

# Cambria Freeman.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Judge of Supreme Court, SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

For State Treasurer, FRANK C. OSBURN, of Pittsburgh.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Treasurer, JOSEPH BENGELER, of Gallatin.

For County Commissioners, PATRICK E. DILLON, of Elder; THOMAS KIRBY, of Johnston.

For Poor Director, JOHN BEST, of Johnston.

For Auditors, W. C. HERRY, of Wilmore; F. E. FARABAUGH, of Carroll.

Seven feet of railroad there are in every four inches that are not covered by the rails—the space left between them for expansion.

The biggest rattlesnake killed in Pennsylvania this summer was slaughtered on the mountain near Tyrone, Blair county, a few days ago. It was seven feet nine inches long and was armed with twenty-eight rattles.

A DISPATCH to Indian Commissioner Browning from Agent Wyman, at the Crow Agency, Montana, reports a fatal encounter between policemen and several supposed horse thieves. Indian Policeman Horse Bird was killed and Agent Wyman injured. The police returned the fire and killed several of the thieves.

It is rumored in London and generally believed among business men who carry on trade with Brazil that the revolutionists have succeeded in landing troops and now occupy the city of Rio de Janeiro. Nothing definite can be learned by telegraph, as the telegraph companies will not handle messages in reference to political matters.

The Democratic State convention met at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, and nominated Judge Samuel G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court, by acclamation. For state treasurer, Frank C. Osburn, of Pittsburgh, was nominated on the first ballot his only competitor being Walter W. Patrick, of the same city. The first ballot resulted in 411 votes for Osburn and 37 votes for Patrick. Osburn's nomination was then made unanimous.

We denounce the declaration made by the Republican state convention in favor of an enormous expansion of the currency as unwise, imprudent and calculated to produce dangerous inflation of values, reckless speculation and disastrous consequences. We favor a currency of gold and silver coin, treasury and bank notes sufficient for the business needs of the country but we insist that it shall at all times be kept at a parity of value.—Democratic Platform.

In the trial of C. O. Scraftford, president of the board of trustees of the Edinboro state normal school, for perjury at Erie, on Wednesday, the evidence of I. E. Rosder, the business manager, showed the actual expenditures was but \$28,500 instead of \$35,000, as per the sworn report to the state department. While the indications are that Scraftford will be acquitted on the charge of perjury, the investigation shows gross mismanagement of the affairs of the school.

The centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol of the United States by George Washington, September 18, 1793, was celebrated at Washington on Monday. The streets of the city were thronged with people. The speeches were eloquent, and the civil and military organizations in line made a display which has never been surpassed. The speech of President Cleveland was listened to with the most earnest attention and was loudly applauded.

In opening one of the vaults in the Philadelphia Mint one day last week it was discovered that about 5,000 ounces of gold were missing. The vault had been sealed in 1887 and had not been opened since. The gold stolen was worth \$132,000. Henry C. Cochran the chief weighmaster, who had been an employe of the mint for 43 years finally confessed that he was the culprit and made restitution of all but about \$28,000. Cochran has been committed for trial and is in jail being unable to furnish bail to the amount of \$30,000.

A Democratic administration left \$100,000,000 surplus in the federal treasury. A Republican successor, in four years, converted this into a deficit of \$30,000,000. We declare that the disturbed financial condition of the country has followed Republican administration, and that business depression has resulted from vicious legislation for which the Republican party is solely responsible. To correct and relieve these, a Democratic president and a Democratic congress are pledged, and their efforts in that direction are entitled to the support of patriotic citizens regardless of party.—Democratic Platform.

The secretary of the treasury reports that since the passage of the McKinley law the bounties on sugar, up to and including August, have amounted to \$15,849,501. Most of this has gone to the state of Louisiana, Texas coming in second. For the fiscal year ending last July the sugar bounties amounted to \$9,375,000, and of this amount \$8,705,830 was for cane sugar and the balance for Texas and Louisiana, nine-tenths to Louisiana. Of course the planters who get the "pork" are in favor of the subsidy system. Some of them bag as high as \$200,000 in bounties and then have their sugar to sell at the market price. Louisiana sells its sugar for about \$12,000,000 in the markets and then draws \$8,000,000 from the federal treasury for raising it. This is one of the beauties of McKinleyism.

It is clearly useless says the Philadelphia Times for the ways means committee to prolong the hearing of interested manufacturers in opposition to a revision of the tariff. If the committee requires information or advice on any special subject it may be rightly sought and easily obtained from those qualified to give it. On the general question whether the tariff should be modified or let alone, the committee requires no advice; it has had its unmistakable instructions from the people.

With very few exceptions, the representatives of various industries, who have appeared before the committee at this time, have given it no information whatsoever, instead of giving the actual figures upon which an intelligent opinion could be formed—the cost of material, the cost of labor, the value of the finished product and the price of competing products of foreign manufacture—they have nearly all contented themselves with pulling long faces and complaining that business is now so bad under the existing tariff that they do not want any change. It is a waste of time to listen to these illogical complaints.

The tariff policy for which the country declared in the election of Cleveland is one of principles more than of schedules. It is that the tariff shall no longer be framed in the interest of special classes, but in the interest of the whole mass of the people, the workers and the consumers, and not the capitalists alone. The greatest good to the greatest number may suggest the reduction or the retention of existing duties, but in either case it is the common good that is to be considered before the special interests, whether real or imagined, of some individual, corporation or trust. To carry out this task is the business of Congress through its chosen committee, a committee entirely capable and that can be trusted to approach its task with intelligent and impartial judgment.

The Protectionist writes, says the Philadelphia Record, who shut their eyes to palpable facts and seek to terrorize the country, by insisting that the late monetary stringency and the resulting business depression should be attributed to the fear of tariff revision, must have unbounded confidence in the public utility. Within the last twenty years we have had three similar conditions of industrial stoppages, financial distress, and disturbed credit. People with the shortest memories have not forgotten the troubles of 1873, 1884 and 1891, and the frantic efforts to stay the progress of panic by the outpour of funds from the Federal Treasury.

Protective tariffs are the nursing mothers of industrial conditions that bring on periodical seasons of business distress which can be predicted with almost as much certainty as are the eclipses of the moon. The first effect of tariff bounty is to stimulate production and raise the prices of protected wares. Then follow the enlargement of plant and the building of new factories. Then come overproduction, lower prices, reduced wages. Then there is attempted rectification by combination, the creation of trusts, and the demand for larger bounty at the hands of the Government. Finally, there is a smash, liquidation, and ruin for the undermost. In a process of blowing the bubble up until it bursts of attenuation is afterward repeated. There is no cure for panic in an overdose of Protection. There is no danger of panic as a result of Democratic administration.

The opening of the Cherokee strip on Saturday takes its place in governmental history as the giving away of nearly the last piece of land which Uncle Sam has for this purpose. There is now no unsettled and empty area suitable for farming. The Indians, however, may be induced in the future to give up some of the land they now occupy, but at present the territory for white occupants is full.

Out of the 150,000 people who rushed into the new country on Saturday in the race for farms probably half will be disappointed. The territory is 200 miles long, by about 55 miles wide, covering about 11,000 square miles. This will afford farms of 160 acres to about 45,000 people, but, alas, there are about three times that many "boomers."

But the Republic is still young. If it has no more land to give away at nominal prices, it at least offers boundless opportunities to industry and thrift. It is still the nation where hope and a fair chance are every man's possession. It is still the best fed nation in the world; the only one in which the poorest workmen may, in good times, put meat on his table every day in the year and go to sleep at night in full confidence that his children will labor under no institutional disadvantage in competition with others for prosperity or distinction.

A bill proposing the settlement and payment in full of pensions growing out of the late war of the rebellion has been introduced in the House by Representative Hudson, of Kansas. It provides that any pensioner may surrender his certificate and receive in full payment of all claims against the Government on account thereof ten times the annual payment thereon. These payments shall be made in legal tender greenbacks, redeemable after five years in coin. This act shall not apply to the obligations of the Government towards minor children of deceased soldiers now on the pension rolls. Widows and minor children of pensioners who shall surrender their certificates under this act shall not be entitled to receive other pension.

CONGRESSMAN M. D. HARTER, of Ohio, was the first manufacturer to be heard by the committee on ways and means, which has entered upon the task of preparing a new tariff bill. Congressman Harter is an extensive manufacturer of agricultural implements and he favors absolute free trade in such articles, believing that the United States can outstrip the whole world in their manufacture.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1893. It seems difficult for the Republicans to understand that the Democrats in Congress intend to redeem the promises made in the Chicago platform. They actually seemed to think that it was possible and with their own hands to stamp out the Democrats into letting the McKinley tariff law, which was denounced from every Democratic stump and in the columns of every Democratic newspaper, remain on the statute books for a while anyway. And their mistake in the tariff business, which is now very plain to them, taught them nothing. They are now engaged in the useless business of trying to frighten the Democrats out of the notion of repealing the Federal election laws, laws which made the notorious John I. Davenport possible and which have made of the unscrupulous administration have in the past (and may in the future, if allowed to stand) surrounded the voting places of American citizens with bayonet-pointed election inspectors.

The number of Democrats who can be frightened by Republican trawls is small, and as Representative McMillin said early in the session, "let those Democrats who feel timid about the repeal of the Chicago platform go to the rear; there will be enough left in front to do the fighting." The Tucker bill for the repeal of all laws providing for Federal supervision of elections has been reported to the House and will be given the right of way until passed. How long it will take to pass it depends largely upon circumstances. The Democrats are perfectly willing that it shall pass, if reported, and no attempt will be made to force a vote until legitimate debate has been exhausted, but no filibustering will be allowed.

Everything indicates that the debate on the Vorhees repeal bill is drawing near its end in the Senate and that the long contest of personal endurance by means of a continuous session of the Senate with a quorum always present, or within call will soon begin. Another attempt, in fact, several of them, were made this week to get President Cleveland's consent to some sort of compromise that would secure an immediate vote and avoid the hard feelings between Senators which always follow prolonged sessions, but Mr. Cleveland was inflexible. A number of the Democratic Senators who will vote for the Vorhees bill are personally willing to agree to a compromise that would in some shape recognize silver. But having promised Mr. Cleveland that they would not do so, they are unwilling to do so without his consent.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs will report a bill providing a substitute for the McKinley tariff law, and a Chinese law. The bill introduced by Representative Everett, of Massachusetts, is now being considered by the committee and will probably be favorably reported, with slight modifications, to the House by Representative Geary, of California. So many sensational statements have recently been made concerning the intentions of the administration that Attorney General Olney gave on an official statement this week that the Geary law would not be enforced until Congress acts, and that the Government does not acquiesce in the interpretation given the law by Judge Geary in his recent decision, as to the right of private citizens to bring proceedings against the Chinese and call upon the government to provide for their deportation.

No one can call at the White House without becoming aware of the satisfaction that is felt from the President down to the humblest employe over the good fortune that has followed Mrs. Cleveland and her civil baby. Congratulations are still pouring in by mail from all sections of the country and from all classes of people.

Jerry Simpson's refusal to engage in a joint debate with Congressmen Marshall and "Cyclone Jim" of Virginia, when they were both speaking at the same Virginia town the other day, has been the cause of Jerry's getting a lot of chaffing from his colleagues in the House. Jerry comes from a cyclone country and he knows the danger to be expected from, and wisely declines to knowingly put himself in the path of one.

The tariff hearings before the House Ways and Means committee have at times been quite interesting this week, and several manufacturers' agents who found themselves confounded when they presented the stock-peddlers' arguments, went away thoroughly convinced that the Democrats on that committee are much better posted on the practical workings of the present tariff than the newspaper generally has given them credit for being. Tom Reed continues to play the role of clown.

## A Theatre Fire Causes Death.

DANFORD, Ill., Sept. 19.—At 9:20 o'clock this evening during the performance of "Michael Stropho" by the Mcville-Baldwin company in the new opera house, fire from the fireworks used in the fire scene ignited the scenery in a few minutes the entire interior was a roaring furnace. The audience was five seriously. It is thought that everybody got out of the house, but this is not known to be a fact. The loss is \$5,000 to the house. The theatrical company lost everything in wardrobe and scenery and \$2,000 cash. The flames are beyond control and it is believed that they will spread to surrounding blocks.

## No Flagman Back.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Nine people were killed and five fatally and fifteen badly hurt in a rear-end collision last night between two sections of the Big Four train No. 45, at Matone. Both trains were filled with World's fair people, and the list of dead and injured are made up of them.

Two of the dead are David Jackson, of Cynthia, O., and Charles Kimmel, of Dayton. The names of the other seven dead persons are not known. The fatally hurt are: L. Blanton of Cincinnati; Libbie of Cynthia; Mrs. J. Foster of Springfield; Jose More of Cincinnati and Albert Jay Shetter, Ripley.

The responsibility for the collision is placed upon the conductor in charge of the first train. The first section stopped at Matone, but sent no flagman back, and the other train came down the track at high speed, crashing into the first section with tremendous force.

Another report says the engineer of the second train was asleep when the collision occurred.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## A Bold Robbery.

HANCOCK, September, 15.—A train on the Mineral Range railroad was held up between here and Calumet by four masked men this morning and robbed of \$70,000 of Calumet and Howley money. Everything is a turmoil. No blood was shed.

The train robbery was on the Mineral Range railroad, a narrow-gauge road running between Houghton and Calumet, with branches extending to several smaller mines. Calumet gives employment to over 2,000 men. The company pays about \$150 a month. The money taken to day was sent from eastern banks by the company.

The men who committed the robbery were evidently acquainted with the management of the mine, and the passengers paid the money and the day on which the money is usually shipped to this morning. The mineral range train coming from Calumet was held up by four highwaymen about half way between Calumet and Hancock. The engineer and fireman were covered with revolver balls by two of the robbers, while the other two ordered the express messenger to get the contents of the safe in a bag which one of the robbers carried.

The messenger immediately complied and handed over \$70,000, consisting of the Calumet and Hecla companies, and which was a part of the money to be paid by them in the monthly payroll. Seizing the booty, the robbers fired a shot to ordered the engine to stop. The train stopped at a place called "Big station." Two masked men boarded the baggage car and the two who boarded the engine car were not masked. The description given of the two latter almost tallies with those of Kehoe and Chelliew, who were seen returning from the region where the robbery occurred about half past ten o'clock the day of the report of the "robbery" reached here. The train was stopped at a place called "Big station." Two masked men boarded the baggage car and the two who boarded the engine car were not masked. The description given of the two latter almost tallies with those of Kehoe and Chelliew, who were seen returning from the region where the robbery occurred about half past ten o'clock the day of the report of the "robbery" reached here.

## Change in Alsace-Lorraine.

Berlin, Sept. 18.—Before leaving Stuttgart on Saturday evening Emperor William had a long conference with Chancellor von Caprivi. The subject is said to have been the projected assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of the empire. The Frankfort Gazette says that the Emperor's purpose is no longer limited to the mere abolition of exceptional laws. His desire now is to assimilate Alsace-Lorraine into the Grand Duchy of Baden, whose people have almost the same dialect, customs and even traditions with the Alsacians.

Lorraine will be treated somewhat differently by people of French tendencies and language and has little in common with any German state. It, therefore, will be annexed to Prussia, although its affairs will be administered by a special department, situated probably in Berlin. This plan originated with General von Caprivi. It is agreeable to the Emperor, who wishes to mark his sojourn in the provinces by some act signifying that Alsace-Lorraine has taken definite possession of the territory, despite all hopes of the French to the contrary.

## Cholera's Ravages.

The extent of the ravages of cholera in the Old World is great. As showing the results of this scourge, it is stated that in May last some 9,000 pilgrims have left Tain and other ports for Mecca, and of this number only half have returned. The others have fallen victims to cholera. The survivors tell terrible tales of suffering. On June 24, 100,000 pilgrims were gathered on the sacred mount to hear a solemn address prepared for proceeding for Mecca. Many were starving. The mount resembled a battle field, being strewn with the corpses of the victims of the pestilence, among whom were lying hundreds of the poor wretches who were dying from the dread disease. So frightful was the condition of affairs that no one dared to approach the place. Finally a battalion of 700 Turkish soldiers was sent to bury the dead and rescue the living. Five hundred of these soldiers lost their lives as a result of their devotion to duty. Of the battalion only 200 escaped the pestilence.

## No Flagman Back.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Nine people were killed and five fatally and fifteen badly hurt in a rear-end collision last night between two sections of the Big Four train No. 45, at Matone. Both trains were filled with World's fair people, and the list of dead and injured are made up of them.

Two of the dead are David Jackson, of Cynthia, O., and Charles Kimmel, of Dayton. The names of the other seven dead persons are not known. The fatally hurt are: L. Blanton of Cincinnati; Libbie of Cynthia; Mrs. J. Foster of Springfield; Jose More of Cincinnati and Albert Jay Shetter, Ripley.

The responsibility for the collision is placed upon the conductor in charge of the first train. The first section stopped at Matone, but sent no flagman back, and the other train came down the track at high speed, crashing into the first section with tremendous force.

# EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

Buggies, Wagons, Farm Machinery, Saw Mills, Engines and Boilers.

## FACTS FOR FARMERS

Oliver Invented and Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

### THE GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

MADE ONLY BY THE

## Oliver Chilled Plow Works,

South Bend, Indiana,

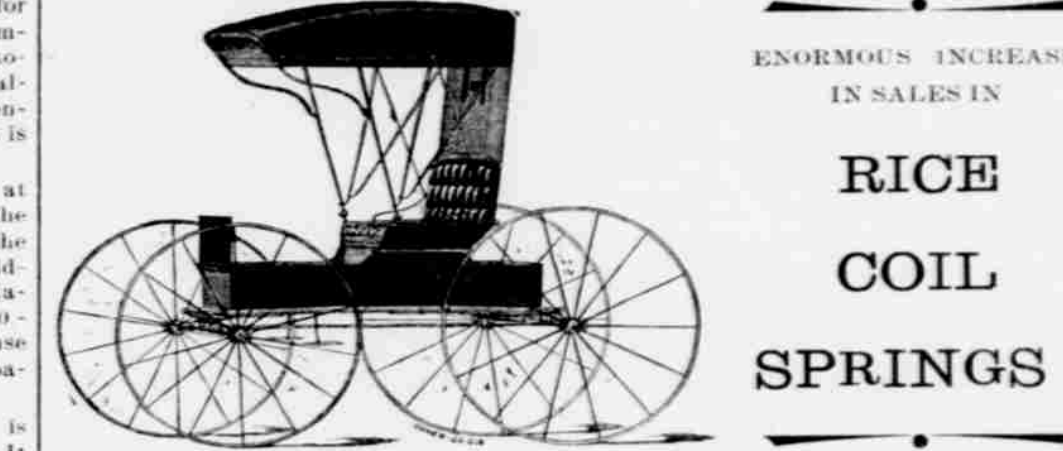
ARE THE BEST GENERAL PURPOSE PLOWS IN THE WORLD.

A strong statement but a true one, for these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more popular and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe.

We mean the GENUINE OLIVER, and not the imitations claiming to be the Oliver, or equally as good. Such imitations are on the market, placed there by unscrupulous manufacturers who seek to trade on the good name of the OLIVER.

Look out for imitations, buy only the genuine Oliver plows and repairs, and be sure you are right before you take the plow home.

Once more—Beware of "bogus" Oliver plows and repairs, and take none but the genuine, made by the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.



ENORMOUS INCREASE IN SALES IN RICE COIL SPRINGS!

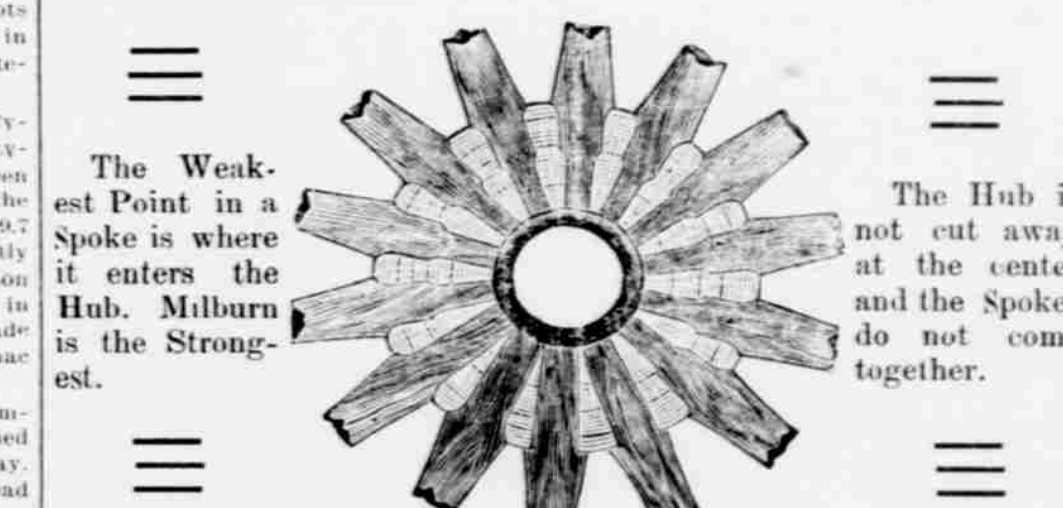
### Look at My Unconditional Guarantee.

I guarantee the Rice Coil Spring Vehicles to be the easiest riding and most durable made in the world. If after six weeks' trial I will exchange for any other style.

## MILBURN FARM WAGON.

MY CUSTOMERS SAY IT IS THE EASIEST RUNNING, BEST MADE, BEST PAINTED, BEST IRONED WAGON THEY CAN BUY.

### EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.



The Weakest Point in a Spoke is where it enters the Hub. Milburn is the Strongest.

These four spokes are same as used by other manufacturers of Farm Wagons.

## MILBURN NEW HUB.

# N. B. SWANK,

307 Cor. Main and Bedford Streets, JOHNSTOWN, PA.



See Paris, and you have seen France! See KAUFMANN'S, and you have seen Pittsburgh!

## Kaufmann's is a whole city in itself, embracing over five acres of floor space and employing over one thousand hands—more than the three next largest stores in Pittsburgh put together.

Kaufmann's is the only establishment in Pittsburgh where you can get anything you may want—whether to clothe a person or furnish a home—in the greatest possible variety and at the lowest possible prices.

# KAUFMANN'S,

Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

207 Samples sent free. Mail Orders Promptly filled.

# B. & B. Dress Woolens

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

We're showing immense lines of the best, desirable stuffs, well-bought and selected from the best of the season's production, of both foreign and domestic looms. Prices to suit you all, from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a yard.

A very desirable and extensive range of new

## FALL DRESS WOOLENS.

Cherubs, Hopsacks, Blouses, etc., in all the new color combinations—36 and 48 inch—30 cent stuff.

When you come to the Western Pa. Exposition, the rapid transit facilities, cable and electric cars, will leave you by the Allegheny side in three minutes and its worth your while to come to this side if you have any trading to do.

If you're not coming to the Exposition, write us for

SAMPLES, PRICES, and a copy of our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FASHION JOURNAL, or write us in any way, whether you live in the city or not.

Post yourself upon the styles and prices.

# BOGG'S & BUHL,

115, 117, 119 & 121 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

# ODORLESS PHOSPHATE

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

ALSO: SOME ELEGANT POTATO DIGGERS.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Hardware, Queensware, MADE-UP CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, VEGETABLES IN SEASON, BARNES, ETC.

## OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL, CRESSON, PA.

# IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to KAUFMANN'S, Union street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feather Beds, etc. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

# KAUFMANN'S,

James Quinn, Proprietor.

EXECUTORS NOTICE: Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned in the estate of Catherine Toulson, late of Allegheny township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against said estate will present their claims for settlement.

JAMES QUINN, Executor of Catherine Toulson, deceased. Sept. 20, 1893.