

INK SLINGS.

It may be pronounced revolt up in Maine, but down this way it spells revolution.

The "harvest is past, the summer is about ended," and many a Republican Congressman feels that he is not yet saved.

Pennsylvania can do as well as Maine, if its people are as wise. But it can't elect three Governors and defeat the Machine, all at one time.

Vice President SHERMAN's presidential boomlet must have been tagged wrong, when it left Missouri three weeks ago. It hasn't turned up anywhere yet.

The stand-patter, also, found some consolation in the Maine election. It retired the ROOSEVELT head lines so effectively while the returns were coming in.

The short and sure way to defeat Mr. PENROSE's plans this fall is to vote the Democratic ticket. And it oughtn't to require a prophet to convince you of this, either.

With all of the hubbub that TEDDY has kicked up is there anyone who can point to a single idea or suggestion that he has advanced that Mr. BRYAN did not promulgate years ago.

Senator TEMPLETON's honesty seems to have been much akin to ARTEMUS WARD's patriotism. The kind that was ready to sacrifice every relative he had rather than go (poor) himself.

Anyway President TAFT will not need to order out the army to quell the "insurrection" in his own party. Every "regular" that he has command of has been on duty on that job for some time. The war still progresses, however.

Organized labor has umpired Mr. TENER's last game and decided that it was a very foul ball he pitched for the workmen when he ran the regularly accredited organizer of labor out of Charleroi, a few weeks ago.

An exchange that thinks it knows what it is talking about, says that "Mr. PENROSE has ordered a WRIGHT aeroplane to be delivered at the earliest moment possible." He wants it, we presume, to aid him in raising Republican hopes.

The regulation step of the British army is one hundred and twenty to the minute. Large numbers of the men have been known to far exceed that, however. It was especially noticeable at certain times in South Africa a few years ago.

Mr. SIBLEY's "getting down and out" is attributed now, by those who know the most about it, to an acute case of lost heart trouble. Which, by the way, seems to be a malady that is both epidemic and contagious among Republican Congressmen this season.

In the presentation of Mr. STEWART's name for Senator our Clearfield friends have shown that while they may have forgotten much about what it takes to win they still know a good thing when they see it. There is no SHORTAGE in their Democracy in this case.

So far President TAFT hasn't been a bit more successful in getting Secretary BALLINGER out of his cabinet than Governor STUART has been in getting the state capitol grafters into the penitentiary. In both cases, however, the results seem to be about equal to the efforts.

Really we are beginning to fear that if their candidate—Mr. BERRY—keeps on with the same kind of talk and in the same tone, that has characterized his speeches so far, the people generally will come to the conclusion that our Keystone friends, in place of running a campaign, are content and satisfied to "rush the growler."

Out in Chicago they have a new health rule that forbids children running to school. It may be for their good, as science believes, but why provide so fine an excuse for the tardy boy when the moment school is out he will run his legs off in a game of ball, skating, coasting or any of the other sports of the school children.

The withdrawal of Governor PATTERSON from the race for re-election in Tennessee was a wise and unselfish act. He felt that his administration had not been satisfactory to his party and rather than encumber it with his further aspirations he voluntarily withdrew. Would that we had more men of this type, because so few are able to see their own failures.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has been back at Oyster Bay since Monday. And yet the world keeps going round just as it did before he made his 100 speeches and the necessities of life continue at the same altitude they occupied before he went away. Really we don't see that his hot air efforts effected anything except the cap I cases in the printing offices that undertook to set up what he had to say.

Col. HENRY WATTERSON is of the opinion that ROOSEVELT will succeed in his efforts to BRYANIZE the Republican party and by doing it will slip into the Presidency again after he has worked the Republicans up to such a point of consternation that they will fall over themselves in a panicky petition to him to save their party. Col. WATTERSON has doped the plan out all right enough, but will TEDDY be able to throw enough dust to blind the Republicans until 1912? We think not.

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A Corrupt Conspiracy Defeated.

When the Congressional committee to investigate the charges against secretary of the Interior BALLINGER was appointed, the WATCHMAN expressed an opinion that it was organized to "whitewash" the accused. During the progress of the inquiry we called attention to the fact that every witness who gave evidence against BALLINGER immediately became a target of the malice of the President and the enmity of the majority of the committee.

The culmination of this conspiracy to defeat justice occurred in Minneapolis last week when the committee refused to sit for the purpose of promulgating its report. Three months ago the taking of evidence was completed and after each member had been provided with a copy of all the testimony, the committee adjourned to meet in Minneapolis on September 6th, for the purpose of formulating and issuing its report. On the day fixed eight of the twelve members assembled at the place designated in the resolution for adjournment, but when it was found that a majority favored the exposure of the facts, the others asked for time to get other members present, the absentees being Senators ROOT, of New York, FLINT, of California, and representatives DENBY, of Michigan, and OLMSTED, of Pennsylvania. The majority consented to an adjournment from Tuesday until Thursday.

At the time fixed the committee reassembled but none of the absentees had put in an appearance and five members, being a majority of a quorum, determined to proceed and complete their work. Thereupon two of the minority vacated their seats with the view of breaking the quorum. The remaining "stand-patter," Senator NELSON, of Minnesota, a servile slave of "the system," was in the chair and as there was nobody on the floor to raise the point of no quorum, the four Democrats and one insurgent Republican issued a report condemning BALLINGER and declaring him guilty of the offences charged by GLAVIS and PINCHOT. The minority of the committee in attendance at the meeting immediately issued a statement that the action was illegal and calling a meeting for the next day for final action. Next day brought forth nothing. The absent members remained away.

There could be no other object in this trifling with public duty except the purpose of delaying the report until after the election and then issuing a report which, ignoring the testimony and perverting the facts, would vindicate the recreant public official. The GUGGENHEIM conspiracy to rob the government of the rich resources of Alaska forced the appointment of BALLINGER and is determined to keep him in office until its purposes have been consummated and the publication of the truth in advance of the election will have a damaging effect upon the party. Happily, the courageous minority of the committee could not be driven from its just purpose and the report and testimony will be given to the public before election.

Roosevelt's Sinister Methods.

The "Coinel" appears to have treated the country to a free exhibition of that phenomenal achievement of "choking on a rat and swallowing a camel." That is to say he refused to sit at a banquet with Senator LORIMER, of Illinois, during his recent tour in canvassing for subscribers for a magazine, and took boss COX, of Cincinnati, into a fond embrace. Unquestionably LORIMER is a "bad egg" and is accused of doing a year or so ago in his own behalf precisely what President ROOSEVELT urged "Dear HARRIMAN" to do in his behalf nearly five years ago. But at his worst LORIMER "has nothing" on boss COX in the matter of political iniquity.

Some three years ago, and just before the confidential correspondence between ROOSEVELT and HARRIMAN was exposed, President TAFT, then Secretary of War in the ROOSEVELT administration, went and, according to common understanding with the consent of his chief, into Ohio to participate in a pending campaign. In a speech at Dayton he paid his respects to boss COX. He denounced him as a political pirate and moral degenerate. He told the Republican people of the State that they would better be defeated at the polls than help COX to put one of his servile tools in the executive office at Columbus. In fact he pictured COX as a most atrocious beast in human form.

Now as a matter of fact COX hasn't changed even a little bit in his political methods and morality. He is the same

coarse and forbidding figure now that he was then. Neither has LORIMER changed in any respect in recent years. He was the same reprobate when, as a member of Congress, he maintained confidential relations with ROOSEVELT in the White House. But other conditions were changed. LORIMER can do nobody much good or harm now while COX can elect or defeat Mr. ROOSEVELT's son-in-law, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, who is a candidate for reelection to Congress. In other words, ROOSEVELT is not influenced by morality or patriotism in anything. He is selfish, sordid and unclean.

An Esteemed Contemporary's Fault.

The esteemed Johnstown Democrat, the most ardent and absurd supporter of the Keystone party ticket in the State, says that its only complaint against the Allentown convention is "that it was controlled. It was not a representative body in any sense," continues our contemporary and increasing in vehemence as it goes deeper into the subject it adds: "It was dominated absolutely by a special interest and the nomination made was not dictated by the Democratic sentiment of the State nor even by the members of the convention." It is easy to see from that that political bossism is not only abhorrent but absolutely intolerable to our esteemed but absurd contemporary.

The other day EUGENE C. BONNIWELL, of Delaware county, GEORGE E. MAPES, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM T. CREASY, of Columbia county, assembled in a Harrisburg hotel and after the fashion of the "Three Jailers of Tooley street," resolved themselves into a body politic and in the name and by the authority of the people nominated candidates for Congress in Erie county. Representatives in the Legislature for Crawford county, State Senators for Philadelphia and other candidates for other sections of the State. The active spirit in this preposterous transaction was a political mercenary who has been known to draw salaries from three parties in one campaign and who is constantly gathering crumbs from the tables of politicians, good, bad and indifferent.

With our esteemed Johnstown contemporary it makes a vast difference "whose ox is gored." If the editor of that very able and interesting newspaper were permitted to pick out the candidates of the party all the time it would probably support the ticket invariably. But the trouble is that in order to get the favor of the editor of our contemporary a candidate must be thoroughly immersed in some Populist heresy that makes him impossible to men of rational minds, so that his nomination not only makes defeat inevitable but makes support of such a ticket out of the question to self respecting citizens. It is not bossism that repels our Johnstown contemporary. It is the bossism of the other fellow.

The High Cost of Living.

The apologists for the ALDRICH tariff iniquity can discern no cause for the increased cost of living other than the enhanced prices of foodstuffs. The reasons for this are obvious. The ALDRICH bill has not increased the tariff rates on foodstuffs because there are practically no foodstuffs imported and the DINGLEY rates on such commodities were prohibitive. Besides, the farmers of the country share to some trifling extent in the benefits of the high prices of foodstuffs and the machine Republicans pretend a great tenderness for the farmers. As a matter of fact, however, the prices of foodstuffs are a small part of the increased cost of living.

Certain agricultural staples such as meats and cereals are affected by the tariff because the tariff shelters the beef trust and the flour trust in manipulating them. If there were no tariff tax on those necessities of life there could be no trust control and the price would soon find the level justly established by competition. But the greatest burden comes from the tariff tax on woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, implements and lumber. The tariff tax on woollens is 105 per cent, so that every dollar's worth of blankets wearing apparel or other article made of wool costs the consumer in this country \$2.05. And no part of this increased cost goes to the support of the government.

If the increased cost of products of the farm went into the pockets of the farmers and there was no tariff tax on other necessities of life, we could contemplate the condition with considerable equanimity for by saving on blankets, clothing, medicines, rent and other charges it would be easy to find the money to pay the greater charge for potatoes and beans. Besides, the farmers being justly so soon volunteer to share with the consumer of their products the money saved by his exemption from the tax on blankets, clothing and implements. In other words, the high cost of living is not in the price of cabbages so much as it is in the tax on woollens and cottons.

Democratic Campaign Day.

The best expectations of the Democratic leaders were more than fulfilled in the celebration of "Democratic Campaign Day," last Saturday. In nearly every county in the State large and enthusiastic meetings were held and the issues of the campaign eloquently discussed. In Berks county, the Gibraltar of Democracy, the largest meeting took place and the Democratic candidate for Governor, Hon. WEBSTER GRIM, was the principal speaker. But exceptionally good meetings occurred in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Allentown, Altoona, Williamsport, Erie and in fact all the cities and larger towns of the State and it may be said that Democratic Campaign Day has been established as a permanent institution. It will be observed annually hereafter.

With this auspicious beginning the Democratic campaign of this Democratic year has been inaugurated in Pennsylvania. As the WATCHMAN suggested when the plan was adopted, it was an ambitious enterprise and extremely hazardous. The people of Pennsylvania, especially the Democratic citizens, are conservative and reluctant to indulge in radical innovations. But when the utility of a movement is proved in practice it is freely and enthusiastically supported. The very general success of Democratic Campaign Day is more than likely, therefore, to commend it to the thoughtful and practical minds of the Democratic people and hereafter the movement will be encouraged by all Democrats throughout the State.

The success of Democratic Campaign Day, however, puts an obligation upon the body of Democratic citizens which must not be disregarded in the future. That is to say a successful opening must be followed by a vigorous prosecution of the campaign and Democrats must see to it that there is no abatement of effort and energy in the work until the polls close in November. The future of the party is radiant in promise. The next Congress will be Democratic beyond the shadow of a doubt and that result will be followed by such exposures of iniquity and improvements in administration as will guarantee the continuance of the party in power for a long period of time. The share of Pennsylvania in the fruits of this result will depend upon the vote this year.

Roosevelt Revealed as a Humbug.

In a speech delivered by Col. ROOSEVELT, in one of the western cities recently, visited by him in his capacity as advertising solicitor, he boasted of what "we" had done to the Sugar trust. That was a most fortunate incident. Generalizing is all right. Along those lines any sort of a claim can be set up and while people were prone to wonder what trust ROOSEVELT had ever busted or even dinged, nobody could contradict his assertions that he was the greatest smasher of trusts ever. But when he specified he got in wrong. In that act he made himself amenable to the rules of evidence. In other words, he opened the way for proof that he is the most consummate fraud in public life.

While ROOSEVELT was President the Sugar trust absorbed and dismantled the most complete sugar refining plant in the United States in pursuance of its policy of restraining the output of the product. When the company which owned the plant became insolvent as the result of this dussie of its property, Mr. GEORGE H. EARLE, of Philadelphia, was appointed receiver. He instituted an investigation as to the causes of insolvency and disclosed the facts. With the proofs in hand he appealed to President ROOSEVELT to dissolve the illegal combination and restore the dismantled property to its owners. But Congressman PARSONS, of New York, and his father, solicitor of the Sugar trust, were ROOSEVELT's personal friends and he refused to intervene. In fact he sheltered the monopoly in its lawless operations.

Failing to get the support of the administration in an effort to get justice for the robbed shareholders of the insolvent sugar refining company Mr. EARLE began a private proceeding in the courts against the Sugar trust. With the support of the government in such proceedings his success would have been complete and certain. Without the support of the government he forced the Sugar trust to a compromise by which it paid out of its vast stolen horde \$3,000,000 by way of restitution and restored the property to its owners. ROOSEVELT's absurd boast of what "we," meaning his administration, had done to the Sugar trust enabled Mr. EARLE to reveal these facts and expose ROOSEVELT as a humbug.

At least Mr. BONNINWELL's farewell to the Democratic party didn't seem to discourage the Democrats of Maine to any observable extent.

National Joy Riders.

From the New York World. Three ships of the United States Navy habitually used for personal and social purposes have cost for maintenance during the last five years:

Table with 2 columns: Ship name and cost. Mayflower: \$673,967.72; Dolphin: \$45,087.29; Sylph: \$35,426.50.

Total: \$1,154,481.51. A bad habit grows. The bad habit here indicated had small beginnings. Mr. Cleveland went fishing occasionally on a lighthouse tender. Mr. McKinley enjoyed a few excursions down the Potomac on the Sylph. Mr. Roosevelt boldly converted the Sylph to his own uses and in due time made the same disposition of the Mayflower. The Dolphin has passed by common consent into the hands of the Secretary of the Navy.

In this way we have the President's yacht and the Secretary's yacht without a line of law and no warrant whatever except a bad precedent. The theory that the President as Commander-in-Chief may do as he pleases with public property does not apply, and in any case it cannot be pleaded in behalf of the Secretary. The extraordinary powers of the Commander-in-Chief are not active in time of peace. If they were we should have a military despot instead of a constitutional magistrate.

In recent years Congress has been persuaded with difficulty to appropriate \$25,000 a year for Presidential traveling expenses. What would it have said to a proposition to authorize the additional expenditure for the same purpose of almost \$300,000 a year, as above?

These vessels are not employed in public service. They are on call at Northern summer resorts in the summer. They cruise in subtropical seas in the winter. They meet favored relatives and friends at Quarantine. They furnish a delightful means of entertainment for visitors who have wearied of the land. They are manned, equipped and kept in repair from the naval funds. Their officers and crews are sailors of the United States Navy. A large part of the expense of their upkeep is due to the personal and social ends that they serve.

There will be no effective check to extravagance and waste at Washington while such examples are set in high places. There will be no scrupulous regard for law in official circles while Chief Magistrates themselves disregard it.

The salary of the President should be large. It should be fixed by law. The necessary public expenses of his office should be sharply separated from his private purse. In obedience to the Constitution, he should receive no other emolument, whatever.

Why Prices Are High.

From the Johnstown Democrat. When a woman purchases \$10 worth of woolen dress goods, \$4.57 represents the value of the goods and \$5.13 the amount of the tariff.

This is because of the Taft-Aldrich ad valorem tariff of 105 per cent. Or in other words, on each \$1 worth of woolen dress goods imported, the Taft-Aldrich tariff exacts a tax of \$1.05. The consumer must pay the \$1 value and the \$1.05 tariff, or \$2.05 for one dollar's worth of goods. This is but one of a thousand illustrations that could be submitted to show how the tariff affects the cost of living.

Here is another sample illustration for the tariff arithmetic class, which is composed of some 90,000,000 American consumers, all of whom are more or less dissatisfied with the awful increase in prices: A suit of clothes having an import price of \$10 and which costs an Englishman \$10 when ready to put on, all wool and tailor made, pays at the custom house an ad valorem tariff of 80 per cent, or \$8 per suit, making the suit cost the American when it is put on \$18, disregarding transportation and retail profits.

Another comparison: An English woman carpeting a room 18 ft. square with ingrain carpet two ply would require 36 yards at a dollar a yard flat, or would pay \$36. An American woman using the same carpet would pay \$23.76 tariff at the custom house, which would make the carpet cost her \$59.76.

The following table shows a number of common articles of consumption, the ad valorem tariff rate under the new Republican tariff law, the real value of the articles and the tariff additions on a basis of \$10 purchases:

Table with 3 columns: Amount of tariff rate, Real value, and Tariff. Sugar, 60 per cent: \$6.00, \$2.75; Glassware, 60 per cent: \$2.50, \$1.50; Window glass, 84 per cent: \$4.40, \$3.75; Soap, 46 per cent: \$6.84, \$3.16; Machinery, 45 per cent: \$6.80, \$3.11; Tinware, 45 per cent: \$6.80, \$3.11; Metal tools, 45 per cent: \$6.80, \$3.11; Stockings, \$1 doz. 88 per cent: \$3.31, \$2.99; Shirts, 80 per cent: \$6.25, \$3.75; Blankets, 107 per cent: \$4.83, \$5.17; Flannels, 40c a yard, 144 per cent: 4.09, 5.91.

A little study of this table by the housewives might help them to figure out why the cost of living is so high. It tells an eloquent story and it is absolutely true.

Roosevelt vs Roosevelt.

From the New York Evening Post. Col. Roosevelt's "new-nationalism" platform was filled with eternal truths in which he had always believed. One of these related to purity in the methods of political campaigns. The use of "corporate funds" in politics should be prohibited by law, now that Cortelyou and Bliss have got through collecting them for Roosevelt. That being settled, the next thing is publicity of campaign expenses.

Ossawatimie is was roundly declared: It is particularly important that all moneys received or expended for campaign purposes should be publicly accounted for not only after election, but before election as well. Excellent! The political morality has spoken. But can he be the same Theodore Roosevelt who, less than two years ago, took directly the opposite ground? From a letter to Mr. Bryan dated at Washington September 27, 1908, and signed "Theodore Roosevelt," we learned at the time that it would be highly improper to make public campaign contributions before elections.

SPAWLS FROM THE KEYSTONE.

—Harry Carlisle, of DuBois, recently sustained a broken thigh and other injuries when he was thrown out of a buggy in a runaway.

—After they had poisoned four dogs belonging to John Lock and killed them, robbers chloroformed the owner and his wife and robbed their home at DuPont of \$360.

—Lynn Hodges, of Warren, the day he was paroled from an indeterminate prison sentence for trying to murder his father, beat his wife senseless because she would not live with him, then drank carbolic acid and killed himself.

—While Mrs. W. W. Ritchie, of Lock Haven, recently was engaged in canning beans, and was sealing a can, it exploded and threw the scalding contents in her face, with the result that she was badly burned. Luckily she was wearing glasses and thus her eyes escaped.

—After he had speared a carp with a pitchfork, Robert Kohrer, aged 13, of Quarryville, was drawn by the fish into water up to his neck. Kohrer is an expert swimmer and succeeded in getting to shore with his prize, which weighed thirteen and one-half pounds.

—Abram Hostetler, of Richland township, Cambria county, has brought suit at Ebensburg for \$20,000 damages from the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, for alleged damage inflicted to his farm by negligence of the defendant corporation in mining coal.

—H. H. Cassler, a well known Hopsicle merchant has brought suit at Somerset against the Johnstown Telephone company, asking for \$2,500 damages on the charge that the company surreptitiously cut trees from his land and appropriated a right-of-way over his property without his consent.

—The Ladies' Aid society of the Lock Haven hospital is raising money to pay off the \$6,000 debt on the furnishing of the new hospital, which must be met in October. One of their plans is to collect a mile of pennies from the school children and teachers. Each teacher and pupil is to be given an envelope that is to be returned to the society as soon as eighteen pennies are placed in it. A mile of pennies will amount to \$84.60.

—Thompson Hanna, living near Oxford, is mourning the loss of \$300. Hanna went to a bank in Oxford and drew the money to pay off the mortgage on his farm and placed it in a bag in which he carried chewing tobacco. While walking along the road on the way home he was met by a stranger who asked him for a chew of tobacco and when Hanna pulled the pouch from his pocket the man snatched the pouch and ran away.

—After coolly trying several spark plugs on a big automobile standing in front of the Duquesne club, Pittsburg, a fire-tired thief drove away with the car and escaped. William H. Henderson, owner of the machine, was inside the club with a friend dining. The men had removed the spark plug to prevent thieves from leaving with the auto. The thief, in front of many people, calmly tried a number of plugs he had with him, until he found one that fitted.

—After attacking Mrs. Jennie Pringle, aged 38, with a razor and so injuring her that she died shortly afterwards, William M. Williams, well known in Johnstown, tried to murder Laura Stonebraker, his alleged wife, and cut his own throat. The Stonebraker woman escaped, after an exciting chase, with a slight wound on her wrist. Williams, who is being guarded day and night in the Memorial hospital, will recover. The murderer claimed his victim was the cause of all his domestic unhappiness.

—A mail pouch, containing between 700 and 800 letters on their way to residents of Sunbury from New York and Philadelphia, was stolen from the Pennsylvania railroad station at Sunbury early one morning recently. It came in on the mid-night train and had been placed in the baggage room. The railroad police and postal inspectors are trying to locate the thieves or their booty. In the pouch were letters to the local banks, containing checks for collection and in exchange from city banks. Their loss will mean immense amount of confusion and readjustment.

—Clarence W. Lindauer, of Washington, formerly of Tyrone, died in the Williamsport hospital on Friday last after suffering for two weeks from a fractured skull and ruptured blood vessels of the brain, the result of an automobile accident near Jersey Shore. The unfortunate man was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lindauer, of Watsonstown, and for several years was a well known employee of the Tyrone Sheet factory. He was married to Miss Ida Hevel, of Tyrone, who survives him with one son. Interment was made at Watsonstown.

—Shortly after the death Wednesday of Henry Beckman, a bachelor, in the almshouse at Shmokin, a lawyer informed Peter Drumheiser, a life-long friend of Beckman, that he had in his possession a will made by the deceased in which he bequeathed all his earthly belongings to Drumheiser. Several months ago Beckman entered the almshouse, where he died. Drumheiser, who will, went to that institution and claimed the body and belongings of Beckman. The warden turned over several hundred dollars and a bank book showing deposits of \$2,600. This, together with a property in Springfield, brings the value of the estate up to about \$3,500.

—With a two-ton flask dropped on him from a careless electric crane, John Close, was merely turned into a human die, instead of being crushed, at the Standard steel works at Burnham Saturday night. Close was wheeling a barrow of sand across the moulding floor, when the flask fell, and being crippled in one leg and rather advanced in years, he was unable to get away. The flask slammed him into a big bed of sand, then held him down until fellow workmen could remove it. Instead of beholding a ghastly, crushed form, they found Close stamped down in the sand, sufficiently hurt to require his dispatch to the hospital, but not killed, the soft bed having saved him.

—Samuel Igen, a prosperous farmer of Sugar valley, died at his home in Logan township, Clinton county, Thursday of that dreaded malady, tetanus, more commonly known as lock-jaw. About two weeks ago, while at work about his farm, Mr. Igen tread on a rusty nail sticking up in a piece of wood. The nail penetrated the bottom of his foot to a considerable depth, and the wound was quite painful. The usual home remedies were applied, but a week later a stiffness of the joints became apparent, with contracting of the muscles. Dr. Wycoff, of Loganton, was called and the physician pronounced the malady tetanus. Antitoxine was liberally injected into the system of the unfortunate man who, despite all the efforts of the physician, continued to grow worse. His jaws became firmly locked, so that nourishment was administered with difficulty, and death finally ended his sufferings. He was 76 years old.

—The Blair Silica Brick company is the name of a strong corporation chartered on Wednesday at Harrisburg for the purpose of engaging the manufacture of silica fire brick at Clarysburg, Blair county, on the line of the new Midland railroad running from Altoona to Cumberland, Md. The incorporators are Messrs. J. H. France and D. Ross Wynn, the well known fire brick men of Phillipsburg; William I. Schaffer and John Hanlon, Jr., of Chester, who are associated with them in their Sandy Ridge fire brick plant, and David P. Reighard, of Pittsburg. The company controls seven miles of virgin gneiss rock adjoining their proposed plant, said to be unsurpassed in quality, and will proceed at once to erect mammoth works, of the most modern character, with a capacity ultimately of 100,000 brick per day. The ground has already been staked off with a view of immediately beginning the construction of the plant, and the railroad company started on Thursday to put in the necessary sidings.