

Freeman

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1893.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Cambria county will meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday, August 20th, 1893, at 1 o'clock P. M., and elect members of the county committee and delegates to the county convention to be held at the Opera House in Ebensburg on Monday, August 22nd, 1893, at 10 o'clock P. M.

The county convention will elect a chairman of the county committee, nominate a candidate for treasurer, two candidates for county commissioners, two candidates for county auditors, one candidate for poor director, one candidate for jury commissioner and elect six delegates to the state convention.

The members elect of the county committee will also meet at the same time and place for organization.

W. G. HANSON, Chairman.
Ebensburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1893.

CHOLERA has prevailed in Marselles since the middle of May, and 601 deaths have occurred since that time. The authorities have been keeping the matter quiet.

ROBERT H. COLEMAN, the millionaire iron manufacturer of Lebanon valley, Pa., and who is largely interested in coal lands in the north of this county is financially embarrassed.

The Canadian Government has granted permission to West Point cadets to travel through Canada in uniform and with arms en route to the World's Fair. The permit was requested by the United States Government.

CONGRESS assembled on Monday. The House organized by the re-election of Crisp as Speaker. The Senate convened and shortly after adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Stanford. The President's message was read on Tuesday.

The official list of members of the House as prepared by Clerk Kerr gives the Democrats 220 members, Republicans 126 and the third party 9. There is one vacancy, the Tenth Ohio district, caused by the death of Representative Enoch, making the whole number 356.

COMMISSIONER MILLER has submitted to Secretary Carlisle a preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue bureau for the fiscal year. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue were \$161,002,000 an increase of \$7,145,000. The percentage of cost of collection was 2.62, as compared with 2.80 of the year 1892.

"I EARNESTLY recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890 (the Sherman act), authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries."—President Cleveland's Message.

CONCERNING the partial shut-down at the Edison Phonograph works, at Orange, N. J., Thos. A. Edison Wednesday, issued this letter: "The phonograph works have been shut down because we have nearly completed all the orders on hand and the proprietor thereof, seeing that the country had resolved itself into a national lunatic asylum, decided to wait until the wave subsided somewhat."

A CONTRACT has just been awarded a New York firm by the government for furnishing postal cards for the next four years, beginning October 1. It is estimated that 2,500,000,000 cards will be required in that time. This will be an average of 38 cards for every inhabitant of the United States. The cost of the cards to the government is about one-third of a cent apiece, using Uncle Sam the neat profit of \$2,000,000.

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, who from the hour he entered politics has fought night and day for free coinage of silver, has given up the fight and says the "gold bugs" will win. "I have no doubt," said the Senator, in an interview last Wednesday night, at New York. The Senator then went into a history of silver, said the Sherman act was not responsible for the present money troubles, and predicted an awful disaster to follow the demonization of silver.

THE CONGRESS don't draw mileage for the extra session, and a saving of over \$100,000 is thereby effected. This is the construction of the law by the first comptroller, who carries the keys of Uncle Sam's strong box. The decision doesn't amount to much to eastern members, but to those from west of the Missouri it is a serious curtailment of their perquisites. The Pacific coast members draw from \$600 to \$800 mileage. Formerly the members got their mileage for every session, extra or otherwise. Their pay is \$5,000 a year, with a small allowance for stationary, and by act of the last Congress each congressman is allowed a clerk at \$100 a month. This will, in most cases, go to a member of their families.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The caucus of Democratic Senators at Washington on Wednesday afternoon authorized Chairman Gorman to appoint a caucus committee which shall arrange an order of business. Mr. Gorman will appoint this committee to-day (Thursday). After the adjournment of the caucus Mr. Gorman repaired to the room of the committee on appropriations and called into consultation Senators Blackburn, Gray, Ransom and Voorhees. Senator Cockrell was invited to remain in the room. All of these Senators, with the exception of Senator Gray, were members of the Democratic caucus committee of the last session, and, although Mr. Gorman had not made his appointments at the time of the consultation, their presence gave color to the expectation that they would be named as members of the caucus committee.

THE troubles which beset the country, says the Philadelphia Record, have been foreseen and foretold by the opponents of the fiscal legislation which has looted the Treasury, overtaxed the country, and brought doubt upon the ability of the Government to redeem its obligations. We have had the usual overproduction and overcapitalization which always necessarily follow as a sequence when special industries are pampered at the public expense. Subsidization has been a little more grievous and dangerous in its application to silver production than to iron, wool, sugar and the other bewildering troop of infant industries which have been put on nurse upon the breast of national consumption, because of the financial complications lying latent in the use of silver as money. But the explosive quality inherent in "protective" legislation, which is now giving such violent proof of itself in Colorado and other silver mining states, permeates the whole system of fiscal policies built by the Republican party in the course of its existence. Republican methods of expenditure are as faulty as Republican methods of taxation. They are breaking down by their own weight before the corrective hand of Democratic administration can be put forth to serve and save the business interests of the country.

It is more than a mistake, it is madness, under such circumstances, to insist that the fears of the people, and not the follies of their trusted leaders, brought on the distrust and distress which now fill the land from one end to the other. Congress should waste no time in discussing the question of responsibility. The way was settled in 1890 and 1892 by the people, wise, as they usually are, before the event. The immediate business is the work of repair and reconstruction. The first step is one of assurance, to be accomplished by the stoppage of silver purchases. This step should be taken unhampered by any shadow of partisanship. The representatives in Congress should reflect the will of the people without reference to political inclination. It is a time when partisanship should be thrown overboard, and patriotism pushed to the front.

The letter of ex-President Harrison to the Republican Club convention says the New York World, simply showed his blind persistence in the Bourbonish belief that the people can be fooled at any time.

Mr. Harrison wrote with the true Pecksniffian twang: "I think I may add, without transgressing the proprieties, that there is nothing in the present business situation to suggest any great gain to the country as the result of the inauguration of Democratic policies."

The ex-president, of course, knows that there has been no time for the inauguration of Democratic policies, except in the executive office. We are living under the laws passed and the conditions created and bequeathed by the Republican party, with Mr. Harrison's active assistance.

Was confidence impaired by our loss of Treasury gold? Mr. Harrison received from the Democratic administration nearly \$100,000,000 above the legal reserve, and lost it all.

Have gold exports weakened the finances of the country? Under Mr. Harrison's administration there was a net loss to the country of \$122,000,000.

Have the compulsory purchase of silver bullion on a falling market and the issuing of Treasury notes redeemable in gold alarmed foreign investors and paralyzed creditors here? This has been done under a Republican law signed by Mr. Harrison.

Has the wrecking of trusts added to financial distress and business uncertainty? The trusts were fostered by Republican laws and enjoyed immunity under Mr. Harrison's Attorney General.

It will be time enough to talk of the failure of Democratic policies when they have been put into the law and tried. Up to the present moment the only practicable Democratic policy has been to stop the holes made in the ship of state by the scoundrels who were driven out on the 4th of March.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September that we might enter upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects, be considered by your honorable body. I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries."—President Cleveland's Message.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Wednesday says: The Government is to take forcible measures in ridding the Cherokee strip of intruders. In a few days President Cleveland will issue a proclamation calling on all unauthorized persons to leave the strip, and directing the war department to enforce the order. In anticipation Major General Schofield has telegraphed Major General Miles, at Chicago, directing him to be in readiness to move absolutely all intruders on forbidden land, and to keep it clear until his occupation is authorized by the President's proclamation. At General Miles' suggestion General Schofield has authorized him to send four troops of cavalry from Fort Reno and Supply and four more from Fort Riley, Kan., to the Cherokee strip, prepared to enforce the expected proclamation.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—One of the most disastrous fires that have occurred for years in the vicinity of Rankin station on the Baltimore and Ohio road broke out in the Fort Pitt ironeries belonging to Owen Sheely & Co. The fire was communicated to the offices and ware rooms of the Consolidated Wire company and completely destroyed both plants. Loss, \$100,000.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1893.

Speaker Crisp has been here since Monday, and it is not probable that he will arrive during the session here to do a harder week's work than that which has been imposed upon him since his arrival. The first thing that a Democratic member of the House wishes to do after his arrival is to have a little private conversation with the Speaker, about his committee assignments, etc. Mr. Crisp does not shrink from these conferences; on the contrary, he has caused it to be known that he wishes every Democratic Representative to call on him and make known his committee preferences, in order that he may, as far as possible, give them the committee assignments they desire. The committees might have been announced next week, except for this desire on the part of Mr. Crisp to meet the wishes of the members. It will, the Speaker thinks, take about two weeks after all the members arrive to get the committees satisfactorily made up.

Treasury officials are pleased to see gold again coming into the market, and out of the Treasury. The reserve fund crawled over the \$100,000,000 mark this week for the first time in many weeks and it is still increasing.

While it is not probable that the financial question will be submitted to a Democratic caucus of either Representatives or Senators, Democrats almost without exception express themselves as believing an agreement will be reached after a little time upon a financial bill that will receive the support of practically all of the Democrats in both House and Senate, and the existence of that support is being actively sought by the Democratic party.

Secretary Carlisle and President Cleveland probably never took the time to spend a thought upon the numerous misstatements which are being spread during the last few days concerning their relations toward each other, because they knew that the authors of these ridiculous stories would all be hunting for holes to crawl into in a short time, as they actually did when the official announcement was made, several days ago, that Secretary Carlisle had gone to Gray Gables to assist President Cleveland in preparing his message to Congress.

The invitation for this visit was extended and accepted the day that President Cleveland left Washington, after issuing the call for the extra session, which shows how much the President and Secretary Carlisle were in accord. It was not until the President's failure to consult with the Secretary on the subject of the extra session, that the Secretary and President were at their desks, and he will return between this and Monday.

The first business to be taken up by the Senate, which will not have to lose any time in reorganizing, that having been accomplished at the March extra session, will be the contested Senatorial election from the northwest corner of the country as Democratic Senators will be called early next week to discuss these cases and arrange a party programme.

A half million of dollars is to be spent, it is said, by a lobby in endeavoring to secure the repeal of the Geary Chinese law, and those who thrive in that sort of business are anticipating living in clover, although it is not expected that anything will be done after the opening of the regular session.

Although Secretary Gresham declines to discuss the matter at all, there are reasons for the belief that President Cleveland will very shortly send a special message to the Senate with a new treaty with Hawaii. Further than that the new treaty will not provide for annexation little is known, but it is thought that in return for certain trade privileges it will guarantee the protection of the government of Hawaii from foreign interference.

Speaker Crisp declines to discuss the statement made here this week that Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, had been tendered and had accepted the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means committee, and Representative Sayers, of Texas, the chairmanship of the Appropriation committee. The names of these gentlemen have been connected by rumor with the chairmanships for many months, ever since the election, in fact, and they are thoroughly competent to fill them with credit to themselves and to the party.

The Fair May Continue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The proposition to keep open the Columbian World's Exposition throughout the year 1894 found its way to Washington previous to the opening of Congress, but it had not been suggested to any members of the Illinois delegation. Senator Cullom said he had heard such a suggestion made in Chicago, but had nothing to say in the matter, as he would support any measure within reason which the various boards of the fair and the people of Chicago might desire. Many members of Congress favor keeping the fair open for another year.

A Bad Return.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Reading, Pa. says: Col. N. Harvey Tyson, of Governor Pattison's staff, was arrested at his home last night on a warrant issued at Harrisburg upon information of Wm. F. Harry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, charging him with false pretense. It is alleged that he secured a sum of money, said to be \$600, from Secretary Harry, upon this check, which was subsequently protested. Col. Tyson was recently appointed Engineer of the State Forestry Commission upon the recommendation of Secretary Harry, and at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. He expected to start soon upon a tour of the state.

Cloud-Burst in Indiana.

SHARPTON, August 5.—This vicinity was visited yesterday by the most disastrous storm known for years, doing immense damage to crops and farm property. A cloud burst occurred, flooding the land to a depth of eighteen inches. Johnson's fork was swollen beyond its banks and was the highest ever known. Scores of cattle were washed away and drowned and hundreds of acres of corn were blown flat by the wind. Several barns were struck by lightning and consumed, with their contents of crops and implements. Numerous farm houses were inundated.

A \$100,000 Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—One of the most disastrous fires that have occurred for years in the vicinity of Rankin station on the Baltimore and Ohio road broke out in the Fort Pitt ironeries belonging to Owen Sheely & Co. The fire was communicated to the offices and ware rooms of the Consolidated Wire company and completely destroyed both plants. Loss, \$100,000.

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

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The School Appropriation.

The five million dollars appropriation now being paid by State Treasurer Merriam to the several common school districts of the state upon warrants issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer for the year ending the 1st of June, 1893.

At the last session of the Legislature this amount was increased to \$5,500,000. The general impression seems to have been made by this act of the general assembly that a portion of the appropriation for the support of the common schools was specially set apart by the legislature for the purpose of purchasing text books, supplies, etc. On account of this misunderstanding frequent inquiries have been received at the department of public instruction from school directors and others interested, asking for information on the subject. These have all been answered to the effect that no part of the appropriation was specifically appropriated for the purchase of text books, supplies, etc. The appropriation will not be available until the close of the current school year, ending the first of June, 1894, the whole amount of which is to be paid for the support of the common schools of the several districts and to be used as the funds raised in the several districts by local taxation for school purposes.

Terrific Battle With Snakes.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., July 7.—Copperheads were fought by three men near Brush Valley to-day. While hunting on the mountain near Brush Valley, Schindler, Wieser, Axton, Mumma and John Craig went through an experience calculated to raise their hair and set all their nerves twitching. West fell down through a hole in the ground that was screened by a clump of bushes, upon a very big nest of reptiles. Before the terrified snakes had recovered from their surprise, West drew quickly away from them, and fired a shot into their midst. He then started to beat them with a large stick. Thirty-two rattlesnakes and three copperheads were killed.

Foiled With the Throttle.

NORRISTOWN, August 7.—Lewis Wagner, whose duties are to mup the oil locomotives at the Reading Railroad round house at this place, was cited to appear before officials of the company to show cause why he shouldn't be fired for making a plaything of a locomotive. It seems Wagner had an idea he could manage a locomotive as well as an engineer of years' experience. He accordingly mounted an iron horse standing in the round house, opened the throttle and let her go.

She went in great shape, and after reaching the main track, the pseudo engineer tried to stop the plaything, but without avail, and inside of a minute the engine crashed into the rear end of a passenger train, throwing the cars of the latter into the air. The train, which was piled in the boiler of his mismanaged steed.

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A Town Practically Destroyed.

SNOW HILL, Md., August 8.—The most disastrous fire that ever occurred on the eastern shore of Maryland visited this town last night and as a result seventy-six buildings, including four hotels and all the stores in the town, are in ruins. Fire engines from Wilmington, D. I., and Salisbury, Md., are here, but they arrived too late to do much good. The fire started at 10 o'clock last night and is still burning. It is supposed to have been caused by a lamp exploding in the store of G. M. Dryden in the center of the town. The fire spread rapidly, and the business part of the town was destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at \$200,000 and there is not more than one-fourth insured. The Old Fellows' hall was burned and the lodge, together with a lodge of Masons, lost all they had.

Tramps Capture a Train.

LEMA, O., Aug. 8.—A gang of 50 men took possession of east bound passenger train No. 8 on the Pennsylvania road, when the train stopped at Delphos, a small station west of this city, and would not allow the train employees to molest them or put them off. They filled the coaches and dined every one. At the first station after a telegram was sent here to the police to meet the train, which was about 100 miles from the city. The train, the coaches breaking through the tracks and escaping with cut and bruised heads. The men were workmen who were out of employment by the recent fire at the town of Delphos. They are without money and are a desperate lot of dangerous fellows.

Carbonic Acid Gas.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 5.—A remarkable spring has just been developed on the farm of Henry Wilcox, about one mile south of this village, at a depth of over 80 feet. Carbonic acid gas began to flow from the pipe in such quantities as to nearly asphyxiate the men. The gas, pure gas without the least particle of water, continued to increase in volume and force, throwing up sand and pebbles to a great height. At a distance of 50 or 100 feet from the escaping gas the noise is deafening. The pressure of the gas is supposed to be as much as 1,000 pounds per square foot. The men were alarmed, fearing that the fountain head of gas has been reached and that their springs will suffer from exhaustion of supply.

Dog Tax.

The act of assembly May 25, 1893, changes the law relating to the taxation of dogs. Under the new act the return is made by the assessor of the number of male and female dogs in the several districts. The commissioners are required to fix the tax, levy or lay a tax of not more than two dollars on each male, and not more than four dollars on each female, which the female is equal to, in which case the tax is the same as the male. The school boards are hereby notified that the dog tax will be fixed by the commissioners and placed on the same duplicate as the county and state taxes. The collectors, however, will be instructed not to collect the tax already levied by the school board.

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WHY do you go from home to seek investments when you can buy Pennsylvania Real Estate Mortgage securities on the Cash or Monthly Payment plan and which will give you twenty per cent on your money? For particulars call on or address W. B. CONKEY, Ebensburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1893.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF EBENSBURG CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on Monday, September 14th, 1893, for a borough charter for the village of Ebensburg, situated in the territory of Seneca county, Cambria and state of Pennsylvania, the whole of which is known as "The Borough of Spangler." D. KITTELL, Attorney for petitioners, Ebensburg, Pa., August 4, 1893.

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M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, EBENSBURG, PA. Office in Armory Building, opp. Court House.

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