WHARTON'S HOT SHOT.

Says Wanamaker Is Not the Man for the Senate.

SOME VERY TERSE REASONS

Might Influence the Appointment of the Collectors of the Ports of Philadelphia and New York—Reasons Why an Importer Should Not be Elected.

Joseph Wharton, one of the representative business men of Pennsylvania and the founder of the Wharton school of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, was the permanent chairman of the recent Penrose demonstration in Philadelphia. He presented some of the strongest objections to the candidacy of John Wanamaker for United States senator in the following speech:

Fellow citizens. I beg to thank you for this appointment. Though it brings me into a prominence not in accord with my habit in political affairs, I accept the responsibility, together with the honor, of presiding over this meeting because I approve its object.

One of the most important duties to be performed by the legislature of Pennsylvania at its session which is to begin two weeks from to-day is the election of a man to succeed Mr. Cameron as a representative of this great state in the United States senate.

It is conceded that this new senator shall be a Philadelphian, and though we as citizens cannot vote directly for any one, having transmitted our rights in this respect to the senators and representatives whom we sent to the legislature, we retain the right to express our opinions concerning the candidates in any orderly manner that pleases us. We have chosen to come together this evening, so to express ourselves.

We all know that the wise and diligent performance of duty as a United States senator requires great natural ability, supplemented by adequate training and willingness to labor. The full powers of many of the greatest men that our country has produced have been taxed to their utmost in the forum of the United States senate. The full powers of our wisest and best are now demanded, and are not more than sufficient for properly representing our state in that great arena. Yet we all believe that our city possesses not one man only, but several men to whom we could safely commit the interests of our state in the debates and struggles that are to occur there.

We have men whose intellect can grasp the problems that must come before the senate, men whose training in the legal profession or in business affairs has prepared them to judge those problems correctly, whose experience perhaps in legislation has educated them to the routine of legislative bodies and to ready performance of the functions devolving upon the members of such a body; men also whose high character, good judgment and all round common sense command the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. They are not numerous, but they exist.

Two Candidates.

At this moment, however, only two candidates from Philadelphia are in the field, and as no others are likely to appear no others need now be discussed. These two are, as you well know, John Wanamaker and Boies Penrose. We have the right to consider them dispassionately, weighing the merits of each, and declaring our preference, without fear or favor, for the one who seems to us best fitted for the place.

Let us consider first him who has been most assiduously put forward: namely, John Wanamaker.

Mr. Wanamaker is a man of remarkable ability, who has by his own sagacity and diligence attained wealth, who has shown unusual organizing power in his own extended business, and who has creditably filled the important executive office of postmaster general. He has overcome many obstacles, has found means to accomplish many difficult things, has acquired the art of causing numerous subordinates to do punctually their several parts in complicated affairs to effect a desired purpose.

On the other hand it may be said that the masterful temperament that is fitted to rule subordinates might fail to bring about the cordial co-operation of equals that is needed in legislation. It seems certain that his extensive business would demand most of his time, so that the state could have the advantage of but a remnant of his energies. You will remember that in the Girard will case the great Daniel Webster, devoting but a fraction of his time to this famous cause, was defeated by the unremitting care of Horace Binney, then a comparatively unknown young lawyer.

More important than these is, to my mind, the objection that Mr. Wanamaker is the largest importer of foreign goods in this state, one of the largest importers in the nation; that in the course of his enormous business he has frequent conflicts in the courts with the collectors of customs, and that as senator he must participate in tariff legislation, that he would, perhaps, virtually nominate the collector at Philadelphia, and might even influence the appointment at New York. It seems to me unsuitable that a man so situated should be United States senator.

Finally, to meet the assertion that Mr. Wanamaker is the choice of the business men of the state, I must be allowed to remark that this meeting may well raise doubt of the unanimity of this choice.

Mr. Penrose, it may be at once conceded, lacks some of the salient qualities of Mr. Wanamaker. He has not been victorious over a host of feebler competitors in the strife of trade, nor reached the commercial eminence of his rival. He has not organized great successful establishments for buying and selling, nor attained such wealth as Mr. Wanamaker's. He is no merchant prince. He has held no great executive office. What then are the merits that qualify him for this high office of United States senator.

First, it is, I think, a distinct advantage that he is not only engrossed by commercial business, and also that he is not encumbered by great wealth. It suffices that he has known how to manage his affairs and those of his clients, and that his means are adequate to free him from small cares.

Penrose's Qualifications.

When we regard his training we find him a graduate with honors of Harvard university, a well equipped lawyer, who has been for twelve years a state senator. He not only has studied and practiced law, but has served apprenticeship in the art of legislation; he would enter the new career prepared to take part at once, without preliminary blundering, but with the skill of an adept in whatever task the interest of his state or of the nation might impose upon him.

Obviously he could serve his state better at Harrisburg, because he has served her well at Harrisburg. Upon the vital question of honest money Mr. Penrose is thoroughly sound. In the defense of our domestic industries by suitable protective import duties upon foreign goods, our state would find him an able and efficient champion.

Because I consider Boies Penrose better fitted than John Wanamaker by training and experience, and by his position in life, for this particular task of representing Pennsylvania in the United States senate, I advocate his election to that office.

M'KINLEY FOR QUAY.

The President-Elect Has An Understanding with the Senator.

A special dispatch published in the Philadelphia Inquirer and dated Washington, says: "Some of the Philadelphia newspapers who cling to the remnants of the old combine that waged war against Senator Quay for state chairman are publishing wildly imaginative stories to the effect that Major McKinley and Mark Hanna are on the outs with Senator Quay and that the Pennsylvania leader will have little or no say in disposing of the Federal patronage in his state under the new administration. These stories are as baseless as the fabric of a vision. Senator Quay is on the best of terms with the president-elect and the national chairman, and even so high an authority as Major McKinley himself has declared that Senator Quay will dispense the Philadelphia patronage. A few weeks ago a prominent Republican of Philadelphia, who did yeoman work for Major McKinley on the stump during the campaign, wrote to the president-elect and applied for the position of deputy in one of the important Federal offices in Philadelphia. Several days later he received a reply from Major McKinley advising him to consult Senator Quay in the matter, and closing with this important statement: 'Senator Quay will have charge of the selection of applicants to fill the Federal offices in Pennsylvania.'"

OFFER OF $300 SPURNED.

Representative B. O. Keefer Tells How J. B. Meredith Tried to Bribe Him to Vote for John Wanamaker.

Pittsburg Dispatch, Dec. 21.

W. H. Thomas, of Connellsville, has now had several weeks in which to reply to the general denial of the Westmoreland legislators to his remark made to Clark T. Baldwin, that two of the delegation had been "fixed" for Wanamaker, and the other two would be secured for the Quaker importer. The assemblymen conclude that Thomas prefers the policy of silence, and would much rather that the matter be dropped.

B. O. Keefer, one of the representatives-elect, however, is not of Thomas' way of thinking. He was approached by one Meredith and offered $300 before he was nominated to vote for Wanamaker. Mr. Keefer is smarting under the aspersion cast upon the Westmoreland delegation by the voluble Thomas, and when the four members met to answer the Connellsville man he had prepared a sharp and vigorous statement, but was overruled by his colleagues, who were content for the time being with a general denial.

It developed at the meeting that three of the assemblymen had been visited by agents. Mr. Keefer was far from satisfied with the lie direct that was hurled into Thomas' teeth, and, having waited a reasonable length of time, he feels he owes it to the public and himself to tell of the attempt to bribe him. He issued the following signed statement yesterday:

Mr. Keefer Issues a Statement.

Owing to various reports which have been published in the Pittsburg newspapers relating to the bribery and attempted bribery of members of the legislature from Fayette and Westmoreland counties, I wish to make a personal statement of the matter so far as it relates to me. During the latter part of March, 1896, a gentleman, who gave his name as J. B. Meredith, called at the treasurer's office in Greensburg and asked for a private view with me. I granted it, when he asked me if I were not a candidate for the legislature. I told him I was.

He then said that "he thought they would be in a position to help me." Not knowing at that time what he meant I said: "I would be glad for any help I could get," when he said he would see me later.

In a few days he called again, but I was not in the office. A short time afterward he telephoned me from Pittsburg one morning to meet him that evening at the Union depot. I consulted a friend, who advised me to go and see what he wanted. I then telephoned him that I would meet him that evening in the Union depot.

I went to Pittsburg that evening, and found him waiting for me. He said: "I suppose you want to know what I called you here for?" I replied that I did. He said: "They wanted to help me in my nomination, and if I would promise one thing he would give me $300 to pay my election expenses."

I asked him what he wanted me to promise to do and he said: "To vote for the man we name for the United States senate." I told him that I would not promise to vote for a man for United States senator whose name I did not even know. He then asked me what I thought of John Wanamaker. I said: "I do not know much about Mr. Wanamaker; that he was probably a very good man, but I could not consider his proposition; that if I were nominated and elected I would have an oath to take at Harrisburg and I did not propose to commit perjury or accept a bribe."

He replied, saying that if I took such a serious view of it we would drop the matter. Since that time I have not been approached by any one with an offer of money to vote for any candidate for United States senator. B. O. KEEFER.

Will Swear to the Expose.

Mr. Keefer is ready to make oath to the above statement at any time. For several days he has been ill at his home, which is located about four miles in the country from Irwin station. The nearest justice of the peace is a mile away, so under the circumstances Mr. Keefer was unable to put his recital in the form of an affidavit.

It does not appear who Meredith is or where he lives, but it is known he has had considerable business to transact for the last year with the Westmoreland county commissioners. It is said a firm which he represents has been doing contract work for the county. Mr. Keefer understands that Meredith lives in Franklin county. While he never saw Meredith before he tried to bribe him, Keefer says he would recognize him anywhere. Since March he had not seen Meredith until about four weeks ago, when he noticed him sitting in the commissioners' office. They mutually nodded, but did not exchange a word. Mr. Keefer said he did not care to know him.

Country Treasurer Samm says he remembers Meredith. He called at the office last March inquiring for Mr. Keefer, who was not in. He appeared the next day, but Keefer was still absent. Then he presented his card to the treasurer and said: "Keefer doesn't know me and I never saw him, but I wish you would give him my card, and tell him that I will call him by telephone some time in the near future." Mr. Samm said Keefer consulted him about going to Pittsburg to see Meredith when the latter telephoned. Mr. Samm replied that there could be no harm in seeing what he wanted, and he advised Keefer to meet him.

As to Meredith's Identity.

Meredith is supposed to be one of the "Business" leaguers, and, having work in the county, undertook to do a turn for Wanamaker. There is a certain county in the state where an alleged Wanamaker agent camped down and opened an insurance and real estate shop. One of the Westmoreland representatives could tell of a meeting he had at the Logan House with E. A. Van Valkenburg, but he would rather not talk about it unless Thomas should "blab" further. The legislator went to Altoona under the impression he was to meet a committee to draft a bill.

Feeling that something was necessary to stem the strong tide toward Penrose, the Wanamaker people sent out the claim that the Quaker would be nominated. This is considered a stiff bluff to bolster a falling cause. The local combiners take no stock in the claims of the Wanamaker crowd, and they flit the Quayites with merriment.

Wanamaker will be a wiser man after Jan. 19, and the number of promises broken is liable to make him lose faith in humanity. Those who are familiar with the state cannot figure how Wanamaker will get more than from 45 to 50 votes. A week ago Senator Penrose said he was satisfied that Wanamaker could not at best secure the support of sixty legislators.

HOW PETITIONS ARE SECURED.

A Specimen of the Methods Used In Bradford County.

From the Athens (Pa.) Gazette.

The Philadelphia Press, in a recent issue, publishes a long list of Republican voters in Bradford county who have signed a petition to our members-elect to the legislature to vote for John Wanamaker for United States senator. The Press cannot know the methods employed to secure these signatures, and the great number who signed who now regret their hasty action, or they would not be so confident that the Wanamaker petition reflects the true feelings of the Republicans of this county on the senatorial contest. We unhesitatingly say that if a petition for Hon. Boies Penrose had been circulated prior to the Wanamaker petition, with the same methods used, that he would even lead the Wanamaker petition.

As we heretofore said, Mr. Wanamaker's fitness for this high office is not because he can count his millions, some of which may be used for the furtherance of his candidacy. The amount of boodle used in this county we believe would startle the experienced ward leaders of Tammany Hall if it were known to them. This may be the reason that our self constituted court house bosses in Towanda are working so persistently for Mr. Wanamaker's success. The malignant accusations against Senator Penrose's character under the guise of a religious motive is too thin for credence, even by the friends of Wanamaker. They will be met in every point of this canvass in a way which will not only exonerate Mr. Penrose, but will show the animus which prompted them. We believe the citizens of our county do not desire a millionaire to represent them, but that they do want a man who will be in harmony with the true interests of the people, and such a man as Hon. Boies Penrose.

Making Money.

Marshall, hearing that his aunt went to town each day to make money, whispered, "Auntie, won't you please cut me out a nickel today?"—Exchange.

CRADLE SONG.

To sleep the corn is sinking,
For heavy hangs its head;
The timid flowers are shrinking
From darkness in their bed.

The evening breeze frocking,
Like gentle angels blest,
Come softly, softly rocking
The corn and flowers to rest.

Just as the flowers are shrinking,
So timid, too, art thou,
And as the corn bends sinking,
So nods thy dear head now.

And sounds of evening winging,
Like gentle angels blest,
Come round thy cradle, singing
My darling one to rest.

—J. Edmund V. Cooke.

LABRADOR DOGS.

How a Number of Them Went on an Impromptu Hunt.

The dogs of Labrador are not only most useful as draft animals, but for hunting as well. A writer in Forest and Stream, who has spent several seasons in Labrador, relates a rather thrilling experience with a team of these dogs, who, he says, trot along contentedly enough so long as there is no game in sight, but the moment they scent game they seem to conclude that dragging a sled is for them merely a side issue; that their actual mission in life is to go after the game whenever it is within range. He says:

"A thaw had been followed by a frost, and the snow covering the ice on the lakes was frozen hard. So four of our party got on the sleigh to have a final drive. They started in great glee, and just as they rounded the first point they saw a fine young caribou buck about 500 yards ahead. As soon as the dogs saw it they gave a yelp like a pack of wolves and started like an arrow from a bow after the caribou, which looked round on hearing the yelp, saw its pursuers and flew over the ice, keeping in the middle of the lake. When the dogs started with a jerk, one of the party was thrown off violently and slid a long way on the hard snow before he could pull up, feeling redhot from the friction and gazing wistfully after his fast disappearing comrades, who clung to the sleigh like grim death and enjoyed this novel hunt. Of course, there was not the slightest chance of their catching the animal, which, instead of making for the bush on the nearest shore, held on in the middle of the lake, right up to the end, where it took to the woods. The impromptu hunters soon found themselves in a difficulty, for it was impossible to stop the dogs, who could not realize that they had a sleigh behind them with passengers. The driver tried in vain to stop them, and there was every probability of broken limbs or necks when they would strike the bush. However, they soon made up their minds and dropped off one by one, rolling over and over in the snow, or sliding some distance away, with much damage to their nether garments and much atrasion of the cuticle. Meanwhile the dogs, relieved of the weight, rushed after the deer, and, entering the woods, got tangled up among the trees, and, as usual on such occasions, wound up with a free fight among themselves. After extricating them the party re-embarked and drove quietly back to the house, where they repaired damages, related their adventure and wrote it down in the club's logbook."

A QUEER EPITAPH.

In Memory of Two Boys Who Thought They Ate Mushrooms.

Piscataway is one of the oldest towns in New Jersey. It was founded in 1666 and was intended to be the capital of the colony, but it did not grow, while its rivals, New Brunswick, Rahway and Elizabeth, became thriving villages. At present there is little to interest the casual visitor to the sleepy village, but that little is good of its kind.

There is old Mr. Mundy, the village wheelwright, who at 80 is still a fine shot with gun or rifle. Twenty-five years ago he accompanied a New York merchant on a hunting trip to the far west, and since then not a year has passed without their taking a hunting trip to the west or south. Old as these cronies are, they cannot make up their minds to forego their hunting. Then there is the old cider mill whose ramshackle appearance belies the purity and strength of the applejack resting in its dark cellar. Finally, there is the cemetery of the old Episcopal church, the first house of worship erected in the place. In response to inquiries the other day the sexton, who holds also the offices of gravedigger and roadmaster said:

"Well, there might be some interesting gravestones there, and then again there mightn't. They don't interest me. There is one old brown stone which has fallen down and is out of place. I wanted to throw it away, but the minister wouldn't let me. That might be interesting to you."

"Is there any inscription on it?"

"No, there isn't. It is just covered with words from top to bottom—no poetry, no nothing—just words."

The stone was found easily, although partly overgrown with moss and myrtle. After much cleaning the following inscription was made out:

Spectators, under
Here in this tomb
Lie 2 boys.
The elder was full
Ten years old, the younger was twice
Told. By eating
Mushrooms for
Food rare, in day
Time they poysoned
Were. A. K. Hard Hooper and Charlie Hooper,
Deseod, 1830.

The meaning of "the younger was twice told" is somewhat obscure, but it is supposed that he was but five years old.

An inscription upon the tombstone of James Thompson, who died in 1763, was once very popular with the country people in New Jersey. Three others in the graveyard are similar to it:

Remember, friend, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I.
In health and strength, though here I lie.
As I am now so you must be.
Prepare for death and follow me.

—New York Sun.

JAWS AS WEAPONS.

Chief Means of Defense Among All Old World Apes.

Among all old world apes the teeth are the chief weapons for defense against natural foes and for combats for mates or tribal supremacy. The canines are in most cases enormously developed, insomuch that ill informed naturalists have suggested that a near relationship must exist between the primates and the carnivora. As a matter of fact, these formidable teeth have nothing to do with alimentation, but are as purely weapons of war as are the bayonet and the maxim gun. In practically every emergency demanding unusual energy, obstinacy and courage they come into play.

In every conflict with the world, the flesh and the devil—as such things are understood in pithecoid society—the temporal and masseter muscles are the chief arbiters of war. To become a great and powerful anthropoid it is absolutely and brutally necessary to have a large and strong jaw, to give firm attachment to the teeth and good leverage to the muscles. That for an immense epoch our prehuman ancestors achieved success in life in like manner is as clear as the print of "Maga" to those who have learned to read nature's handwriting.

Since those days of true Arcadian simplicity our life has become bewilderingly complex, and our methods for settling social difficulties have changed generally for the better. But here, as in so many other instances, the habits of a past age have left an indelible impress on the nervous system.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Ptolemy, king of Macedon, was the Thunderbolt, from the vigor of his military movements.

A rainbow in the afternoon is generally an indication of clear weather.

Kept His Head.

It is not safe to joke among an oriental people unless you understand their manners and customs. Lord Charles Beresford, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in India, relates a funny incident of the journey, which just escaped being a tragic one.

"We were elephant shooting in Ceylon," he says, "and were driving back to Colombo, when the horses in the wagonette showed signs of fatigue. Lord Aylesbury, who was on the box, took the reins from our Tamil coachman, whereupon the animals swerved just as we were crossing a rude bridge, and the whole equipage, passengers and all, were precipitated into the nullah below.

"No one was hurt. I playfully belabored the coachman with a bundle of elephants' tails and then told him to mount the box. At the same time I turned to the Malay sergeant and said in solemn tones:

"'Cut that man's head off.'

"He, thinking it an awful crime to upset the prince, instantly drew his saber and rushed at the coachman.

"Fortunately the coachman understood English and scrambled on to a ledge of rock out of reach. Seeing that my joke had nearly caused a catastrophe, I called out to the sergeant:

"'The prince has graciously pardoned him. Let him come down.'"

So the coachman kept his head on his shoulders, and there was no harm done, but if he had not understood English and had not got out of the way! As our English friends themselves are wont to remark, "Only fawncy!"

Half Kaffir, Half Englishman.

If, as is sometimes held, though we ourselves are very strongly of the opposite opinion, the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa are not human creatures caught in the very act of developing from lower forms, but are the result of degeneration from some higher type, then the creature resulting from a cross between the two might revert to the higher type and be of higher social feeling and intellectual power than either. We have ourselves in only one instance met an individual who was a cross between the English and Kaffir races, though we know that several such exist in South Africa. This man was certainly merely a composite of the two races, without any tendency to reversion. He was the son of an English gentleman; his mother was a Kaffir woman who had not been draggled under the feet of civilization.

The man was proud, determined, resolute. Self educated, he raised himself to a post of high trust under the English government. He combined the dash and courage of the Kaffir with the pride and intelligence of the Englishman. He had the fault, which is common to both his parent races, of being cruel and indomitable when opposed, but of the vices supposed to be inseparable from half castism—servility and insincerity—he had not a trace. He was a man and a gentleman. But whether if such crosses were common such men would often arise is quite another question.—Fortnightly Review.

Patsy Took It Bilin.

Patsy had been in the country only a few days and had not recovered from the effects of his ocean voyage. He complained of a headache, and his sympathetic aunt finally decided to give him a Seidlitz powder. She got two glasses and put the contents of the blue package into one and emptied the white package into the other.

"Now, you hold your mouth open," said his aunt, holding the glasses, one in each hand.

Young Patsy opened a spacious cavern, displaying two fine rows of molars, and, with a dexterous motion, his aunt mixed the contents of both glasses and poured the Seidlitz powder into his face. He spluttered and coughed and ran about the room.

"Well, how did you like it?" asked his aunt smilingly when he had recovered somewhat.

"I wudn't ha' minded it so much if ye hadn't give it ter me whin it wuz bilin!" he gasped between chokes.

It cured Patsy's headache, however.—New York Sun.

A Valuable Rhyme.

James Smith, one of the authors of the celebrated "Rejected Addresses," was better paid for a trifling exertion of his versatile muse than any poet since the world began. One day he met the late Mr. Strachan, the king's printer, at a dinner party and found him suffering from gout and old age, though his intellectual faculties remained unimpaired. The next morning he transmitted to him the following jeu d'esprit:

Your lower limbs seemed far from stout
When last I saw you walk.
The cause I presently found out
When you began to talk.
The power that propts the body's length,
In due proportion spread,
In you mounts upward, and the strength
All settles in the head.

This compliment proved so highly acceptable to the old gentleman that he made an immediate codicil to his will, by which he bequeathed to the writer the sum of $3,000, being at the rate of $375 for each line.—Pearson's Weekly.

A Lunatic's Comment.

Mr. Robert Ganthony, the English entertainer, once gave a performance at the Prestwich Lunatic asylum. The inmates took his diverting monologue very well at first, but when he came to the portion of the performance in which he impersonates a testy old magistrate of 90 summers a woman rose with vehemence and shouted, "Fancy me being kept here while that man is left to run loose."

In 1828 a brass troy pound, procured by the American minister in London in the previous year, was declared to be the standard in the United States for that measure.

Eighteen days are required to make the journey between the isle of Tenerife and New York.

Value of Experience.

Fond Mother—"Why, my dear, what is the matter?"

Daughter (recently married)—"Boo, hoo! My husband doesn't—lo-love me any more. He didn't kiss me when he came home, and he—he kept edging away from me whenever I went near him; and—and now he's in the library, and don't want—don't want to be disturbed—boo, hoo, hoo?"

Fond Mother—"Calm yourself, my dear. He loves you as much as ever, but I suppose he has taken a drink and doesn't want you to know it."—New York Weekly.

Why not profit by the experience of others who have found a permanent cure for catarrh in Hood's Sarsaparilla?

Major McKinley's Christmas.

CANTON, O., Dec. 25.—Major McKinley's Christmas was a very quiet one. He took advantage of the continued good sleighing weather to take two sleigh rides this morning. Mrs. McKinley accompanied him during one ride, and a party of the Major's nieces was with him on the second.

The Major and his wife dined with Mother McKinley, and during the afternoon he read the papers and chatted with personal friends who called. There were no callers of political importance, and none are expected to-morrow.

"I am sorry I bought one of those doormats with 'Welcome' on it."

"Why so?"

Some stupid fellow mistook the meaning of the word and helped himself to it the first night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tours to California.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits, and plants between, man can find and needs no lovelier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest en route. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Crescent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the Garden of the Gods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Why Attempt to Cure

catarrh by the use of so-called blood remedies? That catarrh is not caused by blood troubles is self-evident when you reflect that attacks are always due to sudden climatic changes or exposure, and occur most frequently during the winter and spring, though the blood is as pure then as in summer or fall. A remedy which quickly relieves and cures the catarrhal attacks has been found in Ely's Cream Balm.

DOCTORS OFTEN FAIL

To cure disease because they attack the disease itself without thinking of the cause. Backache, lame back, stomach troubles, dizziness, for instance, are all every-day symptoms of kidney troubles—can't be cured except by bringing the kidneys back to health and vigor.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

frequently cure diseases of these delicate organs after all else has failed. They are the natural enemy of every form of kidney disease.

One Pittsburger who has been blessed by them is George F. Christ, of the firm of Christ & Schaller, 506 Butler street. He suffered from kidney troubles for six years. "The pains in my back were very severe at times," he said a few days ago. "While stooping over my work like would catch me in severest sometimes that I would almost drop. The pains were almost constant. I never seemed to get rested. My urine was badly affected. I tried dozens of so-called remedies, but got no relief until I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got a box at Fleming's drug store. The first few doses gave me relief, and in a short time I was completely cured. The result was simply wonderful. My condition to-day is perfectly healthful. I am recommending Doan's Kidney Pills to all my friends."

Doan's Kidney Pills Cost 50 Cents at any Drugstore.

Foster-Milburn Co., Sole Agents, Buffalo, N.Y.

Quay Meant Business.

From the Pittston Gazette.

When Senator Quay formulated the plank in the Republican state platform of last year, which was reaffirmed by this year's state convention, on the subject of the corrupt use of money in politics and the wrongful employment of corporate power in the same direction, the senator evidently meant business. In a recent public letter, declaring against Wanamaker's candidacy for United States senator, he says we have millionaires enough now in the national senate. He further says that he is opposed to the scheme of so called "business men's leagues." "Its basic theory," says Senator Quay, "is that organized wealth shall dictate high office and so take possession of the government." The senator will take his place with "the people most deserving of representation and most in need of legislative protection"—the farmers, the small storekeepers, the artisans and the laborers—and he may be expected to use his influence at Harrisburg this winter in shaping legislation in the interest of these classes.

Only a Selfish Scheme.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.

Mr. Thomas Dolan, who is the especial champion of Mr. Wanamaker, undertakes, in a published interview, to exalt the importance of the Business Men's League, under whose auspices Mr. Wanamaker's candidacy is being conducted. The object is plain, in fact it has but one interpretation, and that is the substitution of themselves as leaders in the place of one who has so often led the party to victory. Senator Quay is an approved leader, and to such an extent is his services valued by the rank and file of the party that all the machinations for a change of leadership have proven unsuccessful. And this will also be the result of the efforts in the same direction by the Business Men's League.

Won't Last a Session.

Pittsburg Leader.

The Dolan-Wanamaker league will not outlast the coming session of the state legislature. Its survival evidently depends on its ability to get the legislature under its thumb, and there is no more likelihood of its achieving this than there is of its convincing the people at large that its purposes are honorable, and that its influence is beneficial to the Republican organization.

Lehigh for Penrose.

From the Allentown Ledger.

Shortly after the election, Dr. A. J. Kern, Lehigh's Republican representative, said he would vote for the man who seemed to be the choice of the Republicans. If he will be guided by that expression he will vote for Boies Penrose, for, after a frank review of the situation, it is plain that a vast majority of Lehigh Republicans are for Mr. Penrose.

A Nice Combination.

From Turgarts' Times (Philadelphia).

The leader of the repudiated Philadelphia combine and the boss of the disreputable Pittsburg machine stand shoulder to shoulder in this fight with the "business men" whose patriotism is so great that they are taking time from their business to boom John for the senate.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents, during the Winter season, so many varied attractions as the State of Florida. Besides its delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of saltwater coast and in its twelve hundred freshwater lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano, and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the State. The mere novel sport of alligator and manatee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

To this attractive State the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged four personally-conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until May 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, $50.00 from New York, $48.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consumption, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Many Banks Closed.

The National Bank of Illinois, of Chicago, failed to open its doors Monday of last week, a result of the action of the Clearing House Association in suspending the bank from membership. The Comptroller of the Currency appointed a temporary receiver for the institution. The liabilities amount, it is said, to $11,000,000. The failure was followed by that of the Chicago banking firms of E. S. Dreyer & Co., whose liabilities are $1,500,000, and Wasmansdorf & Heineman, liabilities $416,000, and of the Roseland Savings Bank, of Roseland, Ill. It is said that the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is due to injudicious, reckless and imprudent methods followed by the officers. The Clearing House Association took steps for the immediate relief of the bank's creditors, agreeing to advance loans to the extent of 75 per cent, upon properly proven claims.

The Philadelphia Record says the failure of the Illinois National bank seems to have been a case of too much son-in-law. The president of the bank, it appears, had one son-in-law in the banking and another in the brewing business and he loaned each of them $500,000 out of the banking funds.

The bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, suspended payment on Tuesday. There was an immense run on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, one of the strongest institutions in the city, but it met all legal demands.

Angus & Gindele, one of the largest contracting firms of Chicago have assigned. Assets, $300,000; liabilities, $250,000. It is claimed they owed the National bank of Illinois, $200,000.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of E. S. Dreyer and Robert Dreyer, of the failed banking firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co., of Chicago, charged with violation of the state banking law by receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Butchered by Spaniards.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—An official announcement was made to-day that the Spanish troops, under Colonel Rabanal, have had an engagement with several rebel parties under Rojas. The scene of the fighting was near Cimarrones, province of Puerto Principe.

A rebel camp was captured, and the insurgents were completely dispersed, with the loss of 26 killed. The Spanish loss was 1 killed and 8 wounded.

Advices from a more reliable source than the Government show that the so-called engagement was simply a massacre of unarmed non-combatants by the troops.

While a train was passing along the railway between Caibarien and Camajuani, province of Santa Clara, a dynamite bomb exploded, wrecking the armored car containing the train's military escort. Two soldiers were killed and two wounded.

NASAL CATARRH is a LOCAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes. This remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELY'S Cream BalM opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the sores. Protects the membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail.

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CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

THE KEELEY CURE

Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the

PITTSBURG KEELEY INSTITUTE,
No. 4246 Fifth Avenue,

restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1000 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

In Effect November 15, 1896.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station at Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD

Western Express	4:58 a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57 "
" Accommodation	9:10 "
Pacific Express	9:24 "
Way Passenger	9:32 "
Mail	3:16 "
Fast Line	9:08 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:30 "

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	5:04 a. m.
Sea-shore Express	5:40 "
Altoona Accommodation	8:24 "
Day Express	9:40 "
Main Line Express	10:15 "
Altoona Accommodation	12:02 p. m.
Mail Express	4:11 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:55 "
Philadelphia Express	7:11 "
Fast Line	10:20 "

For rates, maps, &c., call on Ticket Agents