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24-38

What he Was Charged With.

The fame of former Governor Peck as a humorist is so far abroad that people no longer expect him to have the temerity to appear at a dinner or to make an address without a series of incidents and pithy personal experiences at his command, says the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*. The funny part of it is that he does not in the least consider himself a story teller, and really very seldom repeats a funny story. What he tells are things that really happen to him, and which his inimitable fashion of seeing and telling make irresistibly funny. There is one story, however, which he has liked to repeat outside of his own experience. "And I have told it," he says, frankly, "until the family says, 'For heaven's sake don't ever tell that story again;' but it has struck me as one of the funniest that I have ever heard. I know everybody has heard it by this time, so I don't dare tell it any more, much as I would like to." The story is this:

"There was a man on trial once whose name was Smith, and who stammered most terribly. The first thing the judge did was to ask him his name. The man did his best."

"S-sss-ssssssss-ss-," he began obediently.

"Why, stop making a noise like that,' said the judge. 'We can't allow that. Give me your name."

"S-sss-ssssssss-ss-," sputtered the man earnestly.

"Heavens!" said the judge. "Sir," he continued, turning appealingly to an Irish policeman who had brought the man in, "What is the man charged with?"

"I should think, yer honor," returned the officer soberly "that he is charged with soda water."

Easy, When You Know How.

"Cienfuegos" is pronounced Sa-en-fwa-gos, with the accent on the last syllable, but one. "Santiago,' is pronounced San te-ah-go. "Jan Juan" is pronounced San-Hoo-an. "Cadiz" is pronounced Kad-iz. "Cavite" is pronounced Ka-ve-ta, with the accent on the last syllable. As these places are likely to be ours at least for a time, it's well enough to be able to pronounce them properly.

——Some poets soar upward after the infinite while others remain on earth and satisfy their longing with pork and beans.

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 17, 1898.

How's This for Protection?

That the American people have been most successfully fooled by the sham cry of "Protection" is apparent alike to all, and none more than to those who have used it. But they won't be deluded always, if they will but employ their common sense. The Protectionists have begun to expose each other. And "when rogues fall out honest men are likely to get their due."

Imagine, if you can, John Wanamaker, of sycophantic blubbering about the beauties of protection, illustrating how great is this system of legalized robbery, and how powerful its influences to maintain itself. In a speech at Mount Union, in Huntingdon county, Mr. Wanamaker, referring to his late tour into Northampton county, is reported to have said:

"It is notable that in Bethlehem, where the Bethlehem iron company holds sway, and where no public meeting could be arranged to get the truth of this political situation before the people, the vote was solid for the Quay-Reeder machine. Great is the power of the armor contractors who sell Russia American made armor at $249 per ton, and would at the same time charge their own tariff-protected country nearly double or $525 per ton. Is it any wonder that the tariff cause suffers from such frightful arguments so conspicuously presented against it?"

Remembering the fact that the taxes are all paid out of the productive industries of the country, it requires no sage to see, according to Mr. Wanamaker's own figures, that the working people and farmers of the United States pay the iron barons of Bethlehem a tribute of $276 for each ton of armor plate bought to put on American ships.

It is safe to say that the Bethlehem iron company when it sells armor plates to Russia does so at a profit. If there was no profit in dealing with Russia the contracts of that far-off country would not be taken. Hence, if there is a profit in a ton of armor plate sold to Russia for $249, what else but the most damnable high-handed robbery is it to compel the people of the United States to pay two prices for the same goods?

The next time a protection ranter tells you that levying a high tax is "protecting American industry" ask him to explain how much the people of this country were benefited by paying the Bethlehem iron company $276 more for a ton of armor plate than was paid by Russia for the same article.—*Easton Argus.*

Mr. Straus' Appointment.

Oscar S. Straus is to succeed James B. Angell as United States minister to Turkey. When Dr. Angell accepted the appointment it was understood that he could remain abroad not more than a year. His duty as president of the University of Michigan compel his return to this country. Mr. Straus has been in Constantinople before. Grover Cleveland appointed him to the position in his first term, and he served there with great credit to himself and to his government. Benjamin Harrison desired him to remain, but his private business made it necessary for him to return home. When Mr. Cleveland was elected for the second time he asked Mr. Straus to go back to Turkey, but it was impossible for him to leave the country at the time. As already indicated, the appointment of Dr. Angell was temporary. The country may congratulate itself on the willingness of Mr. Straus to serve it again. Among the men who asked for his appointment from Mr. Cleveland in the first place was the late Henry Ward Beecher. Among those who have asked President McKinley to return him are the boards of all the denominations which have missionaries in Turkey. The reason for these requests is that Mr. Straus, a Hebrew and a Democrat, did more to get just treatment of missionaries and all other American citizens than any other man had done before him. He always acted promptly and firmly; consequently he commanded the respect of the Turkish authorities and compelled respect for American rights.

The man himself is one of the finest products of American citizenship. He is a native of Georgia, but his manhood has been spent in this city. He is a political economist of no mean ability and a statesman in the highest sense of the term. His life of Roger Williams is so complete and impartial that it may be said no other biography of the Rhode Island Baptist was ever written. His "Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States" is one of the best treatises on the subject that has appeared.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

War Service.

"And did you see Edgah in camp? And what was he doing?"

"Frying bacon."

"What, Edgah! And didn't you see him doing anything else?"

"Yes; saw him holding an officer's horse."

"Nothing else."

"I believe I saw him keeping the flies off a sick mule."

"Dear, dear! Isn't war just horrid? Poor Edgah!"

Asparagus $1.00 a Stick.

We commend the wise, careful and efficient administration of the state government in its various departments, and heartily approve of the fidelity with which our state officials have discharged their duties.—*Republican State Platform.*

Think of Grace church and the Grant monument junket, and the burning of the state capitol and padded pay rolls and all John Wanamaker has told and then commit the above to memory.

Old Story's New Version.

In a Pontiac, Mich., Sunday school a little girl told the story of Solomon and the disputing mothers in this wise: "Solomon was a very wise man. One day two women went to him, quarreling about a baby. One woman said, 'This is my child,' and the other woman said, 'No, 'tain't; it's mine.' But Solomon spoke up and said: "No, no, ladies; don't quarrel. Give me my sword and I'll make twins of him, so you can both have one."

The Two Who Escape.

The tax on beer will be raised from $1 to $2 per barrel, on tobacco it will be increased 12 cents, on cigars weighing more than three pounds to the thousand, $4. Perfumery, chewing gum, mineral waters, bills of exchange, drafts and promissory notes will be taxed to help to pay war expenses, but the bulletin rubberneck and the man who knows better how to conduct the war than the President will remain untaxed.—*Franklin News.*

Soldier Vote in 1864.

The Discussion Has Been Aroused by the Pending War—Various Systems Were Practiced During the Rebellion.

A discussion is going on of plans by which volunteers may be enabled to exercise their legal rights as electors. The matter is of especial importance this year. Many of the important States, particularly New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are to vote for Governor this year. The constitution of the State of New York provides (article II., section 1) that "in the time of war no elector in the military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote" by reason of absence from his ordinary place of residence, and to the Legislature is given power "to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in election districts in which they respectively reside." Other state constitutions have similar provisions.

The question of the loss of franchise through absence at the front came up during the civil war, and the matter was dealt with in sundry acts of Congress and of state Legislatures designed to preserve the rights of electors, the only Presidential election held during the war was in 1864, when President Lincoln and General McClellan were the rival candidates. Prior to this voters absent at the front participated in the elections of their respective states. In 1863, at the election for Governor of California, there were 4,200 California troops who participated in the election, though away from home. In 1864 the number was very much smaller, but 2,600 California troops in the field voted for Lincoln and 237 voted for McClellan, says the New York *Sun*. The New Hampshire soldiers' vote in the same year was very much closer—9,135 for Lincoln and 1,878 for McClellan. In 1864 1,000 Rhode Island troops voted while at the front, and more than 3,100 Maryland soldiers. The Ohio troops in the field in 1864 exceeded 50,000, and 41,000 of them voted for Mr. Lincoln and 9,700 for General McClellan. How important a factor the soldiers were in the fight that year in the Buckeye State is shown by the fact that, while Mr. Lincoln's plurality of those who voted at their homes was 27,000, the addition of the suffrages of the Ohio men in the field increased it to 59,000. The total soldier vote of Wisconsin was 18,000; of Kentucky 4,000, of which General McClellan obtained 2,800 and Mr. Lincoln 1,200; of Michigan, 12,500, and of Kansas 1,600.

In many states the plan of lumping the soldier vote was not followed. Each soldier had his vote counted as from the county in which he resided. This was the plan adopted in New York by the Legislature, and the New York soldiers, therefore, had their votes counted in the several counties wherein they belonged. A like plan has already been proposed this year, but to carry it into effect a special session of the Albany Legislature would be necessary. In one particular the making of provision for the soldiers' votes was more difficult, 35 years ago than it is likely to be at present. The two political parties were divided at that time in their view of the manner in which the war should be conducted. Republicans generally sustaining the course of the Federal government and Democrats generally either opposing it or withholding their approval. As those opposed to the prosecution of the war were not largely represented among the troops at the front, the absence of many supporters of the administration would have made a material difference had they continued to be disfranchised, and perhaps would have changed the result of the election in many states. This year, however, there are no lines of difference between the two parties in the matter of prosecuting the war, and the divisional lines of political preference between the soldiers would be substantially the same as between civilization at home in each state.

Beaver Refused Armes.

Major Who Is Said to Have Pulled the Ex-Governor's Nose Was After Indorsement for a Promotion.

Last week Gen. James A. Beaver, was a conspicuous figure at the hotels and departments in Washington, and one of the persons he met was Major Armes, who is said to have pulled his nose on account of maltreatment upon the occasion of the inauguration of President Harrison.

Major Armes is said to have greeted the ex-Governor in the most cordial way, and requested his indorsement for reinstatement and promotion, which Gen. Beaver promptly refused.

The General's announced purpose of working with Gen. O. O. Howard to establish organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association at the army posts bids fair to be successful. He has been promised all the facilities for carrying on the religious work, and expects to make it a feature of the army. General Howard is ill-fitted for active work, and whatever is done in the way of Christian organization will devolve to a great extent upon Gen. Beaver.

——It is generally conceded that 1892 was one of the most prosperous years the United States has ever known. It is a significant fact that statistics show that the amount of money in circulation in 1892 was $24.44 per capita, the largest since the war. In 1895 the amount in circulation had fallen to $22.93 and in 1896 to $21.10. Last year it was $22.49. Prosperity and the amount of money in circulation are closely allied. The financiers control the money market and can make hard times whenever they are profitable to them.

Never Run.

"I like this pattern well enough," said the customer, who had dropped in to look at some ginghams, "but I'm afraid the colors will run."

"Run, ma'am!" indignantly answered the salesman—"red, white and blue? They never run!"

Whereupon the woman with the flag pinned to her jacket bought forty-three yards.

A Record.

Mrs. Edward Harris, of Richland, Mo., aged 53 years, has given birth to twin boys making the seventh set of twins she has given birth to.

——The child will laugh and cry, the youth will primp and sigh, the man will twist and lie, and all will groan and die.

Men are good at revenge—they have many ways of prompt action—but, while she must wait long, perhaps, a woman is the best hater when once wronged, and if before death her day comes she strikes.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The silk waist of the season is corded heavily with fine, flexible featherbone, and has no lining. The cording runs around the body, as do all styles of trimming, in the form of stripes. Striped shirt waists must have the stripes running around the body—a fact which those who make their own would do well to remember. And while we are on the subject of shirt waists it may be well to suggest that the new ones of this season are known by their long, pouch front and the tight back which is laid in plaits, starting at the pointed yoke. The stripes also run around the sleeves and cuffs, but up and down the collar. The cuffs do not turn back and are sewed onto the sleeve, but the collar is removable. The best material is fine gingham, and it is generally plaid or striped, plain waists—except white ones—being out of date. If the gingham is plaid, the fronts are prettier cut on the bias.

The young lady who wants to appear strictly up to date must have a set of military buttons for her shirt waist. These buttons come on cards containing three small buttons and two cuff buttons, of the dumb-bell cut, with one ball flattened and stamped with the coat of arms of the United States.

Great care must be exercised in putting away winter clothes. Clean paper sacks or old cotton or linen pillow cases will do to hold them. Take the garments out of doors on a summer day, let them hang on a line for several hours, brush and beat the dust out, then put them into the bags; tie them up so that no moth can get in, then lay them on clean, dry shelves or hang them up.

Looking round for something cool, stylish, pretty, durable and cheap? Then hail the advent of the tailor gown of green linen, for it boasts all these desirable qualities.

A well-known authority suggests the yolks of three eggs, beaten up in a pint of lime water, as an excellent substitute for soap when washing the hair.

Another one says that the whites of eggs make a nourishing lather. Both have been found good, but the preference is for the yolks and lime water.

Brushing the hair is sadly overestimated. A dozen or two strokes each night will remove the day's dust and dirt, will promote circulation and sweep out flakey matter. The brushing must be done firmly but gently and not with the violent methods of a carpet sweeping machine.

In drying the hair it is best to sit in the sunlight. When towels are used they should be soft and heated. Be careful not to rub and twist the hair. Instead, dabble the scalp gently and fluff at the matted strands with the fingers.

When there is not a suspicion of moisture left a little olive oil or well-refined and slight scented beef's marrow should be applied to the scalp to supply the natural oil, which has been removed for the time. Be very careful not to smear the hair itself, as there is nothing more offensive to good taste than locks shiny with grease.

To disentangle the hair use only a coarse comb, being sure that every tooth is smooth and firm, so that it will not tear or split the silky fibres. The fine comb is a thing of horror and has no place upon the dressing table. It irritates the scalp, bringing forth a prosperous crop of dandruff and attendant unhappiness. Adding to this, it splits the hair shaft and injures the roots.

The number of simple gingham gowns for this summer are legion. Never was gingham so popular. With bias bodice front is a favorite way to make them. White insertions are used upon them in great quantities, too. Bias bands of white pique is very modish and up-to-date garniture for them also. Plaids, checks and stripes take the lead in patterns. In shades lavender is very popular. In the trousseau of a swell June bride was a lavender gingham crossed with white and pale green. The skirt was made with apron front and circular flounce. The waist was surplice, with a wide rolling collar, square in the back and trimmed with a ruffle of white embroidery. With this was to be worn a white dickey and a black satin string tie.

Bites of insects, such as flees or mosquitoes or bees, will be relieved by rubbing with a menthol pencil.

Ten minutes calisthenic exercise, followed by a glass of hot (not boiled) milk, to which has been added a teaspoon of lime water, will relieve sleeplessness caused by fatigue or worry. Both must be taken directly before going to bed.

A liberal use of salt in the food will destroy the odor of perspiration. In Australia, where the "blackfellows" are employed as house servants, they are required to eat a certain amount of salt in their food every day.

Before exposure to poison oak, or immediately after, poisoning may be avoided by a hot bath in which has been dissolved two tablets of bichloride of mercury.

Relief may be obtained after poisoning has occurred by washing the inflamed part frequently with a strong solution of green soap. After bathing dust with formaline.

A cross baby is cross for some good reason. Let it lie or play as many hours a day as possible in the warm, dry sand or on the earth. The effect will be immediate and better than medicine.

Indian babies wear few clothes, live on the ground and never cry.

Long skirts collect disease germs along with the dust and expectorations of the street.

A diet composed as nearly as possible of strawberries, cherries or grapes is the rage in Europe at present as a cure for dyspepsia. The diet is effective for the same reason as semi-starvation, usually prescribed, namely, the noxious germs in the bowels do not thrive on fruit juices.

A celebrated health expert, after many experiments, advises the use of blanched almonds regularly for brain workers in the place of meat more than once a day.

He also says apples, when they can be digested by the eater, rest the brain.

Prunes and juicy fruits feed the nerves.

If 20 chapters were to be written on skirts, they would all be chapters which treated of ruffles. So very many ruffles are used that you wonder why a ruffling machine is not made and sold at popular prices. Skirts are fitted very tightly over the hips and are very snug in front. They are almost pulled back, and the days of the tight back are recalled. In the back, however, there is a big plait near the waist which gives a fullness to the back of the skirt. These skirts, whether ruffled or not, are lined with some vivid color which reaches to the very hem, so that the skirt is a very showy part of the dress.

Every woman has a black silk ruffled skirt; that is certain. The ruffles are put on in various ways. An extremely pretty skirt on Fifth avenue the other day had a series of small ruffles which were put on to extend very high in the back and very low in front. These give quite an overskirt effect.

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——Rev. John R. Davis, pastor of the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, New York, and formerly located at Tyrone, has received a call to the Bethlehem Presbyterian church, Broad and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, but as to whether or not he will accept has not been made public.

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Medical.

THAT TIRED FEELING.

What does it mean? As tired in the morning as at night, can n't get rested, nervous, sleepless, dull, languid.

It means that the blood is poor. Muscles cannot be elastic and strong, nerves cannot be steady energy and vigor cannot be felt when the blood is impure, impoverished, without nourishing power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla imparts to the blood the qualities it lacks when that tired feeling troubles you. It makes the blood rich, pure, full of vitality. It cures spring languor and eradicates all foul taints from the blood, thus guarding against future danger from fevers, malaria, and other serious illness.

PROSTRATED BY IT.

"I was run down in health, owing to overwork, and could not eat or sleep, When morning came I did not feel rested, and it seemed a burden to me to keep about. Some days I was almost prostrated with that tired feeling. I finally procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking it I felt so much better that I continued its use until I had taken five or six bottles. I could then eat and sleep well and the dull feeling had passed away. I now recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to everyone I hear complaining of that tired feeling." W. S. LONG, pastor German Baptist church, Tyrone, Pa.

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