

Democratic National Ticket.

For President, ROVER CLEVELAND, New York. For Vice-President, ADLAI STEVENSON, Illinois.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Congressmen 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, Samuel O. Thompson, Clement R. Walcott, Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redford Wright, James H. Love, John O. James, William Moran, James Deffer, Samuel S. Ledy, N. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Ledy, Adam S. Conway, W. T. Hummerich, Thomas Chalmers, F. H. Spangler, Joseph D. Orr, John D. Ferguson, Michael Littel, Thomas McDowell, J. K. F. Hall.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress, L. D. WOODRUFF, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.)

For Senate, GEORGE E. CONRAD, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Senatorial Conference.)

For Assembly, N. W. ALLEN, JAMES J. THOMAS, For Prothonotary, J. C. DAREY.

For Register and Recorder, D. A. MCGOUGH.

For District Attorney, F. J. O'CONNOR.

For Poorhouse Director, RAFAEL HITE.

For Surveyor, H. SCANLAN.

GOVERNOR PECK, of Wisconsin, was once an humble printer.

CHOLERA HAVING BEEN CARRIED TO ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, GREAT APPREHENSIONS ARE FELT IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER AMERICAN PORTS, AND PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE TO ISOLATE ALL SILENT PASSENGERS AS SOON AS THEY REACH OUR SHORES. PHYSICIANS SAY THAT IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE TO KEEP THE SCOURGE OUT OF OUR COUNTRY. THOUSANDS ARE DYING DAILY IN MANY PLACES ON THE OTHER CONTINENT AND THE DEAD DISEASE CONTINUES TO SPREAD.

THE CAMPAIGN IS BEGINNING IN CHICAGO. ONE NIGHT LAST WEEK 1,000 ALIENS TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND SECURED THEIR FINAL NATURALIZATION PAPERS. IT IS CLAIMED THAT NO GREAT EFFORT TO COMPLETE THE NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS AND SECURE THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS ENTITLED TO VOTE HAS EVER BEEN MADE IN CHICAGO, AND THAT AS A RESULT OF THE UNPRECEDENTED WORK IN THAT DIRECTION NOW BEING DONE AT LEAST 75,000 NAMES WILL BE ADDED TO THE VOTING LISTS. TWO-THIRDS OF THE NEW VOTERS ARE SAID TO BE DEMOCRATS.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO VOTE ON NOVEMBER 8TH, MUST BE REGISTERED ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 8TH, THAT BEING THE LAST DAY FOR REGISTERING. UNDER THE LAW, THE VOTER MUST MAKE PERSONAL APPLICATION TO THE ASSESSOR TO HAVE HIS NAME ADDED TO THE LIST OF VOTERS. THE ASSESSORS WILL BE PRESENT AT THE ELECTION HOUSE OF EACH DISTRICT ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7TH, AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 8TH, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF TEN A. M. AND THREE P. M. AND FROM 6 P. M. TO 9 P. M. OF EACH SAID DAYS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEARING AND ACTING UPON APPLICATIONS FOR ASSESSMENT AND REGISTRY.

ONE EFFECT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES OF THE PRESENT SUMMER HAS BEEN TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO THE MILITIA SYSTEM OF THE SEVERAL STATES. ASIDE FROM THAT OF OUR OWN STATE, WHICH IS CONFESSEDLY UNRIVALED IN PERFECTION OF ORGANIZATION AND DISCIPLINE, THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THERE IS ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN VARIOUS IMPORTANT ESSENTIALS. A WELL REGULATED MILITIA BEING INDISPENSIBLE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER, IT WILL DEVOLVE ON THE LEGISLATURES OF VARIOUS STATES TO SEE THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS SHALL BE PUT ON PROPER FOOTING FOR FUTURE EMERGENCIES.

EX PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WRITES SECRETARY JOHN D. WORMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA AS FOLLOWS: "THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN FOR THE FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT YOUR STATE MEETS MY HEARTY APPROVAL, AND IT IS HOPED THAT MY FRIENDS EVERYWHERE WILL ADOPT IT AND PROCEED AT ONCE TO FORM THEIR LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS. I AM SATISFIED THAT EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION AND DISSEMINATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CAN BE MORE CERTAINLY AND SPEEDILY SECURED IN THIS MANNER THAN IN ANY OTHER THAT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED, AND IT WILL AFFORD ME PLEASURE TO RENDER YOU ALL THE ASSISTANCE IN MY POWER IN THE PROSECUTION OF YOUR WORK. I TRUST THAT IN PENNSYLVANIA, AT LEAST, THE RESOLUTION OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE PASSED ADVISING AND ENJOINING THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE TO ENROLL THEMSELVES IN PRIMARY DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES, WILL BE PROMPTLY AND GENERALLY OBEYED."

CONGRESSMAN OATES, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, DISCUSSING THE LABOR TROUBLES AT HOMESTEAD AND THE RESULTS OF HIGH TARIFFS, SAYS: "IT HAS INDUCED THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL UNTIL BY THIS UNNATURAL STIMULUS OVER-PRODUCTION HAS RESULTED. IT DISTURBS THE LAWS OF TRADE—OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND—AND BY THIS PRODUCING MORE THAN THERE IS A DEMAND FOR PRICES ARE DRIVEN DOWN AND A NECESSITY IS CREATED FOR CUTTING DOWN THE EXPENSES OF THE MANUFACTURER AND IT MAY BE THE WEIGHTS OF LABOR INCLUDED. IN THIS WAY THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF DISAPPOINTS THE LABORING MAN AND BECOMES THE PARENT OF TRUSTS, COMBINES, STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS. THE MANUFACTURER, NO MORE THAN THE LABORER, CAN HELP, THOUGH HE IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR IT. HE ASKS CONGRESS FOR THE PROTECTION HE RECEIVES AND MUST BEAR THE CONSEQUENCES. IT DISTURBS AND DISAPPOINTS LABOR, WHILE PROFESSING TO PROTECT AND FOSTER IT."

The Republicans have a more expeditious way of raising campaign funds, says the Philadelphia Herald, than the slow process of handing around the hat for voluntary contributions from the people. The fat frying process brings funds by the bulk from capitalists who are grateful for tariff favors and expect a continuance of them. People who have a large money interest in the tariff don't stop with a few dollars when called upon to contribute for the success of the tariff party, but give with a liberality proportioned to the profits which they expect to make out of a system that protects their monopolies.

There is the American Tariff League, for example a body of gentlemen to many of whom a tariff is a matter of large individual profit. Its 1500 members have been called on to contribute \$100 each, and in this the aggregate will amount to \$150,000, a very nice sum indeed to be placed at the disposal of Chairman Carter for campaign use. The Democrats can hand around the hat for months without getting a fraction of that amount.

In addition to the hundred dollar contributors there are the big millionaires of the Carnegie order who clear fortunes every year from their tariff advantages. Each of these will furnish enough to carry a doubtful state if it can be managed to put the money where it will do the most good. The tariff system which has enriched them was never before in such danger from the indignant action of those whom it has plundered, and it is necessary for them to surpass their former liberality in supplying the campaign managers with the bundle necessary for the emergency.

Bigger money than was ever before handled by a Republican committee will be at the disposal of Chairman Carter and his assistants, but this should not discourage the plain, honest people from making their modest contributions to the Democratic campaign fund whose object is to disseminate information in regard to this robber system that is building up a class of plutocrats who can afford to give millions for its perpetuation. There is every reason to believe that in this contest it will be the most intelligence and not the most money that is going to win.

MR. POWDERLY is entirely right, says the Philadelphia Times, in assuming that if the government taxes the people to protect American labor in our productive industries, the government should have both the power and the purpose to enforce the intent of its own laws.

It is known that most if not all of our protected industries receive protection on their products by tariff taxes levied on consumers, to double, treble, quadruple the additional wages paid labor over the wages of the same labor in Europe. This is simply protection to monopoly and not protection to labor.

When Congress taxes the people for the benefit of American labor, it should see that labor gets the benefit of the taxes thus imposed. Mr. Powderly insists that tariff taxes levied for protection to labor should open such industries to the inspection of the government, and all such taxes not benefiting labor, but pocketed by the employer, should be repealed.

As long as labor will consent to be cheated by tariff taxes on the necessities of business and life, which are chiefly pocketed by employers, so long will this monstrous abuse of taxation continue. In nearly every important protected industry the tariff taxes are largely in excess of the difference in wages paid here and abroad, and when workmen complain or strike, our free trade in pauper labor enables protected employers to substitute cheaper labor for American workmen. Powderly is right.

THE Allentown Democrat, has compiled the following catechism which every one ought to study:

Whom does the tariff benefit? Rich men. How does it benefit rich men? Rich men own the manufactures, and by means of the tariff get higher prices for the goods they manufacture.

How does this tariff effect laboring men? They lose by it. In what ways? They are the chief consumers and are obliged to pay higher for what they consume.

But they receive higher wages on account of the tariff, do they not? Not as a rule. In the ore beds and stone quarries of Lehigh county these miners and stone workers are now getting only 80 cents per day of eleven hours work, and where they do have a slight increase of wages it is far below the increase in cost of living.

Are not the workmen better off under tariff protection? No they are worse off, for the reason just stated—the balance is against them. The tariff greatly increases the cost of living and does not increase their wages.

But the wealth of the country increases under the tariff, does it not? Yes, in the aggregate, but the increase is in the hands of the few, thereby dividing the people into two classes—the rich few and the many poor.

With the Democratic campaign vigorously pushed upon the lines now laid out, the Republicans will not be free, as heretofore, to concentrate their arts and energies upon New York, Connecticut and Indiana, with a probable dash at the solid South. They must fight for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire in the East, and for half a dozen states in the West which have hitherto been practically conceded to them. The real music of the campaign has not begun yet.

ANDREW CARNEGIE contributed \$100,000 to aid Harrison's election four years ago and it is promised that he will do this sum this time. No wonder Mr. Carnegie finds it necessary to cut down the wages of his employees.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 29th, 1892. Secretary Charles Foster brought the most variegated assortment of political rainbows with him when he returned from Ohio that has yet been exposed to the gaze of the public. According to him the national election is already settled and all the money that will be spent between this and the 8th of next November will simply be thrown away.

It is positive that every northern (using the word to represent all except the southern states) state will be carried by Harrison and Reid, and at least six of the southern states. It is clear why he does not claim all of the electoral votes. Such a claim would be a bit more ridiculous than those he has made. He should have known that these absurd claims would cause his rainbow statements about the condition of the Treasury, given out at the same time, to be discredited, as stories, like people are usually judged by the content of their keep.

Mr. Foster's rainbows, which are obviously on a par with the small boy who is "not a bit afraid," but whistles with his mouth full of going through the dark places, have had a contrary effect to what he intended and expected. "Rainbow Charley," as Mr. Foster is now called, is so well known as a tricky individual in the United States Treasury, that his right while going through the dark places, have had a contrary effect to what he intended and expected.

There are reasons for the belief that the administration is doing all it can to have the date for the meeting of the international monetary conference set so late in the fall as to make it certain that the result of the conference cannot be known before the presidential election. It is known that Republican stump speakers and editors may have an opportunity to influence voters by pretending to fore-cast that result. Mr. Harrison and his party are more excited about the intelligence of the American voters, on the morning of the 9th, of November, than they appear to have at the present time.

According to the official opinion of the Attorney-General, which suspicion points to having been dictated from Leon Lakis week, that the good people of Vicksburg, Mississippi, must continue to have their city post-office presided over by the notorious negro adventurer whose nomination the Republican Senate declined to confirm. The Attorney-General holds, or at least pretends to, that a failure to confirm the nomination of a postmaster who is in possession of a postoffice before the sending of the session of Congress which fails to act on the nomination leaves him the legal postmaster until his successor is nominated. If that be the good law the Postoffice department from the foundation of the government has been in similar cases acting illegally.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is in possession of a postoffice before the sending of the session of Congress which fails to act on the nomination leaves him the legal postmaster until his successor is nominated. If that be the good law the Postoffice department from the foundation of the government has been in similar cases acting illegally.

THE Revenue Marine Hospital bureau is taking active measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into our ports by any of the steamship lines running from Hamburg and other ports. The case is reported to be rapidly spreading. All steamship arriving from those and other foreign ports are to be rigidly inspected and if any traces of the dreaded disease are found the vessel is to be detained and thoroughly disinfected, before being allowed to land their passengers.

THE Republicans here are doing lots of talking about keeping the "solid south" this year, but when a Democrat made the rounds offering to wage any amount of \$5,000 at odds of two to one that Harrison and Reid would not get a single southern state's electoral vote, takers could be found. It is the belief of many shrewd observers that prominent Republicans are doing so much talking about their expecting to carry Southern States with the hope of causing the Democratic managers to lessen their efforts towards carrying the north-western states.

A Rattler Killed the Children.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 25.—A Madison county farmer named Wilson went to the mill to day, leaving his wife and four children, contained in a buggy. Two hours later he returned to find his wife lying on the floor insensible, with the four dead children about her. When restored to consciousness the mother said she had been bitten by the rattler, leaving the other children in the house. Hearing their cries she put the baby down and hurried back to the house, where she found two dead, the other dying.

THE living one said they had been poking their fingers through the crack in the floor and a hen had been pecking at them.

THE mother went back to the spring after her baby and found it had fallen in the spring and been drowned. The third child had died when she got back to the house and the mother swooned away. Investigation showed that the supposed hen was a rattlesnake.

Under Wreck and Water.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Aug. 26.—Edward Fisher, chief carpenter and bridge builder of Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie railroad, and Milton Defenderfer, a conductor, left here on a locomotive to look for washouts in Crawford county, where there had been a waterspout. The locomotive had just got on a culvert north of Conestoga, when the supports gave away. Fisher and Defenderfer were precipitated into the water, the locomotive falling on top of them, pinning them fast. For an hour and a half the two men kept their heads above water, before they could be cut out. All the time Fisher was giving directions to the workmen, but about 20 minutes after he was cut out he died. Defenderfer cannot live.

Pinned in an Elevator.

LANCASTER, Aug. 30.—A terrible accident occurred in St. Joseph's Catholic hospital. A sister started to go from the basement to the upper floor on the elevator, and is supposed to have tripped and fell, her body caught against the elevator and first floor.

Her screams brought aid, but it took an hour's work to extricate her, the elevator being cut to pieces. Life was almost extinct when rescued. She cannot recover.

The sister superior refuses to divulge her name at present.

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



Out on a Strike.

The case of Mr. Sweeney, grand master of the striking switchmen at Buffalo, proves that mistrotions never come singly. After having to swallow the bitter pill of defeat and humiliate himself by acknowledging to the strikers that the case was irrevocably lost and that he had better go back to work if they could get work, Mr. Sweeney received a terrible thrashing at the hands of one Quinn, a big brawny, two fistd striker—in more ways than one—who was stung by the realization that he had lost his job through adhering to the Sweeney's mistaken policy, fell upon the back of Mr. Sweeney and beat him and kicked him until he was dragged off. The shattered grand master was carried into a drug store in a pitiful plight.

His nose was broken, his eyes were blacked, and he was bruised and lacerated all over. After his wounds had been dressed he was about to proceed to his hotel when he was met by Mr. Quinn who still thirsted for blood and volunteered to give his ex-chief some more of the same medicine if he would step outside. Behind Mr. Quinn was a half hundred other ex-striker who also volunteered to give Mr. Sweeney a good squall of policemen was summoned who dispersed the mob and Mr. Sweeney was conducted in safety to his hotel where he probably thought on the ups and downs of a grand master's career, and doubtless promised himself to let somebody else lead the next strike.

A Short Honeymoon.

An Atlanta (Ga.) dispatch says: A honeymoon was curiously ended in the city prison last night. Tuesday, Mr. Gus Allen and Miss Jennie Barlow ran away from home at the latter end of the week and were married. The affair was kept secret until last night, when Allen told his father. The wedding did not meet with his parent's approval, and they reproached him. The young man suddenly began to act as mad. He became furious and mad, and declared that he intended ending his own life. No sooner had he uttered these words than he drew a pistol and retreating from his father placed the weapon against his chin. Before he could pull the trigger the old gentleman sprang forward and knocked the pistol one side, thus saving the man's life. The contents of the gun were buried in the ceiling after tearing away a portion of the index finger of the young man's left hand. Allen resisted the officers, and six men were necessary to take him from the wagon and lock him up. A few minutes later his bride of a day appeared, and her grief was most distressing. This morning it was so evident that the insanity into which he was thrown by the disapproval of his marriage was so great, that it was decided to put him in a lunatic asylum.

Millions in Iron.

The Itaska Iron Mining company was formed at Chicago, Tuesday, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. Some 4,500 acres of mining property have been purchased. This property is mostly located from 75 to 100 miles from Duluth. Extensive mines and works are to be erected, and an attempt will be made to prove that the iron ore can be handled more cheaply than the raw material. The Itaska Iron Company is expected to prove a strong competitor with the Carnegie company and all others of that class.

Among the men interested in the companies are ex-Governor Campbell and Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio. New York capital is behind the scheme.

Pennsylvania 100 Years Ago.

Pennsylvania 100 years ago had a population of 434,378. Now, 100 years later, it has 5,250,014, twelve times as many. When the first census was taken in 1790, it was the most populous state in the Union and Pennsylvania second. Now Virginia is 16th. Virginia was a proud and haughty commonwealth, with common sense, no doubt, for her fall, Monday at 11 o'clock, and she has never recovered from that place except twice in 1810 and 1820, when she was third. New York started in at the fifth place, but since 1820 has led the procession. Pennsylvania is gaining on her, however, and may yet lead the procession.

A Large List.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30.—Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie steel company, was asked to-day how many Homestead strikers would be prosecuted for riot. He replied: "I cannot tell how many more information I have, but I can say how many more information I will be sworn out next week. The matter is almost wholly in the hands of our attorneys. They have the list of persons liable to charges and when they have examined the evidence the suits will be entered. I can tell you, however, that a good many informations will be made. The attorneys have a list of 800 names, and we have evidence against all."

Where the Fashionable Come From.

Fashion is called a "fickle jade"—and very truly every season a designer with some special object in view. Often the manufacturer has created some new material, and he wishes to place before the public, to make the best impression possible, for his samples are the new material placed with some of the best modists whose special designers will study the goods, colors and texture, and its combinations with other colors and materials. While experimenting with the material they create some new style to attract attention; these designs are reproduced in colored plates sent out to prominent dealers to give them an idea of the value of the new material. If these styles are liked they become the fashion.

Sometimes a dress made for some leading artist, who is well known as well as act the character in the play, is often so beautiful or unique as to cause a sensation and it immediately becomes the fashion. Most large establishments in Paris have special artists who furnish them each month with a certain number of new styles suitable for the season and the new material made up accordingly. From these the best are selected and the garments made up accordingly.

Le Courrier is a French fashion journal for \$5.00 a year and La Mode is only \$1.50 a year. You can generally get single copies of your new dealer, but do not allow him to give you some other paper, which is not these. You can get them if you write to the publishers, Messrs. A. McDowell & Co., No. 4 West 14th Street, New York.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Mrs. Richard King, of Corpus Christi, Tex., owns 70,000 acres and 103,000 head of cat and horses.

—Ex-State Senator Case and ex-Chairman of the Democratic Committee E. P. Kiser have purchased a controlling interest in the Hazleton Standard. Kiser will be editor.

—The lands included in the territory known as the Cherokee Land Strip were given to that tribe by the Indian in 1821 in exchange for their lands in Georgia and Alabama.

—There is a certain hill in the South of Bohemia on whose top, if an equinoctial sundial be duly erected, a man that is stone blind may know the hour of the day by the same if the sun shines.

—Tokio, the principal city and capital of Japan, was formerly known as Yedo. It is a very old city, and August 26, 1869, the people of that city celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of its founding.

—During the last financial year a profit was made in the Scotch prisons of 4,003 out of the labor of the prisoners. The expenditure for implements and material was 47,288, while the receipts amounted to 411,930.

—Between January 1, 1890, and June 30, 1891, 7,150,330 silver dollars were coined in the United States mints. The total value of the production of silver in the United States from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, was \$184,065,000.

—George Johnston, who escaped from jail at Washington some time since, was arrested one day last week at Columbus, Ohio. Johnston escaped by sawing his way through the bars with saws furnished by moonshiners in whose employ he had been.

—There are two observable places belonging to Asia, both lying under the same meridian and off a single distance from each other, and yet the respective inhabitants of them in reckoning their time differ an entire day every week.

—The total work performed by the human body during five hours of mountain climbing is equal to 128,000 foot-pounds, not counting other forces exerted, which Dr. Buchner says will run the grand total up to 1,280,000 foot-pounds.

—It is calculated that five million dollars have been sent to the United States from Mexico in payment for grain imported. Merchants who have refrained from importing owing to the high rate of exchange find their stock now exhausted and will be obliged to import soon.

—There is a remarkable place of the earth of very pure and wholesome air yet of such a strange and detestable quality that it is absolutely impossible for two of the best friends that ever breathed to continue in the same, in mutual love and friendship, for the space of two minutes.

—John Hesper, a hammerman, of Pittsburg, was found early Saturday morning lying dead on the B. & O. railroad track near Sandy Creek. He had been run over by a train, but an investigation showed his death had been caused by wounds on the head not due to the cars passing over him. It was also found that he had been robbed of his watch and \$50 in money. The police are at work on the case.

—A special from Wellsboro, Pa., says: By the giving away on Monday morning of the bridge over Pine creek at Elklick, sixteen miles south of Johnstown, Scudder, Oliver Bally and a four horse team they were driving were precipitated a distance of twenty feet into the creek below. Scudder was probably fatally and Bally hurt. Two of the horses were killed and the other two badly hurt.

—During a picnic near Jenkintown, Pa., on Saturday night, Thomas Donoghue and Edward Dillon quarreled about a woman. Friends separated them before they came to blows. Later in the evening Dillon approached Donoghue and without warning struck him in the neck. Donoghue fell to the ground insensible and died within an hour. Dillon was arrested, and the coroner committed him to Scranton jail.

—A most distressing accident occurred at Brookside colliery on Monday morning, which involved the loss of two lives. Bart Fleming and William McGrath, of Tremont, two miners at work in the most hazardous work about the mine, were caught by a falling pillar, which had been at work at an hour when they were caught by the sudden runner of a pillar and instantly killed. Both leave large families of small children.

—A panic occurred among a crowd of passengers on the Neversink Mountain railroad near Reading, Pa., on Saturday afternoon and a number of women were injured, three seriously. In descending the mountain, the train was stopped by a passenger saw another car coming down the mountain, and thinking it would collide, leaped off. This caused about forty others to jump, although there was not the slightest occasion for doing so. Miss Mary Deeter, aged 28, had both her legs badly injured. Mamie Miller, aged 15, was hurt about the knee and Mrs. Lewis Spolin had her ankle lacerated. Mrs. Sarah Dougherty, of Philadelphia, also had her leg broken. A dozen others sustained bruises but were not seriously hurt.

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BALTZELLS.

THE first cost of a sewing machine is but a trifle compared to that which the final possessor is compelled to pay. It is plainly the middleman that must have the profits that keep up the high prices. In view of this it is a pleasure for us to say that we have finally secured the right to a magnificent machine—"The Columbia"—that we will be able to have on exhibition on the main floor of our building some time during the present week. We claim and know that we can show that the "Columbia" is the nearest to perfection of any machine in the market successfully combining simplicity, durability, reliability, speed, strength and beauty. Some of these excellencies are automatic bobbin winder, double 4-motion drop feed stitch regulator with scale, spring tension cylinder shuttle, self-setting needle, self-threading shuttle, extremely light running and quiet, and strong and exceedingly handsome. We will be able to sell this incomparable machine, we are still more glad to say, at less than half the popular prices, from the fact that we will have no rent to pay, will employ no one to go from house to house to solicit, and other advantages we possess for saving expenditures, all of which will be taken off the price of the machine to our customers. Every machine is guaranteed for 10 years to be exactly as represented, a point to be considered.

BALTZELLS, Altoona.

Read the Freeman.

\$1.50 per Year.

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A LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE ONES, 23 INCHES WIDE, 50 CENTS.

Send if you want any. It's just as much to your interest to buy as ours to sell, when there is a chance to get such handsome PRINTED INDIA SILKS—stylish patterns—at these prices.

More people are buying PLAIN FINE SOLID BLACK INDIA—people that are not in mourning—than ever before, not only for street and house, but for

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Values beyond anything heretofore sold.

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