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JOB PRINTING.

paper will be discontinued until arrear-are paid, except at the option of the pub-

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

### Big Birds on Small Wings. In the attempt to discover some

universal law of bird flight, scientists bave disclosed concerning a number of species a most puzzling paradox, perhaps the most mysterious of the enigmas that the subject presents, says a writer in Everybody's Magazine. It is that in a number of birds and insects the size of the wings de ereases in proportion to the increase in size of the body of the flying creature. The Australian crane, for instance, weighs over 300 times more than the sparrow, but in proportion has only one-seventh the wing area of the smaller bird. This curious fact is equally striking if we compare birds with insects. If the gnat were increased in size until it was as large as the Australian crane and if the wings of the insect were enlarged to maintain the proportion they now bear to its body, they would be about 150 times larger than the crane's. It requires 3.62 square feet of wing area per pound to float the bank-swallow, but to sustain the tawny vulture, a monster bird in comparison, requires only .68 of a square foot of wing surface per pound of body. The albatross, weighing 18 pounds, has a spread of wing of 11 feet and 6 inches, while the trumpeter swan, weighing 28 pounds, has a spread of wing of only eight feet. The stork weighs eight times more than the pigeon, but in propor tion has only half as much wing sur-

Theodore Shonts reaches up into some mysterious store of universal information and, having grabbed off a handful of more or less canned wisdom, lays down a few qualities that a man should have before a girl should think of marrying him, says Chicago News. Briefly, the description of the only man fitted for wedlock is this: He should be perfect mentally, morally and physically and also be some pumpkin financially. Mr. Shonts may be right, but as there are only a few for that kind of man would first take nial bargain counter, the great majority of the girls will have to accept husbands with a few flaws or go single. Of course the girl who was waiting fo rthat kind of man would first take the trouble to be perfect herself, but that might be a simple matter for her. Even then she might be happy with a man having imperfections provided she was too polite to notice them. The sensible girl figures it out that the best she can get is the average man and makes up her mind to be happy with him if he will let

Shipping men of both sides of the Aalantic have been much gratified by the announcement that the treasury department is asking for bids for the derelict destroyer which was authorized by the latest congress. This vessel, which is to be stationed on the North Atlantic, will embody the latest improvements in craft of her kind, and will be capable of cruising for 5,000 miles without replenishing her bunkers. She will be furnished, the Scientific American says, with powerful searchlights and a wireless telegraph equipment, the latter to enable her to receive and give information as to the location of derelicts.

A 54-foot residence lot in New York is described by a local paper as "tremendously large." That may be a good sized frontage for little old New York, but it would be cramped lutely alone. quarters in the west, where people really live.

If the Danish beer tablets prove a success, prohibition may do its worst. for the man with a thirst will go about with a song in his heart, at least so long as a large section of the human race wears vest pockets.

A physician now comes forward to say that whisky is an antidote for poison ivy. If this keeps up, it won't be long before anybody can have a good excuse.

It must be an aggravation to Mars to see all our patent medicine signs floating in the sky and not be able to go to a corner drug store and get a

## DIFFICULT PROBLEM

HOW TO REDUCE PRICES WITH OUT LOWERING WAGES.

Inasmuch as the Purpose of Tariff Revision Is to Force Down Values, It Is Not Easy to See How Amer ican Labor Will Be Able to Escape the Cheapening Process.

It is gratifying to learn that some body has solved the difficult problem of how to lower the tariff, increase foreign competition and bring down prices without decreasing either the volume or the rate of wages paid to American labor. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is the man. In a speech at Nantasket Beach on the 8th August, according to the report in

the New York Press,
"Lodge said there would be no re vision of the tariff before 1909; that the party leaders were opposed to any tariff tinkering preceding a presiden tial election; that a revision would not mean the lowering of duties on any manufactures the importation of which would hurt our workingmen, and that a new tariff act would be along the old Republican lines of tection for the American working-

Here we have the problem solved. but with no hint as to the process of solution. Like all the rest of the tariff "reformers," Mr. Lodge fails to furnish a bill of particulars. The tariff, he tells us, is going to be reduced along protective lines and not on any manufactures the importation of which would hurt cur workingmen.

In that case, how shall competition be increased from abroad and prices lowered accordingly? For it must not be forgotten that the sole end and aim of tariff revision downward is to increase competition and force lower prices. If this were not the end sought, why talk of tariff revision?

Now, as a general rule, there are but two causes of price reduction. One is a diminished demand, and the other is an increased supply offered at cut rates. At present there is no decrease of demand and no overproduction to break down values. On the contrary, prices remain firm and the facilities of every line of domestic production are strained to the utmost to supply the demand. Then if the is to be so increased as to break down prices, it must be by importations bearing lower values. This is plain. Just how the tariff is going to be tinkered to suit all the shouters for downward revision Mr. Lodge does not make clear. He does not tell us how the tariff can be so manipulated in the revision process as to satisfy the free-traders, the "progressive" Republicans like Cummins, who want to bring in foreign competition that will do away with "the monstrous extor tion and graft" being practiced under the Dingley tariff, and the demand for free raw materials and reciprocity in competive products that is so strenuous in Massachusetts, and at the same time keep the peace with American la-bor on the farms and in the mines, mills and factories. The jaunty, off-hand assurance that all this can and will be done when the tariff comes up for revision will hardly suffice.

Gratifying it is to know that the tariff is not going to be touched until after March 4, 1909. We don't know how Mr. Lodge has managed to settle this thing so conclusively, but he seems to have settled it to his own satisfaction. But not to the satisfaction of Gov. Guild. On the same platform and within the same hour Guild reiterated his burning desire for immediate tariff revision. Not without some show of reason and consistency, one would think. If the present tariff is so atrocious as it is thought to be by Guild and Foss and Cummins and Whitney and a lot of other urgent revisionists, why postpone the rem-edy for three years? If the country is not now prosperous; if labor is unemployed; if wages are low and poverty acute; if business halts and ruin cialks abroad; if commercial failures

the Dingley tariff.

But, if none of these things are true; if prosperity is at high water mark; if labor is scarce and wages the highest ever heard of and poverty is almost unknown; if business is the best and commercial failures the fewest on record—if, on the contrary, all these things are true (and they are true), then both Guild and Lodge are Then we should not only not be talking about immediate tariff revision downward, but we should not be talking about tariff revision two three years hence; we ought not to be talking about tariff revision at We should let the tariff abso-

Would Wipe It Out Entirely. Tariff talkers, who treat the ques tion of revision fairly and honestly ask the would-be tariff tinkers, free traders, tariff reformers and pro-moters of selfish interests—all enemies of the protective tariff-to name the sections they would revise. Should they all comply, the free-traders and tariff reformers (they are one and the same) would name enough to wipe out the protective tariff entirely, and even chould this class of tariff haters keep still, the demands of the representa-tives of selfish interests would prove so diversified as to cover all classes of goods and would wipe out the protective principle entirely. This the true friends of the protective tariff will never submit to .- Tiffin (O.) Trib

BECOME A DUMPING GROUND.

What Would Follow a Reduction of the Tariff.

If our tariff is reduced, as is serious proposed, the United States will be come the common dumping ground of the German and the British trusts, in competition with each other. American people can then have the pleasure of buying steel at a very low price, probably less than the cost of production. They will also have, con-currently, the pleasure of finding other employment for many thousands of workmen, as American steel plants shut down in the face of such a competition.

Free traders in this country are re-lying in their forthcoming assault upon the tariff on the prejudice they may be able to arouse by reason of the fact that a small percentage-a very small percentage, almost infinitesimal as compared with the whole—is sold abroad cheaper than at home. But that is the settled policy of manufacturers in European countries, and specially is it the policy of free trade England. If we should lower any of protective duties below the point of adequate protection European manufacturers would go after this market -the richest and the greatest in the world-if they had to give their goods away. And their people at home would applaud them for doing it, expecting to reap their reward later on. Meantime, with American industries crippled, millions of our laborers would be without employment and hence unable to sustain the tremendous buying power that the country now possesses and which is the foundation of our unexampled prosperity.

We went all through this experience only a few years ago, but some of us seem to be itching for another term at If they keep on fussing we shall get it.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

PRICE" PRIVILEGE.



tonce.

Junior Partner-Why, what has hapened? No bad news, I hope.

Senior Partner-Bad enough, I should
link. Six of our biggest department
tore customers write that hereafter they
ill buy direct from the New York agents
t German manufacturers, instead of buyenergy from us as beerforce. Consequently from us as heretofore. Consequently are out of it, and it will be necessary we are out of it, and it will be necessary for us to cut down our working force and retrench all round so long as the United States government permits foreign manu-facturers to consign goods to their own agents at "export prices."

Great Britain Also? Of Course

The Philadelphia Record utterly misconceives the situation when it says that the American Protective Tariff league is "urging on shallow grounds that Great Britain shall be denied what has been conceded to Germany." Nothing of the sort; quite the contrary. The American Economist has uniformly contended that if we are going into the game of playing tariff favorites Great Britain should be granted equal favors; in fact, should be granted more, because she is a better customer than Germany by two to one, and, besides, she imposes no tariff at upon our products (saving a strictly revenue tariff on spirits and tobacco), whereas Germany has doubled her tariff against our products. It may and soup houses are the chief crop of the that our gifted state department the year—if all these things are true will find a way to let Great Britain because of the Dingley tariff, Guild is in on an equal footing with Germany, right and Lodge is wrong, and not a and so avoid the shame and disgrace moment should be lost in repealing of mistreating our best customer. It is earnestly to be hoped that such will be the outcome, and that not only Great Britain but every other nation on earth will be granted the equivalent of the concessions granted to Germany. The sooner the better, for then the country will have a broad comprehension of the policy and a clear understanding of the practical effects of revising the tariff downward by diplomatic dickering

## Ten Years of Dingley Tariff. Last Wednesday was the tenth anni-

versary of the enactment of the Dingley tariff law. And what a change there is in conditions!

Ten years is not a long period in the world's history. The memories of most of us can easily span it. Ten years ago our foreign trade was less than \$2,000,000,000, now it is more than \$3,000,000,000 a year. Then the governmentt revenues were insufficient to cover the expenditures, while now, with the expenditures greatly increased, we have a substantial surplus At that time business was depressed and industry languished, while now there is prosperity on every side. Ten years ago freight cars were going to decay on the sidings with no call for their use, and now, with vastly in-creased equipment, it is the freight that is tied up because there are not cars enough. The ten years under the cars enough. The ten years under the Dingley tariff have been such years of activity and growth as neither this country nor the world has ever known -Grand Rapids Herald.

MAIDEN TRIP OF BIGGEST STEAMSHIP WAS A SUCCESS.

The Lusitania Crosses the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in Five Days, 54 Minutes.

New York City-A few days ago there was a local celebration of the hundredth anniversary of that proud occasion when Robert Fulton's 130-foot steamer Clermont went puffing up the Hudson river at five miles an hour. On Friday New Yorkers turned out to welcome a steam craft, the passengers of which heavitated in Queencery Instinct breakfasted in Queenstown, Ireland, Sunday and lunched in New York yesterday. Both experiments were epoch-making in the way of propulsive power—the Clermont with her side paddles and the new Cunarder with her quadruple turkings.

paddles and the new Cunarder with her quadruple turbines.

The voyage of the Lusitania was most important in that it was a test of the most modern propulsive power.

This is the view taken by her owners, who are satisfied that practicability of the turbine for fast vessels has been demonstrated and that this new departure in English shipbuilding has been justified. The fact that the Lusi-tania was able to cross the Atlantic in five days and 54 minutes and was able on her maiden trip nearly to equal the best trans-Atlantic record, is held

to be of secondary importance.
Officials of the line said that the Lusitania had done all that was expected of her without her taving been

pected of her without her having been pushed to make a record.

Heretofore, it was pointed out, turbines have been constructed for moderate speed, but on the Lusitania and her sister ship, the Mauritania, built with the greatest government subsidy ever paid, was staked the British hope that turbine-driven vessels would prove not only the most comfortable, but the swiftest liners afloat.

The Lusitania is the largest liner

The Lusitania is the largest liner ever built, being 790 feet long. Her breadth is 88 feet, depth 60 feet and gross tonnage 32,500.

gross tonnage 32,500.

The Lucania, also of the Cunard line, and the previous record holder, which started to pace the Lusitania with 15 minutes' advantage at Queenstown, reached Sandy Hook bar at 9 o'clock last night, 13 hours behind the new ship. the new ship.

BURTON NAMES HIS AIDES.

New Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R.

Saratoga, N. Y. - Veterans of Grand Army of the Republic who have been attending the forty-first annual encampment of the or ganization concluded their business Friday and adjourned until 1998. In-stallation of the newly-elected officers, adoption of several recommendations from the committee on resolutions and Commander-in-Chief Burton's an-nouncement of appointive officers

nouncement of appointive officers took up the time.

The encampment adopted the report of the committee on resolutions which recommended legislation by congress authorizing the erection of a soldiers' hospital in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico; increasing widows' pensions to \$12 a month; providing some suitable memorial for the soldiers and sailors of the Union corte. soldiers and sailors of the Union army who were in the south when the war began and did not join the southern forces, and directing that widows of soldiers buried in the national ceme-teries may be buried beside their hus-bands. These recommendations will be incorporated in bills to be presented to congress. A resolution was adopted directing

the new commander-in-chief to choose a committee, consisting of one member from each department, to prepare

ber from each department, to prepare plans for a suitable celebration of President Lincoln's birthday annivers ary, February 12, 1909.

Commander-in-Chief Burton's appointments include the following: Jere T. Dew, Kansas City, Mo., adjutant general; Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J., quartermaster general; Col. D. R. Stowitz, Buffalo, inspector general; L. W. Collins, Minneapolis, judge advocate general; Henry Heacomb, Philadelphia, assistant adjutant general and custodian of records; Corey Winans, Toledo, senior alde-decamp and chief of staff. Retiring Commander Brown was made chairman of the committee on pensions.

Miss Millle Leighton, of Clinton, Mass., was elected president of the Daughters of Veterans. Daughters of Veterans.

## DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Retail Business Increases at the Leading Cities.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:
Retail trade increases at the leading cities as the vacation season closes, and the opening of the fall lines is attended with most satisfactory results. As the staple crops are secured and marketed there is a secured and marketed there is a prompt improvement in mercantile collections throughout the agricultural districts and the decline in prices was especially helpful in stimulating export trade. There is still much conservatism in placing contracts for future business and decreased speculation is another factor that aids in restoring normal financial conditions. conditions.

Postponed business is coming more Postponed business is coming more freely to the steel mills and there is less disposition to wait for more favorable conditions. Structural steel shapes are constantly ordered, especially for bridge work, and the railways seek all forms of supplies in larger quantity than was expected for some months.

Dynamite in Grain Exploded.

Chippewa Falls, Wis. — An explosion of dynamite in a bundle of grain Friday injured five men and wrecked a threshing machine on the farm of Peter Peterson. Investigation developed the fact that dynamite had been placed in several bundles of grain. The miscreant has not been found. found.

Riot in a College Town.

Lafayette, Ind. — In a riot Friday between Purdue university students and city toughs, six students were severely injured and 15 others were severely beaten.

## VOYAGE MARKS A NEW EPOCH REV. TINSLEY ON TRIAL FOR HERESY

MINISTER IS ACCUSED BEFORE M. E. CONFERENCE.

IN SESSION AT CLEVELAND.

He Is Charged with Preaching Contrary to the Established Standards and of an "Un-Christian Like Attitude."

Cleveland, O. — Two trials of ministers, one for heresy and the other for defamation of character and chewing tobacco, were instituted at the session of the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at the First M. E. church here

Thursday.

Rev. Charles W. Tinsley, of Youngstown, was accused of preaching contary to the "established standards" and of being "unministerial and unchristian-like" in his attitude toward man. His trial began at 1:30 o'clock in the First M. E. church.

Rev. W. B. King, of Uhrichsville, was formally arraigned before the investigating committee of the conference for the tobacco habit and alleged slander of Presiding Elder Hentborne, who in turn has preferred charges to be heard later.

be heard later.

be heard later.

The trial of Dr. King lasted all day.
Those who took part were sworn to
secrecy. The principal witness was
Miss Meyers, whom Dr. King says he
discharged from his choir some time
ago, and who did not like the minister's talks against dancing, and moved
to Cleveland. She told the committee
of how her former master, sant toof how her former pastor spat bacco juice out the car window all way from Cleveland to Uhrichsville one time.

Although the charges had been ex-

pected against Rev. Tinsley, still it was thought they would not be made until after the King-Henthorne trou-ble was settled. Rev. Tinsley was not present at the session any of the time and did not have any counsel present to challenge the committee of nine selected by the elders to make the inquiry into his alleged heretical discourses. Rev. A. Simmons was made

courses. Rev. A. Similions was made chairman of the probers. Just in what respect Rev. Tinsley preached heresy the charges did not say. They were brief and general and were referred to a committee of pre siding elders to appoint a committee

of inquiry.

The charges were signed by The charges were signed by six-members of the conference. The com-munication was read by Rev. O. W. Holmes, presiding elder of the Youngstown district. The preferring of the charges came out of a clear sky. The conference was considering contine husiness when Rev. Holmes routine business when Rev. Holmer suddenly arose and announcing tha he had a "very sad duty to perform" read the charges.

read the charges.

The charges declare that "we the undersigned members of the East Ohio conference, believing the teachings of Dr. C. W. Tinsley to be contrary to the articles of religion and the established standards of doctrine, and, believing that his spirit and attitude toward his brothers to be unministerial and un-Christian, we respectfully ask that a committee of inquiry be appointed to investigate."

Copper Situation Reaches a Crisis. New York City.—A crisis in the copper situation, due to a deadlock between the producer and the consumer has resulted in a tremendous overproduction of the metal and the Amalgamated Copper Co. will soon shut down its mines in and about Butte. Mont. City.—A crisis in the on, due to a deadlock Butte, Mont.

Taft Sails for the Orient. Scattle, Wash. — William H. Taft sailed Thursday on the steam-ship Minnesota. Accompanying Mr. Taft are representatives of the Asso-ciated Press and Collier's Weekly, the New York Herald and other paper

Lehna Draws a 55-Year Sentence. Lenna Draws a 35-vear Sentence.
Meadville, Pa. — Henry Lehna,
who confessed to robbery and
three assaults on 14-year-old Anna
Whitehead at Turnersville, Pa., near
here, about a month ago, was on
Thursday sentenced by Judge Thomas
to serve 55 years in solitary confinement in the penitentiary.

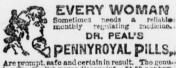
A Train Robbery.
St. Paul, Minn. — The Great
Northern Oriental limited train was
held up by two masked men near Rexford, Mont., Thursday. They dynamited an empty safe and robbed the
mail car of registered mail.

The Place to Buy Cheap —18 AT---J. F. PARSONS'

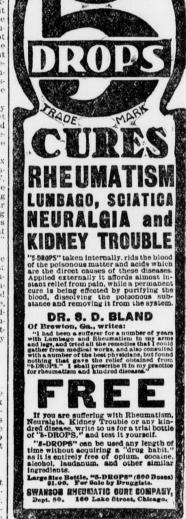


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