# Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - - - - - JUNE 3, 1892.


**Democratic State Ticket.**

For Congressman at Large.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

For Supreme Judge.
CRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

For Electors at Large.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WILSON, Allegheny.

For District Electors.

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| Samuel G. Thompson. | Clement B. Wainright. |
| Adam S. Conway. | Charles H. Lafferty. |
| W. Redwood Wright. | George R. Jones. |
| John O. James. | William Molan. |
| James Duffey. | Charles D. Breck. |
| S. W. Trimmer. | Samuel S. Leidy. |
| Azur Lathrop. | F. C. Hipple. |
| Thomas Challant. | W. D. Hammelright. |
| P. H. Strubinger. | H. B. Piper. |
| Joseph D. Orr. | Charles A. Fagan. |
| Andrew A. Payton. | John D. Braden. |
| Michael Liebel. | Thomas McDowell. |
| J. K. P. Hall. | |

GEN. EPPA HUNTON has been appointed a United States Senator from Virginia, vice Barbour, deceased.

FROM present indications it looks as if after Tuesday next, there will be nothing left of Harrison but his hat.

EX-PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK'S will was declared null and void by Chancellor Allison at Nashville, Tenn., last week, and the estate given to the heirs at law. It is probably worth $300,000.

HENRY C. PAYNE, a member of the Republican national committee for Wisconsin, declares that if Harrison is renominated he will lose both Wisconsin and Illinois, as against Cleveland, on the school question.

WHEN the suit of Esther Jacobs against Henry B. Sikes, for $50,000 damages for breach of promise was called in court at New York last week, Michael Moran, one of the jurors, dropped in the corridor and died in five minutes.

AT least eight European governments have accepted the President's invitation to anticipate in a monetary conference, and there is no longer any doubt of such a meeting. The President will communicate with Congress on the subject in a few days and will probably transmit the correspondence.

THE state secretary has estimated from statistics at his command that last year's crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes were worth $78,000,000 to the farmers of Pennsylvania. That is a good showing, and by the very force of contrast brings up the pitiful picture of famine stricken Russia.

THE Treasury department is almost frantically calling upon its revenue agents to hurry up the collection of the taxes before the close of the fiscal year, so that a deficit, right in the midst of the Presidential campaign, may not appear as a frightful illustration of the effects of a Billion Dollar legislation.

THE acquittal of John C. Newton, the millionaire president of the Des Moines and Kansas City railroad on Thursday of last week in the Federal court, at Des Moines, Iowa, of the charge of having padded the mails carried by his line, was followed by a banquet in the evening at the Savery given to the jurors in the case by the defendant. The next morning Judge Woolston severely reprimanded the jurors, Mr. Newton and his lawyer.

A SOCIETY has been formed in London under the title of the Witnesses' Protection society. The objects of this association are to protect witnesses from insult by counsel, to put the matter of contempt of court into the hands of a jury, and to raise a fund to indemnify contumacious witnesses from pecuniary loss, provided always that the questions they refuse to answer reflect upon their honor, and are at the same time irrevelant to the issues of the case.

THERE is a tariff duty of about 400 per cent. on imported pearl buttons; but the girls who are employed in the pearl button factory in Detroit have been obliged to strike against a reduction of wages. It would appear that an absolutely prohibitive tariff rate is not sufficiently persuasive to induce the maintenance of a moderate wage rate. In the light of such facts the laborer can see without eyes the hollowness of the pretense that high duties are a guarantee of high wages.

MUCH valuable territory in the West has been located by settlers through the means of scrip issued to Indians in payment for their lands, and afterward assigned to other parties. Secretary Noble of the Interior Department, now holds that such assignments of scrip are invalid and the ownership of sections of the public lands located by means of assigned scrip is consequently open to question. In the first case of this sort brought to Secretary Noble's notice relating to lands in Minnesota formerly owned by Chippewa Indians, the contestant will obtain possession if he can prove the regularity of his application.

THE Michigan road law, providing that the users of wide wagon wheel tires shall have a rebate of one-half of their road tax, is an ingenious inducement which works great advantage to the taxpayer, to the roads, and, by consequence to the general public. According to a writer on good roads, "it is estimated that with broad tires on wagons, carriages and buggies all public highways can be kept in very much better condition than is now possible, at one-fourth the cost of the present system. In the matter of road reform the first essential seems to be the widening of the tires of the vehicles. The general adoption of this would be a long step of itself in the direction of perfect roads. Without it perfect roads are practically impossible."

Unless some unusual political circumstances, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, not now visible nor foreseen appears between this and the meeting of the national Republican convention at Minneapolis next week, James G. Blaine will be the nominee of the Republican party for President. That he will be chosen from spite work rather than through personal popularity or from any party or patriotic necessity we are aware, but the coming convention is so made up that what Mr. Harrison called "personal disappointments" will control it.

But Mr. Blaine nominated, what then? How is he to be elected? What better, stronger claims has he upon his party now than he had when eight years ago the people of the United States by popular vote and electoral vote declared against him? Is his record any clearer, has he displayed any new qualities of statesmanship, has he erased the ugly record of his Congressional speculations and investments, has he divested his politics of the commercial side? To all these questions a negative response must be made. The Blaine of 1884 is the Blaine of 1888—except as to health.

And what as to health? The fact cannot be disguised that Mr. Blaine is a man afflicted with a chronic and incurable disease. His age makes any improvement of his health only temporary. It is not in nature for him to withstand the burdens and cares of a four year's term should he make a doubtful escape from the trials and excitement of the preceding political campaign. Nobody knows these facts better than each one of the men who forced him into this canvass. Why then do they want to nominate him?

To beat Mr. Harrison, punish the President is the sole purpose. No higher motive controls. They are satisfied to throw Mr. Harrison out of the White House, for certain. That done the election of Mr. Blaine is a secondary matter. The first victory gained the second one can be fought for. But the nomination of Mr. Blaine, unsound physically and uncertain mentally, is now to be accomplished.

And after the nomination? Death or defeat, or both.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republic* in speaking of the dissensions between the rival factions of the Republican party that have been stirred up within the past ten days on the presidential question, quotes a Republican Senator as saying:

Blaine is a——trickster and a liar. If he is encouraging the idea of nominating him for president, I say it unequivocally that he lied to the President, and that he has lied to nearly all the members of the cabinet and to many Republicans in the Senate and House of Representatives who have talked to him during the past year. I think his conduct, if he is seriously thinking of taking the nomination, dishonorable in the extreme. He ought to have withdrawn from the cabinet the moment he even contemplated being disloyal to the President's fortunes, and if I were in President Harrison's place, notwithstanding Blaine's greatness and his popularity, I would flip him as quick as a wink and put some honorable man on whom I could rely at the head of the state department.

WHY should not the Way and Means committee, says the New York *World*, report at once a bill to put all sugar on the free list?

Sugar is an article of universal use. Its price touches every citizen directly. We have made raw sugar free for the benefit of the refiners, and for their further benefit we impose a practically prohibitory duty on refined sugar. The sugar refiners have formed a trust in order to take to themselves the whole of a duty which they do not need for protection or to enable them to control our market.

Why should the people who are called upon to pay a bounty of two cents a pound for all domestic sugar produced be required also to pay a tribute of half a cent a pound to the sugar trust for all the sugar they consume?

A bill for free sugar could be drawn in ten minutes, reported in ten minutes more and passed out of hand. Why should it not be done? Is any measure of popular relief more urgent or more manifestly just?

BLAINE and Harrison are now playing "hide and seek." Blaine skipped off to New York last week and while there Harrison's enemies took the occasion to expand Blaine' presidential boom to its utmost tension. Blaine tarried in New York until Harrison started for Rochester where the president was billed for Memorial Day, when the wiley Secretary returned to Washington. The belief prevails that when these two particular stars meet there will be a lively row, ending with the Secretary's retirement from the Cabinet, but every effort will be made to keep them apart until after the meeting of the Minneapolis convention. President Harrison's friends are now loud and open in their denunciations of Blaine,s tricky ways in playing into the hand of the President's enemies while occupying a seat at his official table, but Blaine and his friends have no consciencious scruples, and if Harrison can be downed, they are in no way particular about the means employed.

THE Pennsylvania state Senate is now made up of 29 Republicans and 20 Democrats, there being a vacancy in a Republican district. The odd-numbered Senators retire this year, causing 20 of the 29 Republican seats to be vacant and only making four Democratic seats vacant. In other words the Democrats will have 16 hold-overs and the Republicans but nine.

HOWLAND F. SMITH, of New Bedford, Mass., on Monday broke the world's bycicle record for twenty-five miles. He made the distance in 2 hours, 17 minutes, 45 seconds, breaking his own record of 2: 19; 13.

### Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 28, 1892. Presidential politics were lugged into the House this week by the Harrison and anti-Harrison Republicans. Representative Henderson, of Iowa, made a bunkum speech criticising Mr. Harrison for not having given the negroes representation on the board of managers of the World's Fair, which was replied to by Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who is known to be very close to Mr. Harrison. Mr. Johnson created some excitement by letting the cat out of the bag concerning the infamous Force bill which Mr. Harrison is still intent upon having enacted into a law, if his party can secure control of the House and elect the President again. Mr. Johnson indulged in the stock abuse of Democrats in the South for their treatment of the poor negro, which Mr. Harrison doubtless hopes will have a good effect upon the negro delegates to the Minneapolis convention. Democrats were delighted at this open avowal of a close and confidential friend of Mr. Harrison's that the Force bill is not dead, but only sleeping—it will be worth thousands of votes to Democratic candidates for the House, as well as to the electoral ticket.

Since the arrival of Commander-in-Chief John C. New, early this week, the Harrison army has dropped its meek, by-leave-of-Mr.-Blaine air, and from this time on it will fight for Mr. Harrison's nomintation. The anti's also, under command of Boss Clarkson, have their fighting blood up, and the wounds left by the battle royal that is to be fought at Minneapolis will make it all the easier to elect the ticket nominated at Chicago. Mr. Cleveland's friends are anxious for the Republicans to nominate Blaine, as they believe his nomination will remove all doubt as to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago, and they are confident that he could beat Blaine worse than he did in 1884.

The action of the Democratic caucus in deciding to push the regular appropriation bills, in the House, ahead of everything else, and to secure an adjournment at the earliest possible date, was disappointing to many members interested in legislation which they had hoped to have disposed of at this session, but the very large majority by which the caucus adopted it demonstrated that it was deemed the proper action to take. There can be no doubt that the sooner the House can pass all of the necessary appropriation bills and demonstrate to the country that it is ready for an adjournment, the better it will be for the Democratic party.

The refusal of Secretary Rusk to ask Congress for an appropriation to be spent by the alleged rain-maker, Dyrenforth, had no effect upon that cheeky and slick-tongued individual. He has talked with such good purpose to the Senate committee on agriculture that Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment to the agricultural bill appropriating $40,000 for rain-making experiments. That is just $15,000 more than Dyrenforth asked for, and he is correspondingly happy; but his jubilation will be short, as the House will not allow this money to be thus thrown down a rat-hole, so to speak, whatever the Senate may do.

"Teddy" Roosevelt is again after Mr. Wanamaker, whose testimony relating to the violations of the civil service law by the employees of the Baltimore post-office contains "slanderous falsehoods." This is the second time that Teddy has publicly accused the Postmaster General of carelessly handling the truth.

Senator Morgan is encouraged by the vote—28 to 17—by which the Senate defeated Mr. Morrill's motion to refer his resolution, directing the committee on finance to make an examination and report in relation to currency and coinage, and as to the effect of the act of July, 1890, on which the price of silver bullion, to that committee, to hope that the Senate will adopt the resolution. Senator Sherman says that to adopt the resolution would be to instruct the finance committee to report a free-coinage bill. Only three Democratic Senators—Gray, Palmer and Vilas—voted for Mr. Morrill's motion, the adoption of which would be considered equivalent to defeating Mr. Morgan's resolution. Senator Hill was present, but he did not vote.

The National Silver Convention is in session here. Among the several hundred delegates from nearly all the states are a number of People's party men and Knights of Labor. The convention hopes to succeed in getting some silver legislation from Congress.

Secretary Noble has scored another failure in his attempt to get Mr. Harrison to get rid of Commissioner Raum before the investigating committee makes its report recommending his removal. Mr. Harrison is said to have told him that he feared the effect on the soldier vote of removing Raum or allowing him to resign and providing for him elsewhere, and had made up his mind to stand by him until after the election.

### The River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The friends of the river and harbor bill are becoming somewhat anxious as to its ultimate fate. At present it stands upon the calendar with the Senate amendments pending. Should it again—as according to the rules it must do—run the gauntlet of the committee of the whole, the time of its final passage would be wholly problematical, as every amendment would be subject to further amendment and its enemies could take advantage of the present depleted condition of the House to postpone its passage indefinitely. Confronted with this condition the advocates of the measure have decided to ask the House to suspend the rules on Monday next, in order to non-concur in the Senate amendments and to agree to a conference.

### Burying for Six Days.

LONDON, June 1.—Further mail advices from Mauritius says that the morning after the hurricane every street in Port Louis was filled with debris. The courses of the storm was erratic. Massive houses were overthrown while frail houses near them were not injured in any way. The burial of the 600 persons killed in Port Louis alone accupied six days.

Out of the sixty two churches and chapels in Port Louis fifty were ruined. The remaining twelve were badly damaged. Boats were stranded during the hurricane at places 500 feet from the sea.

### Tornado in England.

LONDON, June 1.—A most terrific tornodo passed over Blakney, in Gloucestershire, yesterday. The wind was accompanied by heavy thunder and light ning and a remarkable downpour of rain. The streets were flooded in an instant and rushing torrents of water swept through them, carrying off everything that would float. The roofs of houses were blown off and the torrents of rain destroyed almost everything in them.

AMONG the prominent Pittsburgers who have recently come out strongly for Cleveland is George A. McBeth, the glass manufacturer, who left the Republican party on account of its high-tariff policy. Mr. McBeth says he will vote for Cleveland against any other man in the United States.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**


### Republican Ingratitude.

President Harrison has good reason to feel aggrieved at the attempt of the most active leaders of his party to deprive him of the practical indorsement of a renomination.

Mr. Harrison is a typical Republican and has made a representative Republican administration. Even his faults are those of his party. If he is egotistical and self-sufficient, does he not type the towering conceit of the Republican party that it alone has the governing capacity, and that it contains all of the virtue and most of the patrioism of the country? If he is bigoted in his partisanship, preferring, with Speaker Reed a bad Republican to a good Democrat, is not that the prevailing sentiment in his party? If he thinks Republican success so great an end as to justify any means to win it, has not that been the Republican creed since the stealing of the Presidency in 1876? If he has treated the public office as party spoils, is not that what his party has demanded of him? If he has protected its rascals and rewarded its corruptionists, has not Republican sentiment supported him?

President Harrison has been true to every principle, precedent and practice of his party. He has done exactly what was asked and expected of him—except, as he well says, that there was not enough offices to go around. Every state convention has endorsed and applauded him, but yet there is a widespread and determined effort to cast him off.

If republicks are ungrateful what shall be said of Republicans?—*N. Y. World.*

### In a Secret Grave.

GREENSBURG, May 30.—A riot occured at Calumet last night, in which a man named Shusick was shot and killed. As usual with the Hungarian miners there on the eve of a holiday, they had on hand an unlimited quantity of beer. John Lijons, a boardinghouse keeper, had a "beer party." A free fight started and Lijons pulled a revolver upon Shusick, who fell to the floor pierced by two bullets. He was carried away and died some time after.

The Hungarians, to hide the crime, buried him secretly in a thicket graveyard near by. The mining Hungarians have burying grounds of their own. Many a victim of a midnight brawl has found a quiet resting place in the thicket chosen by these foreigners, and no one has been the wiser. In this instance the sound of the brawl aroused the neighborhood. Shusick was missed from the table this morning, and a quiet inquiry was set on foot. Officials visited the retired Hungarian graveyard and found a newly made grave. This was opened, and the body of Shusick was found with two bullet holes in his breast. Detectives at once started in search of the murderer, Lijons, who has not yet been found. Jealousy is supposed to be at the bottom of the crime.

### Attacked by Porcupines.

LOCK HAVEN, May 29.—Two young men from the city had a thrilling experience in the wilds of McKean county, last night, where they were peeling bark. The men occupied a deserted woodchoppers' camp and when night came their troubles commenced.

Porcupines seemed to come from every bush pile. They climed all over the camp, chewing the boards and made so much noise that it was impossible to sleep. The men would have driven them off, but no sooner would they lie down to sleep than the quill pigs appeared again. The boys concluded to kill them off. One of the hunters seized an axe, and while the other held the torch he made a dash at the porkies. The latter were now ready for fight. They gathered around the men snapping like vicious dogs.

Then followed a lively time for a few minutes, when the porkies fled defeated and the victor came marching in with his axe on his shoulder. He was slightly bitten and had a few quills in his legs. This morning there were eight dead porcupines lying on the scene of the conflict. Up to this time they have killed twenty-nine porcupines and the end is not yet.

### Saved by a Peasant.

VIENNA, May 30.—The spectacle of Russian troops marching in hostile array against the Austrian forces was witnessed yesterday at the Galician frontier, near Radzivilon. The Austrian garrison of Brody was out maneuvering. Brody is only a few miles from the Russian-Polish frontier, and in the course of tramping about the Austrian troops unwittingly crossed the frontier, into Russian territory.

The Russian commander marshaled his men and started out after the Austrians. Had he overtaken them, a sanguinary encounter would probably have been the result.

Fortunately for peace, the Austrian commander had his attention called by a Polish peasant to the fact that he was on Russian territory. The Austrians turned their faces at once toward the frontier, and before the Russians got within firing distance the Austrians were on their own side of the line. The affair is regarded in Vienna as of considerable significance as showing the readiness of the Russians to seize any pretext for hostilities.

### Killed by Electricity.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—A sensational accident occurred at the Edgar Thomson Steel works at Braddock, about 5 o'clock this morning, by which two men were killed and several others rendered unconscious by a shock from the electric light wire in the blacksmith shop.

At the time mentioned a number of men were working on a traveling crane in the blacksmith shop. The boom came in contact with the electric light wire and cut through the insulation.

In an instant the full force of the current was conducted among the iron framework of the crane, and all the men in contact were knocked insensible.

All but three of the men soon recovered, but the others were carried outside the shop and restoratives promptly administered.

Two died in a few moments after they had been removed. Their names were: Anthony Lokel, twenty-four years, residing at Knoxville; Joseph Zoleny, aged twenty-three, unmarried, of Knoxville.

The name of the third man, who is still unconscious, has not yet been ascertained.

### NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—In Minneapolis 7,877,947 barrels of flour were made last year.

—During the year 1891, 4,267 vessels passed through the Suez Canal, and of these only 26 carried the American flag.

—The governor of South Dakota has issued a quarantine proclamation to prevent Texas cattle from passing through the State.

—Lightning flashed into an Eastern Pennsylvania coal mine the other day and shocked a man who was 1,200 feet below the surface.

—A set of false teeth made of ivory by a New York dentist for George Washington, and used by him, is on exhibition at the Patent Office in Washington.

—General Turner C. Morehead, who commanded the first regiment sent from Pennsylvania during the rebellion, dropped dead on Saturday on the porch of his residence at Asbury Park.

—Millions of Colorado beetles were washed up on the shore of Sea Isle City, N. J., the other day, and the residents are at a loss to explain the remarkable occurrence or form any idea as to where they came from.

—Charles F. Cross, of Ashland, Va., while plowing found a jar containing $633 in gold and silver. It was buried by M. E. Cox, now deceased, in 1852. He was afterward unable to locate the burial place.

—This globe has had 36,627,852,237,075,266 human inhabitants since the beginning of time. To even bury this vast number the whole landed surface of the globe, every inch of it, would have to be dug over 129 times!

—The next Lord Mayor of London will be a Roman Catholic, and he will appoint a Catholic priest as his chaplain. It will be the first instance of a Roman Catholic holding the latter position since the Reformation.

—The gray rat came to Europe from India by way of Russia, and is now popularly known as the Norway rat, from a mistaken tradition that it came from Norway to England and from the latter country to America.

—A priest at Shamokin, refused to marry Anna Micha and Joseph Diech because they were cousins. The prospective bride then proposed to Diech to get a Protestant minister. He refused and she has now brought suit against him for breach of promise.

—Since May 7th there have been 2,450 deaths from cholera at Serinagur, in the Vale of Cashmere. All the Europeans in the place became alarmed some time ago at the fearful ravages of the disease, and left the city. There is now not a European in Serinagur.

—A reign of terror exists in Venezuela. Palacio and his soldiers are running things with a high hand, raiding houses, pillaging towns, and marching prisoners in chains through the streets. A number of buildings have been blown up and many people killed.

—Rudolph Shaffer, a prominent building contractor of Huntingdon, after discussing the prevalence of suicide with a party of friends at the Leister house, went into the basement of the building and shot himself with a revolver in the forehead, killing himself instantly.

—Senator Ratan, of Pittsburg, was in Harrisburg on Tuesday, and stated that he came for a conference with the attorney-general, and that he proposes to institute legal proceedings against Senator Quay, ex-State Treasurer Boyer and Treasurer Morrison for alleged violations of law and illegal use of state funds.

—A cyclone, Friday night, destroyed the town of Wellington, Kansas. About 25 persons were killed and 50 dangerously injured. Dwelling and business houses alike were scattered like chips before the terrific storm. The cyclone swept a path six miles wide through the open country destroying everything before it.

—It is stated that there is a movement on the part of the powerful Drexel influence to oust President George B. Roberts from the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company because he is too slow and has let the Reading management get away with him in the matter of securing control of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central.

—Five weeks ago a 2-year-old boy named John Llewellyn, living in Steubenville, O., swallowed a whole peanut kernel which lodged in his windpipe. The child ever since has experienced considerable trouble, but nothing was thought of it by its mother who refused to have an operation performed. The child choked to death on Sunday night after intense suffering.

—The investigation as to the cause of the death of Gamble Wier, late Superintendent of Police in Pittsburg, which started with such great promise of highly sensational developments, has been dropped and the much-talked-of report of Chemist Blanck will never be made public. It is asserted by some that the friends of the deceased have reached the conclusion that the presence of arsenic in the stomach was due to the embalming fluid.

—At the 1876 Centennial at Philadelphia, an electric light was exhibited as a curiosity, and now nearly all of the cities of the United States are so lighted, and Mr. Edison has given the world the incandescent light for the interior of our dwellings and buildings. The storage battery is now being so perfected that it is reasonable to prophesy its being employed to convey passenger cars over common railroad tracks, and even to be used in the place of the steam engine for freight trains.

—On Friday afternoon, at Clifford, Bartholomew county, Indiana, Maggie Burns went to the residence of Maville Tolen, a young and prosperous farmer, who has called upon her frequently within the last year, and, in the presence of his parents, asked him if he intended to carry out his promise and marry her. Young Tolen, who is much younger than her, replied "No, you are too old." At this she pulled from a pocket a revolver and began firing at him. Five shots were fired. One went through his coat and the fifth struck him in the neck, inflicting a wound which may prove fata. Mrs. Burns escaped.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR BOROUGH CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on **Monday, June 6th, 1892**, for a borough charter for the village of Summerhill, situate in the township of Croyle, county of Cambria, bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the bridge on the township road leading to South Fork; thence north 2 degrees west 72 perches; thence north 38½ degrees west 88 perches; thence north 35 perches to stone; thence north 87 degrees east 92 perches to stones; thence north 55 degrees east 41 perches to the Isaac Paul branch of Laurel run; thence down said run by its various courses 27 perches across the Ebensburg road; thence south 43 degrees east 160 perches; thence south 54 degrees west 127 perches to the lower end of D. A. Sipes' tail race; thence down the north bank of the Conemaugh river by its various courses 107 perches to the place of beginning; the style and title of said proposed borough to be the Borough of Summerhill.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney for petitioners.

May 6, 1892.


BALTZELLS'

THE working girl as well as the busy housekeeper often find it it difficult to get their sewing done, especially their everyday gowns, and why should they worry about them when they can get them ready made much cheaper and fully as good as the home-made article. A new order of wash dresses has arrived and show some especially nice patterns. Calico, navy and light blue and white stripes, skirt and plaited waist, $1.75. Light percale, stripes and checks, pink and white and black and white, handsomely laundried, $2.00. Dark Pongee, skirt and nicely shirred waist, $2.00. These are in many sizes and are extremely neat and desirable. We have a very large assortment of waists of every description, from elegant silks to calico, and all well and handsomely made and perfect fitting. In wash goods there is a full line of white lawns from 70c. to $2.50. Black Lawns, $1.25, to $1.45. Polka Dot, black and white and blue and white, $1.30 to $1.90. Figured Lawns, 50 75, 85c., and $1.25, in many colors. Navy blue cambric waists, 50c.; striped cambric, 75c.; light calico waists, 25 and 45c.; laundried plain white lawn, $1.50; laundried percales, $1.00 and $1.20. A full line of children's waists at 50c. Why should one trouble about making such garments when they can be had just for the asking?

BALTZELLS',
Altoona.

**B. & B.**

**50 Cents.**

That's the price now on stylish, elegant and serviceable

**DRESS WOOLENS,**

The price by which we are creating so much dress goods business. This very extensive line includes

38-INCH
**MELANGE BEDFORDS,**
38-INCH
**IRISH TWEEDS,**
44-INCH
**CHEVIOTS,**

any of which we are anxious to have you compare with other 75-cent values—as values go to-day.

ALSO,
38-INCH, ALL WOOL
***CHEVRONS,***

15 colors—60 cents. Other stores sell these at 90c. to $1.00.

60 pieces (7 styles) all wool IMPORTED CHALLIES.

**35 Cents.**

A lot of pure SILK BLACK GRENADINES,

**50 Cents.**

A superb quality and much better than ordinary value.

You ought to have a copy of our FASHION JOURNAL and SHOPPING GUIDE. It's money in your purse and is to be had for the asking.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.



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**BANKING : CO.,**

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Accounts of merchants, farmers and others earnestly solicited, assuring our patrons that all business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and be held strictly confidential. Customers will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Penna., and will be confirmed by said Court on the first Monday of June, 1892, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

First and final account of Stephen Stutzman, assignee of John A. Hill et ux.

First and final account of Hiram Orris, assignee of Archibald Johns et ux.

Second and final account of Henry Shaffer, assignee of W. F. Burgraff.

First and final account of Henry Alleman, committee of Henry North, lunatic.

First and final account of H. W. Slick, assignee of Wm. M. Petus et ux.

First and final account of Frederick Sauer, assignee of John Sauer.

First and final account of John A. Doyle, assignee of Edward McGlade.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's office, May 13, 1892.


HOTEL LEGRANDE.

H. J. SCHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

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H. J. SCHETTIG.


NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders for election of Directors of the Cameron & Clearfield Coal & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company at Frugality, Pa., on **Wednesday, June 15, 1892,** at one o'clock, P. M.

B. O. HAGAN,
Secretary.

May 27, 1892.


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