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Political Announcements.

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County Commissioner.
 Having lived in this county nearly all my life and never having asked for, or held, a county office, I have taken this opportunity to offer myself as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.
 DELOS BURLINGAME.
 Sizerville, Pa., Feb. 29, 1899.

The Republican County Committee will meet next Saturday.

The advance in wages of workmen in various parts of the country goes merrily on, but the Democratic papers are so busy howling at expansion that they fail to notice it at all.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Hon. Ward R. Bliss, of Delaware county, one of the insurgent leaders of the House has recently declared for Senator Quay. He says the people have changed their opinions of Quay and he wants to be with the people.

Recruiting for the ten volunteer regiments began the first of the month and the men will be sent to Manila as soon as possible. The war spirit has not died out by any means, and there are many young men who would sooner enlist and fight for Uncle Sam than stay at home.

Unless all signs fail, the people will soon tire of the cruel persecution heaped upon Secretary of War Alger. The citizens of this great Nation believe in fair play and will soon defend the gentleman at the head of the War Department, who has silently and with dignity borne the insults of his enemies. History will repeat itself.

"A protective tariff is the mother of trusts," said Mr. Havemeyer recently. "Socialism follows in the wake of trusts," remarks Attorney General Reimley, of Iowa. Phrasemaking is such an easy thing that it is liable to lead a man from the strict paths of truth and common sense at any time. Practice proves that the tariff is the mother of prosperity and that trusts are by no means the growth of any particular system of taxation, and that further, they have nothing more to do with socialism than is found in a very distant nod of acquaintance. The phrasemakers need to make a new start and phrase on facts.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
 (From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 17th, 1899.
 President McKinley is much interested in the daily reports received at the War Department from the recruiting officers and greatly pleased at the promptness with which men are enlisting—the average is nearly 400 a day—for the hard service known to be before them in the Philippines, although he is not surprised. He has an abiding faith that the patriotism of Americans is strong enough to promptly meet every call that it may be necessary to make upon it. It is now certain that the ten new regiments of volunteers will be recruited in time to be sent to Gen. Otis as soon as he can use them, which will not be until after the rainy season is over in the Philippines.

Director Roberts, of the U. S. Mint, has just returned from a trip through the middle West. He said of what he observed: "Money is plentiful and the West seems to have all of its share. In fact, there is so much money that Nebraska banks, for instance, are competing for commercial paper in Chicago, with interest at a low rate. I do not think this has ever occurred before. Heretofore, the Western banks have never had too much money and have had to borrow from Chicago and the East. Money is going from the West to the East, and this renders the money market in the East easy. Therefore American money is going to Europe, where interest is higher. There is not much talk of politics in the West. The general understanding is that President McKinley and Mr. Bryan will be re-nominated. Mr. McKinley will carry more western states than he did three years ago, and will obtain a much larger majority in

Iowa than before. Many democrats who voted for Bryan told me that they were satisfied with the situation, and would vote for the re-election of McKinley."

Senator Scott, of W. Va., who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, gave the Democrats who imagine that a successful campaign can be made on an anti-expansion and free silver platform, a valuable pointer, when he told them that the Democrat most mentioned for the Presidential nomination out there was Senator Morgan, of Ala., who is admired because of his work in behalf of the Nicaragua canal, his robust expansion views, and his hearty support of the foreign policy of President McKinley, during and since the war with Spain.

Admiral Dewey has written that he will arrive in New York harbor not later than Oct. 1, and that he may possibly get there a little earlier. He will receive such a welcome and ovation as was never given to any American, and the best part of it is that he deserves all the honor that can be given him.

Ex-Senator Wilson, of the State of Washington, says expansion is not a party question in his state, as it is endorsed by practically the entire population. He thinks there isn't the slightest doubt of President McKinley's re-election by an increased majority, both in the popular vote and the electoral college. Like other observant men who have recently been in the extreme West, Mr. Wilson thinks that Bryan is losing ground so fast in that section that he will not be re-nominated by the Democrats. It is only because of Bryan's supposed control of the West and South that he has any support at all in the East. If the West and South do not send solid delegations for him, to the Democratic National Convention, he will stand but little show, even with the two-thirds rule, which his friends are working to abolish, out of the way.

WOULD LIMIT, NOT STOP, TRUSTS.

How the Issue Raised by Havemeyer Is Regarded in Various Sections of the Country.

New York Press.
 Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has some views on Havemeyer's recent declarations on trusts and the Tariff. He characterizes the Sugar Trust boss as a plutocratic Democrat. Havemeyer, according to Chandler, is a multi-millionaire Democrat, who, false to his own party, cannot influence votes by his money. Neither can he influence votes by his money. He will not dare give it up to Bryan, and there is no one else to whom he will dare give it.

The Republican party is not afraid that any capital can be made against the Tariff on account of trusts. These exist everywhere all over the world, in Free-Trade as well as in Tariff countries.

"The Republican doctrine as it will be enunciated at the next national convention, which will renominate Mr. McKinley," said Mr. Chandler, "is that it is unnecessary to destroy any industry in this country in order to restrain trusts. We want home industries, and we don't want trusts."

"In order to maintain the home industries we must have high Tariff duties against the cheap labor and the cheap products of foreign countries. The maintenance of the Tariff as an American doctrine was settled beyond peradventure by the election of McKinley in 1896, and the enactment of the Dingley bill. We are not going to destroy the Tariff as a means of checking trusts."

"But how are you going to check trusts?"
 "They can be restrained easily and absolutely if the people and their Legislatures and Congress wish to do it by suitable laws. There can be no huge and dangerous trusts maintained by partnerships or individuals. They can only flourish through immense corporations issuing stocks and bonds. These corporations can only be created by State Legislatures, and the same Legislatures which create them can destroy them."

"Without completely destroying them, a Legislature can limit their functions and powers, can absolutely determine the business in which they shall engage, and prevent them doing any other. It can fix and limit the amount of their capital stock and the bonds which they can issue. Every State Legislature can thus control the corporations of its own State, and with greater or equal facility can restrain or control the corporations of other States. Congress can control or destroy the transportation trust and some others. State Legislatures can do the rest."
 Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is another visiting statesman who bears testimony to the public interest in the trust question. He says:
 "In the West the people are beginning to see that the trust business has been overplayed. It will cease to have its present terrors by the time the national conventions meet. The question may figure in the campaign, but it now

looks as if it will be too far in the past to have any particular weight in the coming elections.

"Out in my section the administration's policy with respect to foreign questions is receiving a loyal support. Everyone is not an expansionist as that term is understood, but all are giving the President a support that indorses his policy of maintaining the honor of the Flag and the integrity of the Government."

"Generally speaking, the conditions in the West are good. The crops, with exceptions here and there, are excellent, and the farmer has promise of an abundant harvest. I noticed coming through Nebraska that the winter wheat was a failure, but the corn crop is good. Throughout the whole West there is a feeling of contentment and a belief that the brighter days will remain with us. Much of this is due to wise legislation by the Republican Congress, and it will find a responsive echo when the election days come again."

"The sheep men are just emerging from their depressed conditions. The enormous importation of wool under the Wilson law in anticipation of the Republican action weighted down our American wools and flooded the country with foreign wools that came in free of duty. That surplus is gradually disappearing, and, although there is still much of it in the warehouses, it is rapidly being used, and the near approach of its full disappearance is starting the price of American wools upward. Our Western sheep men are taking courage, and our cattlemen can only hope that, through the unfortunate attack on the beef supplies to the army they will not be made to suffer too long."

A third contribution on the trust question from ex-Representative Farquhar of New York, a member of the Industrial Commission. When asked what he thought would be the recommendations of the commission on the trust question, Mr. Farquhar said he was unable to forecast it, but he did not see how corporations can be declared unlawful.

"Trusts," said he, "are formed for the avowed purpose of cheapening production, controlling prices and regulating the output. According to the universal laws of trade this cannot be declared illegitimate. The formation of trusts is nothing more than the outgrowth of new business conditions in the country. We as a nation are producing a vast amount more than we consume, and the combination is nothing more than an effort to get products on the market in the cheapest way. It is not due to a desire to make more money, but to make as much as was made before this enormous overproduction began."

"If people would, instead of addressing memorials to Congress, build up a merchant marine by which the overproduction of America could be carried and sold to foreign countries there would be no cause for objecting to trusts in the country. In many cases the trusts have proven of benefit to the public at large. If the competition of rival corporations will lower prices the public is glad of it. There is one thing in the trust problem which should be remedied and that is the enormous over-capitalization of corporations. It is responsible for more business depression in this country than anything else. The remedy for this lies with the State Legislatures."

No Right to Ugliness.
 The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at L. Taggart's drug store.

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 Summer
 Goods
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 Gents
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46-inch spring and summer weight poplins in browns, greens, drabs and blues, fashionable fabric, 75c yard, worth \$1.00.

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Finest qualities with satin stripes, 59c and 75c yard.

38-inch all-wool basket and canvas dress goods in combinations of brown and black, green and black and mixtures of browns and greens in very choice colorings, at 25c yard, worth 50c.

46-inch all-wool granite suitings, the best colors of the season in all the new shades, splendid values, 50c yard.

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Very handsome line of French foulards in navy and white and black and white, with satin stripes, 50c yard, worth 75c, all handsome stylish patterns.

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200 pieces of French organdies in beautiful patterns, all new goods, 12c yard, worth 25c.

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New Madras cloths in very attractive colors and patterns for waists and skirts, 15c yard, worth 25c.

Best value in the city in Oxford shirtings and dress gingham at 12c yard.

Fancy chambrays in dainty effects, 25c yard.

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