held.

Correspondence.

In response to the call of the chairman of the committee on arrangements the 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers held their second reunion on the battle-field of Antietam, in Maryland, on the 17th and 18th of September, 1891. This regiment was composed of four companies from Huntingdon county and six companies from Blair county, including a contingent of about fifty men from Gallitzin and St. Augustine, Cambria county. The veterans to the number of seventy-four met in the old town of Sharpsburg, Md., on the evening of September 16, 1891, near the same ground where they had been twenty-nine years before, and on the eve of which occurred one of the bloodiest battles of the war of the rebellion. We were assigned quarters in the town, the citizens not only preparing quarters for our boys, but also for about a dozen other delegations of veterans from different portions of the country. The number of veterans present was about 1,000, which together with the other visitors would run the number up to about 1,500. The roar of artillery, the braying of bugles and fifes, the rattle of drums soon aroused the old town from its "Rip Van Wrinkle" slumber. It is a typical Maryland town of about 1,400 people, very quiet, off from the railroad, and in the midst of a splendid farming county. The New York and Maine regiments held their camp fire on the evening of the 16th. But I will limit my remarks to the proceedings of our own regiment and shall pass the others by.

The 125th P. V. met at the Dunker church at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, where we had the pleasure of listening to an able historical address by Auditor General McCamant. After the address we proceeded to the house of Mr. G. Lyon, about four miles distant, where the 125th bivouaced the night before battle, and followed as near as we could the route taken on the day of the battle by our regiment from this point, over fields and fences, through woods and ravines, from the east woods to the west woods, across the Hagerstown pike to the right and rear of the Dunker church, where we had our final wind-up on that eventful day. On the day of the battle we were under the command of General Mansfield, whose army corps, the 12th, consisted of two divisions, commanded respectively by General Williams and General Green. The right of Crawford's brigade was the 125th P. V., commanded by the veteran Col. Higgins. The fighting commenced at daylight, Hooker's men in the advance. Mansfield's men supporting the rebels were gradually forced back until a point was reached about midway between our bivouac of the night before, and the Dunker church on the right of the Smoketown road, and to the right of the big spring on S. Pottenberger's farm. Here Hooker's troops were repulsed, having lost terribly in officers and men and Hooker himself being badly wounded. His men gave way, Mansfield's corps had to relieve Hooker, and stem the onward rush of the exultant rebels who, with loud yells, were following up their success.

Right here in front of a strip of woods in an old field to the right (not to the left) of the Smoketown road, during the deployment of Williams' division, our gallant leader, General Mansfield, fell mortally wounded while examining the ground in front of our regiment and was carried to the rear a short distance by Sergeant John Kohoe and Private Samuel Edmiston, of Company K. After carrying the General a short distance to the rear they were relieved by men of the 10th Maine, who now claim it was in front of their regiment and to the left of the Smoketown road where Mansfield was killed, and have at this date a tablet marking the spot. This tablet, however, is a falsehood to the extent of 400 yards at least.

After the fall of Mansfield the command of the 12th corps fell to our General Williams, who pushed his men rapidly forward until our regiment on the right debouched on the Hagerstown pike, between the Dunker church and the house of D. R. Miller, on the pike. We had by this time driven the Confederates about one mile from the spot where Mansfield fell, and the key to their position on this part of the field was in the woods west of the pike, to the right and rear of the Dunker church. Our General determined to make a desperate effort to carry this position of the enemy. Our regiment was the one selected to make the charge. We made the charge in the face of a perfect blizzard of shot, shell and musketry. We drove them back over rocks, stumps of trees and open ground until we were brought to a standstill by a flank fire which raked the entire length of the regiment. No troops could stand long before such a fire, and being without support on our flanks, our Colonel gave the order to fall back. Just as we were recrossing the pike, Sedgwick's troops of Sumner's corps came up and relieved us. Had those troops come on the grounds twenty minutes sooner we could and would have held the position we had just gained. As it was, we had penetrated further into the Confederate lines on this part of the field than any other Union troops did that day. Other troops tried the task afterwards but never succeeded in getting across the pike. Our loss here was frightful—38 killed and 174 wounded, or 232 out of a possible 700. But showing what kind of pluck there was in those young fellows, they wheeled into line with Sedgwick's troops and were ready in ten minutes to renew the deadly work again. The fight raged here with varied success for about two hours, and the the loss on both sides was awful.

Bloody lane presented a ghastly sight, as did also the ground around Burnside's bridge, but no where on Antietam field did the dead and dying lay so thick as around the little Dunker church. On this part of the field fell the Union Generals Mansfield, Hooker, Richardson, Crawford and Hartsuff, as did also the Confederate Generals Stark, Rains, Douglass, Berksdale and Lawton. Night closed the fearful slaughter and ended the bloodiest one day's battle of the war. * * *

On Thursday evening we visited the National cemetery where 4,600 Union soldiers lie buried. This is a lovely spot on the top of a knoll, overlooking almost the whole of the battle field. The Government has expended $300,000 in beautifying this cemetery, and I believe there is not on this earth a more beautiful one. It is pitiable to note that the ages marked upon fully one-third of all the headstones in the cemetery are under 21 years. The oldest one I saw was but 32 years. Well you showed the world what boys could do for home and country! May you all rest in peace is the fervent prayer of a loving comrade. You died in a noble cause! At 8 o'clock P. M., we held our camp fire in the hall of the Antietam Post G. A. R., which was generously turned ever to us by that organization. It was a business meeting. Our veteran Col. Higgins was the presiding officer, and showed that he was well versed in parliamentary rules as well as in military tactics. Speeches were made by Messrs. McCamant, Wallace, Simpson, Davison, Hicks and others. While Hicks' speech did not come up to the one he delivered here three years ago, it was a business one, straightforward and easily understood.

Quite a delegation of ladies were present at the reunion, accompanied by their husbands, fathers and brothers, and appeared to be as deeply interested in viewing the scenes upon the battle field and places as were the veterans themselves. Among the ladies present I noticed the estimable wife of Col. Higgins, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Strong and others whose names I am sorry I do not remember. It may be interesting to the lady readers of this sketch to know that Mrs. J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, was pronounced the finest looking lady present. After visiting Keedysboro, Boonsboro and Smoketown, in Maryland; Bolivartown and Heights, in Virginia, and the noted places around, as Point of Rocks, John Brown's fort, the old stone Catholic church up on the heights, said to be eighty years old, the remains of the old arsenal at the ferry, etc., we took the train north at Harper's Ferry at 5:30 P. M., September 19th, and started for home down the Cumberland Valley, arriving at Harrisburg at 2 o'clock, A. M., the next day. I will now close this rambling letter by saying once more to my comrades one and all and friends always, "Bannath Lath."

EMON.

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Also, BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES. New Spring Styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings now ready.

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The Patriot,

printed in Harrisburg. It is under new management—enlarged, handsome, bold in the right fearless in denouncing wrong; it is always and unswervingly Democratic. It is the only Democratic newspaper at the state capital. It makes a specialty of Department news. It is the only paper in central Pennsylvania that receives and prints full Associated Press reports, obtained by it over its own wires. It presents each day special correspondence from all points tributary to Harrisburg, all the Harrisburg news, fashion notes, household hints, domestic recipes, society gossip, scientific, political and humorous articles, short stories and sketches. Its market reports are complete, both as to finance and commerce. Its live stock markets are prepared specially for THE PATRIOT, and have only been successfully imitated by one other newspaper in the state. The Saturday sermon of Rev. Dr. Spurgeon, of London, is a great feature.

THE PATRIOT wants the rascals turned out or locked up. To this end it heartily urges the election of Wright and Tilden as the only means to stop the the plundering of the public treasury.

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(Mention this paper.)

March 6-91-1yr

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CENTRE STREET, EBENSBURG.

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A first-class Barber Shop has been opened in the basement of Blair House where the barber business in all its branches will be carried on in the future. The shop is in the hands of skilled artists who will give every attention to customers. Everything kept in good order. Your patronage solicited.

FRANK FEE, Proprietor.

1-30

FARM FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his farm in Munster township, along the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad, about two miles from Cresson. Farm contains about 70 acres, about 60 cleared. Possession given on 1st of April. Call on or address the subscriber at Loretto, Pa.

JAMES NOON.

Feb. 27, 1891.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty six and fifty-five acres and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Alvin Krug, Ebensburg, Pa., or

LUKE NOONAN,
Loretto, Pa.

December 12, 1890.