

EMPORIUM MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 23, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack.....	\$1.15
Felt's Fancy.....	1.30
Pet Grove.....	1.30
Graham.....	60
Rye.....	60
Buckwheat.....	75
Patent Meal.....	1.35
Coarse Meal, per 100.....	1.35
Chop Feed.....	1.35
Middlings, Fancy.....	1.15
Bran.....	1.15
Coru, per bushel.....	75
White Oats, per bushel.....	48
Choice Clover Seed.....	
Choice Timothy Seed.....	
Choice Millet Seed.....	
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass.....	

At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..



R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Jos. Kaye returned to Wisconsin on Monday morning.

Misses Grace, Eva and Iva Leet are home for the holidays.

Miss Grace Walker came home from Ithaca, N. Y., last Thursday.

Little Miss Dorothy Howard entertained a large number of little folks on Monday.

Geo. W. Tanner, of Mason Hill, was in town on Monday interviewing Santa Claus.

William Hess left Tuesday for Williamsport where he expects to spend the winter.

George Howard is home from school to spend the holidays with his mother and other relatives.

Don M. Larrabee came up from Philadelphia on Tuesday to spend a few days with his parents.

Mrs. Ness accompanied by her granddaughter Vera is visiting her son and family at Bellevue, Pa.

Mrs. E. C. Davison and daughter Miss Mary, have returned from visiting relatives at Chambersburg.

Mrs. R. P. Bingham and son Howard left for Galeton where they will spend Christmas with Mr. Bingham.

Miss Della Bingham left last Friday for Sunbury, Shamokin and other eastern parts of the State, where she will spend the holidays.

A number of our citizens attended the opening of St. Mary's new opera house, Monday evening. It is said to have cost \$35,000.

Mrs. J. B. Shriever and daughter, arrived in Emporium last Saturday from Scranton to visit with relatives until after Christmas.

W. G. Lewis, of Coudersport, one of Potter county's most prominent gentlemen as well as able attorney stopped in Emporium Monday evening, while en route for the east.

Mrs. Thompson, nee Mary Spencer, of New York, was guest of Mrs. Laura Bryan and daughter last week, returning to her home on Saturday, after visiting her mother at Erie.

A. L. Barr, of Gibson township, was in Emporium on Thursday last and called at the Press office. He is one of the Gibson voters who does not carry the brand of a dollar mark.

H. W. Williams, a carpenter and builder of Emporium, is moving his family into the new house of Michael Rindos in Hyde's Addition. He says Ridgway is a hustling town and believes it will yet become a city.—Ridgway Democrat.

Lumberman H. C. Crawford late of Sizerville, was among Port Allegany friends, Wednesday afternoon. Crawford is very popular here for the reason that his earlier lumber operations were conducted in this vicinity.... J. M. Butler, wife and son drove to Emporium Sunday and spent the day with relatives. Mrs. Butler and the boy went to St. Marys Monday for a visit with her parents and Joe drove home alone.—Port Allegany Reporter.

Mrs. Theo. Newton and Mrs. S. D. McDonald have returned from visiting at Buffalo.

Former Emporiumites are arriving in town and many are the pleasant greetings.

Ex. Sheriff J. W. Kriner left last evening to spend his Christmas at his old home in Lancaster county.

A New Device.

Uncle Sam's rural delivery has brought out many peculiar things. At one point on a cross road in Indiana a number of farmers, in order to make it convenient to themselves as well as the mail carrier, have rigged up a novel contrivance. Here sixteen farmers are served and all have their mail boxes mounted on an old wagon wheel which has been set on top of a post. The sixteen boxes are around the rim of the wheel, and when the carrier comes he simply has to give the wheel a turn to reach the boxes. It is a miniature postoffice out of doors.

The Halls, of Elk.

Hon. Henry Hall, Washington correspondent of Pittsburg Times, says: "J. K. P. Hall, of Elk county, who resigned his seat in Congress last Monday in order to become a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania on the first Tuesday of next January, enjoys the somewhat unique distinction of being the fourth member of one family elected to represent the Thirty-eight Senatorial district at Harrisburg since its was created by the apportionment act of 1874. Three of them were brothers—John G. Hall, Harry Alvan Hall, and J. K. P. Hall—and the fourth was W. H. Hyde, their brother-in-law. John G. Hall, who died while abroad in 1889, was elected in 1878 and served eight years, being re-elected in 1882. Harry Alvan Hall was chosen in 1890, and resigned in 1893 to accept the appointment of United States district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania under President Cleveland. He was succeeded by W. H. Hyde, a brother-in-law, since deceased, who was elected to the short term in 1893, and for the full term in 1894. Now J. K. P. Hall resigns from Congress on being chosen for the four-year term, beginning with the approaching meeting of the Legislature. Should he serve until 1906, the Hall family will have represented the Thirty-eight district 20 years out of the 32 which it will then have been in existence."

In a Thanksgiving speech at Philadelphia, Senator Penross said that the recent Republican majority had taught him the wisdom of silence. He called attention to the fact that Governor-elect Pennypacker, who spoke all over the State, received fewer votes than W. M. Brown, who spoke in only part of the State, and that Isaac B. Brown, who did not make a speech, received a larger vote than either.

Carnegie and Frick want to outdo each other in the giving business in Pittsburg, and the city will undoubtedly profit greatly thereby. Carnegie is coming over to try and hold up his end.

Doctor: "Well, my fine little fellow, you have got quite well again. I was sure that the pills I left you would cure you. How did you take them—in water or in cake?" Small invalid: "Oh I used them in my pop gun."

Congressman Hepburn has been studying the trust situation and now comes forward with a suggestion for the regulation of trusts based upon a prohibitive tax upon over capitalization. His idea is to have the internal revenue officers fix the value of corporation stock as they do liquor and cigars and levy a tax upon all stock not supported by poverty.

Here is an interesting state of affairs existing between handwriting experts. It seems that Daniel F. Atnes of California and W. S. Kinsley of New York had formed a handwriting trust. They divided the country into two parts, Kinsley taking all that section east of Chicago, and Ames that to the west, with the proviso that if either were called into the other's territory the fees were to be equally divided. Ames was called in the second Molineux trial and served 21 days at \$50 a day. Kinsley now claims that Ames refuses to divide the fee of \$1,050 and asks that payment be stopped until the western man comes to time. Handwriting testimony has been so much exposed in recent trials, that intelligent jurymen will refuse to consider it at all hereafter.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never been known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be depended upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.

A glass or two of water half an hour before breakfast will usually keep the bowels regular. Harsh cathartics should be avoided. When a purgative is needed, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are mild and gentle in their action. For sale by L. Taggart.

Are We Men or Monkeys?—A Fable.

ONE TRIBE DWELT WHERE THE RICHEST NUTS GREW, WHILE THE OTHER PRAWLED AMONG THE SHRUBBERY, EATING WHAT THEY COULD GET.

Once upon a time, in the far oriental country where monkeys dwell, a certain tribe of monkeys sequestered themselves in an isolated forest that abounded with fruit producing trees and all the vegetable products dear to monkey stomachs, and set up what they declared was an ideal government. They proposed to run things by popular vote instead of having a monkey leader or chief to which obedience and homage had to be paid, as was the custom in most monkey tribes. They held a great pow-wow and elected leaders who were to hold office as long as their fellow monkeys desired them to, and immediately they all fell to feast upon the good things, grew fat and enjoyed themselves. Certain shrewd members of the band discovered that here and there throughout the forest grew certain tall cocoa palms which bore quantities of fruit which required very little exertion to get, and they set about devising methods of securing these fruitful trees to themselves. They took up their abode in them and held possession against their fellows, who grumbled a little and then went seeking meals where there was less promise and less luscious rewards.

After many years the monkeys in this forest became divided into two classes; the one that dwelt in the tall trees where the richest nuts grew, and selfishly kept all to themselves, and the other which prowled among the shrubbery, eating berries and such small fruits and vegetables as they could find.

The monkeys of the latter group, leading such a hardy, strenuous life, developed strength, endurance and powers of body quite beyond what in time came to be the lot of the representatives of the upper group. There everything was so easy to obtain, food was so abundant and so close at hand that the dwellers in the high trees came to the conclusion that they were of somewhat different constitution to their fellows. They spent their days in idleness and pleasure, and so much did they incline after these pursuits that eventually even plucking the fruit that grew about them was too much of a task and they had to depend for their less fortunate fellows, allowing them for the services to eat some of the small, ill-developed kernels.

As years went on it began to be a matter of belief among those upper monkeys that the care of their baby monkeys was too much for them; that larger and better representatives of their kind might be reared if the mothers were assisted in supplying them nutriment by having a tax levied on the mother's milk of the monkeys that dwelt in the shrubbery, and forthwith they caused a convention of the tribe to be called, where there was much speech-making, and where it was set forth that:

Whereas, certain monkeys dwell in tall trees by right of possession, and were entitled to environment and benefits different from the general run of monkeys, and

Whereas, it had been discovered that among the aforesaid monkeys the infants did not receive any more, or as much, mother's milk as did the infant progeny of the less-favored monkeys, and

Whereas, as the sense of the monkeys in convention assembled was that the development of a strong and hardy class of High-Tree dwellers was necessary, and that "patriotism" (a word they coined for the occasion) impelled all members of the tribe to aid in securing this much-to-be-desired condition, it was

Resolved, that until the infants of the High-Tree monkeys should develop the strength and endurance necessary to help themselves to the fruits about them all the mothers of the little monkeys that dwelt nearer the earth should contribute a tithe of their mother's milk towards the keep of the aristocrats of the big trees.

Which resolution was adopted with much jabbering notwithstanding the fact that some mothers insisted that it was not like a monkey republic to establish such a rule as would force one mother to give part of her suck to another mother's babe simply that that babe might grow faster and stronger.

So it became a custom with these monkeys for the mothers below to supply part of their milk to the off spring of the mothers above. And the little monkeys in the trees thrived and waxed fat, while the little monkeys lower down were thin and poorly nurtured.

And when the monkeys so fed and protected grew to maturity they were much stronger and fatter than their predecessors had been, and a wise old monkey, who lived in a grove of cocoa palms by himself, declared that it would be a grave error to stop the supply of rich food that had been coming to them from

their fellows, so another convention was called, wherein it was shown, by divers monkeys with extended vocabularies, that the monkeys in the trees were very important members of the community; that their existence was essential to the welfare of the republic, and they called up the magic word "patriotism" again, and amended the former resolution to stand that each monkey that belonged to the class that foraged so hardly for food among the scrubs and on the ground should contribute a tithe of what he should accumulate towards the maintenance of the monkeys of the palm trees, and this was carried, too, although the hardship caused much grumbling.

Thereupon the conditions of the monkey republic became sorely trying. It was noticed that the protected monkeys grew exceedingly fat and sleek, and their strength was proverbial throughout the length and breadth of the country; while the poor little monkeys who had to forage so hardly grew thinner and weaker. But they were rewarded by the praise showered upon them from above by those their laborers fed, who called them patriots and loyal citizens of the monkey republic. This did not produce strength nor stop hunger's gnawing, but some of them declared that they felt all right because of a sense of duty.

And monkeys in neighboring forests, who had kings and rulers whom they served faithfully, and to whom alone they were expected to render services or to surrender what they might gather from the forest, laughed long and loud at their republican neighbors when by chance they met them, and derided their lean, hungry, mangy bodies, and jibed them with caustic words, applying to them such epithets as "imbeciles, fools, asses, jackals"—in fact, they called them anything but monkeys, which they declared their stupidity had proved them not to be.

Moral—If we knew a tribe of monkeys whose laws and customs fostered such a condition of affairs as is set forth in the foregoing tale we would unhesitatingly agree with their brethren who denounced them as fools and asses.—J. Redding, "In Cry for Justice."

Double-Dyed Knavery.

"Skin-milk masquerades as cream. Things are seldom what they seem." The poet might have added that olive oil is expressed from the seed of the cotton plant, and then when smeared on small herrings the joint product becomes sardines; that the orange marmalade of commerce comes from the humble turnip; that the cherry which adorns your cocktail grows on the hoof of the calf, and so on ad infinitum, ad nauseam.

Only not so much so as formerly. Most of the states have laws against adulteration which are vigorously enforced. The lactometer tests insure us reasonably pure milk. The tartness of vinegar is no longer a laboratory effect. Oleomargarine may be a wholesome product, but nowadays a paternal government sees that you know from which part of the cow your butter is derived.

But there are no laws against substitution and this is the age of substitution, the day of parasitism and piracy in business—and, it might be added, in politics. The statesman who promises his henchman a certain appointment, "or something equally as good,"—and usually gives him the latter—is a substitutor who plays the game of keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope as cunningly as the enterprising maker who imitates the name of a popular bicycle or the gentle scoundrel who palms off a cheap drug for a costly one. One half of the business world lives on the brains of the other half. The moss familiar motto of the advertiser has to be: "Beware of imitations." For the one man who has an idea and the courage and the capital to exploit it, there are nine men waiting to steal it from him. Even literature has its parasites. Let a novel or a play make a popular hit, and within a month a dozen publishers or managers have palpable imitations on the market.

This is the meanest phase of human nature. This substitutor is a double-dyed knave, for he steals not only the purse, but the good name of his victim. The just-as-good kind of merchandise is never so good as the original, for if it were, it could be sold on its merits. And the meanest kind of substitution is that which prevails in the drug trade. This is simply trifling with human life. Most of the proprietary remedies are of value in the treatment of the ailments which they are advertised to cure. They could not have succeeded without merit. Advertising can do much, but it cannot make the public buy a poor article more than once or twice. The substitutor being a thief at heart, and having already stolen the good name of the producer, sees no reason why he should keep faith with the consumer. He tells him that "this is just as good" as the advertised article, and then deliberately gives him

some preparation which will not cure and may injure, because there is more money in the transaction for the heartless substitutor.

There should be laws in every state against substitution, and they should be enforced as rigidly as are the laws of patent right.—Buffalo Express.

Sizerville.

Miss Maud Evans visited in Emporium Saturday.

Mrs. F. H. Maher was in Olean Friday of last week.

We don't care to be shot at many times; please don't do it again.

A number of Gardeauites attended the entertainment Saturday night.

Mrs. Jos. Kinsler and children of Emporium, attended the entertainment Saturday night.

Mrs. D. B. Morton and daughter Grace left Monday for Buffalo where they will spend Christmas.

The Methodist people of this place are contemplating an entertainment in the future; proceeds are to be given to the pastor.

The Shippen and Sizerville schools held a christmas entertainment in the school house Saturday evening. It was a success and largely attended. Miss Mulliner and Miss Germond are to be thanked for the success of the entertainment.

PECKS BAD BOY.

A Million Voices.

Could hardly express the thanks of Homer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption and writes—"it completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 lbs." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's.

Notice of Meeting of Stockholders.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R. Company, will be held at the Law Office of Green & Shaffer, Tuesday, January 27th, 1903, at one o'clock, p. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

HENRY AUCHU, President,
J. W. KAYE, Sec'y,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 24th, 1902. 44-31.

Caution Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the public that my wife PEARL having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting her on my account, for I shall pay no bills of her contracting.

WM. HALDERMAN,
Emporium Pa., Dec. 11th, 1902. 45-31.

THE EMPORIUM

Bottling Works

HENRY KRAFT, Prop.

Is prepared to make your Holiday season one of good cheer.

Finest Domestic Wines and Beers,

Embracing all the popular brands. Fine line of light wines, guaranteed absolutely pure.

Celebrated Erie Beer

ALWAYS READY. Send your orders by letter or 'phone early.

44-1y.

RESCUE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY,

Dance

—AND—

Supper,

AT OPERA HOUSE,
Wednesday Evening, December 31, 1902,
Music by SUTTONS ORCHESTRA, Olean, N. Y.

TICKETS, \$1.00. SUPPER, 25C.

The Public is cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTMAS NEAR

Thos. Trotter

Has just received another lot of

Pictures.

Just the thing for

Christmas Presents.

Holiday Goods at

HARRY S. LLOYD'S.