

Cambridge Freeman.

REHNSBURG, CAMBRIDGE CO., PA.
FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

It is now only six weeks until the time fixed for holding the next primary election. Up to this time there are no candidates announced for the principal offices. County Treasurer, and the prospects are that there will be none if the Crawford county system is continued, as the expense entailed on candidates is unreasonable and too burdensome to bear. Believing also that it is unwise on the part of the Democracy to make their nominations five months before the election, I take the opportunity of calling the County Committee together for the purpose of considering the propriety of changing the time of making nominations to a later date, and of adopting some other system of nominating candidates. With the above stated objects in view, I hereby request the Democratic County Committee to meet at the Opera House in Ebensburg on MONDAY, MAY 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose aforesaid. I would suggest that each member of the County Committee consult his constituents on the subject so that any action taken by the committee will be endorsed by the party. JAS. G. HANSON, Chairman Democratic County Committee.

WILLIAM F. HERRITY was on Tuesday elected President of the Young Men's Democratic Association at Philadelphia. He had no opposition and received the entire vote.

LANCASTER had a slight shock of earthquake last week, but no damage resulted. The shock was accompanied by a sharp report like an explosion, followed by a rumbling sound.

ARGUMENT on the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion act has been postponed by the United States Supreme Court until May 10. Silence in the Court will set the Chinese chattering.

THE Treasury could get all the gold it wanted for greenbacks. But the trouble is that it hasn't got the greenbacks. The Republicans absolutely scraped the bottom of the Treasury before they left it.

THE sum of nearly \$100,000 is to be collected from the male residents of Kansas City as fines for neglecting to vote. It was time to give the ballot to the women of Kansas, when the men had thus shown themselves indifferent to the right of suffrage.

By the recount of the votes cast recently in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional district, as far as made, Dr. Everett, the Democratic candidate, is shown to have a plurality of 42, instead of 14, as there is little comfort for the contestant in these figures. In fact, the disclosure of fraud upon the ballot should add fresh pang to the humiliation of his defeat.

THERE will be no liquor or beer sold in South Carolina except by the state, after July 1, 1893. Four of the most eminent legal firms in the state decided the matter. Soon after the passage of the law at the last session of the legislature, the liquor dealers of the state formed an association and employed counsel to test its constitutionality, but the law stands.

SECRETARY HERRERT has learned of an abuse in his department which he will investigate immediately. It appears that certain naval officers have secured furloughs on half or two-thirds pay, in order to devote the time thus paid for by the Government to profitable work for manufacturers of ordnance and other naval supplies on contract with the Government. Secretary Herbert will stop the abuse, of course.

THE defeat of the Brown road bill in the Senate last week by a decisive vote after the rejection of a substitute for its provisions may be accepted as an indication that there will be no road legislation this year. This is unfortunate, as the roads of this state are in anything but a good condition, and under existing laws are not likely to improve. But it seems impossible to frame a bill at this time satisfactory to the majority of the members of either House.

THE same number of marines and sailors from a like number of men-of-war of foreign nations, as those which marched in a parade in New York City Friday, never appeared in time of peace or war in any one city at the same time in the world. This made the spectacle one of impressive interest, which will never be forgotten in the history of New York city, and had more of stately importance in it than did the opening of the World's Fair on Monday, in Chicago.

SPRING floods of unusual height have followed the drenching rains of the past three weeks in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys, and farming operations have been summarily halted in the fertile valleys of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. As far south as Arkansas many of the plantations are submerged, and continued high water would work immense damage to the sprouting wheat crops. With fair weather, however, the crops would doubtless be all the richer and the soil all the more fertile for the rush and turmoil of the floods.

WHILE in this country we have been having a wet and backward spring, with a great assortment of storms, tornadoes and cyclones, in Europe the conditions have been reversed, and in England there is no record, and in France none for over 150 years, of such a warm and rainless spring. No rain, except a little shower one afternoon, has fallen in London or Paris for two months. The drought has been accompanied by weather as warm as usual in May or June. The crop prospects are of the worst, while in the western part of this country there is a bad outlook because of rain and floods.

UNDER bleak skies, with a chilling mist from the lake, and a very disagreeable morning generally so far as weather goes, the Columbian Exposition was formally declared open on Monday. There was nothing specially significant about the opening ceremonies, further than the grand fact that the world's fair now enters on its final and most important epoch. The ceremonies were brief, all except the prayer of chaplain Milburn, which is about four times the length of President Cleveland's brief address. Not is the address particularly noticeable. It is an enthusiastic and congratulatory note, all in good taste, but not at all striking. The President says we enter on this contest of nations in realm of human endeavor, asking no allowance on the score of youth. As against results accomplished by longer efforts than ours "we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and the present triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people." He compares the splendid edifices about him to the "magnificent fabric of a popular government, whose proportions are seen throughout the world."

"We have also made men who rule themselves." The exposition exemplifies "in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations." And, as he touched the golden button that let loose the forces that gave life to the great show, his closing words were: "So, at the same instant let our hopes and inspirations be awakened forces which in all time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and freedom of nations." Then he pressed the button, a few minutes after noon, and the great machinery commenced turning, the fountains playing, and hundreds of flags of all nations were flung to the breeze. The Columbian Exposition was open and ready for business.

Afterwards the President received the commissioners from foreign governments, witnessed the formal dedication of the woman's department and at five o'clock left for Washington.

It is just as well it should be stated, as the fact is not likely to be prominent in the exuberant dispatches from Chicago, that the exposition although open is not ready, and it may be several weeks before it is got in a tolerably complete condition for visitors. Those who have to go in May will understand this. By the first of June everything should be complete. Vessels have been arriving within a few days with exhibits that ought to have been in Chicago weeks ago. The transportation service had been had, and the completion of the buildings has been delayed. But this experience has not been exceptional. It has been the case with the other world's fairs.

GOVERNOR PATTERSON sent to the Legislature last week two vetoes of bills relating to the management of public schools. Senate bill No. 34, to make instructions in physical culture obligatory in cities of the first and second class, he disapproves for the very excellent reasons that the fundamental instruction required by the state would only be made less thorough by the imposition of new methods and studies; that there is no reason why physical culture should be restricted to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that, if such instruction be deemed necessary, the directors of the schools are already armed with the useful authority to make it a part of the school course.

There is a smack of good sense and of home rule philosophy in this veto that will accord with the popular judgment. Let the schools teach with thoroughness how to read, write, spell and cipher. When this shall have been accomplished there will be time and occasion for branching out. The Governor's message reads as if he had made examination of the proficiency in average rudimentary knowledge imparted in the public schools. Where a hundred children may accurately tell how many bones there are in the human body, not one will be able to read properly and intelligibly. Our teachers of late years have turned into a kind of parrot in which a little is taught of many things and not much of anything.

The veto of House bill No. 29, to provide for the payment of the expenses of school directors incident to the choice of county superintendents is a further evidence of the desire of Governor Patterson to maintain our school system upon the admirable model of its original establishment, in which the idea of hire and salary found no place. The public schools are a great state charity. Their administration should be as far as possible, be conformed to this benevolent conception.

THE Pennsylvania state building, one of the greatest attractions at the World's Fair, was thrown open to the public on Wednesday. Since the Liberty Bell was put in place in the rotunda, only that large room has been open to visitors. The superintendent desired to put on the finishing touches in the other rooms and clean up after the crowd that invaded the building on Monday. For that reason the doors were closed until this Wednesday morning. The Philadelphia policemen are on duty night and day guarding the Independence bell and answering a thousand questions put by the multitude of sight-seers that would consider their exposition excursion a failure if they had not looked upon the national relic.

It does not require a superior degree of intelligence to discover the difficulties of our present financial system, which occur from the attempt to make 64 cents' worth of silver a safe basis for business that has to be transacted at the ratio of dollar for dollar, worth 100 cents in gold. No such experiment ever prospered, and no such experiment ever will prosper.

The President appointed W. Wilkins Carr postmaster at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1893. HUIHAI for the Democratic administration. It has been a grand success. The government still lives, and the treasury continues and will continue to pay out gold to all who may desire it, for treasury notes. A greater success could never be achieved by any administration. It marks the beginning of a new era, in which the president of the United States and his cabinet will dictate our national financial policy, instead of having it done from Wall Street, as it has been done already too long for the good of the country. The Wall Street crowd invited the knock-down blow they received. Seeing that bankers all over the country were following the lead of those of the south and west in furnishing the treasury with gold, the Wall Street crowd got together and formulated a proposition in which they agreed to furnish the treasury with from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in gold, but the proposition had a string tied to it in the shape of the proviso that bonds should be issued for their gold. Other bankers turned their gold into the treasury without question, because of their confidence in the government, which they thought would be able to take care of a temporary difficulty, but the Wall Street chrysokeles wanted their pound of flesh in the shape of interest on the bonds to be issued before they would contribute a cent to the treasury. It did not take President Cleveland and the cabinet three minutes to formulate an indignant refusal, which was wired to New York. Later, another proposition, less sweeping in its scope, was made, but was promptly rejected. It must be by this time evident to even the most obtuse observer that the financial motto of this administration is, "no Wall Street money." The present condition of the treasury is, under the circumstances, satisfactory, and if the offers of gold continue to be as freely made as they have been for the past week it is believed that the treasury will be able to meet its obligations. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are both fully determined that no bonds shall be issued until it shall have been fully demonstrated that nothing else will furnish the relief needed, and many believe that that shall be the matter will be submitted to Congress at an extra session, before bonds are issued.

Secretary Hoke Smith is the only member of the cabinet in the city, and he has just returned from New York, where the entire cabinet and the president took in the big naval review. The president and the other members of the cabinet, except Secretary Lamont, who is compelled by private business to remain several days, will go direct from New York to Chicago to take part in the opening of the World's Fair. Secretary Smith had to miss the trip to the Fair because of some pressing Indian business that demands his immediate attention. The second chapter in the investigation of the Weather Bureau opened with a stormy row between the two great Republicans, Prof. Harrington, chief of the bureau, who is being investigated, and Assistant Attorney General Colby, who is conducting the investigation. The evidence taken up to this time fully bears out one of the charges—that incompetent employees were retained after the chief of the bureau knew they were incompetent.

Congressman Caruth, of Kentucky, carries a very broad smile just now. One of the reasons of the unusual breadth of that smile was the selection of Colby as George W. Caruth, editor of the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette, to be United States Minister to Portugal.

Among the other important presidential appointments made last week were those of ex-Congressman Kinney, of Hampshire, to be Minister to Columbia; ex-Congressman Thompson, of California, to be Minister to Brazil; ex-Congressman Wiley, of New York, to be Consul at Bordeaux, France; and the following well-known gentlemen to be government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company: Mr. Henry P. Demock, of New York; Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Mr. J. Deane, of Illinois; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; and Mr. Joseph W. Padlock, of Nebraska. No more appointments will be made until after the president's return from the World's Fair.

Nearly all the prominent officials went over to New York this week to see the international naval review, the largest fleet of ships that has ever taken place in American waters, and they are all glad they went, for they saw what none of them will probably ever see again.

A Death Bed Revenge.
WILKESBARE, April 29.—Colonel Frank Beams, at one time the most prominent Democratic politician in Northwestern Pennsylvania, is now dying, but he has lived long enough to have his revenge. A dispatch from San Francisco says: Colonel Clark E. K. Boyce, Treasurer of the Veterans Home Association, is short in his accounts \$38,000.

An evening paper here says Beams, Boyce and others were arrested in Scranton in 1876 for defrauding the Veterans Board of \$40,000. Boyce and the others fled to South America and Beams had to stand the bluff. He was sent to jail for five years. It was afterwards discovered he was innocent and he was released. Beams spent a fortune in trying to run down the men who had betrayed him and he then retired from public view a broken-hearted man.

No Passports For Hebrews.
NEW YORK, May 2.—An afternoon paper to-day says that the Russian Consul General, Olovsky, yesterday declined to place his signature upon a passport issued by the State Department, presented by Mrs. Sadie Schwartz, of this city, the wife of a citizen of the United States, on the ground that she was a Hebrew, and that the laws of his country forbid him signing such passports. The paper sent a reporter to the office of the Consul General this morning with a passport to be signed, and stated that the Consul refused to put his signature to it when, in reply to a question, the reporter said he was a Hebrew.

Another Tribe of Heathens.
NEW YORK, May 2.—A tribe of 70 men and women from the Congo Free State and Dahomey, started on their way from Ellis Island to Chicago last night. From the point of morality and intelligence they are the lowest class of strange creatures that has yet landed. They reached here Sunday, on the French steamer La Bretagne, and took up quarters in the big registry office, men and women being huddled promiscuously together. One of the men died very suddenly yesterday afternoon, it was said, of pneumonia. He will be buried by the authorities.

Exclude Undesirable Immigration.
The report that ten thousand immigrants are booked for this port for the next three months and that the arrivals are likely to exceed those of any former year should serve to put the inspection authorities on the alert. The immigrants, recently arriving here in massed lots of 500 or 600, consist of a large number of which we have too many already. It is not worth while to build almshouses and hospitals to lessen the pauper budget of our foreign neighbors, and the least of our pauper and criminal immigration should be strictly enforced, and unless all signs fail there will be room for the exercise of unusual rigor in its enforcement and a good deal of thoroughness in detecting attempts to evade it.

The possibility of cholera importation by immigration is another of the dangers that call for special watchfulness on the part of the immigration officials. The rigid quarantine regulations enforced last fall and winter practically closed our ports against thousands who desired to escape the cholera danger by a string tied to it in the shape of the proviso for cholera in Europe is as great as before. Those who would have fled from it last autumn and could not are just as anxious to get away from it now.

The vigorous beneficence of a phosphorus lamp is produced by countless millions of globular creatures, some of which are as much as six inches long, and are apparently formed of gelatinous and translucent matter.

One of the oldest houses in America is generally reported to be located at Santa Fe, N. M. The building was erected before the Spanish conquest, and it is traditionally reported that Coronado stopped there in 1540.

Anna Banks, a 13-year-old daughter of Samuel Banks, of Fayette City, Pa., is lying at the point of death from a dose of Paris green, which she took with suicidal intent. She says she took the poison because she had trouble at home.

The coconut tree is the most valuable of plants, its wood furnishes beams, rafters and planks, its leaves umbrellas and clothing, its fruit food, oil, intoxicants and sugar, its shell domestic utensils, its fibers ropes, sails and matting.

The great international race between the American liner, Paris, and the new British steamship, the Cunarder Company, is over. The Paris was easily beating the Company many hours over a rough course, and still holds the record from Queenstown, which port she sailed from before she carried the stars and stripes.

The draught has rendered all the rural districts the empire of Germany unsuitable to live in, and many reports of village fires are being received. Thousands of persons are homeless in western Germany, and troops have been sent out with tents and food to relieve them. In Austria-Hungary, forest and village fires are as numerous as in Germany.

The post-office department has issued notice that a general post-office in all departments will be conducted at the World's Fair grounds during the summer. This will make it convenient for most people to have their letters addressed to the World's Fair, when they can be received at the general delivery. A money order office and registered letter business will also be done at the grounds.

At noon on Monday forty workmen in the Carnegie steel works at Homestead struck aside their tools and quit work. They refused to accept the reduction stipulated in the new scale which went into effect May 1, and as a result struck for higher wages. The reduction was from 37 cents to 26 cents per ton. The men felt work determined not to return unless a more satisfactory scale was presented by the company. The superintendent of the 33-inch beam mill said the vacancies can be filled and new men will be sent to-day unless the strikers return to work.

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Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester" a lamp with the light of the morning. Catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co., New York.

A Kekkuk man has shipped to the World's Fair a piano 129 years old, having four pedals consisting of a loud tone, soft, bari accompaniment and a base drum and bells striking in unison.

Mrs. Catherine Hoffman, of Zanesville, dressed that she was hanging over a precipice. She awoke and found herself hanging to the window-sill of her room. She fell 15 feet and the injuries resulted in death.

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