# Patton Courier.

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COUNTY.

TIME OF HOLDING COURT.

1st Monday of March | 1st Monday of Sept.
1st Monday of June | 1st Monday of Dec.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE—Hon. A. V. Barker.
PROTHONOTARY—J. C. Darby.
REGISTER AND RECORDER—D. A. McGough.
TREASURER—F. H. Barker.
SHERIFF—D. W. Coulter.
DEPUTY SHERIFF—Samuel Davis.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—R. S. Murphy.
COMMISSIONERS—P. J. Dillon, J. G. Lloyd, Geo. M. Wertz.
COMMISSIONER'S CLERK—John C. Gates.
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TREASURER—W. H. Sandford.
CLERK—Harvey Patterson.
COLLECTOR—Jas. Mellon.
ASSESSOR—J. R. Cornelius.
AUDITORS—F. H. Kinkead, H. O. Winslow, Will L. Thompson.
JUDGE OF ELECTION—A. G. Abbot.
INSPECTOR—Abraham Byers.
CHIEF OF POLICE—Jas. McMullen.
STREET COMMISSIONER—Samuel Addleman.

## PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

In speaking of the pension appropriations Broadstreet's able journal says that the more recent reports of the Pension Office have given ground for the expectation that a reduction of expenditures on account of pensions might be looked for in the near future. In first submitting his figures for the year ending June 30, 1895, Commissioner Lochren said that if his estimates were based wholly on the experience of former years and the capacity of the force of the bureau to handle cases, the estimates would have been much larger, but that taking into consideration the fact that the year in question was thirty years after the close of the civil war, he was of the opinion that the pension roll, in view of its size as compared with the number of men enrolled in the war, would by that time reach its highest limit and begin to decrease. He referred to the fact that the falling off in the presentation of new claims was shown by the last report of his predecessor, a reduction having taken place in the number of pending claims from 788,061 in October, 1892, to 711,150 in July, 1893, a circumstance which led him to expect a rapid diminuition in the number of new claims. At the same time this report, which was submitted in 1893, recorded a net increase of nearly 90,000 pensioners on the rolls during the fiscal year covered by the report. The payments on account of pensions during the year amounted to $156,740,467.

The next report submitted by the commissioner recorded the fact that the number of pending claims in the bureau had shown a decrease of over 90,000 during the year, and that the large proportion of new claims filed were for increases by pensioners already on the rolls. At the same time the total number on the rolls showed a net increase for the year of a little over 3,500. The statistics of expenditures for the year, however, seemed to bear out the commissioner's view, amounting to only $139,804,461, and there was a balance of the appropriation left in the treasury amounting to over $25,000,000. The report showed in effect that the expenditures for the fiscal year had decreased nearly $17,000,000 as compared with the preceeding fiscal year, and over $1,200,000 as compared with the year before that, though the payments for pensions still continued in excess of those for the years preceeding those mentioned.

Apparently, however, the commissioner does not expect to see any reduction in the expenditures for pensions during the next three years, according to a statement made public by him this week. The reason for this is that, as experience seems to show, the falling off owing to deaths and other causes is about counterbalanced by first payments on new pensions allowed. These payments are swelled by reason of the fact that there are usually arrears to be paid on all new pensions dating from the time the application was filed. It appears to be conjectured now that the appropriations for the current fiscal year will have to be supplemented by a deficiency appropriation. Still, in the absence of further pension legislation, the expenditures cannot in the nature of things go on increasing, and the commissioner expects that after 1898 the pension appropriations will experience a rapid diminution. The date for the decline in this item of expenditure is postponed some years longer than it was at first by the commissioner, but it is at least interesting to note that he expects it within a calculable distance of time.

## WHAT IS A "LADY"?

It would never enter into my head to think a person of great wealth and possessed of a fine establishment, a lady, if she could turn in her own house from a beaming recognition of some stars of contemporaneous fashion to bestow a frozen greeting upon a social make-weight, or a poor friend of other days who had not kept pace with her in progress up the ladder of society, writes Mrs. Burton Harrison in an interesting discussion of the proper useage of the terms, "woman" and "lady," in the April Ladies Home Journal.

To lay down a law for the use of the word in the present condition of American society would, I think, puzzle the most ingenious makers of social codes. For the time it must remain a matter of intuition when and where to apply the graceful courtesy title of "lady."

## FARMING NOTES

Of Interest to the Farmers Who Read the Patton "Courier."

The way to apply lime is to broadcast it on a newly-plowed field, so as to retain it near the surface.

Mustard is a plant that farmers consider a weed, but it can be put to good use, however. If not allowed to go to seed, it is very easily kept down.

For many years the value of wood ashes as a portion of the diet of hogs was unknown, but experiments have shown that when wood ashes are allowed with the food the bones are strengthened. Ground bone also gave excellent results when given to them.

If every man who owns and drives horses really knew the difference between a good horse and inferior ones, there wouldn't be enough good ones to go around, and the commons would be full of cast off, valueless horses, says a contemporary.

If a cow has not paid you, change the soil or crop. Test the milk and dispose of the profitless cows. Sell the scrub horses and stop feeding them. Get rid of the surplus cocks and the old hens. Weed out everything unprofitable. It is true to-day that the seven lean kine devour the seven fat kine.

There is no need of making butter at a loss with so wide a demand for a gilt edged article, yet plenty of people continually suffer this loss, and do not seem to know just how to locate nor remedy it. It is safe to say that ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred never have any right appreciation of the possibilities of intelligent dairying.

When feeding wheat to the cows about one-half the bulk should be ground out into flour for family use, and the rest mixed with an equal amount of bran; certainly should the bran be added if the wheat is used entire. Wheat is apt to founder if fed in quantities called for, but shorts never do.

Although the winter has been severe, with snows and rains in abundance, yet shocks of cornfodder can now be seen in the fields along the railroads. After such exposure the fodder will not be very highly relished by stock, and its value is so reduced as to render it more suitable for the barnyard than as food. Such waste of valuable feeding material is not creditable.

For a few rows in a garden the planting of onion sets may be done carefully, but where they are grown extensively the rows are made shallow and the sets scattered along the row without regard to their position in the rows. In this market the Danvers, or ly, the same as if carefully set in the rows. In this market the anoers, or yellow variety, is preferred.

## Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, March 21, 1895:

Charles Heffley, Pittsburg, and Lucy M. Hentz, Johnstown.

Carle M. Hogue and Annie C. Mangues, Morrellville.

Charles VanScoyoc and Ada Kuhn, Reade township.

Andrew Pittman, Green township, Indiana county, and Lizzie Mahan, Cambria township.

Herman Lape and Mary Ellen Gleser, Geistown.

Jacob Shingler, Orbisonia, Pa., and Katie Skutchall, Johnstown.

Ludwig Wirtz and Minnie Miller, Morrellville.


"Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold says," Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by C. E. Belcher's City Drug Store.

La Grpipe is here again with all its old-time vigor. One Minute Cough Cure is a reliable remedy. It cures and cures quickly. C. W. Hodgkins.


## A NEWSPAPER EPISODE

The Editor as a Judge, Diplomatically Gets Subscribers to Pay up.

John M. Lamb, editor of the Delamer, Idaho, Nugget, got on a rampage the other day, unslung his gun and took the camp. When he sobered down and got his sences he fined himself $50, he being a high mogul justice of the peace. When he fined himself he told the constable to put the culprit in jail at once if the fine was not paid. The editor and justice of the peace had to go to the damp jail. His wife roared like a lioness and vowed she would burn the jail down if her precious consort were not liebrated at once. The newspaper man and justice of the peace who stood behind the bars as a righteous act of his justice, told the constable to stand firm an execute and respect the order of the court. The woman fainted, and by this time the community was aroused from centre to circumference and there was limberger cheese on the moon and a graveyard impression on the faces of a large throng of troubled people. The mob made a mad rush for the bastile, and in their frenzy twisted the door off its hinges and requested Mr. Lamb to walk out. He refused unless the fine and cost were paid. The mob wanted to know what the fine and costs would be. He took a good look at the infuriated mob and told them $225. A paper was circulated and the money was raised in a jiffy, and handed the finance to the eccentric justice of the peace and and paradoxical scribe. He paid the constable $10 for his fees and gave the jailer $5 for his lodging and $10 to have the door of the jail repaired. In the meantime the escapade told the spectaters to be present the next morning at his temple of justice.

About 9 o'clock a. m. the judge and bland editor opened court. The first thing he did was to remit his own fine of $50. The journalist and peace officer then informed the audience that he had $200 dollars in cash that had been given for his freedom from durance vile on the previous day. As asked as a favor that every individual who had plunged up a cent toward his liberation from prison come foreward and give his name and the amount he had subscribed. Just 112 men and a small boy arose and moved toward his honor. It was a case where each man put up two dollars apiece and a boy one dollar. After considerable figuring and bookkeeping on his books he vociferated in a baritone voice for the 112 men to march up in front of the railing. The man of judical ermine and a Napolean Bonaparte eye for cute journalism stood before his friends and trembled for a while with mute emotion. He had eaved a lovesick sigh and handed each man a two-dollar receipt for delinquent subscription to his newspaper right there on the spot. Everything was so still in the court room while this was going on that the sizzing hum of a little peanut roaster would have sounded like the thundering intonation of Vesuvius when belching forth its red-hot lava. This is the only instance in the history of the world where a newspaper man made $190 by fining it.—Shelby Eli Dillard in Philadelphia Times.

## The Delineator

For April is called the Spring Announcement number, and is an excellent specimen of this most popular woman's magazine. Supplementary to the regular issue of patterns there is a timely article on bycycling, with illustrations of costumes, that will interest all lovers of the wheel. The papers on The Voice, which were interrupted by the illness of the author, are resumed and there is begun a most practical series on Preservation and Renovation, the first instalment treating of the Putting Away and Care of Furs. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor writes very entertainingly on the Etiquette of First Calls and Intruductions, giving the accepted usages and formulas; and the second paper on The Experience of a Training School Life increases the interests already felt in the subject. The Dean of Barnard college contributes a charmingly written article on a Girl's life and work at the University of Chicago, of which she was a Fellow, 1893-'94; Belle Pierson Springer writes forcibly of Typesetting as an Employment for Women; Sara Miller Kirby gives further instruction in Kindergarten Teaching. How to Make Doll's Houses is shown in Crepe and Tissue Papers, new and exceedingly pretty designs are given in Venetion Iron Work, Knitting, Tatting, Netting and Crocheting, and the chapter on Burnt Leather Work gives illustrations and information of the necessary tools and implements and advice to beginners. The Cookery article gives recipes for some new dishes, there is a paper on the serving of Pineapples and Grape Fruit, one on Table Decoration, and the usual contribution on Floral Culture. Around the Tea-Table is bright and entertaining, Mother and Son is earnest and instructive, and A Novel Salmagundi Party suggests a delightful evening's amusement. There is also a review of the Newest Books, some Instrumental Music and an Easter Carol.


Our patrons will find DeWitt's Little Early Risers a safe and reliable remedy sor constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaints. C. W. Hodgkins.


## FAIR PLAY.

A Cambria County Citizen Speaks his Mind in Regard to the Garb Bill.

St. Augustine, Pa., March 25th, 1895.

Now that the fate of the "Nuns Garb" Bill is decided it may not be a miss to comment on the same, what the J. O. U. A. M. the A. P. A. and the legislature propose to accomplish by this mad freak of intolerance, is beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and it is very doubtful if any member of this enlightened legislature can give a satisfactory answer. It is very certain that such a specimen of public bigotry has never been witnessed since the Salem Witchcraft, or the banishment of Roger Williams.

While there is and can be no doubt that it was a blow aimed at the Catholic religion, other denominations will be the only victims. This may sound strange to some, but it will prove itself true if the act is enforced.

The sisters have ample means of living even if there never was a free school in the state, and it is a fact that they never teach from choice outside their convents. In districts where the population are almost entirely Catholic, the directors prevail upon them to teach because of the superior quilifications judged from the Catholic point of view. I ask, have Catholics no right to an opinion in the matter? Or are they incapable of thinking for themselves? If such is the case, it is very kind of our Protestant brethern to do our thinking for us. They doubtless imbibe their love for us from the bible that wonderful book of "Truth and Charity". Assuming that our legislature is Christian, they have studied the teaching of our common Saviour. Hence all these acts of foolish bigotry are intended for our good.

There is another phase of this question upon which I would like very much to be informed. Why did the Hon. Mr. Spangler, of Cumberland, waive the stars and stripes, while he was pouring forth its incomparable eloquence against the "Nuns Garb?" I am an old soldier, perhaps he was a soldier too. But even then I fail to understand his act, unless he was trying to insinuate that Catholics never upheld the stars and stripes. If my surmise is correct, let me call the particular attention of Mr. Spangler and likewise the good people of this great Commonwealth to the fact, that Catholics side by side with their Protestant comrades not only waived the American Flag. They did more, they poured out their blood on every battlefield worthy of the name, and their noble acts are spread on the pages of History and there they will remain while bravery is cherished in the heart of man. The Catholic and Protestant blood was shed for our common country, without special legislation from the horde of which Mr. Spangler is one. This is not all. The Nuns were there too, in their "garb" ministering to the noble American Soldiers who were stricken down—asking no questions, but doing their duty, and in some cases dying on the battlefield, thus proving that they too had not only read the wonderful Bible, but were putting its teachings into practice and that too without pay. Were they looking foreward to the year 1895, and the "Nuns Garb" mouse that was to be born at Harrisburg, sired by the J. O. U. A. M. and the A. P. A. and nursed by a body of men called, the Legislature of Pennsylvania?

LUKE BEHE.

## DICKERS IN DIRT.

Record of Property Bought and Sold in Cambria.

A. W. Buck et al. to J. C. Kessler, White, consideration, $535.

Cambria Iron company to Henry A. Riblett, East Conemaugh, $350.

John A. Crum to Stephen Hadden, assignee Croyle, $1.

M. D. Wills et ux. to Patrick W. Finn, Clearfield, $3.

Cambria Iron company to Frederick Krorzen, Johnstown $225.

James A. Bradley to Mary Croyle et al., Gallitzin, $1,500.

Thomas Sweeney et ux. to Andrew Kiskitsko, Johnstown, $1,545.

Jeremiah Shull et ux. to Simon Murphy, Scalp Level. $1,400.

John McDermott et ux. to Margaret L. Kaylor, Johnstown, $4,750.

L. H. Auman et ux. to Harry Heinze, Johnstown, $1.

Alexander L. Black et ux. to Thomas J. Itell, assignee, Johnstown, $1.

Caron Leahey et ux. to Martha Leahey, Lilly, $300.

Cambria Iron company to John B. Green, Johnstown, $220.

Harry Heinze to Catherine Auman, Johnstown, $1.

Right Rev. Richard Phelan to Pennsylvania Railroad company, Johnstown, $2,500.

John L. Wagner to Samuel Wissinger, East Conemaugh, $330.

G. M. Stoy to J. J. Rhoddy, Gallitzin township, $96.

Eugene Litzinger et al. to Charles Tomilnson, Allegheny, $700.

D. G. Myers et ux. to Thomas H. Myers, assignee, Ashville, etc., $7.

Joseph Kramer to Charles Simon, Johnstown, $1,200.


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