BREAD AND WAGES.

THE FOLLY OF THE PARROT CRY OF FREE TRADE FOR CHEAPNESS.

A Study of the Case of 32,000,000 People of Great Britain Who Have Fired Income—Cheap Corn and Cheap Labor.

The following is the full text of a letter to the editor of the Manchester, England, *Courier*, on "Protection or Emigration."

"SIR; The operatives of Lancashire have not far to look for an example of what their fate will be if they follow the advice of the Cobden Club, and sit still whilst their markets are slipping from their grasp. Let them turn their gaze to the sister isle. What is the cause of the ruin of Ireland? Why is she *magnas inter opes inopes?* Why is she the only nation in the world, actually the only one, that is steadily sinking in the scale of nations? Look at her; her millions of acres of waste but cultivable land; her ruined commerce and manufactures; her houses uninhabited, her villages deserted—discontent, insubordination, insecurity, crime stalking undisturbed through the land—her people crying for work and wages; but idle, ragged, pauper-stricken, deriving a wretched existence from half cultivated land, flying from their country like Lot from the cities of the plain!

What is the cause of this great ruin? Why is it that a race of five or six millions of people, in no degree whatever inferior to the other races of mankind, who formerly stepped boldly along the great highway of progress and civilization, are now rapidly shrinking back to the wilderness of barbarism and decay?

What is the cause of the ruin of Ireland? It is very simple. It is what we falsely style free trade, and nothing else. It is over competition. It is because England for fifty years has been able to manufacture everything cheaper than Ireland and has forced her cheaper goods into the Irish markets, and at the same time excluded Irish goods from English markets. It is by that means she has killed every industry in Ireland. Irish industries were destroyed, and Ireland was ruined by unfair English competition, and this is exactly what is happening to English industries. English industries are receiving, at the hands of Europe and America, exactly the same treatment Irish industries received from England.

ENGLAND'S RUIN FORESHADOWED.

English manufactories are excluded from American and European markets, and American and European manufactured goods are forced into English markets. What reason is there to doubt—in fact, can there be any doubt—that under similar industrial conditions England will suffer the same industrial ruin that has fallen on Ireland? In every country in the world, out of England, it is preached aloud, as the great canon of political economy, that in an an industrial community the interests of consumers and producers are identical—both pull in the same boat; both must sink or swim together. It was for Mr. Bright and his followers to preach the fatal nonsense, that the interests of consumers and producers were not only not identical, but were naturally antagonistic; not only did they preach, alas! with ruinous success this evident economic heresy, but they actually persuaded the producing classes, those who earn their daily bread with the sweat of their face, that in every case the interest of the consumer should precede that of the producer.

In an industrial community there can be no hard and fast line between consumers and producers. It is impossible. All are, in some way or another, directly or indirectly, consumers, and all are in some way or another, directly or indirectly, producers. It is folly to attempt to draw a hard and fast line between consumers and producers, where such a line cannot exist; but if our economic philosophers will insist upon drawing this line they can only draw it in one place—between those who have fixed incomes and those who have not. Well, then, how will their theory of the superior interests of the consumers bear this test? There are in Great Britain only 1,300,000 out of a population of 34,000,000 with fixed incomes of over £100 a year, and there are 32,700,000 without fixed incomes, or with fixed incomes of less than £100; and, therefore, if you compare the relative numbers of those who are truly producers, and those who are consumers, you find there are thirty producers to every consumer. So much for the nonsense of sacrificing the interests of the producers to the interests of the consumers. 'The wealth of a nation is the value of what it produces, says common sense. Protect, extend, encourage production in every possible way, has been, and is, the cry of every industrial community in the world, except England; but in England our economic solons have replaced this universal axiom with the foolish paraphrase, 'take care of consumption and let production take carse of itself.' For nearly forty years the working classes have bowed their heads to this ridiculous oracle. There are signs, I hope that they are at last coming to their senses.

THE PARROT CRY OF FREE-TRADERS.

Cheapness, cheapness, cheapness and competition! These have been the parrot cries of Free-traders; and excellent cries they are for the 1,300,000 lucko individuals with their fixed incomes; but how about the 32,700,000 without fixed incomes? how does it affect them? What does competion and cheapness mean in their case? It means this—it means that when by home competition a starving needlewoman is found to stitch stitch shirts at 4d. a dozen, straightway a starving foreign woman is found to stitch shirts at 3d. per dozen, and her work is brought over here to drive the English woman below starvation point! This is competition! This is cheapness! And does it benefit the community?

The first condition of this much-vaunted cheapness, this panacea of the Cobden Club, is cheap labor; do not let the operatives forget this when they have dinned into their ears the virtues of a mere cheapness. Is a low price of corn that is secured by stimulating foreign production and discouraging home production a national blessing? Is it a national blessing when the English and Scotch laborers are deprived of their employment in favor of the ill-paid labor of Russians, Poles, Wallachians, or Coolies? Are shirts stitched by starving women at 4d. a dozen a blessing to the community, or the cheapness of bricks made by over tasked children at nominal wages, or the cheapness of nails or cables made by over-worked women and children, a blessing? Is the waste of human life, the misery, and suffering, and demoralization, and immorality inseparable from cheap labor a benefit to the country? Is the cheapness that is caused by cheap foreign labor a national blessing? No, it is not, and in spite of all the writings and preachings of the Cobden Club, I maintain that the more we examine the meaning of mere cheapness, the more distinctly we find that it means a "low standard of life." Now, is it desirable to lower the standard of a nation's life? It is a fact, deny it who can, that "cheap places" in all fully settled countries have hitherto been those in which the working poor have been the most degraded and depressed, and cheap times those in which they have been the most wretched.

THE FOLLY OF "CHEAPNESS."

In the West Indies, for instance, food for a week can be grown with two hours' labor. Are the negroes of the West Indies prosperous? They are idle and miserable beyond belief. Amongst the monjinks of the Don wheat used to be so cheap that it was burned for fuel. The misery and squalor was without parallel in Europe. But it is not necessary to go to the West Indies or to the Don to illustrate this argument. Take America and Ireland. America is essentially a dear country, where a high rate—a very high rate—of living prevails; high wages! high expenditure. Ireland is a cheap country, where the wages are low—very low, and the rate of living as low as possible.

The worker in America gets high wages and spends them; he toils, and sows, and grows, and works and buys. The worker in Ireland does none of these things; he neither toils, nor sows, nor grows, nor buys—he does without. Now, which conduces most to human happiness—the high rate of living in America or the low scale of living in Ireland? Which, again, conduces most to human happiness—cheapness or employment?

The Cobden Club tell the operatives that wheat is 10s. a quarter cheaper than it was thirty years ago, and that this alone is complete reply to any objections against Free Trade. Suppose it is—and I believe it is—what does this prove? It proves that railways and steamers, and the development of the great grain districts of America have brought to our very doors stores of grain that before were inaccessible, or did not exist; but this has nothing to do with Free Trade. It is true wheat is cheaper 10s. a quarter than it was forty years ago, and so it would have been if Free Trade had never been heard of. Free Traders make a great deal of the fact of wheat being cheaper, but they carefully conceal the fact that meat is 50 per cent. dearer than it was forty years ago, and fruit and vegetables and all dairy produce, milk, butter, good cheese, are 60 to 80 per cent dearer!

THE INCREASED PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.

Now, it is an unpleasant statement but it is true, that the lower price of wheat is not owing to Free Trade, but to steam; but the higher price of meat, vegetables, dairy produce, etc., etc., is the result of Free Trade, because Free Trade has thrown the land out of cultivation, reduced our stock, made it hopeless for our farmers to cultivate at a profit. Granted that wheat is 10s. a quarter cheaper than it was thirty years ago, and meat 50 per cent. dearer, and this is approximately true in both cases, what is the exact gain or loss to each individual? Each adult consumes, on an avearge, six bushels of wheat in the year, so that he saves by the fall in price of wheat 7s. 6d. per annum. On assumption that a workman in good employ eats three pounds of meat every week, this would be an increase of 9d. per week or 39s. per annum, so that he would gain 7s. 6d. and lose 39s., a net loss of 31s. 6d., independently of the greatly increased cost of milk, butter and vegetables.

Owing to unrestricted competition many of our manufacturing industries are dead; many are hopelessly sick. Our operatives are losing their work and their wages. Owing to unrestricted competition in agricultural produce the land is going rapidly out of cultivation; the laborers are losing their work, the stock of meat is rapidly diminishing and the price rising. Is there then no thorn to this vaunted rose of competition? Unrestricted competition in cheapness, such as Free-traders are now forcing on this country, must end by making the conditions of labor unbearable. Mr. Chamberlain says that England has been described as the paradise of the rich, and he warns us not to allow it to become the purgatory of the poor.

Can any means be conceived so cerain of making it a purgatory of the poor as to encourage wild, unrestricted foreign competition that deprives our own work people of their work, and drives them lower in the scale of life? Look at it from any point of view you like, the question resolves itself into protection or emigration. If foreign competition is restricted, if native industry is protected, their wages will rise, their work will be steady, the land will again be brought into cultivation stock will increase, and the price of meat will fall. If the present system of unrestricted competition is encouraged, their industries will disappear, more land will go out of cultivation, wages will fall, and the only escape from a lower scale of life will be emigration.

Yours, etc.,
EDWARD SULLIVAN.

37 Palace Gate, Kensington.

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call special attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic*. The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There will be no change, however, in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "PARKER'S GINGER TONIC," contain the genuine medicine if the signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

American schoolbooks are said to be the best in the world.

Winter Work on the Farm.

Winter is supposed to be a season in which but little work can be done on a farm, but there is much to be done in the spring that may be facilitated by a previous preparation before the busy season sets in. One of the most important matters in the spring is the selection of good seed. The value of future crops depends upon the germinating quality and purity of the seeds. Corn is a crop that causes greater vexation than any other, as the seed is subjected to many influences during the process of curing that interferes with its early germination and thrift while growing. A late, backward spring, which delays corn planting till June, shortens the growing season, and no time can be lost replanting or renewing the hills. It is now a good time to make a thorough examination of the seed, culling out every imperfect grain, and using only that which is sound and well dried. Such work done now is a saving of time hereafter, and the work can be done more thoroughly in advance than when about to plant. One of the earliest crops is onions, and more failures are attributed to bad seed and frozen sets than to improper cultivation. The seed is no easy substance to handle, yet it can be improved by good cleaning. The sets may be kept even after being frozen, by placing them where they will not quickly thaw, but they should be handled as little as possible. Warmth is to be avoided with frozen vegetables for a gradual return to a proper temperature is required in preference to giving them a warm location. Peas may be assorted, those affected with bugs discarded if the damage is serious, but peas are not always unsound that have been attacked by insects. The object should be to not only assort and clean the seeds, but to use only such as are sure to germinate; and while their soundness should be made a specialty, the variety should also be considered, as some kinds are hardier and answer better for early sowing than others.

The winter's work embraces the handling of the manure, which not only assists to mingle all that may have been accumulated, but also prevents "fire-fanging" and loss of soluable and volatile matter, as well as assisting it to thoroughly decompose and become fine in condition, and thus be more easily applied. Protection from melting snows, which silently leach away the richest portions of the manure, is very important, and the collection of all refuse for addition thereto should still be practiced.

The preparation of hot bed frames, renewal of sash and lights and selection of the richest and best manure for that use, should be done early. The repairs of fences, barns and stables an oft-repeated admonition, is not out of place; and the inn-door work at the barn, in the proper preparation of food for stock, should not cease. Warmth for the stock, by providing good bedding and dry quarters, is a saving of food. As soon as the ground is fit to be plowed the turning up to the surface with the plow exposes the annoying cutworm to the frost, and every farmer should be on the lookout in that respect. It may not be actually necessary to do all that is recommended here now, but as such work will have to be done hereafter all that is done during the cold season is just so much taken away from the pressure of work in early spring.—*Phila. Record.*

Why a Dog Needs Suspenders.

As the train slowed up at the station a commercial looking man, who had been noticed in earnest conversation with another party of the same general appearance, was heard to remark:

"Smart? He's the smartest drummer you ever want anywhere. Why, he's smart enough to sell suspenders to a dog."

The other commercial-looking man nodded his head at this very happy illustration, and everybody thought the conversation was ended when a lonesome individual on the opposite side of the car thus remarked:

"It doesn't take a very smart man to sell suspenders to a dog."

Even the sleepy passengers aroused at this startling remark by the lonesome individual, and the commercial looking man asked in surprise:

"Why not?"

"Because it doesn't."

"What would a dog want with suspenders?"

"To keep up his pants," softly murmured the lonesome individual, gazing out across the snow-swept waste with a far-away look in his voice.

The California Panther.

Whatever may be the habits of the panther in other localities, we have the authority of Mr. Livingstone for the statement that those about the McCloyd river will always run from a dog, no matter how small he is, and when closed upon will spring into a tree, to the height of over twenty feet. So intently will the panther watch the barking and excited dog from his position on the branch that the hunter can come as close as he pleases and take deliberate aim. Near Mount Persephone panthers' tracks were observed to be thick at the base of a vertical wall about twenty feet, forming the foot of a precipitous mountain side. Once upon the summit of this rock the panthers were safe from white man, Indian or dog. Though the panther is so cowardly with a dog, perhaps from inherited fear of chase by a pack of wolves or wild dogs, he will encounter and conquer the grizzly bear. Combats between these two animals seem to be not unfrequent, and the Indians have found dead bears that have been killed by panthers, but never dead panthers that bears have killed. The panther is said to spring on the shoulders of the bear and cut through the throat with his teeth.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

A Pittsburgh man committed suicide because he bet on the wrong horse in a race.

Want of Faith.

If C. N. Boyd the Druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Lung affects, that he will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

Good Cows.

Can any one estimate the loss annually entailed upon the dairymen of the country by keeping poor cows on scant pasture stinted in water or compelled to drink from stagnant pools, hounded to and from the milking yard, milked by brutal and rough hired men, the milk manipulated in a room unsuited for the purpose by women or girls without the slightest idea of the art of butter-making, and packed and sent to market, in an almost unmarketable style? This is something that the most competent expert cannot detail in dollars and cents.

In regard to the quality of cows, any farmer can satisfy himself that while his ordinary native cows will not make more than about five pounds of butter per week, there are Jerseys that can make twenty pounds in the same time. And again, while at the present writing it is difficult to get more than 20 cents per pound for butter as usually made, yet there are "gilt edge" dairies that are sure of 50 to 75 cents per pound for the product of their dairies.

The farmer who has a dairy that will average from ten to fifteen pounds of butter and gets for it from 50 to 75 cents per pound, most certainly makes a greater profit than his neighbor, whose dairy only averages five pounds of butter per head, and who only gets 20 cents per pound for his butter. Commence by discarding all your "dung-hills;" they are unprofitable. You have only kept them at a loss, and in their place get the very best dairy animals within your reach of any dairy breed you may prefer. Having done so, then in the name of reason and common sense do not treat them as you did your old-dung-hills.

Care for them in a manner calculated to promote their well being and productiveness. Improve your stock by judicious breeding, the use of wellbred males, and make up your milk, whether in butter or cheese, in the best possible manner. Make an article that will command a premium in the market. The butter market is most fastidious; it is a tyrant; do not attempt to rule it. Subserve your own interest by gratifying all its demands, especially the demands for quality.—*American Dairyman.*

A Governor's Fix.

Old Governor Mattocks, of Vermont, who, when in Congress, boasted that he could "beat 'em all writing bad," was no speech-maker. The nearest he ever came to making a political harangue, according to a writer in the Lowell *Courier*, was once when his friends gathered around him to congratulate him on his nomination as Governor of the State. He was in a tight place, for he was compelled to reply. His speech was as follows:

"Boys, I thank you; and now, if you will elect me Governor, I will tell you what I will do. I will appoint two Thanksgivings and no Fast. Good-bye."

Still, he wasn't often at a loss to find something to say when something had to be said. One New Year's Day morning, as he was bathing and preparing for breakfast, he unfortunately leaned against the door at the head of the stairs leading to the kitchen. The door gave way, and the maids of the household, while busy preparing the morning meal, were astonished to see, rolling and tumbling into their presence, a chubby, fat old gentleman in a most unpresentable attire. But his wits were with him.

"Ladies," he exclaimed politely, "I wish you all a happy New Year;" and then bounded up stairs again, four steps at a time.

He Preferred Aunt Lizzie and Kisses

"Dad," he announced as he dropped his gripsack on the Boston & Maine depot platform, while the light of a baleful purpose shone in his eyes; "dad, you take the valise; I'm going to take a look around the town."

"Air you thinkin' of drinkin' any beer, John?" asked the old man, solemnly.

"I ain't never tasted any," replied John Henry doggedly, "An'z come here to see some sights."

"Wal, here's the hull on't," said the old man, backing his son against a freight shed and fixing him with his glittering eye, "will you drink beer, lose yer watch, hev yer clo's stole off yer back, git sent to jail, mebbe, an' miss your share of the farm, or will you come with me and walk over the common an' git some peanuts, an' then go out to your Aunt Lizzie's in Roxb'ry, an' mebbe tumble right into a kissin' party this evenin'? Speak right up, John Henry."

The kissing party decided John Henry, and he spoke right up for Roxbury and his Aunt Lizzie.

When the notorious James Robinson, or 'Jack Sheppard,' as he is known to the detectives, was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, he was advised to try and lead a better life, which lay entirely within himself. "Yes," answered he, "I worked three years in your state prison, and I know as much about shoe-making as I do about watches. They taught me in your prison to be dishonest. My principal work was to paste leather and pasteboard to make a thick sole to impose upon the public. The man having the contract was a Christian, a member of the church, and at the time I called his attention to the pasteboard business he was foreman of the grand jury. They sent me to the state prison to make me honest, and that is the way they do it."—*Phila. Times.*

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific ever known for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will soothe the rough feeling in your throat, give the vocal organs flexibility, and vitality, and enable you to breath and speak clearly.

A teacher in one of the schools at East Liberty, Penna., asked the scholars, 'What is the principal manufacturing business in Lowell, Mass?' One of the little boys jumped up and shouted, 'Hood's Sarsaparilla.'

Cause and Effect.

At times symptoms of indigestion ars present, uneasiness of the stomach, &c., a moisture like perspiration, producing itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the Piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which costs you but 50 cents, and is sold by C. N. Boyd.

The Chinese exclusion law has given an impulse to Japanese emigration to California.

Beautiful Heads of Hair.

"How do you keep your little boy's hair such a beautiful golden shade?" asked a reporter of a fashionable New York lady.

"Why, that is the natural color," said the lady somewhat indignantly, as she twined a long golden curl over her finger.

"But doesn't his hair grow darker as he grows older?" asked the reporter. "I have heard that some mothers can keep that bright gold in their children's hair all the time"

"Yes," assented the lady, "that is so. I kept the color in my little girl's hair until she was 15, and then she had enough vanity to take care of it herself."

"How did you do it?" asked the reporter.

"Her hair was very fine and long when she was 6 years old, but it began to turn dark; so every other day I washed it in soda and common soap, and when it was dry brushed it thoroughly and then curled it. Once a week I rubbed the scalp with raw egg."

"Doesn't washing the hair so much make it dry?"

"Yes, if you do not brush it thoroughly, and then it is the best thing for it."

"Your children have very beautiful hair," said the reporter to a lady who sat in her drawing-room, with a half dozen children playing about her. All of them but two had light-yellow or golden hair, with bangs and curls.

"Yes," she replied. "Those two little children with short hair are my sister's. I wouldn't have a child about me unless it had pretty hair; but my sister thinks differently. Teddy, the boy, insisted on having his hair cut when he was 6, and he had the most beautiful yellow hair, just like spun silk; and then Flora, the little girl, cried to have her hair cut, to be like Teddy. My sister says it makes a boy more manly to have short hair, but for my part I don't see any necessity of being manly at 6."

"How do you keep your children's hair so pretty?"

"O," she replied, "they have a French bonne who washes their hair in salt-water and a little potash and puts it up in curl papers every night. Their hair does not curl naturally, you know."

"Isn't the salt-water injurious to the hair?"

"No, I think not, although I have often heard so; but my children have heavy hair, and they had it washed in salt-water ever since they were babies."

A lady living on Fifth avenue has a little girl with large black eyes and very yellow hair floating over her shoulders to her waist. The reporter asked her if she did not possess a very unusual style of beauty.

"O, no," she replied; "but I bleach her hair. I am partial to dark eyes and fair hair, so I keep her hair bleached."

"How do you accomplish it?" asked the reporter.

"I wash it in lemon-juice once a week, and the acid makes it light. My other children have all black hair, and I keep it cropped close to their heads, but Ethel is the plainest of all of them, so I thought it was well to give her some special advantage."

"Why don't you have your boy's curls cut off this warm weather?" said the reporter to a Brooklyn lady.

"Cut off my boy's beautiful hair!" she exclaimed. "O, I wouldn't do it for $100 cash."

"But it will have to come off soon," said the reporter.

"I know it, and it breaks my heart to think of it; so don't mention it to me please."

Felt the Situation.

A German farmer was on trial in one of the justice courts the other day for assault and battery, and had pleaded not guilty. When the cross-examination came the opposing counsel asked:

"Now, Jacob, there was trouble between you and the plaintiff, wasn't there?"

"I oxpect dere vhas."

"He said something about your dog being a sheep-killer, and you resented it, eh?"

"Vell, I calls him a liar."

"Exactly. Then he called you some hard names?"

"He calls me a sauer-kraut Dutchman."

"Just so; that made you mad?"

"Oof course. I vas so mat I shake all ofer."

"I thought so. Now, Jacob, you are a man who speaks the truth. I don't believe you could be hired to tell a lie."

"Vell, I pelief I vhas pooty honest."

"Of course you are—of course. Now, Jacob, you must have struck the first blow. You see—"

The other lawyer objected, and after a wrangle the defendant turned to the court and said:

"I doan' oxactly make out how it vhas. I like to own oop dot I shtruck first, but I haf paid my lawyer fife dollar to prove de oder vhay. I doan like to tell a lie, but it makes me feel badt to lose der money.

The Rich and The Rich.

Miss Rothschild—expecting to be a bride in a few days—to Papa Rothschild:

"Oh, how sad! how sad!"

"What is so sad, my pet?"

"Oh, Miss Vanderbilt's situation."

"Why, what's the matter with her my darling?"

"You know she was married last week?"

"Yes; what of it?"

"Why, her papa gave her only $5,000,000 as a dower."

"Poor thing—that is rather small."

"Oh, she'll starve, poor thing. You'll give me more than that; won't you, papa, my dear old darling?"

"Certainly, my precious; but you should not feel too lofty, nor should you exult because you are better off than your neighbors; for the day may come when you may be as poor as the Vanderbilts are, so that when you give a party it will only be a mere common, beggarly 'snorter' like the one Miss Vanderbilt's papa gave the other evening. There are many strange and unexpected mutations in life, my dear, and the man who is worth his hundreds of millions to-day, may be a poor beggarly, half millionaire to-morrow."

"I heard," said Mrs. Parvenu, "that Mr. Willow's son took the diploma at Yale last year. I always said Yale was an awful unhealthy city!"

1884.

The election of this year promises to be one of the most exciting of the century, every citizen should have at least one good paper to furnish him the news,

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The old reliable "BANNER" Baking Powder was established. It has enjoyed an unparallelled popularity during that time, and still maintains its extraordinary precedence. It appeals to the masses of the intelligent people who desire to secure the best end by the best means, and it has retained the confidence of the people because of its perfect purity and reliability at all times to do its work. The essential value of the "BANNER" Powder consists in its *absolute purity*, the quantity of carbonic acid it contains, and in the gradual releasing of the same by the baking process.

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Parties desiring books bound can obtain prices by dropping me a card. Arrangements have been made whereby express one way will be paid on all large orders. All needed information can be obtained at Somerset HERALD office. novlt.

How Watch Cases are Made.

Most persons have an ambition to carry a gold watch case, and yet few people know how a watch case is made, or the vast difference in the quality of them. In a SOLID GOLD WATCH CASE, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus is not only needless, but undesirable, because gold is a soft metal and cannot furnish the stiffness, strength and elasticity necessary to make the case permanently strong and close-fitting. The *perfect* watch case must combine gold with some metal that will supply that in which the gold is deficient. This has been accomplished by the *Keystone Rolled Gold Watch Case*, which saves the WASTE of needless gold, and INCREASES the SOLIDITY and STRENGTH of the case, and at the same time *reduces* the cost ONE HALF.

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.)

BRIDGE SALE.

The Commissioners of Somerset County will offer to let, at public outcry, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1884,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the abutments for a combination bridge over Stonycreek, at the point where the old Bedford and Stugestown Turnpike crosses said stream in Quemahoning township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for a Combination Superstructure for the above masonry, will be received at the Commissioners' office until 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, February 6 1884, one hundred and fifty feet from abutment to abutment, with a sixteen-foot roadway.

ADAM S. SHAFFER,
JOSEPH HORNER,
H. W. BRUBAKER,
Commissioners.

Attest:—
D. J. HORNER, Clerk.

Notice to the Public.

The old structure has been condemned and pronounced unsafe for travel. The public is therefore notified that the Commissioners will not be responsible for accidents. The new structure will be pushed to completion as early as the season will permit.

jan2 D. J. HORNER, Clerk.

Summit Distillery.

Located Directly on Main Line Pitts. Div. B. & O. R. R., thus Saving Extra Cost of Draying.

PURE RYE COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKY.

Situated on summit of Alleghenies, uses the water from cold mountain springs. This whisky is made by the double-distilled process and guaranteed perfectly pure and full proof.

ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED.

Special.

In order to give Hotel Keepers and Dealers a grand opportunity never before offered, will contract for the manufacture of whisky in any quantity, from 5 to 50 barrels, giving them the privilege of letting it lie in bond for three years, charging but a small sum for storage.

☞ On hand 30 barrels of Whisky retailing at $2 per gallon.

Write for full particulars in regard to large quantities to

Sand Patch, Pa. S. P. SWEITZER, Supt.
Aug. 29.

FAHRNEY'S BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA

As a Blood Purifier—this medicine is highly recommended for all manner of chronic or old standing complaints, eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches and Rashes, Ring Worms, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. With this rare medicine in your house you can do without Salts, Castor Oil, Citrate of Magnesia, Senna or Manna, and save the whole of them, and what is better, it may be taken with safety and comfort by the most delicate woman, as well as by the robust man. It is very pleasant to the taste, therefore easily administered to children. It is the only vegetable remedy existing which will answer in place of calomel, regulating the action of the liver without making you a life long victim to the use of mercury or blue pills. It will open the bowels in a proper and wholesome manner.

There is nothing like Fahrney's Blood Cleanser for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder; for nervous diseases, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilious Fever, and all derangements of the internal viscera. As a female regulator it has no equal in the world.

"An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure." The PANACEA will not only cure old standing and malignant complaints, but is one of the best preventatives of such disorders ever offered to the world. You can avoid severe attacks of acute diseases, such as Cholera, Smallpox, Typhoid, Bilious, Spotted and Intermittent Fevers, by keeping your blood purified. The different degrees of all such diseases depend altogether upon the condition of the blood.

Be sure to ask for FAHRNEY'S BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA, as there are several other preparations in the market, the names of which are somewhat similar.

Dr. Geo. G. Shively & Co.,
Successors to Fahrney's Bros. & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
mar28 WAYNESBORO, PA.

GERMAN CARP.

A new book of 140 pages of instructions etc. on the culture and habits of this wonderful food fish. The experience of one who has spent 25 years as a practical pond and lake maker and ornamenter and fish culturist. A book for the practical man in plain English. No person having spring brook or swamp on their land should be without this work. Send one dollar and the work will be sent by return mail postage prepaid, circular and price list of live carp sent free. Carp sent to all parts of the U. S. the cool fall and freezing weather is the safest time to transport the carp, but spring weather not too warm is good.

An acre of water is many times more profitable than an acre of land, and does not require one-tenth of the labor to care for and cultivate the crop. Young carp two to two and a half and three to three and a half inches, $10 per hundred. Send for circular and price list. Address

GEO. FINLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Climbing the Spiral Stairs.

Invisible Architecture In a New England Parsonage.

'Yes,' she said, 'our children are married and gone, and my husband and I sit by our winter fire much as we did before the little ones came to widen the circle. Life is something like a spiral staircase; we are all climbing time coming around over the spot we started from, only one degree further up the stairs.

'That is a pretty illustration,' remarked her friend, musingly, gazing into the glowing coals which radiated a pleasant heat from the ample windowed stove. 'You know we cannot stop toiling up the hill though.'

'Surely we cannot, and for myself I don't find fault with that necessity, provided the advance in life is not attended with calamity or suffering for I have had my share of that. Not long since my health utterly broke down, My system was full of malaria; my digestion became thoroughly disordered and my nerves were in a wretched state. I was languid, ate little, and that without enjoying it, and had no strength or ambition to perform even my light household duties. Medical treatment failed to reach the seat of the trouble. The disease—which seemed to be weakness of all the vital organs—progressed until I had several attacks which my physician pronounced to be acute congestion of the stomach. The last of these was a desperate struggle and I was given up to die. As the crisis had partly passed my husband heard of the merits of PARKER'S TONIC as an invigorant in just such cases as mine. I took it and felt its good effects at once. It appeared to pervade my body as though the blessing of new life had come to me. Taking other medicine I continued to improve, and am now in better health than I have been for a long time.' [Extract from an interview with the wife of Rev. P. Perry, pastor of the Baptist church, Coldbrook, Mass.

A Big Enterprise.

HUNTINGDON, January 16.—A circular has been issued calling for a meeting in this city at an early date for the purpose of memorializing congress to order a survey to be made for an international railroad route from the capitol of the United States to the Canadas. If a straight line be drawn from Washington city to Buffalo, N. Y., it will traverse the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Centre and Clearfield in Pennsylvania, and Montgomery, Frederic and Wahington counties in Maryland.

Warehouse Burned.

LANCASTER, Jan. 15.—At a late hour last night the tobacco warehouse of L. T. Hensel in Quarryville was destroyed by fire. Over three hundred cases of fine tobacco were burned, together with books and papers. The loss on the tobacco is almost $20,000 with an insurance of $14,000. The building was a two story brick, worth $3,000; the insurance on it was $2,000. Several frame buildings, including the Reading Railroad Depot, which stood near the warehouse, were saved by hard work.

"There is a coolness between us good bye," said the fish under the ice to the fisherman on top who was trying to break through and catch him.

Miners Charged With Conspiracy.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—This morning quite a commotion was caused in Buena Vista, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, by the arrest, on a charge of conspiracy, of fourteen miners who had been employed at the mines of the Southwest Gas Coal Company. The mines are owned by Rafferty & Dewees and have been practically called closed since the 20th of December last, the men having refused to mine coal for three cents, the price fixed by the proprietors. Since that time they have been parading about Buena Vista, headed by a drum corps, and have been attempting to induce the seven or eight men at work in the mines to join them. On the 14th of this month Mr. Dewees, one of the members of the firm, made an information they were arrested and brought to Pittsburg. A hearing was had the afternoon and the miners gave bail for court.

RUIN WROUGHT IN THE FOREST.—How distressing it is to see acres of trees cut down in the midst of a valuable forest. How saddening it is also to see that thin spot in the midst of your otherwise abundant hair. Stop it at once by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam. For actual efficiency this famous article stands at the head of its class. Elegant for the toilet, delicious in odor,