

The Centre Reporter.



OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

NO. 31

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. MCCORMICK.

J. H. HOLT

FOR CORONER,
JAMES NEFF, M. D.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE BOWER.

J. L. SPANGLER.

Centre county Democrats, in their convention, on Tuesday, instructed for J. L. Spangler, for congress. Jack can feel proud of this action, and if he is as fortunate in the district, then he will be certain to fill the seat which is now misrepresented by Mr. Patton. Mr. Spangler has done some good work for his party, and it is giving him fit recognition for it.

The chances of J. L. Spangler getting the district nomination for Congress are not uncertain. There is some doubt as to Hall's being a candidate, in Elk, in which event the chances for Centre county getting it would be greatly improved.

J. T. MCCORMICK.

John McCormick, one of the Democratic nominees for Assembly, is a sterling and intelligent young Democrat, of unimpeachable character. He comes from the good old Democratic stock of McCormicks, who have fought Democratic battles in this county for half a century, and John is as true to the good old Jeffersonian Democracy as were his ancestors. The McCormicks never held office, and this is the first recognition that has been given in that direction. Let each Democrat give John McCormick his vote.

J. H. HOLT.

This gentleman was placed in nomination as one of the Democratic candidates for assembly. Mr. Holt is an old Democratic war horse, known all over the county as a man of integrity and honor. Mr. Holt is well posted on state affairs and more especially with the interests of our county. He has been true to his party, although defeated a number of times for nomination. He never sulked but always rolled up his sleeves for the ticket.

Democrats owe him their hearty, united support, and he will get it too.

Every Democrat is pleased with the work of Tuesday's convention, and the verdict is, the best men were nominated, Democrats, organize, and the county will be carried by a handsome majority.

An unsuspecting Cumberland county man was feeced out of \$2,000, the other day by bunco steers. Between the bunco steers, Bohemian oats men and the monopoly taxes of the g. o. p. the lot of the agriculturist is certainly not a happy one.

Gregg township instructed for Samuel J. Herring, for Assembly, after his positive refusal to be a candidate. He wrote the 17 for support. This is a fact, and we mention it in justice to Mr. Herring, to head off misrepresentation.

Several European newspapers have published the statement that the Pope, foreseeing that his departure from Rome is inevitable, owing to the persistent hostility of the Italian Government, has opened negotiations looking to the purchase of an island in the Mediterranean Sea near the French coast.

The Republicans may be in business like that spoken of below, having brot in grandpa Harrison.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended foreign tour says there is a great deal of fraud in the mummy business. Persons purchasing mummies, of course, like to get them well preserved and natural looking as possible, and as those found are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition, vendors have engaged in the business of manufacturing bogus mummies. They bargain with tramps, beggars and such people for their defunct carcasses, paying therefore a sum sufficient to make their remaining days short and sweet. These fellows are preserved and pickled, and then smoked till they are good imitations of the genuine mummy. Whole rows of these articles can be seen in smoke houses at once. When sufficiently dry, they are wrapped in mummy cloth and sold, to Americans chiefly, bringing a high price.

WOOL.

When the commissioners of Centre county levy a tax of \$20 to \$25,000, a general howl goes up—yet at the same time we are paying a tax in this county of about two hundred thousand dollars on wool and woollens! This tax the Democrats propose to remove. If you favor the the idea, vote for Cleveland.

The Democrats in congress have put wool upon the free list, and the Republicans have made so much fuss about it that they seem to think a good deal more of a sheep than they do of a man. There is not near enough wool grown in this country to clothe our people. We grow 265,000,000 pounds a year. It requires 600,000,000 pounds of wool to make clothing for the people. The duties fixed by the republican party are so high that nearly all wools are kept out except the coarse carpet wools, and they complain that they are not high enough. The result is that a great deal of shoddy is used in the manufacture of the woolen cloth which the workman wears—one man telling that the same shoddy had come back to the factory the fifth time to be worked over. To day \$44,000,000 worth of woolen goods is imported into this country every year, and the duties thereon average nearly 58 per cent. If wool were admitted free of duty, these woolen goods could be manufactured so cheaply in this country that the imports would drop off from lack of demand, and, before long we would be exporting to foreign markets. Thousands of laborers would be given remunerative employment by these new industries, and the nation would be benefitted accordingly. The Democratic party believes in the people of the United States and believes that the creation of 100,000 new workmen is a good thing for the nation.

Hard and soft soap and soap grease are also made cheap for the people. We used to hear a good deal about "soap" from republican politicians, particularly at a certain famous dinner to Dorsey in 1880, when the republican vice-president elect joked about the "soap" which carried Indiana. But "soap" won't save them this year. Thurman, with his old red bandana, will get away with Indiana.

Improved machinery was then introduced. The local woolen mills, established to supply a limited district, became secondary to the big factories that entered into competition with English manufacturers, not only for the home market but for export in some lines. Our machinery has since been maintained on an equal plane of perfection with that of England, and with free raw material is capable of supplying the entire home demand for woolen goods, and contesting England's supremacy in the markets of some other countries. The woolen manufacturers who are found advocating the retention of the war taxes, will, on investigation, be found to have a finger in some of the other industries that rely on free trade in labor and heavy tax on necessities for the control of the workman that enables them to pile up enormous wealth. The people want free raw materials.

GLADSTONE ON PROTECTION.

I will say this, that as long as America adheres to the protective system our commercial primacy is secure. Nothing in the world can wrest it from you while America continues to fetter her own strong hands and arms, and with these fettered arms is content to compete with you, who are free, in neutral markets. And as long as America follows the doctrine now known as those of fair trade, you are perfectly safe, and you need not allow, any of you, even your lightest slumbers, to be disturbed by the fear that America will take from you your commercial primacy.

Pittsburg monopolists do grow rich out of the people's money. There is Mr. Carnegie, who owns a castle in Scotland and goes on coaching tours through Great Britain. Jarrett's tin plate factory would be an "infant industry," I suppose, and therefore must be protected. There are too many such infants sucking the life blood of the nation. It is time to wean them. In 1816 Henry Clay said that the infant industries would only need three years of protection; then he wanted nine, but that is the longest time he ever asked for. Almost three fourths of a century has gone by and these infant industries are still "Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms."

In Centre county we have, out of a population of about 38,000, at least 25,000 who require an average of at least \$10 worth of woolen goods annually, a total of \$350,000. The tariff, or tax, on this is something like \$200,000 paid yearly by the people of our county, enough to pay for a 1 sheep and wool raised, three times over. The Democrats propose to free the people of our county of this \$200,000 tax on wool and woollens by putting wool on the free list. How foolish that we should pay so enormous a tax because there are a few sheep in the county.

There are woolen manufacturers yet living who remember that the first serious attempt in this country to protect our woolen industries by an import tax was met by England with the repeal of her own tariff on raw wool. And they remember, too, that without reducing wages one shilling England continued to supply this country with a large portion of its woolen goods. But when we make raw wool free, what will England do then, poor thing, to hold onto her trade?

A dollar a day and two meals may be enough for any workman, as candidate Harrison says, but we venture to say that few workmen will vote for such a reduction of meals.

The REPORTER at the low price of 20 cents, cash, from now to the close of the campaign.

ANOTHER FREE WOOL ADVOCATE.

The latest utterance on the subject of free raw wool is one very much to the point. It is made by E. G. Sanford, a woolen manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn. Briefly, Mr. Sanford says free wool will boom the woolen manufacturing business. His mills consume 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of wool daily, costing at Cape town \$900. The duty is \$500, or about \$3,000 a week. This, he says, is a severe burden, and he is able to run his works only by fits and starts, but with free raw wool he could run 300 days a year, pay good wages and sell his goods cheaper. Before the war, he says, his business prospered with practically free raw wool, and a duty of 20 per cent. on woolen goods. The tariff on raw wool killed his export trade in hats. Further, he says free wool would raise the price of wool grown in this country, as the imported wool is used only after being mixed with American wool.

This is testimony from good authority, and is in keeping with the facts in the history of the wool trade in this country, which has never prospered or increased greatly with a heavy tariff on raw wool, except for a few years after the war when the inflation of the currency boomed everything to the point of collapse in 1873.

The first impulse given to the manufacture of woolen goods in this country was given by the war of 1812 with England, and when peace had been restored the factories succumbed to the competition of England's superior machinery. A tariff was then imposed on wool and woolen goods. The factories started, but again failed. The tariff was increased at various subsequent times, with the same result. Not much progress was made until the tariff was removed from wool of the British North American provinces, and the real growth of the business followed the tariff of 1857 which admitted free all wool costing less than 20 cents a pound.

Improved machinery was then introduced. The local woolen mills, established to supply a limited district, became secondary to the big factories that entered into competition with English manufacturers, not only for the home market but for export in some lines. Our machinery has since been maintained on an equal plane of perfection with that of England, and with free raw material is capable of supplying the entire home demand for woolen goods, and contesting England's supremacy in the markets of some other countries. The woolen manufacturers who are found advocating the retention of the war taxes, will, on investigation, be found to have a finger in some of the other industries that rely on free trade in labor and heavy tax on necessities for the control of the workman that enables them to pile up enormous wealth. The people want free raw materials.

SALT AND TIN.

Dame Nature supplies salt in abundance and men and beast are in constant need of it. But to foster a monopoly, as selfish and grasping as exists in the world, the republican party have repeatedly denounced. But that salt has lost its savor. The people will need a good deal of democratic salt with which to salt the republican party down this fall, so we propose to let them have it cheap.

Tin plates. Duties to the extent of \$5,700,000 are annually paid on tin plate. They are used in making the workman's dinner pails, the farmer's milk pail and the good wife's kitchenware. There is not one sinle solitary manufactory of tin plates in the United States. So it can't be claimed that a reduction of the duties will throw anybody out of employment. So the democratic party says: "We will let the workman, and the farmer and the good wife, and all the toiling millions of this land get their tinware at cheaper rates." Any harm in that? Anyone hurt by it? What have our republican friends done about it? They propose to raise the duty 210 per cent. What for? Because John Jarrett in Pittsburg thinks he may want to go into the business of making tin plates, and so the working people of this country, the merchants, the manufacturers especially of canned goods, the farmers, who all use tinware in thousands of ways, must pay heavy taxes in order that John Jarrett may grow rich. And he will grow rich at the expense of the people, if he is only protected enough.

On Monday last the Democrats of Union county made the following nominations:

Congress—J. T. Baker, Lewisburg.
Senator—Cyrus Hoffa, Kelly Twp.
Assembly—Wm. Bann, New Berlin.
Sheriff—James P. Glase, Buffa's Twp.
Jury Com.—Sam'l Wolfe, E. Buffalo.

The Reporter, in each issue, has brief articles touching tax reform, which are plain and intelligible to the masses. Let these be read and studied carefully, by the voter. The tariff question is thereby boiled down to a space that does not confuse the mind of the common reader.

AARONSBURG.

Mrs. Eliza Wolf is paying her annual visit to friends in Aaronsburg.

W. T. Meyer and family, of Shamokin, are home to spend their annual vacation.

E. C. Bert, of West Virginia, and Andrew Bert, of Lock Haven, spent last Sunday with D. H. Rote.

A party of young men from this town walked to Swengie campmeeting, a distance of about 20 miles on Saturday afternoon and back again on Sunday evening.

Miss Minnie Shafer has gone to Richfield to visit her sister, Lizzie Shelly.

George Homan, while driving D. H. Rote's mare on Monday morning, was unfortunate in having her get away for him, and upset the buggy, and spill him out. The result was a badly wrecked buggy and torn harness.

Israel and Frank Weaver are both building large porches to their houses.

THE PICNIC.

The Central Penn'a picnic has now been settled upon to be held in the woods, near our station, 18, 19 and 20 September. This is the ground to which the REPORTER frequently directed the attention of the P. of H. in the last two years, as the largest and most suitable one in the county, on account of its being so convenient to the station. The REPORTER's idea soon drew the attention to the spot and met their favor. The picnic will, in consequence of its admirable location, take dimensions as the central state gathering, and the notice we have lately given in these columns has assured an immense attendance already. Tents from the state arsenal will be planted in the woods for any who desire to camp on the ground.

FIRE AT MONTGOMERY.

A fire at Montgomery, on last Friday night, destroyed the planing mill of Henderson, Hull & Co., the store of Henderson & Sop, and the Philadelphia and Erie railroad station. The hotel of Aaron Koons was damaged somewhat. Fire engines were sent from Williamsport and Milton, but did not arrive in time to be of any service. The fire originated in the planing mill. The loss of Henderson, Hull & Co., is \$32,000. Insurance \$21,000. Henderson & Sons loss is \$6,000. Insurance \$3,500. Total loss, close on to \$50,000. Trains were delayed for over an hour on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

CORNER STONE SERVICES.

The corner stone of the Reformed church, at Millheim, will be laid on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. All are invited to attend.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring Suits and overcoats made to order from new fall goods at very low prices. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE.

Promoted a Brigadier to Succeed General Crook.

The special distinction involved in the selection of Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry, to be Brigadier-General in place of General Crook, promoted, is obvious from the fact that he was only the eighth highest in relative rank among the Colonels of the line, and that five Colonels in his own army, the infantry, outranked him. The well-known names of these officers—Colonel Grierson, Colonel Smith, Colonel Hatch, Ninth; Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry; Colonel Andrews, Twenty-fifth; Colonel Kautz, Eighth; Colonel Wheaton, Second; Colonel Shafter, First—sufficiently indicate the qualities which Colonel Brooke must possess as a soldier, and his fitness for hard service in any form of duty that may be required, in order to be passed over their heads for promotion.

Born in Pennsylvania July 21, 1838, General Brooke has not yet reached the age of fifty. He was among the foremost to obey the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, entering the service as a Captain of a three months' regiment, the Fourth Pennsylvania. At the end of his term he became Colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania. His commission as Brigadier-General did not come until the summer of 1864, but it then brought exceptional honors, being awarded specifically "for distinguished services during the recent battles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House." Only eight other officers now remaining on the active list have received commissions for specified distinguished services. His brevet of Major-General of Volunteers was dated from August 1, 1864, and in 1867 he received the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army. At the reorganization of the army after the war he received the high rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, was transferred to the Third in 1869, took promotion in course to Colonel of the Thirteenth in 1873, and was again transferred to the Third, of which he has been in command till now, his headquarters being at Fort Shaw, Montana. He is universally regarded as an excellent officer.

Reduction of the Death Rate.

Dr. Hammond's assertion that no man need to die if he only knew the laws of life, and obeyed them, gets considerable comfort from recent English statistics. Noel Humphreys, in 1888, showed that the reduction of the mean death rate from a rate of over 32 to about 20 per 1,000, meant an addition of two years to the mean duration of life of every male, and of three and a half years to that of every female. The farther death rate reduction to 19.3, which was achieved since 1884, means another proportionate increase of the duration of life. From 1846-1850 the death rate of Liverpool was 31 per 1,000. It is now 23.7 per 1,000. This is due to the application of sanitary science.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

The young folks of town will picnic on top Nittany mountain this afternoon.

We will let you have the REPORTER for the campaign, from this on for 15 cents, cash.

Henry Beck, of Madisonburg, presided very creditably over the Democratic Co. convention.

Benjamin Smith, the stone mason of Bellefonte is ill with fever. He formerly lived at Farmers Mills.

A. C. Moyer and family of Bellefonte, were through this section on a pleasure trip one day this week.

Miss Beulah Brisbin, who was visiting Rev. Heckman's family at Sinnemahoning, returned on Wednesday.

Wm. Goodhart, of Farmers Mills gave the REPORTER a call. Always glad to see such good and true Democrats.

D. F. Lise is beautifying one of the Pine Grove churches with the paint brush, of which he is an artistic manipulator.

Samuel Sheller's barn, four miles from Lewisburg, was destroyed by fire last week. The loss was heavy and no insurance.

Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, will address the Democracy, in the court house, Tuesday evening of court week.

A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

Reader, can't you get one or more names for the REPORTER, for the low price of 20 cents for the campaign? Please try.

Dr. Orndorf, of Pine Grove Mills, will make sale and intends moving to Greensburg. He was a popular citizen of the upper end.

Coal prospectors are at work sinking a shaft on the Biery tract, north of Millheim. Down fifteen feet and no signs of the black rocks.

A centennial festival will be held at Millheim, on Saturday, Aug. 25. Parade and other novel features will be on the program of amusement.

A Raccoon Valley (Perry co.) farmer threshed 25 acres of wheat and realized 700 bushels. Can any Centre county farmer beat that? If so, let's hear from you.

Cool nights come as soon as the wind draws over the oats stubble, is an old saying. Then why not cut the oats sooner so as to lower the thermometer early in July?

Rev. Fischer and family arrive this evening, Thursday, from their summer vacation and visit to Berlin, Pa. Services in the Lutheran church, Sunday morning as announced.

Among our new subscribers are J. R. Strong, of Potters Mills, and J. D. Leber, Centre Hall, S. Edwin Royer, Potters Mills, H. D. Pressler, Millheim, J. H. Holt and J. H. McCormick.

Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial, 3m.

A decision has been rendered in Lehigh county which allows constables twenty cents and mileage for each visit to a hotel or restaurant, which duty is imposed on the officers by the high license law of 1887.

The "News Item" is the name of a new paper started at Middleburg, Snyder co., recently. The paper will be of the Democratic persuasion and may have some influence in the county. The proprietors of the new sheet are A. H. Smith and J. A. Snyder.

The large barn owned by Robert G. Shaw, in Millin co., and leased by Edward Wagner was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The building was struck by lightning. The entire contents of the barn, including the year's crop of wheat, hay, rye and oats and valuable machinery, were destroyed. Loss \$3,000, insurance, \$1,000, on building.

The corner stone of the new Methodist church at Lewisburg was laid on Friday Aug. 3, Dr. Monroe, of Bellefonte was present and delivered the address. This structure will be the gift of Thomas Beaver, of Danville Pa., to the Lewisburg congregation and will cost when furnished about \$100,000—a magnificent sum. Mr. Beaver is a wealthy iron manufacturer and is a philanthropist and benefactor in the true sense of the word.

A paper of moment to those interested in home industries is that on "American Locomotives and Cars" contained in the August Scribner's. Henry James' sprightly little serial is approaching an end. "Rivers and Valleys" proves interesting reading. The short story, "Otto, the Knight," is a study of character. Helen Gray Core's stanzas are rather obscure. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

William Masterson, of near Gatesburg, the western end of the county, died Saturday of last week from the effects of a fall from the hay mow to the barn floor in Jacob Kriebler's barn. He fell a distance of sixteen feet or more. He was helping to mow wheat and was overcome with a fit which he was subject, and fell as stated above. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his death. Deceased was in the 37th year of his age.

The Lewisburg News has of late contained several protective tariff articles by S. H. Orwig. This chap evidently wants to say something about the tariff and operations in this country, and his contributions are as sallow and sickly efforts as we have seen in print this campaign. If Focht wants to make his readers believe in a protective tariff, a few more articles from the voluminous pen of Orwig will defeat his purpose. Fochly use your scissors and give that mumbull the go-by, and your paper will not contain such feeble articles filled with glaring inconsistencies.

MARRIED.

On 9th, at the Reformed parsonage, Aaronburg, by Rev. Z. A. Yearick, Mr. Levi M. Stover and Miss Mary E. Treasurer, both of Woodward.

On 12th, by Rev. M. L. Deltzer, Calvin Breon of Millheim, and Florence Dinges of Coburn.

By Rev. W. H. Snyder, Mr. William H. Sampel and Miss Annie M. Gettig, of Pleasant Gap.

DIED

On the 4th, in Penn township, Miss Sarah A. Smith, of near Tusseyville, aged 21 years and some months.

On the 9th, at her residence in Penn township, Mrs. Lizzie Harshberger, wife of John Harshberger, aged 45 years and 11 months.

Rebersburg and Spring Mills base ball teams will play on the latter's ground on Saturday.

In Brushvalley the farmers mean business and have prosecuted persons who allow Canada thistles to go to seed. This is the right course when other methods fail.

Now is the time to pay your taxes and save the additional 5 per cent.

Aaron Harter has been appointed agent for the sale of the new Fulcaster wheat at this place. This grain is raised by the farmers in Buffalo valley, Union co., and is pronounced the best adapted for our soil. The retail price is low and it will pay our farmers to give it a fair trial.

The well known publisher, L. W. DICKERSON, of St. Louis, Mo., has recently issued a campaign book, entitled "THE NATIONAL CONTEST." It gives valuable information on the Tariff question, Statistics, etc. valuable for every voter. Also complete biographies of Cleveland and Thurman, Harrison and Morton. Agents are wanted to sell this book. See advertisement in another column.

PUBLIC SALE—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Levi Murray, Centre Hall, on Friday, Sept. 14, the following articles: Buggy, spring wagon boxes, harness and gear, wagon and buggy hubs, hickory, ash and oak plank, tin boards, spring wagon seat, wagon tongues, hickory axles, barrow frames, axles, reaches, dash leather, varnish, and other articles in the same line. Terms made known on day of sale.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS

For our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock. Steady work for energetic, temperate men. Salary and expenses, or commission if preferred. The business quickly and easily learned. Satisfaction guaranteed to customers and agents. Write immediately for terms. State age Address E. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Decs 1430 South Penn Square, Philad., Pa.

"My son had an abscess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsay's Blood Purifier cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

NOTICE—John H. Kline, Esq., of Bellefonte, is authorized to collect accounts for the REPORTER, and receipt for same. 13

G. W. HOSTERMAN, Dentist, Centre Hall, Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Gas, the safest opiate known administered. 14ap

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON. Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	85	Oats new	25
Wheat, white	88	Rye	25
Corn	52	Barley No. 1	45
Timothy	22	Chop	12

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour, 1 55 Bran retail, 20 00
Best Roller Flour, 1 49 Bran, retail, cwt., 19 00
3d Best Roller Flour, 1 30 Middling retail, 1 20
Middling per ton, 22 50 Chop retail, 1 15

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE WONDERFUL NEW FULCASTER WHEAT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST, HARDEST, EARLIEST AND MOST PROFITABLE WHEAT IN AMERICA.

CLAIMS.

I claim for this wheat the following points of superiority over any and all other wheats:

- 1st.—Extra hardiness, grows with a short, broad, fleshy leaf, in the fall clinging closely to the ground and protecting its roots from frost through the most severe winter, consequently standing the winter better than any other variety.
- 2nd.—Owing to its seedling command, does not require as much seed per acre as other wheats.
- 3rd.—The stiffness of straw that it stands up under all circumstances equal to any other wheat.
- 4th.—The insect, while we do not claim it to be entirely free from it, has made an average crop, while the old hardy varieties such as the Amber, Lancaster, Martin, Rocky Mountain, Fultz, Meekerman, etc., have been ruined because much crop the army worm has never attacked it, while fields by its side have been badly damaged. Why this it I cannot tell unless it is owing to its peculiar growth and earliness.
- 5th.—Early ripening, being from three to six days earlier than any other wheat. Either from this or some other cause it has up to this time entirely escaped rust, scab and blight, being disease proof, and we believe it will be for many years to come.
- 6th.—The variety of this wheat is of a deep red color unsurpassed for milling purposes, grows with small beard.
- 7th.—Wonderful prolificacy. This is the most valuable claim, and I do unhesitatingly say, so far as has been tried, it has outyielded every variety with no exception unless possibly the Fultz, and of that variety it has the advantage of being superior for milling as to command a much better price in the market. I have carefully examined into the character of this wheat and have been in correspondence with farmers who have tried it, and together with my own experience and of a few farmers who sowed small quantities of it in my own neighborhood, I feel assured in saying that it is better suited for our soil and climate than any other wheat now grown in our section. The wheat is no longer an experiment, it has been grown now for several years and without a single case of failure, ranging from 25 to 45 bushels per acre.
- Price—\$1.40 in lots of 2 to 5 bushels. In lots of less than 20 bushels \$1.35, in larger lots \$1.25. Ten cents additional when in new cotton bags.

Address W. E. SMITH, or KIRKPATRICK WOLFE, Agt. Millmont, Pa. August

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she clung to Castoria.
When she became Miss, she cried for Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.