

STATISTICS OF STRIKES.

Interesting Facts from the Report of Commissioner Wright.

THE GREAT LOSS TO THE WORKERS.

In Thirteen and a Half Years the Employes Sacrificed Through Strikes and Lockouts \$190,493,382, While Employers Lost \$94,825,837—One Half the Strikes Successful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—In his tenth annual report, devoted to strikes and lockouts, which has just been completed, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, computes that the loss to employes in establishments in which lockouts and strikes occurred during the thirteen and a half years ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$190,493,382, and to employers to \$94,825,837. The loss to employes on account of strikes was \$163,807,853, and on account of lockouts, \$26,685,529; to employers on account of strikes, \$88,599,386, and on account of lockouts, \$12,235,451.

The number of establishments involved in strikes in this period was 69,167, and the number of persons thrown out of employment by reason of strikes, 3,714,406, making an average loss to the employes of each establishment of \$2,368, and to each person of \$44. The number of establishments involved in lockouts was 6,097, and the number of persons locked out, 293,000. These persons lost an average of \$75 each. The assistance given to strikers and the subjects of lockouts during the period amounted, as far as ascertainable, to \$13,488,704, or a little over 7 per cent. of the total loss to employes.

This report will cover about 1,300 pages, and gives all the information ascertainable concerning strikes and lockouts for the seven and a half years ending June 30, 1894, especially covered by the report. It, however, includes the figures given in a previous report on the same subject, closing with 1886. The report is largely devoted to tables showing the causes, durations, location and cost of these labor disturbances, and also gives many other facts of interest bearing upon strikes and lockouts.

One of the most important tables given is that relating to the causes of strikes. This table shows that more than a fourth of them were caused by a refusal to accede to a demand for increase of wages, over 43 per cent. for a refusal to concede a reduction of hours, and more than 8 per cent. by the determination of employers to reduce wages. There were 3,620, or almost 8 per cent. of the strikes caused by sympathetic action with other strikes, and 1,688 were occasioned by the employment of non-union men. The industries most affected by strikes in the past seven and a half years were the building trades, with 29,755 establishments involved. After these in the order of importance came coal and coke, clothing, tobacco, food preparations, stone quarrying, etc.

Out of a total of 10,488 strikes in the entire country for this period, 5,909, or to exceed 56 per cent., occurred in twenty-six of the principal cities, while of the establishments involved in lockouts over 61 per cent. occurred in these cities. Fifty-nine strikes in 115 establishments engaged in closed on an average of 22 days, and 23 per cent. of those engaged in lockout for an average of 33 days, the loss of time in other cases being only temporary. In each case there were a few establishments closed permanently.

Success was gained by the employes in over 43 per cent. of the strikes, partial success in over 10 per cent., while the remaining 46 per cent. were failures. Over 48 per cent. of the lockouts succeeded completely and over 10 per cent. partially. In the successful strikes 699,992 persons were thrown out of employment, 318,801 in those partially successful, and 1,400,988 in those which failed. Of the total number of persons thrown out of employment by strikes in the entire period of thirteen and a half years, 8.78 per cent. were females, and by lockouts 22.53.

Of the 10,482 strikes which occurred in the seven and a half years especially covered by the present report, 7,356 were ordered by labor organizations, while of the 442 lockouts of this period only 81 were ordered by organizations of employes. Sixty-nine per cent. of all the strikes and 76 per cent. of all the lockouts of the seven and a half year period treated of occurred in the five states of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, Illinois taking the lead of all the states of the union.

UNCLE SAM AND SPAIN.

General Foster Gives Good Reason Why Cuba Should be Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The interest taken in Spain in the policy and purposes of the United States toward Cuba is indicated by the arrival here of Senor Tesifonte Galligo, a special correspondent of El Heraldico de Madrid, one of the leading papers of the Spanish capital, who comes for the purpose of canvassing the sentiment among the leading public men here. Senor Galligo sought to secure an interview with President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, but did not succeed, owing to the departure of the former for Atlanta, and the engagements of Mr. Olney.

Later Mr. Galligo found General John W. Foster, who was United States minister in Spain, the negotiator of the last treaty with Spain and late secretary of state in Mr. Harrison's cabinet. General Foster said that he was out of politics, so that he had no information as to the policy of this government, but he added:

"It is my personal opinion that if Spain does not succeed in terminating the insurrection by next spring, when the dry season closes, she will be confronted with the grave danger of losing the island of Cuba altogether. By that time it will be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the recognition by the United States of the Cubans as belligerents, for the American people are being awakened to the fact that Spain proclaimed her recognition of the southern Confederacy within eight weeks from the day Fort Sumpter was fired on."

No Influx of Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Commissioner General Stump, of the immigration bureau, has made to the secretary of the bureau his report of the results of an inspection recently made by him in regard to the allegation that Japanese were being imported into this country under pretext, in violation of the alien contract law. The commissioner general, after a thorough examination of all the cases, finds there is no reason to fear any influx of Japanese, and the statement that numbers of them have been imported into this country is absolutely untrue and without foundation. It is not the policy of the Japanese government to encourage emigration.

CLEVELAND AT ATLANTA.

The President Enthusiastically Received in Georgia's Capital City.

ATLANTA, Oct. 23.—For the present at least the seat of the government of the United States may be said to have been transferred to Atlanta, for that city harbors today the president, the vice president and six members of his cabinet, not to mention Governors Coffin of Connecticut, O'Perrell of Virginia, Stone of Mississippi and a long list of other dignitaries of official rank.

Fifteen minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the president's special rolled into the Union depot. Every point of vantage in the neighborhood had been utilized by eager onlookers. The special was stopped outside the depot, however, the party disembarked and, after being escorted to carriages by the reception committee, the drive to the Hotel Aragon, their destination, began before the expectant thousands realized that the distinguished visitors had reached the city.

Nevertheless, as the president's carriage dashed around the corner of the station the crowd recognized the portly form of the chief magistrate, and a mighty cheer went up, which grew and developed into a roar as the line of carriages sped rapidly up Pryor street, through the mass of enthusiastic humanity. Secretary Carlisle, who, with Mrs. Carlisle, rode in the second carriage, was cheered frequently, and Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith was given a grand reception.

At 8:30 p. m. the ladies of the party were escorted to the Grand Opera House, where they were the guests of Mrs. Hoke Smith at a box party to see Rice's "1492." At 9 p. m. the president and his cabinet officers sat down to a banquet given by Mayor Porter King, of Atlanta. Courses were laid for eighty, including the exposition officials, the city council, the visiting governors and other distinguished citizens.

This morning at 11 o'clock the president was driven to the exposition grounds, where he reviewed the military, delivered a brief address and held a public reception. He is now making a tour of the buildings. This evening he will be tendered a reception at the Capital City club, and at midnight will leave for Washington.

Another Defense of Garfield.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 23.—Ex-United States Senator Phillett Sawyer is in Duluth. An Associated Press reporter asked him his opinion of Senator Sherman's book in reference to the part referring to ex-President Garfield. Mr. Sawyer said: "Senator Sherman is totally in the wrong in saying that ex-President Garfield broke faith with him. I remember the day before Garfield was nominated I lunched with him. At the table I said, 'Mr. Garfield, I am sure you are going to be nominated.' He replied, 'I would rather be shot than be nominated, for I could never persuade Sherman that I kept faith with him.' I went back to the Wisconsin delegation, and we were the first to swing into line for Garfield."

Wedding Gifts Returned to England.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Invitations to the wedding of Miss Vanderbilt and the Duke of Marlborough have been issued. The police department will assign fifty officers for duty at the church, and half that number at the reception. Several magnificent wedding gifts have been ordered sent back to England on account of the customs duties. Vice Consul Frazer, of the British consulate, has endeavored to have the treasury department permit of the articles being sent to the house and then returned, but without avail. A duty of \$93 has been assessed on one handsome diamond brooch, which the duke ordered sent back. A gift from Queen Victoria will meet the same fate.

Exploding Boiler Kills Two Men.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 23.—Late yesterday afternoon at Lomax, Ill., a few miles from here, John Holmes and James White were killed instantly and two others fearfully cut and bruised. The boiler of the Lomax Picket Fence company factory exploded, demolishing the building. The flues of the boiler were blown seventy-five feet, and a brick from the smoke stack was hurled through a window 350 feet away. Holmes was picked up a mass of broken bones and torn flesh. White was killed instantly by being driven literally into the pile of pickets in front of him and his flesh cooked by the escaping steam.

Miss Willard Re-elected.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Miss Frances E. Willard was yesterday elected president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for the seventh consecutive time. The ballot was announced as 361 votes for Miss Willard and 14 scattering. As the recording secretary cast the ballot of the convention for Miss Willard the delegates and visitors arose and sang "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." Miss Willard was visibly affected, and tears glistened in her eyes as she arose and with tremulous voice thanked the convention.

Wants Big Damages for Stolen Affections.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 22.—Both parties in the Colt divorce case have made statements through their attorneys. Last evening a writ was issued for the arrest of J. J. Van Allen, of Newport, R. I., charging him with the alienation of a wife's affections. The damages are placed at \$300,000. Van Allen is the man whose appointment as minister to Italy by President Cleveland caused a controversy resulting in his resignation. He will furnish bonds.

Carnegie Gets a Big Contract.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian government has just closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel company for a large amount of their patent carbonized reformed armor, the recent tests of which at Washington were so remarkable. The order is for immediate delivery, and will occupy the Homestead works fully five months.

Over Twelve Thousand Miners Out.

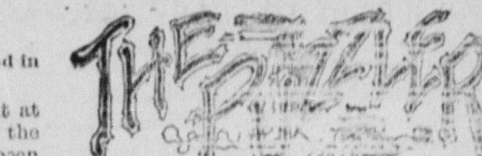
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The miners' strike seems to be growing in extent. William B. Wilson, who has charge of the men, and who is in attendance at the mass meeting of miners at Houtdale, makes the statement that in all 12,000 men are out, and that in the northern district all the mines except the Horatio are out, and this threatens to suspend work.

Japan Will Evacuate Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.—It is learned from a good source that Japan has decided to evacuate Korea in order to avoid complications and in order to enable the government to concentrate its energies upon the subjugation of Formosa.

Fighting the Lambert Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States supreme court yesterday advanced the Lambert (New Jersey) murder case and set its hearing for the first Monday in November.



NOV. MORTON'S SYMPATHY.

He is Moved to Tears by the Appeal of Murderer Buchanan's Wife.

The last appeal for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife murderer, who had three times cheated the executioner and who nearly succeeded a fourth time, was made to Governor Morton by the wife of the condemned man. It was in all ways an extraordinary thing. Day was just breaking. The first streaks of sunlight were shining over the hills at Ellerslie, the Governor's country place, when a wagon was driven up the main road. The horse was on a gallop and the driver was urging him on. Through the gate and up the winding carriage-way to the Governor's house they went and stopped in front of the door. Mrs. Buchanan, the single passenger, got out. A valet, the sleep hardly out of his eyes, opened it.

"I am Mrs. Buchanan," said the woman. "I must see the Governor." "You cannot see him," said the valet. "But I must! I must! I shall see him!" insisted the woman. "Madam," said the valet, "the Governor has not arisen yet. He must not be disturbed. You cannot see him." "Oh, I must see him!" moaned the woman, beginning to cry. "I can't wait; I must see him now. Don't you know that every minute is precious? Don't you know?"

The valet leaned against the door as if he feared she would push it in. "I don't think," he said, "that the Governor will see you at all. Has he not refused to see you?" "But I must! I must! He must see me!" cried Mrs. Buchanan. "I shall stay till I see him. I must see him right away, even if I have to go to his room! Every minute now is valuable! And a fresh shower of tears came. The valet's heart was melted.

"Well," he said at last, "if you are Mrs. Buchanan, I'll see if the Governor will see you. Come inside." The Governor, it appears, was awakened by the talk between the valet and the woman at the door. He stood in an upper hall when she was admitted. He asked if it was Mrs. Buchanan, and then said: "Tell her I will be right down."

Twenty minutes later he stepped into the reception room where Mrs. Buchanan was. "So, Mrs. Buchanan," he said, "you have come to see me again, have you?" Mrs. Buchanan fell on her knees at his feet and began to plead as only a woman can plead, again and again the Governor said: "I am sorry for you, very sorry, but I am afraid you must bear this great trouble now. Nothing can be done." She seized his hands. Her body shook with her sobs. She begged for justice; she protested over and over again that her husband was not guilty. She pleaded for mercy, the tears streaming down her face. She bowed her head to the floor. She moaned in the agony of her despair.

The Governor, seated in a chair in front of her, tried to soothe her. He had not an unkind word for her, though he had forbidden her to see him again, and had told her it would be useless. He told her once more that he pitied her. She says: "He did pity me, for he cried while I begged for mercy." He told her that he would aid her in any manner he could. If she needed money, he would give it to her. There was nothing in reason he would not do for her, save one thing, and his duty forbade that. He talked with her about her life and her marriage to the Doctor. He tried to encourage her. She protested her husband's innocence again.

"It is useless," he said. "I cannot interfere now. I would do it if I could—if my duty would allow it. But it will not. This case has gone to the highest courts. It has been passed upon by the best authorities in this State. They have passed judgment upon it and I cannot interfere again. If I can help you now, or if I can help you in the future, come to me and I will do it, but I cannot interfere in your husband's case."

"You can," she persisted. "You can, you can! It is in your power to spare his life—spare him!" "I cannot do it; I must be faithful to my duty," was the Governor's reply. Then the interview came to an end, with Mrs. Buchanan on the verge of collapse.

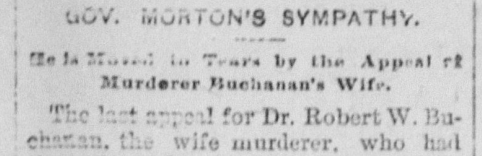
Modern Arms and Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union lines; and the magazine rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the Federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese three-quarters of a mile away in the knee and crushed it to atoms—Century.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 628.—Numerical: Society. No. 629.—Illustrated Rebus: 1. The burden is light that is well borne. 2. If your grate be empty, pour coal on; if full, stop pouring coal on. 3. When twilight let her curtain down, she pinned it with a star. No. 640.—A Word Puzzle: Plaque. Ague. Page. Gaul. No. 641.—Transformation: Cost, Scot, coat, Oct., et. No. 642.—Crossword: Gnu. No. 643.—Numerical Enigma: Washington. No. 644.—Curtailed Decapitation: 1. Trunk, ran. 2. Prate, rat. 3. Scarf, car. No. 645.—A Diamond: C M A B P O R E S P O L I T I C M O L E C U L A R C A R I C A T U R E S B E T U R E D S I L U R E S C A R E S R E D S

No. 646.—Anagrams: Fishes. 1. Porpoise. 2. Grampus. 3. The Pont. 4. The Turbot. 5. The Muskallunge. 6. The Flying Fish. 7. The Cabrilla. 8. Mackerel. 9. Oyster. 10. Menhaden. 11. The Whale. 12. Turpedo. 13. The Pike. 14. Cuttlefish. 15. Lamprey. 16. Nautilus. 17. Gillhead. 18. Sea Orb.



NOV. MORTON'S SYMPATHY.

He is Moved to Tears by the Appeal of Murderer Buchanan's Wife.

The last appeal for Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, the wife murderer, who had three times cheated the executioner and who nearly succeeded a fourth time, was made to Governor Morton by the wife of the condemned man. It was in all ways an extraordinary thing. Day was just breaking. The first streaks of sunlight were shining over the hills at Ellerslie, the Governor's country place, when a wagon was driven up the main road. The horse was on a gallop and the driver was urging him on. Through the gate and up the winding carriage-way to the Governor's house they went and stopped in front of the door. Mrs. Buchanan, the single passenger, got out. A valet, the sleep hardly out of his eyes, opened it.

"I am Mrs. Buchanan," said the woman. "I must see the Governor." "You cannot see him," said the valet. "But I must! I must! I shall see him!" insisted the woman. "Madam," said the valet, "the Governor has not arisen yet. He must not be disturbed. You cannot see him." "Oh, I must see him!" moaned the woman, beginning to cry. "I can't wait; I must see him now. Don't you know that every minute is precious? Don't you know?"

The valet leaned against the door as if he feared she would push it in. "I don't think," he said, "that the Governor will see you at all. Has he not refused to see you?" "But I must! I must! He must see me!" cried Mrs. Buchanan. "I shall stay till I see him. I must see him right away, even if I have to go to his room! Every minute now is valuable! And a fresh shower of tears came. The valet's heart was melted.

"Well," he said at last, "if you are Mrs. Buchanan, I'll see if the Governor will see you. Come inside." The Governor, it appears, was awakened by the talk between the valet and the woman at the door. He stood in an upper hall when she was admitted. He asked if it was Mrs. Buchanan, and then said: "Tell her I will be right down."

Twenty minutes later he stepped into the reception room where Mrs. Buchanan was. "So, Mrs. Buchanan," he said, "you have come to see me again, have you?" Mrs. Buchanan fell on her knees at his feet and began to plead as only a woman can plead, again and again the Governor said: "I am sorry for you, very sorry, but I am afraid you must bear this great trouble now. Nothing can be done." She seized his hands. Her body shook with her sobs. She begged for justice; she protested over and over again that her husband was not guilty. She pleaded for mercy, the tears streaming down her face. She bowed her head to the floor. She moaned in the agony of her despair.

The Governor, seated in a chair in front of her, tried to soothe her. He had not an unkind word for her, though he had forbidden her to see him again, and had told her it would be useless. He told her once more that he pitied her. She says: "He did pity me, for he cried while I begged for mercy." He told her that he would aid her in any manner he could. If she needed money, he would give it to her. There was nothing in reason he would not do for her, save one thing, and his duty forbade that. He talked with her about her life and her marriage to the Doctor. He tried to encourage her. She protested her husband's innocence again.

"It is useless," he said. "I cannot interfere now. I would do it if I could—if my duty would allow it. But it will not. This case has gone to the highest courts. It has been passed upon by the best authorities in this State. They have passed judgment upon it and I cannot interfere again. If I can help you now, or if I can help you in the future, come to me and I will do it, but I cannot interfere in your husband's case."

"You can," she persisted. "You can, you can! It is in your power to spare his life—spare him!" "I cannot do it; I must be faithful to my duty," was the Governor's reply. Then the interview came to an end, with Mrs. Buchanan on the verge of collapse.

Modern Arms and Gettysburg.

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union lines; and the magazine rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the Federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese three-quarters of a mile away in the knee and crushed it to atoms—Century.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 628.—Numerical: Society. No. 629.—Illustrated Rebus: 1. The burden is light that is well borne. 2. If your grate be empty, pour coal on; if full, stop pouring coal on. 3. When twilight let her curtain down, she pinned it with a star. No. 640.—A Word Puzzle: Plaque. Ague. Page. Gaul. No. 641.—Transformation: Cost, Scot, coat, Oct., et. No. 642.—Crossword: Gnu. No. 643.—Numerical Enigma: Washington. No. 644.—Curtailed Decapitation: 1. Trunk, ran. 2. Prate, rat. 3. Scarf, car. No. 645.—A Diamond: C M A B P O R E S P O L I T I C M O L E C U L A R C A R I C A T U R E S B E T U R E D S I L U R E S C A R E S R E D S

No. 646.—Anagrams: Fishes. 1. Porpoise. 2. Grampus. 3. The Pont. 4. The Turbot. 5. The Muskallunge. 6. The Flying Fish. 7. The Cabrilla. 8. Mackerel. 9. Oyster. 10. Menhaden. 11. The Whale. 12. Turpedo. 13. The Pike. 14. Cuttlefish. 15. Lamprey. 16. Nautilus. 17. Gillhead. 18. Sea Orb.



CHRONIC NERVOUSNESS.

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen—I have been taking your Restorative Nerve for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has Saved My Life, for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nerve. Mrs. M. Wood, Ringwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nerve Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.00 per bottle, or it will be sent prepaid on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A. M. Hoover, REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION AGENCY. (CRIDER'S EXCHANGE.) Houses rented, rents collected, loans negotiated, and real estate transferred. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to the Agency. 7-25-3 m.

SALESMEN WANTED—TO SELL—NON-NICOTINE MIDGET CIGARS. Salary or commission. Good side line. Samples free. Address: L. ANDIS & CO., Shippensburg, Pa.

B. C. ACHENBACH, BAKER and CATERER. Choicest confectionery, Tropical fruits, Finest ice creams always in stock. Our bakery and ice cream parlors have been removed to Allegheny street, next door to Crider's Exchange.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. November term, 1895. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Monday, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 a. m., under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "CITIZENS HOOD and LADDER CO. No. 1," of Milesburg, Pa., the character and object whereof is the protection of public and private property from fire, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements. H. C. QUIGLEY, Solicitor.

A Bridal Chamber. can be handsomely furnished at little cost these times. The difference between our prices and what you'd usually have to pay elsewhere, will go far toward furnishing another room. Come and see the goods, and then you will see how much you save by buying your furniture from us.

Baby Carriages. It is in order to mention that we also carry a fine line of baby carriages, at the most reasonable prices.

FUNERAL FURNISHINGS and EMBALMING a specialty. F. E. NAGINEY, Allegheny st. BELLEFONTE. Telephone No. 1242.

COALS ED. K. RHOADS. SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT. DEALER IN ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS AND WOODLAND COALS. Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw, KINDLING WOOD. By the Bunch or Cord, in quantities to suit Purchasers, Clean Washed Sand, Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at his coal yard NEAR P. M. R. STATION. BELLEFONTE.

ED. K. RHOADS COALS. INVEST-YOUR-MONEY IN FIRST MORTGAGES on city or country real estate worth at least double the amount of loan. Interest at six per cent. payable quarterly or semi-annually. Borrowers pay all expenses and attorneys' fees. Can secure plenty of first-class investments at all times for any one who has money to lend. For further information and particulars, address E. H. FAULKENDER, 8-8-1y Hollidaysburg, Pa.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT. We are offering steady employment to competent men and women as general agents for our publications. Salary \$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES. Our Young Folks' Natural History Series is just the line for the Holiday season. Write us for particulars. E. C. MOORE & CO., 56, Fifth Ave., Chicago, 9-2-95.

GAERMAN HOUSE, High Street, opposite the Court House. Entirely new. New Furniture, Steam Heat, Electric Light, and all the modern improvements. A. S. & C. M. GAERMAN Proprietors. 1-95

We Are Already Prepared. For the biggest business for this Fall and Winter we have ever done in

CLOTHING Men's Furnishing Goods and hats.

Our orders were placed early, before the rise in goods, and You Get The Advantage. We have already saved our customers at least 10 per cent. An early call will convince you.

Montgomery & Co. Agents for the sale of Dunlap and Knox hats. SILVER CREAM warranted to quickly cure Eczema, Tetter, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, and all skin diseases. It will also relieve Piles. Sold by all dealers or by mail at 10 cents per box. T. J. REAMY, Tyrone, Pa. Oct. 23