

Senator Grim

Wins Approval

Familiarity With State Affairs Wins Approval.

The political correspondent of the Pittsburg Post makes this observation and comparison of candidates:

"The thorough knowledge of state affairs displayed by Senator Webster Grim in his campaign addresses has attracted voters throughout Pennsylvania, and the state committee is swamped with demands for the Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Citizens of every county of the commonwealth have expressed a desire to meet and hear Mr. Grim. Although it will be impossible for the nominee to visit every county before election day, he will comply with the wishes of the voters as far as possible.

"Senator Grim has won the people in every county thus far visited, by a forceful discussion of the state issues. He has demonstrated to the voters that he has kept in close touch with the governmental questions of Pennsylvania for many years, and through his services in the state senate has become familiar with the abuses practiced by the Republican machine, and knows just what remedy should be applied.

"He has taken up every question of importance to the people of Pennsylvania today and given them considerable enlightening information. He has pointed out numerous instances where their money is being squandered by the Penrose machine, exposed the falsity of their position on state affairs and has informed the people what policies he will follow, if elected governor. He has demonstrated to the voters that he has an intelligent grasp on affairs of state and is thus qualified to work out reforms if placed in the gubernatorial chair.

"Senator Grim has gone before the people frankly and with an earnestness that carries conviction. The thousands of voters whom he has addressed, both Republicans and Democrats, have commented upon the thoroughness of his discussions, the completeness of his knowledge of state questions and the fearlessness with which he states his position. He has presented statistics to prove every charge of mismanagement made against the Republican machine and driven home the facts with forcefulness that convinces.

"The voters have secured a clearer view of Senator Grim. Starting out in the campaign with a majority of the citizens unacquainted with his record in the senate, or knowing little of his ability, he has, in two weeks, won their admiration and support. The voters realize that the Democratic nominee is thoroughly able to look after the administration of state affairs in an intelligent manner and that through his services in the state senate has gained a knowledge of affairs that would make his services as governor invaluable.

"On the other hand, the voters have learned nothing of state affairs from John K. Tener, the Republican gubernatorial nominee. He has held entirely aloof from any discussion of administration issues, and displayed utter ignorance of what is needed in Pennsylvania government. The voters do not know where he stands on anything. He has side-stepped all important issues and has kept the voters absolutely in the dark as to what he might do if made governor."

**Roosevelt the Real Boss.**  
He threw the vice president of the United States off the platform and acted as temporary chairman of the convention. He framed the platform. He made the speech in support of the so-called direct primary plank. He selected the ticket, and then he made the speech placing Henry L. Stimson in nomination for governor. This is a new record in boss-ruled conventions. Platt and Croker were arbitrary and despotic, but they always allowed somebody else to make the nominating speech.—New York World.

**Taft's Brand of Economy.**  
One hundred and forty dollars for street car tickets; \$237.66 for horse-shoeing; \$429.55 for soap and brushes. These are a few of the small expenditures of the state department of the government in 1909. The horse-shoeing item is a gem as a sample of the much-boasted Taft policy of "cut-to-the-quick" economy. The item of \$237.66 refers to the shoeing of four horses for one year.—Johnstown Democrat.

Senator Grim's tour of the state is increasing in interest both to himself and the people. It is revealing his great capacity as a public man and his eminent fitness for the office to which he aspires. No such illuminating campaign speeches have been delivered in this state since Governor Pattison's first campaign.

Don't be selfish this year. See that your neighbor is qualified to vote as well as you-self. This is a practical way to be neighborly and it won't cost much.

The ballot franchise is the inestimable privilege and duty of the American citizen. Payment of taxes is also a duty, though not much of a privilege. The man who refuses to pay tax can not vote. Pay your tax before Oct. 8 if you have not already done so since 1908.

THE NEW PATRIOTISM

Noiseful Element Developed Out of the Fear of Rooseveltism.

[From the New York Evening Post.] We have been hearing a good deal of the New Nationalism, but a political development which is not making so much noise, but which may prove little attention. For lack of a better name it may be called the New Patriotism. It consists, first of all, in putting the public good above party. In that respect it is not merely growing alongside the New Nationalism, but is at least partly caused by it. What we mean is that thousands of thinking Republicans who have been alarmed by what they believe to be the enormous mischiefs wrapped up in the New Nationalism have determined to throw their influence against it by temporarily abandoning their party.

It was Horace Bushnell, we believe, who wrote about "the explosive force of a new affection." Political ideas, too, have their explosive force; and it is evident that the New Nationalism is expelling many Republicans from their party, for the time being. To meet the New Nationalism, the New Patriotism has sprung up.

The spirit of it is suggested in the interview given out by Dr. Parkhurst on his return from Europe. He is a Republican, but he says that he also hopes that he is a patriot; and his patriotic duty this year, as he conceives it, is to vote against his party and pray for its defeat. He argues, and there are plainly great numbers of Republicans who are of his way of thinking, that a thorough beating at the polls will be a needed chastening for the party. It has notoriously suffered from the evils inherent in too long a term of power, too feebly opposed. The arrogance of some of its leaders, the corruption of others, the playing of others with revolutionary notions, all constitute a good reason why men who think in terms of country, rather than slavishly in those of party, should contemplate bestowing upon their own political organization the faithful wounds of a friend.

COST OF ROOSEVELTISM

Four Years of Teddy's Rule Cost Twice as Much as Eighteen Other Administrations.

[From the New York World.] The total expenditures of the United States government from the inauguration of Washington in 1789 to the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 were \$1,795,273,344.13.

The appropriation bills signed by Theodore Roosevelt during his second term in the White House, from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909, authorized expenditures amounting to \$3,522,982,816.67.

Four years of Rooseveltism cost twice as much as the first seventy-two years of the republic.

One term of Theodore Roosevelt took twice as much money out of the pockets of the American people as the combined terms of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan.

During the seventy-two years covered by the administration of these fifteen presidents the United States government paid the Revolutionary War debt incurred by the states. It paid the cost of the War of 1812. It paid the cost of the Mexican War. It bought Louisiana. It bought Florida. It paid for the Gadsden purchase. It acquired all that vast extent of territory from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

What have the American people got to show for the four years of Rooseveltism which cost double the money?

And what would be the cost of four years more of Roosevelt under the new nationalism?

TENER IGNORES REAL ISSUES

Fights Imaginary Foes and Overlooks Pertinent Questions.

Candidate Tener continues in his campaign speeches to deal with everything except the question before the house. One would think that somebody has been making an attack on the public schools, the health department and other sacred institutions, and that he had been rushed into the breach to defend them with his strong glass arm. Yet no one is worrying about the schools or the health department or factory inspection; and we think all are quite agreed that Pennsylvania is a great state and that water runs down hill. But the question before the house is this: "Shall the People or the Bosses Rule?" This question Mr. Tener ignores. He is a creature of the boss and is a part of the boss system and so he is not interested in a question which so vitally interests the mass of the voters.—Johnstown Democrat.

No Excuse For Botting.

There is no excuse for the division of the Democratic vote. The party has an estimable candidate and a righteous cause. The old Democratic principles of economy and equality of burdens, the observance of the constitutional harmony of federal and state powers, the fusing of all reforms and stable progress away from fads and untried isms still animate the compact organization and arouse the people. This firing from the rear by a precious little guerrilla band is about as disgusting as Berry's own third party bunco after being beaten in a regular convention.—Pittsburg Post.

Thinking About Maine.

One of the beautiful things to watch this fine fall weather is the Republican organs trying to explain how it happened.—Washington Herald.

Elizabethan Slang.

According to the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary, one meaning of "lobster" is "a gullible, awkward, bungling or undesirable fellow." This meaning is supposed by most persons to be a modern development of slang. However, "lobster" was a favorite term of abuse among Englishmen of Queen Elizabeth's day, and Shakespeare may have denounced his callboy as a "lobster" when the boy failed to attend to his duties. Some students of the word think it probably was applied first to men with red faces. As signifying a soldier the term "lobster" is as old as Cromwell's day. Lord Clarendon, historian of the civil war in England, explains that it was applied to the Roundhead cuirassiers "because of the bright iron shells with which they were covered. Afterward British soldiers in their red uniforms were called "lobsters." Then came another development. The soldier in the red coat became a "botted lobster," while the policeman in blue was, of course, an "unbotted" or "raw lobster." Again, "to boll a lobster" was for a man to enlist in the army and put on a red coat.—Chicago News.

An Eye on the Future.

A man with a swollen finger that had a deep abrasion under the ring called at a jewelry store to get the ring cut off. Before the operation was begun he said:

"Can this ring be mended so a pawnbroker will give me the usual amount on it?"

"It can be mended," said the jeweler, "but I doubt if you can ever persuade a pawnbroker to accept it afterward."

"Then I guess I'll take chances on my finger getting well with the ring on," said the young man and left the store.

"Incidents like that," said the jeweler, "show what a surprisingly large number of Philadelphians live with the pawnshop looming up just ahead of them as an unavoidable evil. Of all the people who need their rings cut off two-thirds of them ask that very question, and a large percentage of them take chances on blood poisoning rather than destroy the ring's value as a pawnable asset."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Little Word "Yes."

"Yes" is a simple word spelled with three letters.

It has caused more happiness and more unhappiness than any other word in the language.

It has lost more money for easy lenders than all the holes in all the pockets in the world.

It has started more dipsomaniacs on their careers than all the strong liquor on earth.

It has caused more fights than all the "you're liars" that ever were spoken.

It has procured kisses and provoked blows.

It has defeated candidates and elected scoundrels.

It has been used in more lies than any other expression.

It is not meant half the time it is said.

Will it continue to make such a record? Yes.—Life.

Wouldn't Deliver.

He was born in Dublin and lived in Ireland until about two months ago, when he came to Cleveland. Then he began to look around for a job. The manager of a furniture house promised to give him a trial.

"Come around in the morning and go to work," he said, "and if you can deliver the goods we'll probably keep you permanently."

The Dublin native went over to tell his cousin about it. He confided to him that he didn't believe he'd go back to take the job, after all.

"They want me to deliver the goods," he said. "Think of going around delivering big, heavy furniture. That's what horses and wagons are for in my country."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Harvard University.

Harvard university derives its name from Rev. John Harvard, its earliest benefactor, who in 1638 bequeathed one-half of his estate, amounting to \$800, for the endowment of the college. Harvard hall was built in 1765. Holy-worth hall of brick in 1812 and Hollis hall, also of brick, in 1764. Stoughton hall, being of the same dimensions and material as Hollis, was built in 1804, and a writer of 1817 states that "its appearance is somewhat in the modern style."

What He Admired.

"What did father say when you asked him for my hand?"

"Oh," replied Augustus, "he—be did his best to be pleasant. He said there was something about me that he really admired."

"Did he say what?"

"Yes; my impudence."

A Pointer to Others.

He—Going to marry the rich Jack Hammond? Why, I thought he had thrown all his money to the dogs. She—So he did, but they turned out to be retrievers.—London M. A. P.

His Sun.

Mrs. Buggins—Before we were married you used to say I was the sunshine of your life. Mr. Buggins—Well, I admit that you still do your best to make things hot for me.

The Convenient Excuse.

Hard luck is generally the name people give to the thing that happens when they have been acting foolishly.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Laughing cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

Fearing Her Husband.

That there are more ways than one of "killing a cat" is a well known fact, but the newest of ways has been evolved from the fertile brain of a Germantown woman who is blessed with a stingy husband. This husband is generous enough in one sense of the word. His wife may have the best attire the stores afford charged to his account, but she may handle no money. Women, in this man's opinion, know nothing of the value of a dollar. On leaving for his office in the morning he kisses her goodby and thrusts a quarter's worth of trolley tickets into her hand.

Now milady goes shopping, buys a few necessities and a fifty dollar wrap for which she has no use whatever. Next day she returns the latter, receives a credit slip for \$50 and betakes herself to the handkerchief counter, where she spends 50 cents, receiving \$49.50 change. Phasing some small change in her purse and stowing the roll of greenbacks in what she considers a safer receptacle, she leaves the shop feeling that she has made the best of a bad bargain.—Philadelphia Record.

A Bald Fact.

It is common to deplore the lack of humor in a person. Yet the very want of wit may save a certain amount of embarrassment, as was the case on a certain occasion with President Johnson. "He was one day," says a writer in Harper's Magazine, "visiting my mother, and a friend, Mrs. Knox, a widow, came in. She had known Mr. Johnson some years before, when he was a member of the legislature, but they had not met since then.

"After mutual recognition Mr. Johnson said: 'How is Mr. Knox? I have not seen him lately.'

"'He has been dead six years,' said Mrs. Knox.

"'I thought I hadn't seen him on the street,' said Mr. Johnson.

"When Mrs. Knox left my mother said, laughing, 'That was a funny mistake of yours about Mr. Knox.'

"'What mistake did I make?' said Johnson. 'I said I hadn't seen him on the street, and I hadn't.'"

Owning Your Home.

"I have always felt that upon properly appointed and becoming dwellings depends more than anything else the improvement of mankind," said Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield). To sit in the evening in your comfortable armchair; to look around you and know that everything you see there is your very own and that you have obtained it all so that you practically do not feel the cost; to know also that if you, the breadwinner, were suddenly called away your home would still be your wife's or your family's—that is one of the pleasures of life. Indeed, it is a pleasure which gives you new heart in your work in the world. It sends you out every morning determined to get on and to earn more money, and because of that very determination you do become worth more money.—New York Press.

A Handy Snuffbox.

A curious story is told as to how the Rothschilds supported Carafa, the composer. The latter was far from rich. His principal income was derived from a snuffbox. And this was the way of it: The snuffbox was given to the author of "La Prison d'Edimbourg" by Baron James de Rothschild as a token of esteem. Carafa sold it twenty-four hours later for 75 napoleons to the same jeweler from whom it had been bought. This became known to Rothschild, who gave it again to the musician on the following year. The next day it returned to the jeweler's. The traffic continued till the death of the banker and longer still, for his sons kept up the tradition, to the great satisfaction of Carafa.

Little Else.

A London attorney named Else, rather diminutive in his stature and not particularly respectable in his character, once met Jekyll. "Sir," said he, "I hear you have called me a pettifogging scoundrel. Have you done so, sir?"

"Sir," said Jekyll, with a look of contempt, "I never said you were a pettifogger or a scoundrel, but I said you were 'little Else.'"—Westminster Gazette.

Fixed For the Future.

Friend—Haven't you named the baby yet?

Proud Mother—No; we must be very careful to give him a nice one, because there will be so many named after him when he is president.

"The Bible of the Body."

That title has been aptly given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, because to the physical nature it is a "light unto the path and a lamp unto the feet." In this book the physical life and its mysteries are dealt with in the plainest English. From life's Genesis, wandering humanity is followed through desert and wilderness, and before it is always set the Promised Land of perfect health and happiness. This great work is sent free by the author on receipt of stamps to defray the expense of mailing only. Send 21 one cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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