



PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, No. 138 FRANKLIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

TERMS—\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; outside the county, fifteen cents additional for postage. If not paid within three months it will be charged. A paper can be discontinued at any time by paying arrears, and not otherwise.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For State Treasurer, EDWARD A. BIGLER, of Clearfield county. For Attorney General, JAMES C. DARBY, of Clearfield county. For Register and Recorder, CELESTINE J. BLAIR, of Clearfield county.

The Prohibitionists propose hereafter to steer clear of dishonest alliances. They have been deceived repeatedly and basely deceived by the Republican party, and openly and squarely opposed by the Democratic party, and will henceforth steer clear of both.

It seems almost incredible, yet it is a fact, that there is in no European country anything on the plan of the Adams Express Company. Several Americans are now in Great Britain with the purpose of establishing just such an institution on their railroads. The Europeans seem indifferent to great speed in such things. A day or two in the arrival of a parcel seems to make little difference. They are indebted to us for street railroads and various other trifles of this kind and will no doubt be glad to accept of an express service.

From the August report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, we make the following synopsis: Corn, 94.8; spring wheat, 81.2; spring rye, 95.4; oats, 92.3; barley, 96.6; buckwheat, 95.2; potatoes, 94.3; hay, 94.5; and tobacco 84.4. Corn has made an improvement during the last month of four and a half points and is now less than one point lower than on the same date last year. The August return of condition has not stood more than one point higher during the last nine years and the present return has been equaled but three times during that period.

The recent attacks upon some and threatening letters sent to others who are expected to testify for the prosecution on the cases of the accused murderers of Dr. Cronin, is convincing the public of the guilt of the accused. The attempt to defeat justice by the killing or frightening of witnesses, does more to convince the public of the guilt of the accused than all other revelations, and it is feverently to be hoped that Chicago will not be a good place to attempt to defeat justice by such foul means. If the alleged conspirators are innocent, there would be no such misguided means used to save them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Republican spoilsmen are in wrath and denouncing President Harrison and Secretary Windom because they make some pretenses in observing the Civil Service Law. The Republican spoilsmen everywhere want to get into the public craft, and those of Baltimore and Washington are raving mad at being deprived of getting in, and have passed resolutions demanding a repeal of the law that keeps them out. Their wrath that the Civil Service Law prevents them from getting into office is great. They can't get in until others are hurried out. The law in their opinion is an outrageous one. The law that protects other fellows, no odds how much better fitted they be to perform the work of the office is an infamous one. The rage of the Republican spoilsmen at the Civil Service is fearful. But as the majority of the people are not office seekers, and care more for the needs of the service than for the needs of the spoilsmen, their rage may prove in vain.

A GREIVIOUS ERROR.

The Grand Army of the Republic should have scorned to identify itself with the demagogism of which Tannor is the arch archetype. The endorsement of Tannor was a greivous error for which it will be sorrowful. Much may be conceded to a natural feeling for a friend, but the endorsement of Tannor was a mistake. It was a heedless enthusiasm of overflowing good fellowship. An organization so worthy of respect as the Grand Army of the Republic should not have committed so greivous an error. The solid citizens of the Republic do not approve of Corporal Tannor's remarkable course in office. Tannorism is a stain to their liking.

Tannorism is a dark cloud upon the Republican politicians at this time. Some of the most prominent Republican journals are denouncing the Buffalo Express for publishing the thirty per cent. of the whole expenditure of the Government already devoted to the purchase of pensions, and they are

we drifting? In 1892 that inquiry will be answered. We are drifting to a new administration. No, no, the tax payer and the solid citizen of this Republic will not endorse Tannor and Tannorism.

MAHONE, THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

The two greatest Republican leaders of the day, are Mahone and Mosby, two of the greatest Confederate heroes, who for a long time after the war, wore their Confederate military caps and cockades on all occasions as public symbols of their undying devotion to the "lost cause." Mahone, now the great Republican leader of the State of Virginia, is a candidate for Governor, and the supreme dispenser of the patronage of the Republican administration. He has in his favor the weight of the Federal power, notwithstanding he is the incarnation of all that is disgraceful and dangerous to American politics. His election to the Governorship of Virginia would be a lasting shame upon the State's political escutcheon.

Every effort will be made by the Administration to elect the man whose undying devotion to the "lost cause" has now been transferred to the Republican cause. Every effort will be made to perfect the Republican machinery both in Eastern and Western Virginia. Senator Quay and Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson have been operating in West Virginia as well as in East Virginia. Nothing will be left undone to elect the great Confederate General, now a great Republican leader. Who would have supposed that the great Confederate leader of Virginia, would become Virginia's great Republican leader. Mahone a Republican leader. The whirligig of politics make strange bed fellows.

John S. Wise in the Chicago Convention predicted that "the Republican party could only carry Virginia in case of sending Mahone to Europe or to hell." Mahone, was not sent to either place and is still in Virginia, and Mr. Wise's prediction will now be tested.

ROMANCE OF A BANKRUPTCY COURT.

In Which is a Story of Love, Marriage, a Bank Robbery, and a Tragedy.

The records of the Bankruptcy Court of Cleveland, of the Northern District of Ohio for the year 1878 bear the petition in bankruptcy of one John Hester. The Hester case, as it was called, was the most interesting and romantic one ever brought before the court of this district. The story as related to the writer by the Register of the Court at that time is as follows:

John Hester was a well-to-do farmer of Huron county, Ohio. He had one pretty daughter, who was sent to Oberlin to school. There she attracted the attention of an untamed youth from Michigan, whose wealthy parents had instructed him to the reformatory energies of Oberlin, and to sooner had the youth declared his sudden passion than, without waiting for the sanction of the Michigan parents, she fled him to her father's home in Huron county, and married him on the instant. The young man's parents were at first obdurate, but it was not long until the young people were invited to dwell under their roof. All went smoothly for some time. The young husband needed a miracle of reformatory zeal, and a place of trust in his father's bank was given him. But soon he began again to find vice attractive, and one morning, while the wife laid on a visit to her happy childhood home in Huron county, he was missing from the bank, and so was \$70,000 of the bank's money. It was supposed that he had gone to his wife, but that young woman and the Hesters professed such entire ignorance of his whereabouts, and such grief over his sins that the detectives were led into other paths of inquiry. After several weeks of fruitless search, however, a clue was given them which led to the suspicion that the fugitive was making efforts to have his wife join him. On a certain day the officers were in Mansfield, where they suspected an appointment had been made. Sure enough, Hester and his daughter alighted from a stage wagon before the hotel, and in a few minutes a note, containing a key to the carriage, and a man in it. The young woman made a rush for the carriage, but the officers were there first. Considerable resistance to arrest was offered by the young fellow, who was armed, and in the excitement John Hester walked rapidly out into the open country with a portmanteau in his hand. It was ascertained afterward that Hester, who was then an old man, walked in that day and part of the next, the only distance he had between Mansfield and his home in Huron county—about "fort" miles.

The young man was taken back to Michigan tried, and sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary, but no trace of the money was found. Within a few months after his imprisonment he escaped from the penitentiary with a horse-thief, who introduced him into his line of business and into general house-breaking. After a few weeks of partnership this precurs pair of swains, while riding one night in a swamp, fell into a dispute over a valuable watch, which belonged to neither. In the struggle which followed, the young Michigan rider was stabbed to the heart, and to the morning his dead body was found by the officers in the swamp. The horse thief was afterward traced by means of the watch, and was tried and hanged for murder.

In the meantime warrants for John Hester's arrest were sworn out, but a trial for complicity in the robbery, proved nothing against him, and he was released. Following this, and was begun by the despoilers of the bank against Hester to recover their property. It was at this juncture, and to save himself from liability, that Hester fled his petition in bankruptcy. Investigation by the Register of the Court showed that he was not justified in bankruptcy, and the petition was not granted. The suit went on. A servant testified that upon entering unexpectedly the bed chamber of the Hesters she had found an old man and his wife engaged in counting great piles of money that completely covered the bed.

On being asked to give a better estimate of the amount of money, she said that it was worth about \$70,000. She said that she saw the suit was closed by Hester, and he fled to the office of the Register of the Court, and there he was given judgment, with the lawyer's aid, in settling the most unjust case ever paying the money. The suit was closed, and the money was paid. The suit was closed, and the money was paid. The suit was closed, and the money was paid.

HOME AND HOUSEWIFE.

THE VARIOUS USES A HOUSEWIFE HAS FOR PAPER.

A Newspaper Correspondent Gives Some Valuable Hints in the Matter—She Uses it to Walk on and Also to Cover Her When She Wears the God of Sleep. Recipes for Summer Drinks.

I do not purpose to speak of the many useful and wonderful articles that are manufactured from paper, but merely of the valuable uses to which it can be put by the housekeeper, says a correspondent in the "N. Y. Mail and Express." Few housekeepers have time to black their stoves every day, or even every week. Many wash them in either clear water or dish water. This keeps them clean, but they look very brown. After a stove has been once thoroughly blacked, it can be kept looking perfectly well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning.

If I occasionally find a spot of gray or fruit juice that the paper will not take off, I rub it with a wet cloth, but do not put on water enough to take off the blacking. I find that rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of my tea kettle, coffee pot and tea pot bright and clean than the old way of washing them in suds. The inside of coffee and tea pots should be rinsed in clear water and never in the dish water.

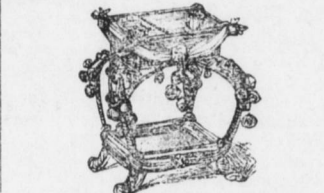
Rubbing with dry paper is also the best way of polishing knives, spoons and tinware after scouring. This saves wetting the knife handles. If a little flour be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing windows, mirrors, lamp chimneys, etc., I always use paper in preference to a dry cloth.

Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of a cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mold, if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on top of the fruit.

Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it. A fair carpet can be made for a room that is not in constant use, by pasting several thicknesses of newspaper on the floor, over them a layer of wall paper, and giving it a coat of varnish. In cold weather I have often pasted a newspaper between my bed quilts, knowing that two thicknesses of paper are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper on it; this saves rubbing the varnish.

Work Basket With Stand.

The stand is of beige-colored basket work and 2 feet 11-1/2 inches high; on the top of this is put a basket 17 3/4 inches long, 11 3/4 wide and 4 3/8 high. The bent feet of the stand support 5 1/4 inches from the ground a second basket, yet this is only 11 1/4 inches long, 9 3/4 wide and 3 1/4 deep and without a lid, which on the other projects 1-8 inches. Both baskets are lined plain with light slate-colored poplin fastened with a blue and red cord. The outside is trimmed with strips of blue stuff bordered with red 1/2 yellow plush 3/4 inches wide.



WORK BASKET WITH STAND.

On the upper basket this ornamentation is looped up, knotted at two corners and fastened with ribbon bows at the others, a stiff rosette catching together the plaits in the middle. Two pockets of blue poplin bordered with plush are put on inside the basket, as seen illus. 21, which is ornamented with a worked stripe 1/2 inches wide, going across.—The Season.

Stool Decorated with Embroidery.

The stool itself is of green cane and 1 foot 7 inches high, including the upholstered lid closing a basket lined with red lid.

The cushion on the top is 13-3/4 inches square and of Swiss print gathered 4 inches wide round the upper edge to form a puff. Pointed valances each 9-3/4 inches high in the middle and 4 inches at the side, composed of stripes of white canvas with cross stitch embroidery and edged with gold give the ornamentation. The cross stitch pattern I worked in red on white, white on blue, and blue on a red ground, the embroidery being enlivened with a few stitches in gold. The lid and valances are lined with red Swiss print and trimmed with thick cord, tassels, and pom-poms answering the embroidery.—The Season.

Recipes for Drinks.

SODA WATER.—1. Five ounces of tartaric acid, one-half ounce of cream salts, two quarts of water, two pounds of sugar, the whites of four eggs, and two lemons.

SODA WATER.—2. One ounce of tartaric acid, one pound of sugar, one pint of boiling water, the white of one egg, two tablespoonsful of lemon, vanilla or pineapple. Stir the ingredients briskly, and put in a bottle. Shake before using. Two tablespoonful are required for one glass, and a quarter of a tea spoonful of soda.

LEMON SODA.—Procure nice, fresh lemons, pare the rind off, then squeeze out the juice of the lemons and strain it. To a pint of the juice put a pound of white sugar broken into small pieces. Measure out for each pint of the syrup three tablespoonfuls of French brandy, and soak the rind of five lemons in it. Let the whole remain a day, stirring in the lemon juice and sugar frequently. The next day turn off the serum and mix with the brandy and cream in a bottle, and the whole in a bottle cork and seal them tight, and keep in dry cell in a cool place.

SMALLAGE COBIAL.—Take young goats' or emu's, wash and drain the milk, put it in a fine muslin, and having an additional layer of cloth, when the curd is two-thirds full of curd, add a little of French brandy or cognac to it, but it is better to use no brandy. Let it remain in a cool place, and when the curd is nearly ready, add a little of the brandy and cognac, and when it is nearly ready, add a little of the brandy and cognac, and when it is nearly ready, add a little of the brandy and cognac.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE PIGEONS.

"Look at the pigeons!" the baby cried, "As we drove through the dusty lane. I looked: far off was a flock of geese. Quietly flying up grain."

"Your pigeons are geese," I said. "But no, they were pigeons, he knew. He knew they were pigeons, so I only said, 'We'll see before we are through.'"

The talk ran on, for my friend and I had numberless things to recall of our childhood days, and we quite forgot the boy and the pigeons and all.

Till into the midst of the flock we drove, And a voice, subdued and slow, Half grumbled, but wholly defiant, said, "It's a kind of pigeon, I know."

Alas, well art thou of a larger growth Not made of the self-same clay? We know we are right, when they prove us wrong "It's a kind of pigeon," we say.

—Rebecca Hart, in Good Housekeeping.

JENNY'S HAPPY YEAR.

"I remember," said the doctor's wife, "the day that Jane Marshall first came to school. There were but ten of us, and we were like other girls. Our fathers paid our way through school, and we thought we never could endure it when it leaked out that Mrs. Vance was going to take a charity scholar, a poor clergyman's orphan, to prepare for teaching."

"Betty Kennedy declared she would never see her; she would pass her as though she were the blank wall, which we thought a fine revenge on the girl or being poor. We all resolved to do the same."

"But when the day came, Mrs. Vance led in a thin little cripple, with an appealing face and a hump upon her back. 'This is Jenny Marshall,' she said. There was a moment's pause, and then Betty marched straight up and kissed her, and we all followed her. Mrs. Vance looked surprised and pleased, but she soon led the new scholar out, and then we stared at each other."

"I can't make war on cripples," said the roughest girl in the class. "Betty's face was red, and she spoke vehemently. 'I know what we will do! She thinks of her deformity all the time; I see it in her face. We must make her forget it. Do you hear, girls? It is a little thing for us to do—make her forget it!'"

"If a teacher had told us to do this, we should probably have disobeyed her; but Betty was the wildest among us. We were ready to follow her."

"We all went to work. We took Jenny into all our clubs; we told her all our secrets. Not a word or a look even of deformity, or hump, or anything, there was any difference between us."

"She had been a whining, priggish girl, our good intentions might have been thrown away, but she was an affectionate little soul, ready to laugh at our jokes. I fancy she was little used to jokes or fun. People had little touched on her deformity, or on the fact, as though that was to be the chief thing in life for her."

"She was not clever at her books, but Betty found out that she could embroider expertly. Then we asked Mrs. Vance to offer a prize for needlework with the others, and Jenny of course took it."

"She had a voice fine and tender as a lark's and Betty always contended that a people who could understand it should hear her sing. I have seen old men come to her with their eyes wet with tears, and thank her for her songs. Even when we had tableaux, we contrived that Jenny's lovely, sad face should be seen among the figures."

"What was the end of it? Oh, it was not like a story or a play, with some great blessing coming in at the last. It was a severe winter, and several of the girls had heavy colds, two of them pneumonia. Jenny was one. She was not strong enough to fight against it. She was the only one who died."

"Yes, her poor little story came to an end. We all say so on the last day. Betty even proposed to her a great secret. 'You can tell the other girls when you are well,' she said, nodding."

"Betty laughed; but she looked at each of us in a queer, steady way. 'I never was so happy in my life, girls,' she whispered, 'as here with you, wherever I wish I could stay.'"

"That was all; but when we looked at her dead face the next day, there was a quiet smile on it."

"Betty's little effort had made the last year of the red child's life peaceful and bright, and I thought that she had carried some of its happiness off with her to the home where her deformity could not follow her.—Your's Companion.

Sitting-Turtle-Tea.

In a country district school, a pupil, reading aloud a story of warfare in the east, came to the sentence: 'After the battle the soldiers began to loot the enemy.' Turning to a stout boy at the foot of the class, the teacher asked, 'William, what does it double or, I mean?'"

"It means a kind of medicine, sir," said William. "It means what?" "Something you have to drink when you're sick."

"What are you talking about, William?" "About a kind of medicine, sir."

"What do you mean by sitting-turtle-tea, sir?" "I mean about a kind of medicine, sir."

"What do you mean by sitting-turtle-tea, sir?" "I mean about a kind of medicine, sir."

TO INDIANA SOLDIERS

THE CORNER-STONE OF A BIG MOMUMENT LAID.

President Harrison in Attendance—His Speech Arouses Great Enthusiasm in the Vast Crowd—A Description of the Proposed Monument Which will be Finished in 1892.

Indianapolis had her great day; the corner-stone of the monument to the soldiers of the state of Indiana who fell in the civil war, has been laid, and the work will now be pushed as rapidly as possible to completion. In appearance the city was aflame with color. Red, white and blue were spread every where, and many handsome decorations were seen.

President Harrison was in attendance and this fact added greatly to the enthusiasm of the people. The procession of old soldiers, with which the ceremonies began, was an hour and a half in passing the reviewing stand.

The laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument in Indianapolis is one of the result of a movement that has been in progress in Indiana for many years. As long ago as 1875 the first step was taken. It was at a reunion of the soldiers of the state.

Years later the work was taken up by the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1887 \$22,000 had been raised for the project, of which \$10,000 was a gift from the city of Indianapolis. The deadlock legislature of that year was induced to pass a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of the monument. A committee was appointed, with George J. Langsdale, a newspaper editor, as president, and one of the members was Dan M. Randall, who was recently appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. Gen. Harrison was among the most urgent supporters of the project.

Men of the most extensive knowledge of monument building were called into consultation and architects and sculptors throughout the world were invited to offer plans and specifications. There were seventy competitors, nearly all men of fame for great achievements, and from among the number the plans of Bruno Schmitz, the Berlin architect, were chosen as the most suitable. Work upon the structure was begun a year ago, and less than twenty-five feet of the base, which will be sixty-eight feet in height, has been completed. The work can not be finished, it is thought, before the fall of 1892.

The site of the monument is the Governor's circle, a round square, situated precisely in the centre of the "City of Concentric Circles." The dimensions of the structure are as follows: Height, 208 feet; diameter of circle, 192 feet; diameter of foundation and terrace, 110 feet; height of terrace, 11 feet; height of pedestal, 59 feet; height of shaft, 149 feet; height of lantern, 21 feet; height of victory statue, 28 feet; diameter of base, 68 feet; diameter of pedestal, 40 feet; diameter of shaft, 22 feet to 12 feet. The sculptured figures are commemorative of different periods of the state's history and development.

The monument will be built of light gray volcanic limestone from Indiana quarries. On the north and south sides will be wide steps of stone seventy feet in length leading to the platform of the terrace, from which the interior is reached by big bronze doors. Above these doors on large tablets will be inscriptions commemorative of the part borne in the war by the different counties, and above the tablets as the description of each action. "To Indiana's silent victors, by a grateful state."

When completed it will, with one exception, be the highest monument in the world, the Washington monument, alone, being higher. The next below Indiana's structure and the third in height, is the Bunker Hill monument of Massachusetts.

Previous to proceeding to the site of the monument, the president held a public reception and shook hands with every man, woman and child that passed him. Many some veteran would halt to inform him of the number of his regiment and to recall some incident of battle. The president was expected to remember "I was in your regiment, general," was a remark that was frequently heard, and it always meant an extra handshake with the veteran.

Two lines of people passed the president, and it is estimated that in an hour about 12,000 people viewed the nation's centennial, he giving the usual handshake to fully 5,000. There were many prominent men from all parts of the state in line.

The ceremonies included a speech by the president, and the vast crowd cheered the distinguished speaker at every opportunity. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"I did not expect to make an address on this occasion. It would have been pleasant if I could have found leisure to make preparations to have accepted the invitation of the committee having the exercises in charge to deliver an oration. I would have felt it an honor to associate my name with an occasion so great as this. Public duty, however, prevented the acceptance of the invitation, and I could only unite to be present with you today. It seemed to me most appropriate that I should take part with my fellow-citizens of Indiana in the great ceremony."

"There have been few occasions in the history of our state so full of interest, so magnificent, so inspiring as that which we now witness. The suggestion that a monument should be erected to commemorate the valor and heroism of the soldiers of Indiana, who gave their lives for the flag, attracted my interest from the beginning. Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the Opera house vnder to unveil the statue which had been worthily set up to express the love that near by it, as a sign of affection and respect, and as a memorial to the brave men who gave their lives for the flag, attracted my interest from the beginning. Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the Opera house vnder to unveil the statue which had been worthily set up to express the love that near by it, as a sign of affection and respect, and as a memorial to the brave men who gave their lives for the flag, attracted my interest from the beginning. 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