Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - - - MAY 28, 1897.

AN order providing for an investigation of trusts by a special commission was defeated in the Massachusetts legislature.

THE Japanese government has made a formal demand for damages from Hawaii for refusing to permit Japanese immigrants to land,

A MATHEMATICIAN has computed the movements of a rider's feet while working a bicycle, and has demonstrated that it requires less exertion to travel 15 miles on a bicycle than to walk three.

THE Reading iron company will reduce the wages of all employees on June 1st; four hundred men have struck against a reduction by Spang, Chalfant, & Co., of Etna, Pa; and two hundred men are out of work because they would not accept a reduction proposed by the Eleanor iron works company of Hollidaysburg. So much for prosperity and its advance agent.

THE Hamilton road bill, says the Greensburg *Argus*, should have its title changed to "A bill in the interest and for the convenience of bicycle cranks." Next session they will likely demand a special asphalt track fringing every highway in the state, to be built and maintained at the expense of the farmers, and there will be enough mush heads in the legislature to pass it.

THE New York Board of health is debating a plan to appoint oculists as school inspectors in addition to the regular medical inspectors. Complaint is made that the schools of the metropolis are badly lighted; that the seats and desks are badly placed with reference to the light, and especially that no attention is paid to pupils' visual defects in seating them. Thus the far-sighted pupils' may be before the blackboard and the near-sighted ones way behind.

THE supreme court has decided that the interstate commerce commission has not been invested by congress with the power to establish rates of transportation on railroads. Its power consists in enforcing publicity of rates, and in preventing preferences and discriminations as between places or persons. To accomplish these purposes it has all necessary power of inquiry, and can secure through the courts the abolition of proved abuses. The function of the interstate commerce commission is to organize and secure fair play.

THE Mississippi floods have ceased to be a menace, and is now apparent that less than $15,000,000 will repair the material havoc which they have wrought—not so grave a loss as in many former years of over flow yet large enough to call for active measures on the part of the federal government for perfecting a levee system which should stop this periodical drain upon the wealth of the country. The Father of waters is an expensive parent, but it would cost less to curb his propensities than to let him have his sweet will entirely.

THE Democratic legislators must see that not a cent of the public money is wasted on the so-called Philadelphia Lexow committee which was created to serve a partisan purpose and to aid one side in a factional quarrel. It has accomplished no good ends whatever. The last legislature refused to give it any money to waste and the present body should act with like wisdom, especially now that the charitable institutions of the state will need every cent of revenue that can be spared. The responsibility of settling this matter to the bests interests of the public rests with the Democratic members.

JUSTICE DEAN, of the supreme court of this state, believes it is within the power of the judges to improve the jury system. "I would," he said in an address the other day, "take the banker from his desk, the editor and professor from their chairs, the preacher from his pulpit and put them in the jury box. I would make their shirking duty just as odious as sulking in time of war. Instead of leaving to them the sole part of criticising and denouncing courts and juries, I would make jury duty as imperative and as certain as payment of taxes on a house and lot." Now when a wealthy or leading citizen is summoned as a juror, and he accepts the responsibility, it is accounted a matter of sufficient rarity to call for newspaper narratives.

THE protectionists, says the Philadelphia *Record*, ever since the result of the presidential election was made known in November, 1892, have never tired of asserting that the hard times which followed were due to the election of Cleveland. They were equally certain that good times would follow the election of McKinley in November, 1896. But they were mad wrong both in their deductions and their prophecies. In so far as the hard times were due to government policies, they followed upon extravagance in expenditure and experiments in finance made in 1890, for which the Republican party was responsible and which the Democratic administration failed to completely remedy. McKinley takes up the task where Cleveland left off, but neither Cleveland nor McKinley has been able to more than execute the laws; and when there shall be a return of good times it will be in spite of bad legislation rather than in consequence of good legislation. It is hard to keep the head of this "billion-dollar country" under water even with the load of fixed expenditure which has been fastened about its neck.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable and logic which is unanswerable he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workingman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the wageworkers. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inflow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor and is opposed to the interest of all wageworkers. [Applause.]

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about 6 per cent on our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his 6 per cent he got for himself at the hands of congress six times 6 per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wageworker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, dated Feb. 12, it is stated:

"'No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days,' says the report, 'after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons. And instead of $28 in December and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeking orders. And further,' says the report, 'the Carnegie company has been selling at $17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads.'

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed these thousands of men? Our friend Mr. Hopkins of Illinois tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff?

What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he now does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lowered price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have been benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Senator Pettigrew has introduced an amendment to the Dingley bill which provides for the admission free of duty of articles controlled by trusts. Should it become law and be carried out honestly, how much revenue would the bill yield? There are trusts in sugar, coal, window and plate glass, lumber, pottery, wall paper, rubber, cutlery and in nearly all kinds of hardware. There is no trust in tea, but that is probably because there has been no duty to encourage it. There are also trusts in the woolen and cotton industries. Revenue will be scarce if such a law should be enforced. But will those elected by trust funds destroy the system which fosters trusts? They may pass some such law, as they did the Sherman antitrust law in 1890, but it will be only another dummy.

With regard to Chairman Dingley's admission that the duty on wool will increase the price of wool, the Kansas City Times says: "The consumer and not the foreigner, therefore, pays the tariff tax. It concedes also that the home producer puts up his prices arbitrarily. Mr. Dingley's own words are a confession that the Dingley bill is a fraud and a robbery of the people for the benefit of the few individuals and corporations."

"Lawrence is not interested in wool, but in sheep," the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) explains. "He and a score more of Ohioans raise blooded rams, which they sell to the ranchmen to improve the breed of their sheep and better the quality of their wool. This is a prosaic, useful business, but the country would not be ruined if it were stopped. It is in order to be able to sell more rams that Judge Lawrence poses as the disinterested champion of the sheep raisers."

Washington Letter.

Washington, May 21, 1897.—Whether this is a government by of, and for the people, or a government by, of, and for the sugar trust, is a question that will soon be determined. Not satisfied with holding the people of this country up to the extent of eight or ten million dollars a year through the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, the trust is seeking to prevent either the administration or congress doing anything that will help Cuba. Although Mr. McKinley has been reported to be opposed to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, he is acting with the trust to throttle an expression of the almost universal sentiment of the country in behalf of Cuba through congress, and by the aid of Czar Reed he has so far succeeded. Representative Bailey and the other Democrats and Populists in the house made a stout fight to pass a resolution declaring in favor of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans at the same time the appropriation of $50,000 to feed starving American citizens in Cuba was made, but the most they could do was to frighten the Republicans into recalling all their absent members and to compel many Republicans to vote against their honest convictions is order to please Mr. McKinley and the sugar trust. Republicans talk mysteriously about Mr. McKinley, having a robust Cuban policy, but when pressed they acknowledge that they don't know what it is In fact, there is considerable grumbling among the prominent Republicans because Mr. McKinley has hot taken them into his confidence as to his intention towards Cuba. The senate will probably act, anyway, but the house can do nothing as long as it wears the Reed muzzle.

Mr. T. E. Wardner, the well known Boston editor and publisher was in Washington this week conferring with prominent silver men in congress. He reported the silver sentiment in New England to be greatly on the increase, owing to the eyes of merchants and manufacturers having been opened by the continued fall in prices, and said: "The silver feeling in the large towns, always strong, is increasing rapidly and will make itself felt in the next congressional campaign. Skilled labor is more than ever in favor of silver. The shoemakers of Lynn, Haverhill and other places are almost to a man bimetallists. The Typographical Union is nine-tenths for silver. There will be at least six silver congressmen in the next Massachusetts delegation, and the chances are pretty good that the next legislature will contain a silver majority I sincerely and honestly believe that if Massachusetts were to vote to-morrow she would cast her lot on the side of bimetallism as against the gold standard." Many business men, Mr. Wardner said, had given up hope of any relief through the tariff bill.

The presence of ex-Senator Ingalls and Bob Fitzsimmons in Washington at the same time caused some one to start a story that Ingalls had teken the job of press agent for the prize fighter. Although he denies it, there are reasons for believing that Ingalls is after McKinley pie.

Senator Tillman says he intends to see there is an investigation of the new sugar trust scandal. He gives his reasons in the following language: "The senate cannot afford to let this matter rest where it is. We cannot ignore the charges that have been made. The principal thing for us to find out is what influences were back of the adoption of that schedule by the finance committee. As far as speculation in sugar stock by senators is concerned, I know of no reason why a senator has not the same right to risk his money and gamble in stocks as other men, provided he does not do it on secret and advance information which is not accessible to the public, and provided it is not at a time when his vote in the senate would influence the course of the market." Mr. Tillman says he will wait a reasonable time to allow some older senator to offer a resolution providing for an investigation before doing so himself, but that the investigation will certainly be made, if persistency on his part will get a resolution ordering it adopted.

No greater farce was ever enacted in Washington than the imprisonment of Chapman, the sugar broker, which was began this week. He is supposed to be in prison as a punishment, but there is mighty little punishment about it. He has a cosily fitted up bedroom and an office adjoining; his meals are prepared at a swell hotel, and he has a waiter from that hotel detailed to wait upon him. He receives callers and entertains them all the time, and can do about anything he could do in a hotel except to leave the jail. This is an injurious farce, too, because it increases the belief, already too prevalent, that there is one justice for the wealthy and quite another for the poor. M.

Cloud Burst in Idaho.

Grangeville, May 22.—Particulars have reached here of a disastrous cloudburst that visited the valley of the Salmon River, carrying in its wake ruin and desolation and laying waste to one of the garden spots of Idaho county. Fruit farms were destroyed and the Placer mining industry along the Salmon river and its tributaries suffered severe loss because of the carrying away of dams and flumes. The settlers were compelled to flee to the hills for safety. Cattle in the ravines and lowlands were drowned and carried by the flood into Salmon river, whice soon became a torrent.

The cloudburst covered a territoay about the Salmon river for from several miles above John Day Creek to White Creek, a distance of about twenty-one miles.

Fatal Fight Over Cards.

Pittsburg, May 23.—A fight over cards to-day at Snowden, a mining town in this county, resulted in the murder of Albert Grier, by George Douglass, both colored.

A game of draw poker was in progress, when Douglass was bluffed by James Smith into laying down three queens against a bobtail flush. This enraged him and a fight ensued. Douglass then went to his house and returned with a gun. The crowd rushed indoors to escape him and he fired through the door, hitting Albert Grier, killing him instantly. Douglass fled, pursued by a crowd, who captured him in the woods and were about to lynch him, when officers appeared and rescued him and brought to ihm Pittsburg jail.

Chinese Iron Works.

Washington, May 22.—Walter Kennedy, of Pittsburg, Pa., has taken charge of the Chinese Iron Works at Hanyang, under instruction of Sheng Taoti, and is making good steel rails, thirty feet in length, at the rate of one hundred and twenty per day.

United States Consul Child, who reports the fact to the State Department, says the Chinese officials are well pleased at the skill Mr. Kennedy has evinced in getting their large plant in order. The rails are shipped to Shanghai to be used on the Wosung railroad.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bank Messenger Held up.

Chicago, Ill., May 22. Patrick Broderick, bank messenger for William Skakel, was held up in a corridor of the Sub-Treasury building this morning. He called for help, and clerks in the office pressed the electric buttons, an alarm was given and soon a score of detectives were searching the corridors.

Broderick went to the sub-treasuy office to exchange $170 pape. money for silver. He carried the money in a small bag, and had only taken a few steps when two strangers pointed revolvers at him. One of the men commanded him to hand over his money, at the same time trying to grab tee bag.

Broderick struggled and after threatening to shoot the messenger, one of the robbers plac d a handkerchief over Broderick's mouth weile the other attempted to loosen his grip. Employes of the office hurried towards the struggling men and the robbers ran to the nearest exit. Clerks in the Sub-treasury office, who had received the alarm, became terror-stricken when a report spread that the treasury had been invaded by masked robbers. The thieves separated on leaving the building. One was overtaken and made a hard fight, but was arrested. He gave the name of W. H. Russell. His companion escaped.

Blast Furnace Explosion.

The big Rosena Furnace, at New Castle, Pa., owned by Mark Hanna and Ex-Senator Cameron, got to acting in a manner that led the men to believe that something was wrong on Sunday, and Manager El Reis was called from his home and went with the men to the casting house to see them make a cast. They had been there but a moment, when the furnace let go, and the next instant a heavy volume of coke, iron ore, and coal came crashing through the roof of the casting house, burying thirty men under the debris. The coke and other matter was flying through the air for several hundred feet, and the dust that arose made the greatest confusion.

As soon as possible order was restored and the work of rescue began. Manager Reis was extricated from the debris, with the skin hanging in shreds from his hands and arms, and a dozen other men were painfully cut, bruised, and burned on various parts of the body. It is marvelous that several were not killed outright.

Killed by a Live Wire.

Syracuse, May 24.—A number of lads this morning had a great sport with a live electric wire at the corner of Charles and Milton avenues. The wire had been employed as a guy to support an electric light pole, but had come down and crossed a live wire in falling. They attached it to a piece of barbed wire from a neighbor's fence and laid the latter across the cycle path, from which wheelmen would attempt to remove it in passing and receive a shock. Another trick was to throw it over a trolley wire, making a short circuit and stopping the cars.

Martin Dinehart, a 10 year-old lad, who was playing barefooted about the corner, grasped the wire and, becoming venturesome, ran his hand swiftly across a point where the insulation had worn off. He was standing with bare feet on the tracks of a disused trolley line at the time. The boy died in about eight minutes. He had received about 2,500 volts.

McKinley Can Remove at Will.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—In the United States supreme court to-day Justice Peckham handed down the opinion of the court in the case of L. E. Parsons, late district attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, appealed from the court of claims. The decision was averse to Parsons' claim that he was entitled, under Section 759 of the revised statues, to hold his office for four years, notwithstanding ex-President Cleveland's order of removal.

Justice, Peckham said that while the appointment was for four years, it might be determined earlier, at the discretion of the president. The judgment of the court of claims was affirmed.

The determination of this case has been looked forward to with interest, because of its possible effect upon the removal of officeholders incident to the change of administration.

Grewsome Death in Chicago.

Chicago, May 25.—A little after 8 o'clock this morning an unidentified man while walking around the corridor on the thirteenth floor of the Chamber of commerce building, corner of La Salle and Washington streets, suddenly drew a revolver and shot himself. He then threw himself over the railing into the court, thirteen stories below, narrowly missing pedestrians in the crowd in the main lobby of the big structure. It is thought the man was dead before he struck the pavement. The corpse was horribly crushed.

The fall was a distance of 180 feet. A letter in the suicide's pocket showed him to be W. F. Mittman, a dancing teacher. The letter said his wife had accused him wrongfully, and that he intended to take his life yesterday, but had concluded to give her one more chance.

Imperial Diamond Stolen.

It is reported here from Hyderabad that the historical gem known as the imperial diamond, sold by Alexander Jacob (the original of Francis Marion. Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs,") a jeweler of Simla to the Nizam of Hyderabad, has been stoled from the government treasury and replaced by a paste diamond. The affair has caused a great sensation. The Nizam intended to present the diamond to queen Victoria upon the occasion of her jubilee.

Jacob, after a long trial in 1891 for appropriating 23 Lakhs of rupees deposited by the Nizam as earnest of the money to purchase the gem, was acquitted.

Will go to Altoona.

Philadelphia, May 26.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad at a meeting to day made a change in the organization with the object of reviving the division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad division, who is stationed at Pittsburg, of the territory east of Johnstown and create a new division, embracing the territory between Johnstown and Harrisburg. William H. Cobb was appointed division freight agent in charge of this divison. He will be stationed at Altoona and will begin his duties on June 1.

SETTLED OLD SCORES.

Presbyterians Adoted Majority Report on Big Building.

GAVE BRIGGS A PARTING SHOT.

The Graduates of Offending Union Ordered Not Taken Under the Care of Any Presbytery—Only One Secretary of Home Missions.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 26.—The Presbyterian general assembly has settled two important questions. The first was not to sell its building in New York and the second to have only one secretary of home missions. The latest echo of the controversy over Dr. Briggs and the Union seminary came up in the report of the judicial committee, which extended to all presbyteries the order to exclude students of that seminary from their care. It was apparent that few commissioners knew what they were voting upon, as the matter came up on appeal from some unusual action of the synod of New York, the name of the case alone being given.

The following reply to the cablegram sent to Queen Victoria was read:

"The queen thanks the assembly for its kind telegram.

(Signed) "EDWARDS."

One of the special orders for discussion was the two reports on the Presbyterian building at New York.

Dr. Withrow said that many things had been charged against the committee and proceeded to enumerate them. These were in effect that all facts in the case had not been presented; that the Twentieth street property had not been procured after the consent of the assembly had been secured and that the mortgage on the building had been misrepresented as to its amount. To these statements Dr. Withrow replied that the committee had facts and had presented findings on them to relieve the assembly of the trouble; that the acquisition of the Twelfth street property was similar to that of the Twentieth street and that the allegation as to amount of the mortgage was mistaken. As to the legality of the use of the Stuart legacy in the building, it was supported by the opinion of nine eminent lawyers against the view of one.

The proposal to buy the building, attributed to Mr. Kennedy of New York, was long since dead, having expired by limitation. A letter was read from Miss Kennedy's pastor stating that for over a year Mr. McDougall had had no authority to speak for her, and that she had no intention of doing anything further in regard to the matter. This had reference to offers once made by the former to buy the building on certain conditions and the offer of the latter to put the Twelfth street property into proper condition for the use of the boards. As to the proposal to go back to Twelfth street, Dr. Withrow said that the land in question was worth $400,000 at least and that the building would cost $130,000 at 4 per cent. With the addition of cost of position and taxes it would amount to more than $250,000, to which so much objection was made.

In closing the hope was expressed that the assembly would be unanimous in its action.

A motion to lay the minority report and all substitutes on the table was promptly carried by an immense majority. The question of the adoption of the majority report was unanimously carried. The final result was celebrated by singing the "Doxology."

As a sort of compromise measure the following rule was introduced and adopted to govern the action of boards:

"When any board receives a legacy, the use of which is not indicated in the will of the testator, the funds shall either be used for current work or invested in accordance with laws provided for the care of trust funds in the state where the board is located. But if not so used they shall be held until the general assembly approves of some different use of less than that which the board may propose to make."

Home missions again occupied the attention of the assembly in the evening at a popular meeting. Dr. John Hall of New York presided and delivered an address. Other addresses were made by Dr. George L. Spining of New Jersey, Dr. H. A. Baird of Montana and Rev. S. B. Rosh of California.

A Wonderful Pill.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes, its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It's a protection and prosperity pill and will produce any effect desired. It's an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If taken in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor! You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took. It's effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills and don't see why they called a protection doctor again. It must have been by mistake.

A Welcome Usher of '97.

The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh Almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alternative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free, of druggists and country dealers everywhere, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland Swedish and Bohemian.

B. & B.

Wash Goods

—finest collections we think you'll find anywhere to select from—goods here to prove it—goods that will show not only advantage of wide range of styles, but such choiceness at the prices as we urge you to consider the importance of to your pocketbook. We're doing this wash goods business with a singleness of purpose that brings the whole store energy to bear on that one point—making it pay you to buy here—and we depend on goods and prices to demonstrate that it does—send for samples.

40 inch Batiste, 7, 8, 10 12½c—pretty colorings—splendid for shirt waists.

Best American Dimities—6¼ to 12½c.

Finest Imported Dimities, 15, 20, 25—hundreds of different styles.

Organdie Rayures, 15c—new and beautiful things for dressy wear—imported from France, where the finest Organdies are made.

French Organdies—finest to be had, 25, 30, 35c—most at 30c.

Wash Goods at 10 and 12½c that will surprise you for prettyness and money's worth.

Write us about any other Wash Goods—and silks—and Dress Goods—we'll be glad to send samples—they're the kind of facts that bring us business—and show where you can save money.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny, Pa.

For Your Protection.—Catarrah "Cures" or Tonics for Catarrah in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain either Mercury or Iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrah is a local, not a blood disease, caused by a sudden change to cold or damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat. Cold in the head causes excessive flow of mucus, and if repeatedly neglected, the results of catarrah will follow; severe pain in the head, a roaring sound in the ears, bad breadth, and oftentimes an offensive discharge. The remedy should be quick to allay inflammation and heal the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowleged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug. Price, 50 cents.

nov 10 94 1y.

Administrator's Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator of Michael Gunzer, late of the borough of Summerhill, Cambria county, Pa., By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to public sale on the premises in Summerhill borough, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1897,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain Lot of Ground beginning at a post on alley, then along said alley 22¾ degrees, West 133 feet to a post on street; then along said street South 68 degrees, West 175 feet to a post, on line of Brown, Stineman and Griffith's heirs; then along line of said land South 22 degrees, East 132 feet to a post on line of P. R. R. then along said line North 69 degrees, East 175 feet to beginning, having thereon erected a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

FRAME HOUSE,

containing six rooms and a one story kitchen, 12 X 14 feet, also a grain stable 16X18 feet. The lot of ground has fruit shade and ornamental trees growing thereon and is well located for residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent of bid CASH when the property is struck down; the balance of one-third in six months and one third in one year. Deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale and and to be secured by of the real estate.

JOHN T. LONG, Administrator.

J. F. McKENRICK, Attorney.

Summerhill, Pa., May 14, 1897, 4t.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Hunting and fishing and all manner of trespassing without permission, strictly forbidden on the premisses of the undersigned citizens after date of this notice. Any person violating this notice will be dealt with according to law.

(Signed.) Joseph A. Noel, Joseph Baker, Wertner, William Dishart, Charles Luther, Augustin Hott and John Gatriel.

White township, May 7th, 1897, 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Farabaugh, deceased.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Michael Farabaugh, deceased late of Blacklick township, in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, having been granted to me, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES FARABAUGH, Executor.

Blacklick township, April 23, '97, 6t X.

CAUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given the public that on May 15 h, 1897, the undersigned purchased from G. H. Kuan of Mountaindale, Pa., at private sale, the following personal property, viz: One gray mare one iron gray mare, two buggies, one spring wagon, three sets single harness, 1 set double harness, and I have left the same in care of the said G. B. Kuan, subject to my order at any time. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said property in any manner whatever.

J. W. GILL.

Coalport, Pa., May 15, 1897, 2t 3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Frank P. Mover, late of Cresson township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated to

JANE F. MOYER, administratrix,
Cresson, Pa.

THOMAS J. ITELL, Attorney.

Johnstown, Pa., April 30 1897, 6t.

THE FARQUHAR

PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED Best Set Works in the World.

Saw Mill & Engine

Received the Medal and Highest Award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PENNA.

JOHN F. STRATTON
CELEBRATED

BANJOS,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,

Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Mandolines, Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c., all kinds of Strings, etc., etc.

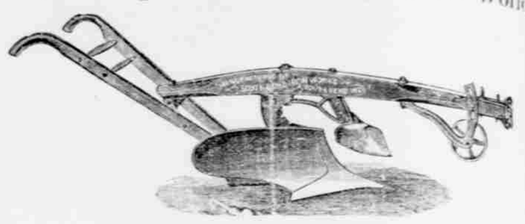
811, 813, 815, 817 East 9th St., New York.

CANCER and tumors CURED, no knife. Book free. DRS. GRATIGNY & BUSH, 163 Elm St. Cincinnati, O.

Oliver Gave to the World the Chilled Plow.

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS ORIGINATED THE CHILLED PLOW INDUSTRY.

It is the Largest Plow Factory in the World!



THE

GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW

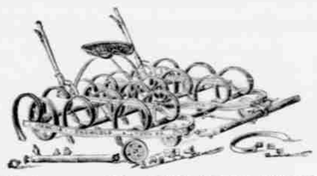
and Repairs Are the Best on the Face of the Globe.

They stand first and foremost for excellence, durability and superior finish. Beware of imitations. The name OLIVER is on all wearing parts.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

Latest Improved Riding or Walking

Lever Spring Tooth Harrow on Wheels



The Harrow has been thoroughly tested on rough and rocky, and on soft and mellow land and the draft is lessened about one-half a horse less than on the fixed spring tooth harrow, for in other words a man weighing 150 pounds can ride upon this harrow and the draft is no more than with a common float spring tooth harrow. Six inches can be worn off the teeth by the use of the lever and the rachets. The seat can be removed in a second.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS AND BICYCLES

N. B. SWANK,

207 COR. MAIN & BEDFORD STS., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

3 19 95

The WEDDING CEREMONY

is by far the most important event of your life, but it is soon over and it will take something more substantial to remind you of it ever after.

This is the Wedding Ring of which I have a good stock on hand to select from as a first step. After that you can cement your happiness of married life by adding from time to time a nice Set Ring or any other nice piece of Jewelry you may think of. My stock is always complete in everything in that line from a Silver Thimble to a Diamond Ring. You are invited to call and examine my stock.

CARL RIVINIUS.

EBENSBURG

Granite and Marble Works.

J. WILKINSON & SON,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

The Highest Grades of Cemetery Work

From the Best Marble and Granite produced. We are prepared to execute any class of work including the largest and most elaborate monumental memorials and our reputation earned by years of careful consideration of our customers' wants should entitle us to your patronage. All correspondence will be answered promptly and all work guaranteed as represented. Particular attention given to the setting of work. We are also agents for the famous Champion Iron Fence for Cemetery, Public and Private Buildings.

2 19 97

When You Visit

ALTOONA,

CALL AT

JOHN McCONNELL'S CLOTHING STORE,

1300 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

where you will find the largest, finest and best selected stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods to be found in the city.

Cambria County people who have been dealing with us in the past will find the same reliable goods that we have always been selling and at the lowest prices to be found in the city.

JOHN M'CONNELL,

1300 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

There's Pleasure

And satisfaction in a good cooking appliance, one that is a good baker and a perfect roaster.

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Are made in all styles and sizes, with a view of meeting every want of the housekeeper at moderate cost. They have all the latest improvements, and are made of the best material, and by the best workmen. They have many good points not found in other stoves.

We simply claim for the CINDERELLA what we can prove—no more. Judge for yourself.

Your money back if not satisfied.

Sold by the following dealers:

EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrick. HASTINGS—I. L. Binder. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. LILLY—F. C. George. SOUTH FORK—N. S. George & Son. CRESSON—Cresson Store Store. (feb25.96)

Carriage and Wagon Shop.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage Work on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Carriage Trimming, Cushions and Side Curtains furnished to order. Orders taken for Spring Wagons and Buggies.

Special attention given to Repair Work and Painting and satisfaction guaranteed

5.9531

H. E. BENDER,

Formerly of Carrolltown.