+RIDAY. - - - - JULY 3, 1896.

THE unimpeachable testimony of Serator Teller that the Sherman act of 1890 was a bargain to secure the passage of the McKinley act shows that in the .R public in party two wrongs are supposed to make a right.

THE British steamer Capulet, which sailed from Halifax for Liverpool, went ashore at St. Shotts, St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland, and is a total wreck. Her passengers and crew and a portion of her mails have been saved.

THE New York Sun says that the Union Republican club, 150 strong, of Philadelphia, which attended the Republican national convention, had a proper fear of the drinking water of St. Louis, and so were provided with forty cases of champaigne and 200 quarts of whiskey, and the club's trip cost \$25,000.

This year's political campaign will be several weeks shorter than four years ago and election day comes earlier. In 1892 the Republican convention met at Minneapolis on June 7 and the Democratic convention met at Chicago June 21. This year the Republicans met at St. Louis nine days later, and the Democratic convention is to meet at Chicago sixteen days later than 1892.

In the summer of 1892, says the Harrisburg Patriot, when mills shut down it was by Republicans attributed to fear of Democratic victory. When they shut down in 1893 and 1894 it was because of fear of the effects of a new tariff. In 1895 it was on account of the tariff. This year, a Republican having been nominated on a gold and high tariff platform, and Republicans having little fear of Democratic success, the shutdowns are attributed to "annual depression." This is the true reason and the one applicable to all the other shutdowns. From which it will be seen that four times out of five Republican campaign literature is untruthful. * THE sound money Democrats of In-

diana made a brave fight in their state convention; but they were over borne by the free silver hordes, with the result that the platform demands "the immediate and independent restoration of silver by the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the action or consent of any other nation, such coinage to be full legal tender for all debts public and private." Governor Matthews, of Indiana, like Governor Atgeld, of Illinois, has a bee in his bonnet-a silver bee. This fact may largely serve to explain the extraordinary utterance just quoted, which will bring joy to the mining gulches and help to dry Teller's tears. Yet it should not despite the friends of sound money; it should rather inspire them to fresh exertions in behalf of the true cause.

MR. CLARK HOWELL, one of the most malignant of the silverites of Georgia. says the Philadelphia Record, talks quite jauntily of ex-Secretary Whitney's prediction of the effect of confiscation and repudiation in the Chicago convention. The Georgia silverite says: "Let him go!" But with Mr. Whitney will go the Democratic party of New York, New Jersey, Connecticit, Mar, land and Delaware. With him will go tens of thousands of Sound Money Democrats in Indians, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Virginia. The tremendous uprising of the Democracy against the violation of the principles of their party will make it impossible for the free silver candidate of the Chicago convention to receive one electoral vote north of the Potomac and from Maine to the Mississippi River. After the November election there will be nothing left of the Populist silverite party but an intolerable stench. From beneath the ruin will be heard some half stifled and dejected voices saying: "Let them go" But the Democracy will have gone and taken with them the name, the traditions and principles of their party. These the party of Populism and cheap money ca neither borrow nor steal from them When the strange mania for depreciated currency shall have passed away the true Democracy will restore the altars which the Populists have ruthlessly pulled down in Georgia, North Carolina and other southern states, and will maintain with more determination than ever the immortal doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Tilden. In the progress of a hundred years the

Democratic party has encountered many foes within and without the organization and it has outlived them all. Among these were Federalism, Know-Nothingism, Secession, Rebellion and Reconstruction. The latest and the worst of the enemies of the Democracy, but by no means the most formidable, is the wild agitation for the free coinage of depreciated currency, for behind this movement loom the dark shadows of confiscation, repudiation and communism. The Butler resolution which received the support of every silverite in the United States senate openly threatened to tie the hands of the government and prevent it from redeeming the public debts in sound money. This resolution, embodying a prominent feature of the Populist programme, means nothing less than repudiation and violation of national honor. But it will not be feared on the one hand, or hoped on the other, that the Democratic party, after triumphing over so many enemies, will

WHEN Major McKinley was notified of his nomination as the Republican presi. dential candidate he had, says the Pittsburg Post, an opportunity, and with the blinds es which is pa ticularly his own he failed to see it. His speech in accepting the nomination was characteristic of the man in its weakness and in its attempts to make paramount an issue which is practically settled except in the minds of the robber barons, who got their wealth at the expense of the masses, and who desire to add to their hoards in the same way. The major talked tariff, and probably persuaded himself that he was in earnest; but he

cerning the finances and currency of the government was really ignored by the man of Canton, He did indulge in his usual wordy nothingness about "the dollar paid to the farmer" and "the purchasing power of the dollar," but he totally failed to give his idea of what should constitute that dollar, and what is needed to make it always worth 100 cents the world over. The major was not forgetful, however; in justice to him it must be admitted that he knows where he stands on the money issue, but he has to obey orders, and he dare not go on

record. It would not do. of a nomination to the presidency it was an exhibition of moral cowardice not often publicly made by an American poliician. It was McKinley's official opportunity to declare himself in favor of sound money, but he could not see his way clear to accepting it. Instead, he said concerning the money plank of the him until November:

"But you will not expect me to discuss 's provisions at length or in any detail at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you, and through you, to the great party you represent, a more formal acceptance of the nomination ten-

There you have the man who is the Republican nominee for the office of president of the United Stated, an office requiring above all other things decision of character and freedom of judgment. Neither is possessed by the man who procrastinates, at the command of those who put him where he is, on a subject of vital importance to the country.

Local Republican papers profess to be pleased with the major's address. Even those who were his most rabid oppopents for the nomination gush over the utterances, and claim they believe the orator stands firmly on the platform the ancient Roman name. But their public views of McKinley and their private views are two different things-the first fathered by the necessities of the moment, and the second by a knowledge of the shifty public life of the man they now, under the partisan whip, indorse, They are afraid to trust the man they will try to make president; and their fear is well grounded.

EXPLANATION of the evils of free coinige often leave much to be desired. For nstance it is frequently remarked that the free coinage of silver means the naking of a fifty cent a do llar which will pass current as a hundred cent dollar," and in the same breath "the free coinage dollar will pass for fifty cents and no more. These seemingly opposing statements confuse the seeker for knowledge and without the explanation which should accompany them are harmful.

The silver miners of the West are responsible for the free silver craze. They want an enlarged market for their silver and an increased price for it. They can not increase the market price but a free coinage law at sixteen to one could increase the apparent value of silver as noney. That is to say, with a free coinage law they could send to the United States mints a dollar's worth of silver-market value-and get two dollars -coinage value-in silver. That is more profitable than raising the market price. The farmers and others who depend on their labor for their daily bread would not get these dollars for less than a dollar's worth of work. They could not send silver to the mints to be coined. They could, then, get the new dollars only as they get the present ones.

The mine owners would unload millions of these dollars in the country. These would pass current for a hundred cents for a time. Inevitably would come the crash, when the discovery had been made that after all they were worth only fifty cents in the payment of debts then every man with "free coinage" dollars would find their value shrunken, his labors to acquire them wasted, his debts still staring him in the face and no hope for the future. The silver mine owner would lose nothing. Before the crash he would have made milions of good doilars-he would be too sharp to keep his fiat dollars out of the speculation and the crash would leave him able to still get fifty cents' worth of silver. The man who works for a living must be the

These facts cannot be presented too clearly. The free coinage dollar would not be in local monetary matters considered fifty cents and a dollar at the same time. It would be a dollar while being worked for, until placed in general circulation, and would shrink to its real value, fifty cents, when the holder wanted to pay his debts. Then would come the crash, the panic, the ruin, the or badly damaged. St. Joseph's acadeanguish. Free coinage can bring noth- my was also destroyed.

THE Chicago coliseum, where the tamely and basely succumb to the spirit Democratic convention will be held, is Sioux, the remnant of the most powerof repudiation. No Nordau has yet the biggest building on earth. It is 727 ful fighters of the American Indians, are The jail is an old structure guarded by been born to record such evidence as feet long by 300 wide and a single one history—the twentieth anniversary of lynchers had no trouble in obtaining this would afford of the deep degeneracy of the vestibutes covers a space 144 feet and decay of Democracy. Though torn wide by 50 feet deep. The total floor on the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876.

Washington Letter.

Washington, June 27th, 1896. Little except the Unicago convention is talked about by the politicians of all parties who are now in Washington. Ail sorts of guesses are being made as to what the convention will do, but nobody pretends to be able to do more than guess. One thing seems certain, if such Democrats as Senators Harris, of Tenn , and Jones, of Ark , are in touch with the controlling element in the convention, as they are believed to be That is, that Senator Teller will not be even seriously considered as a candidate for the presidential nomination An other thing which seems probable, if not quite certain, is that the South will not furnish the candidate. Senator Blackburn who has been endorsed by The great question of the day cor. the Kentucky Democrats will it is stated declare his appreciation of the compliment and then decline the support offered, because of his belief that it would be unwise to nominate a southern man It is generally admitted by Democrats that the fight in the Chicago convention will probably be the bitterest since the convention of 1860, but they all hope that the result will not be so disastrous; and are all certain whatever the outcome that there will not be two Demo cratic presidential tickets in the field this year. Ample time is to be given for the delegates to fully consider the platform and the ticket, with the understanding that when action is taken it shall be concurred in by the minority Notwithstanding the extraordinary ef forts which President Cleveland and his As a bid for election the speech was friends are making to prevent it, the well enough, but as an acknowledgment | general impression among all classes of politicians is that the platform will declare for the independent free coinage of

There was no surprise in Washington when it was stated as coming direct from Mr. Hobart himself that his nomination for vice president was the result of an understanding months before the convention with Mark Hanna, but when platform upon which it is hoped to keep | Hobart's talk got back to Hanna there was probably a few remarks made which could not be printed in a family newspaper. One Republican remarked when told what Hobart had said that he thought Hanna might at least have seected a man for second place on the ticket who knew enough to keep his

It looks like it may be ascertained after a while just what it costs to make armorplate for warships. During the last session of congress the senate naval committee made a bluff at finding out, but it made a bad failure and the house committe announced its intention to try. and meanwhile insisted upon inserting in the naval appropriation bill a clause instructing the secretary of the navy to nake no more contracts for armor plate intil congress acted upon the matter. and also instructing him to have an inrestigation made by naval officers. This week Secretary Herbert appointed a poard consisting of Captain W. T. Sampon, chief of the bureau of ordinance Lt. Commander N. E. Niles, and Lt A. A. Ackerman to investigate and report by the only two concerns in the country

"I see," said a man who served in congress with McKinley and who knows him too well to vote for him, "that Mark Hanna is reported to have said that McKinley secured that nomination without making any promises. If Hanna said that he must have been joking, for he must know that making promises has always been a weakness with Mc-Kinley. Why, it kept him in hot water nearly all the time he was governor of Ohio, and he even went so far sometimes as to promise the same thing to two different men. In one such case, where both men had too much influence to be turned down, he had to get the egislature to help him out at the expense of the state by making two posiions at \$5,000 a year where only one had existed when he promised it to two men. Not made any promises. Why, I'll bet my very head that McKinley has promised away every position worth having in the gift of the president, and nobody knows it any better than Mark

off whole broadsides of Fourth of-July war fireworks, based upon what they supposed would be the nature of General Fitzhugh Lee's report on the situation in Cuba, which, by the way, the president has not yet received, the president was catching a few salt water fish, and Secretary Onley was getting two or three days rest out of town. When it comes down to hard work the sensational newspaper man wears the belt all the time.

Burned to Death.

Plainfield, N. J., June 29.-Alice Merrium was burned to death and Mrs. lertrude Peterson was fatally burned esterday by the explosion of gasoline. Mrs. Gertrude Peterson was fatally burned yesterday by the explosion of gasoline. Mrs. Peterson has a boarding house here and Alice Merrium, a girl 15 years of age, was employed by her. They attempted to fill a gasoline stove with the liquid after the fire had been lighted. A terrific explosion followed. and in a moment the women were enveloped in flames. Miss Merrium was litterally roasted before help arrived. Mrs. Peterson's clothes were torn from her by some of the boarders, but it is believed that she is too seriously injured

James B. Gentry Found Guilty.

Philadelphia, June 28.-James B. Gentry is guilty of murder in the first degree. Such was the verdict reached by the jury Saturday morning, and the slayer of Madge Yorke, or Margaret W. Drysdale as she was known in private life, is now almost certainly doomed to death by the gallows. An argument for a new trial will, of course, be heard, but in legal circles it is not thought possible that the the murderer will escape the penalty, unless death overtakes him before he can be brought to the gibbet.

Owensboro, Ky., June 28.-West Louisville, a little town near here, was struck by a tornado at 2 30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The house of C. L. Clark was wrecked and Miss Pearl Hicks, who was visiting there, was instantly killed. Clark was knocked senseless and will die Saint Alphonus Catholic church at St. Joseph was completely destroyed. A great many residences and outbuildings were destroyed It is impossible to get a complete list

Omaha, June 27.-Six thousand

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

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Buried Alive. Pittston, Pa., June 28.—The mos orrible catastrophe that has visited th anthracite coal regions for twenty-six years to day snuffed out the lives of about 100 miners. The disaster happened in the Newton Coal Company's Twin-Shaft at 3 o'clock this moraing. and of all the men in the doomed pit at THE REUNION ON AT RICHMOND. the time the shock came only three are known to be alive to tell the awful story. The other daring spirits who had entered the mine to prevent the very disaster that overtook them were buried by a great fall of coal and rock. It was the esult of a squeeze that had been feared for days, and it is one of the most extensive on record in this region. At 11 o'clock to-night not one body

had been recovered, and all hope of finding any ill-fated miners alive has been abandoned. There is a hardy and heroic band of rescuers at work, who are braving dangers in many forms to aid, if may be, any in the shaft who might possibly have survived the tomb of his

The dreadful concussion was felt for miles in all directions, and the start el residents thought at first it was an earthquake. It is possible that a gas explosilver by this country at the ratio of 16 sion assisted in the great havoc wrought. The victims of to-day's accident were nearly all Enlish speaking miners. The others were foreigners, mostly Hungar-

ians and Italians Among the victims

were M. J. Lynott, a councilman. Lan-

gan was inside superintendent and Lyott inside foreman. The scene of the disaster is what is known as the Twin Shaft, operated by the Newton Coal Company. It was an old mine, but the output was always large. Two weeks ago it was noticed hat the mine was "squeezing," the surface pressing hard on the pillars. Steps

were at once taken to stop it. Heavy imbers were put in and every precaution was taken to prevent a cave-in. On Friday it was thought that the squeeze had been arrested, but on Saturday it egan to "work" again. The principal trouble was in the red ash, or lower vein of coal, fifteen hundred feet from he foot of the shaft. Of the whole number of men who en

ered the mine only three escaped. Frank Sheridan, aged 19, water carrier, had gone outside to get water and escaped with his life. Thomas Gill and John Reichard, teamsters, went up the slope when the cave-in occurred. Their lights were blown out and they were tossed about like corks, being badly cut and bruised, coming in contact with pieces of coal. The fine coal dirt was driven into their skin even through their to congress. The general belief is that clothing. Their mule was killed. too much has been charged for the plates | Nearly all the men in the shaft were married. So far as can be learned there re 63 widows and 200 orphans. Every effort will be made to reach the men in the hope of finding some alive but there is very little hope. A tunnel will be driven in from another mine that is ad-

Wife Murder and Suicide.

New London, Conn., June 29 lames Romkey, aged 44, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide yesterday. Unfaithfulness on the part of his wife was given as the cause. The couple have not been living together for few weeks, and about 5:30 yesterday morning Romkey jumped through an open window into the room that Mrs. Romkey occupied, on the ground floor of a house on West Coit street, and fired at his wife as she was lying in bed. The ball passed through the right temple, lodging in the brain. She then rushed into the hall and Romkey fired three more shots, all taking effect. The woman ran up stairs and expired as she reached the top. Romkey then returned While the rumor mongers were firing to his room in the Washington House, on Bank street, and reloading the revolver went into the rear yard and fired a shot into his right temple which came out through the top of his head. He then placed the revolver directly over his heart, and the second shot was effective. Mr. and Mrs. Romkey have been employed in a launday here for some time. Recently they removed to Roxbury, Mass Soon afterwards Mrs. Ronkey informed her husband that she wished to return to New London to collect some money. Nothing was heard of her for several days, when the husband received letter dated New York, in which Mrs. Romkey stated she would no longer live with him and would endeavor to get a divorce at once.

Six Persons Drowned.

Shawano, Wis., June 28 .- Word has been received here of the drowning of six persons in Shawano Lake during a gale this evening. A party consisting of O. A. Risum and wife, Hermany Drakrey and wife, Louis Cokey, wife and child, of Pulciver; and Miss Emma Garbrecht, of Shawano, and Miss Margaret Crowe, of St. Nazians, Manitowoc county, started from Ceil about 5 o'clock in Risum's yacht, en route for a few days' outing on the north shore of the lake. When about three miles from shore the boat was capsized by a sudden squall and the party was precipitated into the water.

Mr. Risum and Mr. Drakrey, clung o the capsized yacht for several hours, the latter holding the child in his arms. They were rescued by parties from Cecil, who were attracted by their cries for help. The bodies of the other six have not been recovered.

Saws in His Wooden Leg.

Cumberland, Md., June 29.-A few days ago. William Hamilton, who has a wooden leg, was committed to jail for being drunk. This afternoon the jailer heard sawing going on in a cell, when it was discovered that the floor in one of the cells had been sawed out, and with a little tunneling a jail delivery would have taken place. It turns out that the man had six saws cencealed in his wooden leg when incarcerated. It is thought that the man's object was to get into jail and release Simon Hommer, who is now under sentence of death.

Lynching in Maryland.

Port Tobacco, Md., June 28 sister, Daisy Miller, was taken from jail here last night by a mob and lynched and decay of Democracy. Though torn and distracted by faction, heresy and folly the Democratic party will long survive this evanecent craze for cheap currency to maintain and defend the deargest principles of popular government.

wide by 50 feet deep. The total floor on the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876. They are gathered at the scene of the clothes. Cockling refused to confess, to the removal of though peaceable, saying he was innocent, and also detent to their traditions. There will be another big celest principles of popular government.

for less prices win.

Note These.

AGRA LINEN -28% inches wide-6%c -all in natural linen color grounds-some with narrow, some with clusters of stripes in pretty colorings of blue, green, yellow, pink and layender -we washed samples of each color combination-washed them thoroughly-not a color faded or run-such goods for 63c .- and they're all stylish ef-

AMERICAN DIMITIES-5c., 64c.largest assortment at 6%c. - some of lot are 10c. goods-others 1234c.-light colors, and tory-A Reception Given to Mrs. Davis a lot of the 64c, ones in dark navy blue with neat white figures, which speaks a lot for the characters of these, as blue and white is quite in favor-serviceable colors which can be made up without liniug.

Medium heavy welt WHITE P. Ks. There were frequent calls for Wade Hampton, and, as the South Carolinian kind starches better than muslin.

walked to the front of the stage, the 25c GRASS LINENS-29 inches wideband struck up "Dixie" while the whole audience arose and applauded. A veteran was passed to the front bearing an old battleflag that had been shot through in many places and waved it before the vast assemblage. When General Hamp ton was permitted to speak some one cried "Louder, louder!" "I used to be able to speak loud enough to make you replied General Hampton, Dry Goods business. Words, he said, could not express hi WASH GOODS-3c to \$1.25-and if the gratitude for the great honor which has

He had come to mingle with the veterans, perhaps for the last time, and do honor to memory of that great man, President Davis. The general said he would be still fighting now if the Confederate flag was waving. [Great applause.] He had no apology to make for his course. When his state called upon him he went into war as a private and served his country as best he could The speaker paid a beautiful tribute to the private soldiers, and in conclusion said the only epitaph he wanted written on his tombstone was that he was a Confederate soldier.

HAMPTON NOT SORRY

Glad He Was a Rebel and

Praised Jeff Davis.

A Confederate Flag Waved 'Mid the

and Her Daughter.

don presiding.

charge.

Strains of "Dixie"-A Report on His

RICHMOND, July 1.—The Confederate

reunion is on here with General Gor-

General Stephen D. Lee presented the report of the committee on history. The report recommended the establishment of a chair of American history in south ern colleges and universities, and the more thorough teaching of history in the schools, public and private, throughout the south. The report divides histories into three classes: First, those written in the north and are totally unfair to the south; second, those written in the north and deal fairly with the south; third, those written in the

A reception was given in honor of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter Mrs. Hays, in the Confederate museum last night by the regents of that insti tution. The museum is the building formerly the white house of the Confed-

Surprised an Apache Camp-TOMBSTONE, A. T., July 1.-United and Yates have surprised an Apache camp in Sonora, about 40 miles below the line. The Indians had evidently been informed by a scout of the presence of the troops, as all made their escape except a boy who was captured. together with the camp outfit. The troops, co-operating with a force of Mexican calvary, are still in pursuit of

the disbanded renegades.

Pennover For President. PORTLAND, Or., July 1.—Pennover for president will be the slogan of the Ore gon Democratic delegation to the Chicago convention. It cannot be estab lished that Permover has expressed any desire to have it so; but there is little doubt that his name and fame will be exploited long and loudly among the delegates. The state Democracy is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Treasury Deficit Decreased.

WASHINGTON, July 1.-The indications now are that the excess of government expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ending will be about \$25,500. 000, as compared with a deficit of about \$43,000,000 for the fiscal year 1895. The receipts for the present month will ex-ceed the expenditures by about \$1,400,-

Cleveland Gone to Gray Gables. NEW YORK, July 1.-President Cleveland arrived at Jersey City in a special car attached to a regular passenger train of the Pennsylvania railroad Tuesday afternoon. He immediately embarked on a government tug, which conveyed him to E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, lying in the East river, on board of which he proceeded to Buzward's Bay.

New York Fashion Letter. Among the fabrics for summer costume transparent effects in etamine and grenadine, are the newest fabrics. These are made up over a beautiful silk lining, in plain or flowered design, which with the blending of the colors of the material itself produce a rich and elegant effect. Black grenadine with hand painted and wrought flowers figured and striped made up over changeable silk and trimmed with ribbons of the same tones makes very artistic toilettees. Etamines are in beautiful shades of blue, cream brown and gray. Shirt waists are again very fashionable. They are usually made with bishop sleeves and detachable collars and cuffs. Madras Ginghams are the favorite materials as the designs and colors of this season are so numerous and varied. The sleeves of the new styles of gowns are more or less extremely long with some fancy shape over the hand. Russian jackets are very popular. These coats are made sometimes with box pleats in the back but always falling strait and loose below the waist. The sleeves are narrow at the top, wide and open at the hand. A ruche of silk finishes

the neck and a similar one is placed inside the sleeve. We are indebted for the above information to the Mc Dowell Fashion Journals. which are unusually attractive this month. We notice, also that the Paris Album of Fashion has been consolidated with the "La Mode de Paris" and "La Mode" with the French Dressmaker," thus forming in either instance, a very powerful combination of novelties. The price of "La Mode de Paris" and "Paris Album of Fashion" united remains the same, viz. 35 cents a copy or \$3.50 a year. The price of the French Dressmaker which included

Galveston, Tex., is to have two new in the market ask for ours. grain elevators, with a bombined capacity of 600,000 bushels.

"La Mode" is 30 cents a copy or \$3.00 per

The Biggest Fool at Large. ph Cockling, of Hilltop, awaiting Is the individual who persistently neglects his trial for the murder of his wife and her | health, and the means of preserving and restor ing it. Many persons who are not constitutional idiote do this. They are gonuine objects of com passion as well as censure. A failure of appetite. loss of sleep and flesh, impaired digestion, an

B. & B.

ing that kind at prices enough less to pay people to come or send here, that we ex pect to -and will -win even greater busi ness in July than we did in June-had the biggest June this year of 1896 of any in the store's history-proof that choice goods

29 inches wide-10c, -nice for skirts-this

15c-stripes and plaids in colorings of red blue, brown, etc.-style and worth that would make busy selling at even the full value price-a saving of ten cents a yard will bring great results-people realize that saving money is as good as earning it, or this small profit store wouldn't do such a large proportion of this country's retail

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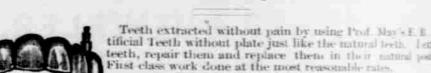
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Dec. 6, 1895.6m

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Start the day right by reading the right kind of newspaper. THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria

In the first and final account of Joseph A. Gray, Assignee of P. J. Dietrick, for the benefit

year, 33 a year.

DR. A. LAINO. GALLITZIN PA bem a

Carriage and Wagon Shop

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West and Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shorts notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushious and Side Curtais II nished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies. Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction and satisfaction

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Formerly of Carrolltown PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Schedule in effect November 21, 186 Connections at Cresson Seasbore Express, week dest

Mail Express, daily Philadelphia Expre

Altoons Accommodation, west days Main Line Express, daily

Pacific Express, daily
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VEGETABLES IN NEASON,

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MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordens, Samelines, &c., atl kinds of Strings, etc., etc., 811. 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York

distribution of the fund it the hand of raid accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit
at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on
Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1895, at 10 o'clock,
A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties
of said appointment, when and where all persons
interested shall attend or be forever debarred
from coming in on said tund.

DONALD E, DUFTON.

July 2, 1896.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

CANCER Shot time Dr. Grantsay & Bossa

July 2. 1896.