The Johnstown Democrat.



FRIDAY MORNING, Ne. 138 [FRANKLIN STREET

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FRIDAY MAY 9 1890.

STRIKES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The past week has witnessed more disturbance among the laboring classes than has taken place in the same space of time for a long period. Not only in this the case in this country, but Europe has felt the pulsation even to the extent that the powerful military organizations of that continent were kept in readiness for any emergency that migt arise. And all this nervous state of things is the result of the efforts of the laboring man -the primary force in the creation of wealtu-to get in the shape of wages a larger share of the products of his own toil. Things have got into such state that for the laboring man to get more than a bare living as the result of his toil he must band together with his fellows and use entreaties and threats and even strikes—which are only a mild form of warfare—to force his employers to give him in the form of wages a little more of the wealth which he creates, that he and his family may taste something of the pleasures, which can not be found found where there is unremitting toil. Despite the fact that labor-saving machinery and a host of the most ingenious inventions have enormously increased the productive power of labor and at the same time cor respondingly decreased the cost of production, the ordinary laborer finds himself bound to constant work, if he would keep want from his door. A life thus spent gives no opportunity for enjoyment. Even education has to be neg ected, and the pressing needs of an increasing fam ily often force into mills and factories young hands that should still be employed among books, pencils and paper. these and many others effect of the sharp competition between laborers for em ployment, have the effect of causing discontent among the to:lers. They seek as a means of bettering their condition to band together and rather than work for certain wages to use the destructive means known as the strike. This sometimes brings temporary relief, but perma nent relief it can never give. There must be some other remedy. The employer has rights also, amd among them is to employ whom he pleases. He can bid the strikers walk, and what are they going to do about it? Other men will be found to take their places. This would seem to put the laborer's case as hopeless, and under present arrangements it is little The Divine intention never was to else. have one class almost subject to another. but it is about so at present. The so called conflict between labor and capital, or between laborer and employer, has de monstrated the inability of labor to out do capital in a contest between the two. Whether political economists with their various theories, can solve the problem and suggest a remedy that will permanently and satisfactorily adjust all differences, is to be seriously doubted. The thing that, above all others, will work an improvement in the condition of the labor. ing man is, is a study of the law of wages. and the part that the three factors of production- land, labor, and capital-take in the creation of wealth, together with a ee, intelligent use of the ballot.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER'S FARM MORT GAGES' SPEECH.

If the astute General is not sensational he is nothing. Not having yet convinced the American people that Mr. Cleveland was elected president over Mr. Blaine in 1884, by counting the Butler vote in New York for the former, he now attempts to

hopelessly and irretrievably everwhelmed with debts, accounts and mortgages. apprehend that not many farmers will be foolish enough to give up their life-loug pleasant and fairly renumerative voca-tion, by the General's appalling "array of imaginary figures.

THE COUNTRY AWAITS QUAY'S REFU-TATION

While there are circumstances at time that justify a public man in not noticing all the little malicious and slanderous things said about him, yet no one, in a high or low place, can afford to remain silent when serious charges involving character are made by a thoroughly responsible party. Silence, therefore, is not always golden. The charges made by the New York World against Senator Matthew S. Quay are not only serious, but are so spe-cific in their statements and dates that a failure on his part to notice them will necessarily lead the general public to believe him to be guilty in form and manner as indicted. No graver, no more henious offenses have ever been charged to the doings of any man holding a pualic office than those contained in the World's ar-

raignment of this conspicuous Republican It is a mighty poor way of answering the severe accusations for the accused to wrap himself up in a political cloak and say, I won't resign the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee under fire; and, yet, some of the machine organs refer to this declaration as a full and complete vindication of this arch manipulator of county, State and National elections. Nor is the course pursued by his home organ, the Beaver Falls Tribune, any more to the point or more consistent, by resort ing to the method of all self-convicted liars, by saying "you are another." In a late issue, without attempting any answer or explanation in behalf of the dictator, it tries the experiment of calling the World's proprietors ugly names. Suppose Colonel Cokerill, assistant editor, did kill his man, or that Mr. Pulitzer, proprietor, when quite young, acted in the capacity of a hotel waiter, how does all this relieve Senator Quay from the terrible accusations of one of the leading newspapers of the country? As is well said by a Republican exchange, "Self-defense, and not vituperation, is the present duty of the Republican leader."

On the principle that what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, we mod estly suggest that the Republican papers who are saying that Mayor Grant, of New York, cannot "pooh-pooh away with a dignified silence" the story of McCann, neither can Matthew Quay "pooh-pooh away" the World's serious accusations What a difference it makes as to who owns the ox with these Republican papers that have sworn eternal allegiance to the Pennsylvania boss, whether he is right or wrong :

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT has, by special act of Congress, been placed upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of Major General. This was his rank when he was superseded at his own request in 1862 by General Pope, not to be again ordered to active duty. Fremont's military career was a disappoint. ment even to his most ardent admirers. In fact he is a man who failed in later years to redeem the promise of a brilliant youth. His work as "the Pathfinder" or explorer of the great and then un known west procured for him a double brevet in the Topographical Engineers. It is also largely due to him that Cali-fornia is now part of the United States and not a Mexican or British province. The country, therefore, owes him a deb that will not be overpaid by this late honor. It cannot be worn long, for Gen. eral Fremont is now in his seventy-eighth year.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S proposition that the Senate adopt what is known as the Reed Rule in the Senate, which is, in effect, that any bill may be passed by a minority of votes if the presiding officer sees (or thinks he sees) present a quorum of the House-is hardly likely to find favor in that body. It would never have been approved in the lower House. had not the political exigency of a narrow majority instigated those who had before opposed the rule to adopt it as the short-est road to victory. The Senate, by the tono Sunatore has the M

THE MARQUIS DE MORES.

THE DARING CAREER OF THE CEL-EBRATED DUELIST.

accessful Experiments in the Bad Lands of the West-A Mark for Assassins-Deeds of a Brave Man-He Was Ably Supported by His Wife.

The duel between the Marquis de Mores and M. Camille Drevfus, in Europe, recalls the many famous exploits and deeds of De Mores a few years ago in our country. The marquis was certainly a most wonderful man, and deserved better treatment from the community in which he moved than he received.

He was a passenger aboard a Northern Pacific train one day that was shooting along from St. Paul, Minn., toward th setting sun. He was bound for the Bad Lands, where he was about for the Land Londs, where he was about to put into operation his gigantic, though unsuc-cessful, schemes of sheep raising and

beef slaughtering. For some reason or other the country was down on him. At every station we stopped a report would be received that at the Bad Lands station hundreds of cowboys and other tough citizens were waiting for the marginis and that he waiting for the marquis, and that he would be riddled with bullets the mo-ment he stepped from the train. The train pulled into the depot at the Bad Lands, and De Mores, with each hand carelessly laid, but ready for quick use, on a pair of handsome silver mounted on a pair of nanosone silver mounted repeaters, stepped out on the platform. Bad men galore crowded around him, but when they saw the plucky nerve of the young aristocrat they honored and respected him for it, and not a single arm in all that vast crowd was raised to do him the least harm.

A DIME NOVEL CHARACTER

The story of his life in this country is quite interesting. He first landed at New York in August, 1882. Before long he became attracted by the stories of the new country along the line of the North-ern Pacific railroad in Dakota and Montana, and soon afterward he came out in person to investigate for himself. With a sombrero on his head, a red shirt on his back, corduroy trousers tucked into very long legged boots, and with plenty of silver mounted jewelry in his belt, he pursued his investigation far and wide on horseback, and finally decided to found a city. He bought outright six square miles of land on the Little Misouri river, which was then considered to be, by the wise men of the northwest, about the very worst bit of earth on the whole North American continent. Hence the knowing ones shook their heads gravely and predicted ruin. He built a rude shack of logs and mud

which he furnished luxuriantly for his wife, secured large tracts of government land and bought numerous herds of cattle. At first the herders and roaming cowboys of the Bad Lands looked upon him to be an adventurous crank, who would surely leave the country after he had secured a few hunting trophies to carry back to Paris. They hated him be-cause he had a servant and wore clean clothes. He was a "monopolist," they said, who was going to fence in the coun-try. They tried to scare him away, but they found he had been a soldier once and would not scare. The cowboys said he had come to drive them all off their ranches. The hunters declared he was ranches. The hunters declared he was going to buy up their buffalo grounds; and, to own the truth, the young man did really act as if he were going to buy the earth.

Before many days he won the respect Before many days he won the respect of his western neighbors in more ways than one, but still they took him to be a well plumed bird that ought to be pluck-ed and who could be easily swindled. Their ire was raised to the highest pitch when the Marquis gained control of about 50,0000 acres of land in Montana, which took in the three principal trails through which the cattle were driven to the east, south and west.

A STARTLING ADVENTURE

The cowboys began to shoot the French-man's cattle wholesale and menaced his herders when the latter were off duty, Appeals to the sheriff proved uscless; so finding himself in a bad fix the Marquis determined to take the matter into his own hands and stop the matter himself. He declared if he found a man killing his animals he would shoot the rascals like he would a steer. In six months he was shot at by an unseen enemy no less than eighteen times. His most bitter foes were a man named Mitchell and an old buffalo hunter called Luffrey.

One day while riding over the prairie, accompanied by one of his most faithful followers. a man named Paddock, a bullet whistled by his head, the smoke curl-ing from a little bunch of sage brush about 200 yards in front. Without a moment's hesitation the marquis dug his spurs into his horse's flanks and dashed head foremost directly toward the ambush. The ringleader of the gang jumped to his feet and leveled a Winchester at the marquis; but the latter like a flash, and while going at full speed, drew his little silver mounted repeater, and the would be assassin fell in his tracks, to rise no more Another of the band was badly wounded, and the rest quickly leaping to their horses, sought safety in flight. The Frenchman was very popular after this little incident, for his marksmanship in-stilled a great deal of respect into the minds of the bloodthirsty herders, and there was peace in the Bad Lands from that time thenceforth. Nevertheless, he had three trials before justices of the peace for the so-called offense, and was three times acquitted; yet he was again indicted by a Dakota jury for murder, and languished in the Bismarck jail many days before he finally gained his The Marquise de Mores is a lovely woman. She is an American, but thore ly devoted to her brave husband. She is a handsome little brunette, one of the best lady rifle shots in the world, and she rides as well as she shoots .- St Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Mule's Rosary A few years ago, while my father and I were in southern California, we made a journey from Santa Barbara over to

the Santa Inex valley. We had traveled several miles up the stream, thinking of no danger, when the Spaniard suddenly halted, and, pointing with his finger, told me to "look!" Di-rectly in the trail and about 200 yards ahead was a monstrous grizzly seated on the body of a mule which he had killed and having his forelegs ready for instant action. He appeared to us as big as an elephant. We were both armed, but prudent, and did not care to attack a bear of such proportions, so we turned around and went down out of his way, returned to the trail after a long detour, and con-tinued to the home of my friend, the nine owner. Here we related our experience and

learned that the unfortunate mule be-longed to a Spaniard who worked in the mine. The owner of the property had advised the Spaniard to put the mule in advised the Spaniard to put the mule in the corral and not let him run loose and become the victim of a grizzly, but the man's foresight was not equal to his hindsight and he decided to pursue his own course. He fortified the mule by tying around his neck a string of beads with a crucifix attached, and felt certain with a crucifix attached, and felt certain that these would protect him from bears and other dangers. In order to allow the charms full play, he hobbled the animal and then turned him out to graze The result we know. While my friend and the Spaniard were

getting their guns and ammunition ready I went up to the mine expecting to be back in time to go with them and see the battle with bruin. I followed them on horseback, but arrived on the scene too late for the fray. When I neared the place I saw them coming back with the skin of the bear lying across their horse. The fight had been short, sharp and de-cisive, and the conquering party had found in the stomach of the bear a trophy -a string of beads and a crucifix.-Fo est and Stream.

To Extinguish Fire on Shipboard.

To Extinguish Fire on Shipboard. A novel and most effective apparatus for extinguishing fires in ships' holds in emergencies has been brought out in England. The scientific basis of the in-vention is the fact of carbonic oxide gas being invited to combustion. being initial to combustion. Fire is extinguished in the ship's hold by the apparatus filling it rapidly with fumes extracted from the boiler funnel, and cooled and purified on their way to the hold, vents being left for the expulsion of fresh air contained in the hold. The fumes are injected with such rapidity a to produce an outflow through all vents and crevices in the hold and thus pre vent the ingress of fresh air, which would otherwise occur.-New Orleans Picaotherwise yune.

How Stage Fire Is Made. Ice and water are represented by strips of white and colored canvas. The vaporous effect of clouds in motion is repre-sented by gauze and painted clouds. This has been improved upon by steam gen-erated under the stage. The conflagra-tions on the stage are not as serious as they look. The thick volumes of smoke are produced by burning a powder called to the smoke by the use of a large bel-lows. A glare of lime light is thrown lows. lows. A gate of time ight is thrown upon it through crimson glasses, which, through jagged rents and openings, gives a lurid glow to the fumes. The falling of beams and the clanging of bells heighten the illusion. — Philadelphia Times

Ladies' Walking Clubs

A letter in a London newspaper sug gests the formation of a ladies' walking gests the formation of a hadres which ladies association, by means of which ladies who are fond of walking and unable to find friends of like tastes to join their expeditions may be provided with con-genial companionship. The idea is a good one, for there is no doubt that com-paratively few, women annexide the good one, for there is no doubt that com-paratively few women appreciate the intense pleasure to be derived from it— girls who will spend an entire day at lawn tennis or fox hunting, or a long night dancing at a ball, will profess themselves unequal to a six mile stretch by sea and stream $_Ladx's Picropial$ by sea and stream.-Lady's Pictorial.

Compensation of Players

Leading men and women in superior ompanies generally receive from \$75 to \$125; old men and women, from \$40 to \$50; juveniles and comedians, from \$44 to \$60; specialty and character actors to \$900; specially and character actors, from \$60 to \$100. The common run of players get about \$35 or \$40, their sea-son being in the neighborhood of forty weeks. They lead precarious lives and are apt to be more or less in debt. An-other compensation is the profound sat-isfaction the meditive delicht that all

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HARTERED SEPTEMBER 12, 1870

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Botting evice scalar relation to present the deposit botting to call or even to present the deposit botting the sending time given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or riore times the amount of loan desired; also, moderate loans made on town property where ample security is offered. Good reference, per-fect titles, etc., required.
This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank No commercial deposits received, nor discount made. No loans on personal securit?.
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Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every vision of the stre reneval me from that truthe and also from Gout. If every victim of this dis-ease would heed only three words of mine, I could basish Gout from the land. These words would be—' Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"Brills."" "By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheuma-tism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

Rheumatism.

medicine could have served me in ter stead."-C. C. Rock, Corner, oyelles Parish, La.

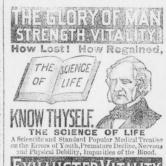
Avoyelles Parish, La. C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes. "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints." "It have desired event houseft from

rree from these complaints." "I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."-Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

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EXHAUSTED VITALIT INTO D MISE

distinguished author, Wm, H. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the **GOLD AND JEWELLED** MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and acorus dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE No. 4 Builded St. Boston, Mass. to when a ted as above.

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show the utter bankruptcy of all western American farmers by an array of mortgage figures. According to the doughty old Massachusetts statesman, tarming is the most ruinous business of the United States. If his assertion that the farm lands of western States are mortgage to an extent exceeding three billion dol...s or nearly twenty-five per cent. more than our National debt was at the close of the war in 1865, we see no hope for the thousands who are engaged in agricul-tural pursuits. They might as well shut up shop at once, and turn their attention to politics, or to somethine as remunera tive as playing base ball.

But we hope our farmers will not let General Butler's groomy outlook scare them into too hasty a surrender of their Jarms, as it is one of the easiest things in the world to so collect and collate statistics as to prove almost any imaginary thing. Statistic fiends have been abroad in the world ever since the days of the flood we mean Noah's flood-and have demostrated to their own satisfaction the plaus ibility if not the truth, of the most glaringly absurd theories that have ever been inflicted, upon a patient public. By the General's own method of handling arithmatic questions, it could be easily shown that all our merchants, mechanics and professional men, in towns, cities, and country, east, north and south are

Republican majority of ten, which could not be disturbed for several years, though the Democratic party carried every State in successive elections. Thus firmly in trenched, the Senators are not tempted to establish a principle that might one day be turned against themselves with disastrous results.

The First Files of Spring. The first fly of Spring to the air spread its wing For warmer was growing the weather ; While roaming about, another thawed out. He met, and they flew off together. He met, and they hew ont together, a To a play house they went on forage intent And the people there present did scan, And one to the other said, laughingly Brother

Get on the hald-headed man

The Tammany Leader Dying

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Times states on the authority of "a friend of Mr Croker, the mention of whose name, could it be printed, would be instantly accepted as a guarantee of the accuracy of his in formation," thut Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, now sojourning at Wiesbaden, is dying. Mrs. Croker is about to start for Wiesbaden. The *Timee* also states that Fire Commissioner Purroy will probably succeed Croker as the Tammany boss.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

isfaction, the positive delight, that all players feel, as a rule, in their profess -New York Commercial Advertiser.

Curious Witch Superstiti

In 1694, during the witch persecutions in New England, a dog exhibited such strange symptoms of affliction that he was believed to have been ridden by a was believed to have been rate and warlock, and he was accordingly hanged Snails, flies, mice, ants, caterpillars and other obnoxious creatures have been sim ilarly proceeded against and condemned to various punishments, mostly in ecclesi-astical courts. And, stranger still, in-animate objects have suffered the same fate.—All the Year Round.

Conclusive Evidence

James Payn, the novelist, tells a good story of two mechanics, overheard in London, having the most sensible conversation on baldness that he ever list ened to. They were talking of some ad-vertisement of a balsam for the hair, and one of them said to the other: "Balsam be blowed! Do you suppose Prince Hal-bert and the Duke o' Cambridge would be both bald as bell 'andles if money could save 'em?"—Chatter.

Some say that the age of chivalry is past. The age of chivalry is never past as long as there is a wrong left unre-dressed on earth, and a man or woman loft to say, "I will redress that wrong, or spend my life in the attempt."

DE REMETESPERAIN AN OVER STOCK OF FOR ACKES AND PAINS. Sure Cures of Recent Date. 417 W. Lombard St., Balto., Md., June 9, 1588. Robbed vith Bt. Acobs Oir just application face, rebleved with Bt. Acobs Oir just application relieved; went to alege, morning: pain all cons. JOHN HORENDERGER.

Pains in Chest. New Richmond, O., June, '88. Had pains in chest over lungs; suffered 3 years: cured by 2 applications of St. Jacobs Oil; cure permanent. J. MADISON.

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JACOBS OII

TRADE MARK

- Gout. Kilgore, Texas, June 21, 1888. Had bad case of gout; cullered one year; for weeks could not walk. St. Jacobs Oll cured m W. P. MARTIN, JE.
- slocation. Joliet, III., May 24, 1888. About three years ago dislocated my shoulder: confined to house 3 weeks. I was cured by 5t. Jacobs Oil; no return of pain to this day. J. D. BROWN, Druggist.

Pains and Achos. Marshall, Mich., May 29, '88. Last December: was taken wild pains and achos in the legs. A friend advised 5t. Jacobs 011; tried it and was cured by contents of one bottle. Me revurs of pain since. O. E. DENNETT.

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Caltoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

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COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.— Notice is hereby given that having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of cambria county, Commissioner to take testi-mony and report a decree in the case of Cath-arine stated vss. Toron state (state) of the state of the state (state) ranklin street, Johnstown, County of Cambria, Fa, on TUSBAY, THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, A. D, 1890, for the purpose of attending to the du-ties of my said appointment, when and where all parties interested may attend. R. C. CRESWELL, Commissioner. Johnstown, Pa., April 26, 1890.