

PUBLICLY NOTIFIED.

TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS CHEER THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Cleveland and Stevenson Receive an Ovation at Madison Square Garden, New York, and Are Informed of the Action of the Convention at Chicago.

New York, July 21.—The first decisive gun of the Democratic campaign of 1892 was touched off last night in Madison Square garden in the presence of a vast assemblage. The huge auditorium was packed from pit to dome with 20,000 persons. The occasion that brought this vast throng together was the notification ceremonies of the two great leaders of the Democratic party—Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson.

The platform had a seating capacity for 750 persons, but it had 1,000 on it before the central figures, in one of the most brilliant tableaux New York has seen in many months, appeared. Mrs. Cleveland and party entered a box about 8 o'clock, and this gave the crowd a chance to give vent to some of their pent up enthusiasm. Quiet had scarcely been restored when a mighty chorus of cheers broke out, and there was a universal waving of hands and arms, hats, handkerchiefs and fans. Then John M. Bowers, escorting Adlai E. Stevenson, appeared. Mr. Stevenson gracefully acknowledged the homage which was being paid to some of their pent up enthusiasm. Quiet had scarcely been restored when a mighty chorus of cheers broke out, and there was a universal waving of hands and arms, hats, handkerchiefs and fans. Then John M. Bowers, escorting Adlai E. Stevenson, appeared. Mr. Stevenson gracefully acknowledged the homage which was being paid to some of their pent up enthusiasm.

The concert pitch of enthusiasm was struck when, surrounded by a group of notable men, the leader of the Democracy and of tariff reform made his way to the front of the platform. The cheering and plaudits that had gone before were as nothing compared to the ovation which greeted Mr. Cleveland, who looked impressed with the magnitude of the gathering and the wondrous scene it presented as each and every man and woman stood on their feet applauding in the most enthusiastic manner. He bowed his thanks again and again, but the din and noise continued for many minutes, and the secretary of the notification committee, Nicholas M. Bell, finally rose in despair and entreated the crowd to be silent. It was, however, a fruitless task, and nothing was left but to begin the exercises. Colonel Wilson, of West Virginia, approached the rostrum and Grover Cleveland rose to listen to the speech of notification.

Hon. Nicholas M. Bell then read the letter of notification from the notification meeting. The crowd, when the Democratic standard bearer stepped forward to make response, again lost control of their enthusiasm. The din was deafening and long sustained. Finally Mr. Cleveland began to speak and the din gradually subsided. He was listened to thereafter with much attention, and plaudits only came when his utterances pleased his hearers.

Cleveland's Speech of Acceptance.
Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—The message you deliver from the national Democracy resonates within our ears from which words of high and noble import have been selected. Here assembled the representatives of a great party who must share with me the responsibility of your mission. I find much relief in the reflection that I have been selected merely to stand for the principles and purposes to which my party is pledged, and for the enforcement and supremacy of which all who have any right to claim Democratic fellowship must constantly and persistently labor.

Never has a great party, intent upon the promotion of right and justice, had better incentive for effort than is now presented to us. Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life at an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated. We see the farmer listening to a delusive story that fills his mind with visions of advantage, while his pocket is robbed by the stealthy hand of high protection.

Our workmen are still told the tale, oft repeated in spite of its demoralized falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them, and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase while as they listen to the tales of the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism. We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional provision or legislative power. We denounce this theory upon the highest possible ground when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Workingmen and the Tariff.
Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests nor will we abandon our regard for them; but invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the masses of our citizens, to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolence, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek through the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearned and unjust advantages at the expense of their fellow citizens.

We have also assumed in our covenant with those who support we invite the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries, which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to perpetuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the untrammeled and intelligent votes of the American people.

We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of theft and brutal control which followed another federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to rob the people of a president would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to force such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevail; because such an attempt would retard prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace every where in the land the rights reserved to the states and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party, and supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign, followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the such as we have a heart. Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. Thus patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success.

It only remains for me to say to you, in advance of a more formal response to your message, that I obey the command of my party and confidently anticipate that an intelligent

and earnest presentation of our cause will insure a popular indorsement of the action of the body you represent.

There was one more burst of concluding applause as Grover Cleveland took his seat, and then came the speech of notification, made by Stephen M. White, of California, to Adlai E. Stevenson.

Stevenson's Acceptance.
Adlai E. Stevenson listened closely to the speech of Mr. White and to the official notification read to him by Mr. Bell. He then stepped to the extreme edge of the platform, and bowing to the thunderous applause which again belched forth he said in clear, ringing tones:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the great delegated assembly which you officially represent.

I am truly ungrateful, Mr. Chairman, of the grave responsibilities which attach to the great office for which I have been named. I may be pardoned for quailing in this connection the words of the honored patriot, Thomas A. Hendricks, when officially informed that he had been designated by his party for the vice presidency in 1884. He said:

"I know that sometimes it is understood that this particular office does not involve much responsibility, and as a general rule that is so. But sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities, and it may be so in the near future. The two parties in the senate being so nearly evenly divided, the vice president may have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of the casting vote. The responsibility of the whole nation would be upon him. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a district or a state. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole of the nation, with the obligation upon the judgment of the whole country. And that vote when thus cast should be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States."

Should it please my countrymen to call me to this office, the high appreciation of its dignity and of its responsibilities as expressed in the utterances and illustrated in the public life of the eminent statesman whom I have mentioned will be a light to my own pathway.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevenson's speech Chairman Wilson declared the meeting adjourned.

HARRITY ELECTED CHAIRMAN.
The Pennsylvania Will Conduct the Cleveland Campaign.
New York, July 22.—A thousand Democrats were at the Fifth Avenue hotel when the national Democratic committee met in parlor D.R. The committee was to organize and to appoint an executive committee to conduct the campaign.

Mr. Tarpey, of California, offered this resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of the committee are hereby tendered to the Hon. Calvin S. Brice for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he, as chairman of the committee has presided over its deliberations and directed its management; and we deeply regret that the pressure of personal affairs prevents him again accepting the chairmanship.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tarpey was then adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Sewall, of Maine, temporarily in the chair, Chairman Brice, who was affected to tears, thanked the members of the committee cordially for the kindly feeling felt for him as expressed in the resolution and the remarks of the different speakers, and then announced that the committee would proceed with the regular order of business, the selection of a chairman. Mr. Whitney nominated Mr. Harry, of Tennessee, and no other nomination. Mr. Tarpey moved that the selection of Mr. Harry be made by acclamation. This was done. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Mr. Harry was born at Wilmington, Del., in October, 1850. He was graduated from La Salle college in 1870 at the head of his class, and teaching for a year he entered the law office of Lewis C. Cassidy and Pierce Archer. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, remaining in the offices of Cassidy and Pierce until 1880. In that year he formed a partnership with James Gay Gordon, now one of the judges of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia. In 1882, Mr. Harry was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1883 he was elected to the Democratic city executive committee. The Democracy won in that year. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention. Mr. Cleveland made him postmaster. Last year Governor Pattison appointed him secretary of state.

McComas Appointed.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, has been appointed by Chairman Carter secretary of the national Republican committee. Mr. McComas has accepted the position and will begin the discharge of its duties in New York city forthwith.

Hill May Leave the Senate.
BALTIMORE, July 23.—The News has the following special from its Washington correspondent: It is understood that some of Mr. Hill's admirers that he has for some time contemplated resigning from the senate. He may do so at any time.

Badly Deadlocked.
BATESVILLE, Ark., July 27.—The deadlock continues in the Democratic congressional convention and 748 ballots have been taken. Neill has reached but four of a nomination.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS OF THE WORLD FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The Developments of Each Day During the Week Caught Fresh from the Busy Wires and Carefully Edited and Condensed for Our Readers.

Thursday, July 21.
One of the scouts under command of Lieutenant Langhorne, Third Cavalry, was killed by a band of men near Fort Ringgold, Tex.

The German ministry of the interior has issued orders to the frontier guards to maintain constant vigilance in order to prevent entry into Germany of Russian Jews.

The question of authorizing the issue of \$6,000,000 of bonds for the erection of new water works in Cincinnati was defeated by a vote of the citizens.

A mastiff dog, weighing 100 pounds, was inadvertently locked in a vacant store at Toronto on June 18, and it was not discovered until Wednesday night that he was imprisoned. The dog was still alive after its thirty-two days' fast, but weighed only twenty-four pounds.

Friday, July 22.
A discrepancy of \$34,000 has been found in the accounts of the Milwaukee water department.

Ralston & Co.'s wholesale grocery at Altoona, Pa., was burned. Loss, \$17,000.

Legonades Vouragis, a Greek sailor, was arrested at Bridgeport, Conn., on the charge of murdering a Turkish sea captain.

Charges of fraud and deception have been brought against Chancellor Creighton, of the Nebraska Wesleyan university.

It is definitely ascertained that no American whatever perished in the calamity at St. Germain-les-Bains.

Mrs. Chew, wife of Mr. J. J. Chew, secretary of the American legation in Vienna, died at Mariabud, Bohemia, of peritonitis.

The British steamer Milton sank while bound from Penang to Laugkat, and part of the passengers and crew were drowned.

Arthur McLean was killed and Elmer Mack was badly injured by a train at Middletown, N. Y., while crossing the track.

Saturday, July 23.
Two timber men named Wilcox and Ace were shot and killed by J. J. Bowles, at Arkansas City, Ark., during a quarrel about a business transaction.

THE NEWS OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Strong speeches against the antiopium bill were made in the senate by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, the latter senator still having the floor when the senate adjourned. Additional notices of motions to amend were piled upon the bill.

The hall of the house was intensely warm, but this was no discouragement to the display of activity in promoting legislation. It is usual at the close of every session for a violent spurt to be made to dispose of bills on the calendar, and a resolution was adopted giving one hour to each committee to call up reported bills.

A resolution was passed providing for the investigation of the Reading railroad combination by a special committee.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In the senate Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, concluded his speech against the antiopium bill, and Mr. White, of Louisiana, followed on the same side and held the attention of the senate for nearly two hours by a forceful and impressive argument.

The rapidity with which the wheels of legislation revolved shows that the house has pulled the throttle open and put on its greatest force power. Among the measures passed was a bill to promote commercial relations with Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—After some ineffective talk on the Homestead matter the senate continued the debate on the antiopium bill, Mr. White, of Louisiana, concluding his speech against the measure. He directed his attention especially to the effect of the bill on the cotton interests, and his remarks and statistics stirred up the senators from the other cotton states, some of whom intimated an intention of replying at some future day.

The house bill providing for retaliation against Canada in the matter of the Welland canal was taken up and unanimously passed.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Mr. Allison, chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, lifted the veil from the conference proceedings of the two houses on the sundry civil bill. He stated that conferees made by the senate conferees, amounting to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000, were apparent rather than real. Six hundred thousand dollars of one item, he said, was included in the pending general deficiency bill by some process not visible to the naked eye, and most of the other items, he asserted, had been "nailed" on the understanding that the balance would have to be appropriated in a deficiency bill during the next short session of congress.

The house devoted two hours to debating the report from the committee to investigate the pension office recommending the dismissal of Commissioner Raum, two speeches being made in favor of the resolution by Mr. Balm, of Tennessee, and Mr. Little, of New York. Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, made the only speech in his defense. The discussion was cut off abruptly by the disagreeing conference report on the deficiency bill and a new conference was ordered.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Although the air was intensely hot in the house over 190 members answered to their names on roll call.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill was offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, all the items in dispute being agreed to except those relating to the World's fair appropriation, the appropriation for the national commission and the employment of Pinkerton detectives at the G. A. R. encampment in Washington next September. It was agreed that a vote on these items should be taken tomorrow.

The senate, with the temperature ranging between 90 and 100 degrees, passed the whole day in discussing the tariff.

Shiras' Nomination Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of George Shiras to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Robert Ray Hamilton's Body.
NEW YORK, July 27.—Through an undertaker's application to the board of health for a transit permit it became known that the body of Robert Ray Hamilton is en route from the Yellowstone National park for final interment in Greenwood cemetery. Fisher, aged sixteen years, a bride of ten months and a mother of ten days. When the services were over the baby was laid on its mother's coffin and baptized, taking its mother's name.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

ITEMS WHICH ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Brief Mention of Matters Which Every Body Should Know About—A Week's Accidents and Crimes Accurately and Concisely Chronicled.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Henry Davis (colored), sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 8 for murder, died in his cell of consumption.

Big Fight at a Wedding.
MAHANOT CITY, July 26.—John Lipaki, a young Pole, was married to Miss Mary Kolzovitch. Among the guests were Michael Felinski and John and Peter Kolzovitch, brothers of the bride. All drank freely, and in the row that followed Lipaki, Mrs. Lipaki and her two brothers were seriously wounded. Twenty-seven of the participants were arrested.

Their Pastor Twenty-five Years.
MYERSTOWN, July 26.—Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, of Myerstown, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of the Lutheran congregation.

Fell from a Train.
WILLIAMSPORT, July 26.—Mr. Robert J. Fullmer, of Williamsport, fell from a freight train near Nesbit and was killed.

With His Excommunicated.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Father Kopytkiewicz, of the Polish Catholic church, of St. Stanislaus, announced that the leaders of the Baranski faction would be excommunicated.

Twelve Thousand Houses Vacant.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Twelve thousand houses are vacated in this city by the removal of their occupants to the seashore, mountains and country.

To Depose P. J. McGuire.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—It is stated in labor circles that when the national convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meets, Aug. 1, an attempt will be made to depose P. J. McGuire, secretary of that organization. McGuire ordered the carpenters' strike in the spring of 1891 for eight hours and increased wages, and the strike proved to be a failure.

Harris' Plans.
HARRISBURG, July 26.—William F. Harris, chairman of the Democratic national committee, refuses to divulge any of his campaign plans. He is not ready to appoint the different committees, he says, but will likely do so when he goes to New York on Wednesday.

Not Afraid of the Gallows.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—James R. Moulton (colored), who is sentenced to be hanged in Camden, N. J., on Friday, cracks jokes with his keeper and is in a jolly mood.

Hanged Himself with His Drawers.
PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—James O'Neill, who was committed to Moyamensing prison for highway robbery, hanged himself with his drawers.

Mason Hart Gets an Office.
CHAMBERSBURG, July 24.—Edward J. Hart, of Chambersburg, has been appointed district deputy grand master of Free and Accepted Masons in the counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton.

A Desperate Moonshiner Caught.
PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—James Hunsinger, a desperate moonshiner, was captured in the wilds of Sullivan county with all his stills, worms and 400 gallons of illicitly distilled whisky.

Druggist Huston Missing.
EASTON, July 24.—James L. Huston, an Easton druggist, is missing. His father has levied upon the store, but has no tidings of the son.

Don't Miss This!

For if you do you will lose money by it. WE NOW BEGIN

Neuburger's Annual Clearing Sale.

We will offer our entire stock, which is the largest in this region, at prices that will astonish you. Call early if you are looking for bargains as this sale will last

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY!

During this time we will sell goods at prices lower than were ever before heard of.

In the Dry Goods department you can buy:
Handsome dress gingham-print calicoes, 6 cents per yard; reduced from 10 cents.
Apron gingham will be sold at 5 cents per yard.
All the leading shades in double-width cashmere, which was sold at 15 cents is now going at 10 cents per yard.
As handsome an assortment of Scotch and zephyr dress gingham as you have ever seen, which we sold at 20 cents, will now go at 12 1/2 cents per yard.
Lockwood, best sheeting, we will sell at 17 1/2 cents per yard, reducing it from 25 cents.
Fifty different shades of Bedford cord, Manchester chevron and Henrietta cloth, which were sold at 45 cents, will now go at 25 cents per yard.

Hosiery department quotes the following:
Men's seamless socks, 5 cents per pair.
Boys' outing cloth waists, 15 cents each.
Men's outing cloth shirts, 20 cents each.
Ladies' ribbed summer vests, 4 for 25 cents.
Ladies' chemise, 25 cents.
We have just received an elegant line of ladies' shirt waists and will sell them from 35 cents upward.

Shoe department makes the following announcement:
We have just received a large consignment from the East, and have not yet had time to quote prices. But we will say that they will go at prices on which we defy competition. Call and examine them.

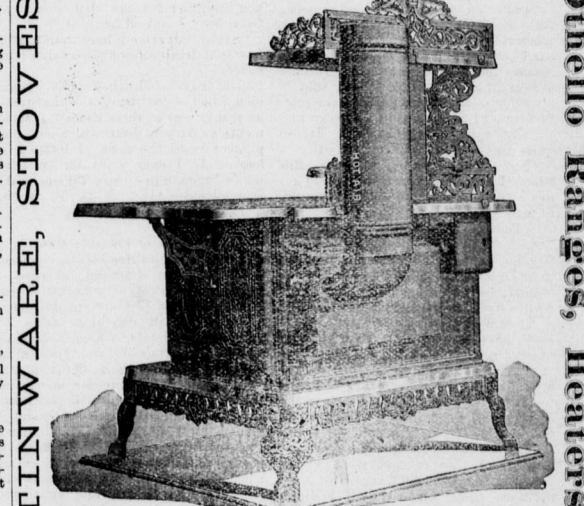
Clothing prices are marked as follows:
We are selling boys' 40-cent knee pants at 25 cents.
Men's \$1.25 pants are now going at 75 cents per pair.
Boys' blouse suits, 50 cents.
Men's \$6.00 suits reduced to \$3.00.
Men's Custom-made \$9.00 wood-brown cassimere suits reduced to \$5.00.
Men's absolutely fast-color blue suits at \$6.50; reduced from \$10.00.

We have lowest marks on all goods in our lines of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions, Etc.

Joseph Neuburger's BARGAIN EMPORIUM, P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland, Pa.

We Are Headquarters

FOR



And Hardware of Every Description.

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

We are prepared to do roofing and spouting in the most improved manner and at reasonable rates. We have the choicest line of miners' goods in Freeland. Our mining oil, selling at 20, 25 and 30 cents per gallon, cannot be surpassed. Samples sent to anyone on application.

Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods.

BIRKBECK'S,
CENTRE STREET, FREELAND, PA.

OHIO RANGES, HEATERS, TINWARE, STOVES