WHY BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

The Situation as Viewed by a Prominent Agriculturist.

HOW FARMERS SHOULD VOTE

Pennsylvanians Must Roll Up a Big Republican Majority and Lead in the Canvass For McKinley's Re-election.

It is not always the experienced business man that puts things in the tritest and most forcible English when he has anything to say. The intelligent, wide awake agriculturist, who has an opportunity to study public questions and to form his own opinions from well established facts, frequently has a knack of expressing himself in a manner that leaves no room to doubt his convictions or to successfully controvert his conclusions. John Hamilton, who is secretary of agriculture of this state, is a practical agriculturist and a consistent Republican as well. In commenting upon the present political situation he said:

"Government is a business. Business upon a colossal scale, conducted by men delegated to act for the whole people, and these delegated men are instructed by the people to carry into operation and effect the great leading principles which the majority for the time professes to believe.

"In 1892 'tariff for revenue only' supplanted as a business principle 'tariff for protection of industry,' and the effect of this radical change of an essential principle was instantly perceived. Mills that formerly run uninterruptedly began to close their gates, traffic that had been busy began to fall away. Foreign goods began to pour in upon our shores; labor began to be idle in our streets; building began to suspend construction; money, which had been abundant, began to grow scarce; mines and furnaces began to close out their business; prices began to drop; soup houses began to rise and tramps thronged the highways; capital grew timid; lenders at home and abroad called for their cash; the sheriff's sales were posted upon every billboard. The whole country was in industrial and social despair. Even the government, to protect itself from utter overthrow, along with that which had overtaken her citizens, was compelled to go out into the markets of the world and borrow money at exorbitant cost, to the extent of $262,000,000, in time of peace, to meet the expenses of the state. Four long years of this experiment, 'tariff for revenue only,' continued, when again, in 1896, the parties came up before the people for their judgment.

THE 16 TO 1 ISSUE.

"The Democratic party, knowing and fearing their record, and that the old cry of a 'tariff for revenue only' would cause their overwhelming defeat, invented a new issue, with which they hoped to overshadow the old one of 1892, and they called it '16 to 1.' The 'free coinage of silver' was the Democratic war cry, and the Republicans stood, as of old, for 'sound money and the protection of American industry.' The Republicans took up as their candidate and leader that noble representative protectionist, William McKinley, the author of the tariff act of 1890, and the Democrats appropriated a man up to that time comparatively unknown, but whose record as a believer in the free coinage of silver, '16 to 1,' was open and pronounced.

"The Democrats contended that the ills which had been endured during the four years of their administration, and which could not be disguised, were due to the unsatisfactory condition of the currency of the country, and proclaimed that if there could be the free and unlimited coinage of silver, '16 to 1,' our troubles would be at an end, and all henceforth would be well. To this idea they rallied all the factions and all of the parties, north, south, east and west who were opposed to the Republican idea, and the battle was fought out on this issue as no previous battle had ever before been fought. Foreign nations, as spectators of the conflict, predicted as a result the overthrow of the financial system of the country, and perhaps the ultimate destruction of the republic, and many conservative, thoughtful citizens at home were seriously questioning whether a free people, made up of such diverse elements as composed the American nation, could govern themselves.

"When, however, the election day came, the Republicans had clearly shown that the injury to the business of the country and our other industrial ills were not due to the money question at all, but that the tariff policy of the Democratic party was the cause of all of our disturbances in business, and promised that if the Republican idea that a 'tariff for the protection of American industry' were reinstated prosperity would return and business resume its beneficent sway all over the land.

M'KINLEY AND PROSPERITY.

"Major McKinley was elected; no change has been made in the financial system; no other part of our business has been seriously modified; all is left substatially as before, except two things: One is that the 'tariff for revenue only' has been stricken off and a 'tariff for the protection of American industry' has been restored. The other is that Republican citizens who believe in this doctrine of 'protection to American labor' have been put in office to carry the law into effect.

"What is the result? Listen to these clippings, all taken from Democratic papers in a single day of the current month.

"Here is what the Philadelphia Record says: 'The outturn of pig iron in July was greater than in any other July since iron was first made in the United States, but the demand is so brisk that buyers complain of a pig iron famine. But for the fact that the markets of all the rest of the world are in practically the same condition at under supply the boom in prices might be esteemed close to the point of collapse, but the condition of the industry gives no sign of weakness.'

STEEL FOR INDIA.

"Here is another from the Harrisburg Patriot of the same day, headed, 'More Steel for India.' 'Thirty-nine Carloads Moved Last Night—Rail Shipments.' 'Another big shipment of steel for India was made from Steelton last night. Thirty-nine cars of the heavy steel were sent east over the Pennsylvania railroad. Contrary to former announcements this will not be the last shipment made for the big viaduct. The 39 cars sent east last night raise the entire shipment made to date to about 100 carloads. This, it is now announced, comprises but one-half of the metal to be used and will make up the cargo of one steamer. The rest will be shipped later, but the exact date is not now known. The metal will go by way of New York, thence across the Atlantic and east by way of the Suez canal route. This has been a busy week at the works, and the mills have had difficulty in getting enough raw material to keep them in operation. Yesterday the first installment of about 200 cars of iron ore arrived. It is lake ore and came from Erie by way of the Pennsylvania. It will be turned into iron as quickly as possible and given out for consumption to the different departments. The rail mill has been busy, but the shipments during the past few days have been light. Earlier in the week the shipments were heavier, and as high as 26 carloads going out in one train. These rails were of the heaviest type.'

"Here is still another, taken from the Philadelphia Record, headed, 'Big Cargo of Locomotives.' 'The Puritan Will Sail Today for Russia With Forty of Them.' 'The British steamship Puritan will clear today for China and Siberia with the largest cargo of railway material that has ever gone from any port in the United States. Her destination is Vladivostock and New Chwang. She will take out 40 Baldwin locomotives and tenders and 28 steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern railroad, besides several thousand tons of miscellaneous cargo. She will proceed via the Suez canal direct to Vladivostock, afterward returning to New Chwang to complete discharging her cargo. The Puritan will be followed to the Russian Black sea ports by an almost similar cargo which the British steamship Uplands is now loading here.'

"Where in all the long doleful four years from 1892 to 1896 could such articles as these have been clipped? If you were to search all the files of all the papers, Democratic, Republican, Populist, Prohibition and insurgent, printed in that time, where could such statements as these be found? But now, every page of every paper is filled with advertisements of business, until one can scarcely find the news in the midst of the elaborate display. The mills and mines are overwhelmed with orders, and day and night, Sunday and Monday, wet and dry, hot and cold, in season and out, on they go in the wild race to overtake their orders, given from six months to a year ahead.

WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE.

"Who did all this? Well, it was not the Democratic party. What did all this? Well, it was not '16 to 1,' or the issue of additional money, either, to inflate or corrupt our currency.

"To convince you that it was not the Democratic idea of more money that wrought this change, listen to some facts: In 1894, when business was at its lowest ebb, the per capita of money in this country was $35.39. In 1899, on the 1st day of August, it was $33.01, or $2.38 less than it was in 1894. The amount in 1894 in circulation was $24.28, and on the 1st of August, 1899, it was $25.31, or only $1.03 more than it was in 1894. It is, therefore, clear to every reasoning man that the prosperity which is now upon us has not been due to the amount of money present in the country nor to the amount in circulation, for there is less today than there was in 1894, when the country was in the depths of business despair, and it must be owing to some other cause not directly related to the money question at all.

"What change was made by the Republican administration when it came into power in 1897? Only this one. American industry was protected by a wise tariff schedule. This is all that was done, and to this, and this alone, is due the marvelous prosperity which we now experience and enjoy. The business management was changed. Experiments with the people's occupations by which their livelihood is secured were abandoned, and the old and well tried and effective doctrine of 'protection to American industry' was restored. This is all, and as the Democrats look on today and hear the deafening whirl of business around them on every side, and see the activity and cheerfulness of men, where only three short years ago all was still and silent as the grave, they explain with astonishment with one accord whenever they suppose that no one can hear, 'it certainly beats the band.'

"In view of facts like these, are the farmers of Pennsylvania interested in the business management of this country? If they are, then how should the farmers of Pennsylvania vote? Shall they be guided simply by the inherited tendencies and traditions of their fathers, or shall they awake from the sentimental side of politics and throw their influence, their voice and their vote in favor of that organization of their fellow citizens which has uniformly and consistently given good government, sound money and prosperous conditions to the commonwealth, and to the whole nation, whenever they had control, or will they as business men use their influence, raise their voices and cast their votes in favor of that organized portion of their fellow citizens which has failed continuously and uniformly in their administration of both state and national affairs, whenever their party has been in power?

REPUBLICANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

"When the Republicans of Pennsylvania assumed the reins of government in this state the legacy they inherited from their Democratic predecessors was a debt of over $40,000,000. On the 30th of November, 1898, this debt had been almost wholly extinguished, the balance that was left amounting to but $1,025,981.92, over $39,000,000 of Democratic debt paid from 1861 to 1898, and if the present deficiency in the revenue is added to this legacy of debt which the Democrats have left us, the entire debt of the commonwealth will not exceed over $4,000,000. How is that for business management, during all the turbulent times of war, and the alleged mismanagement of the Republican party in Pennsylvania? Surely no business firm within the limits of this commonwealth can show a better balance sheet in all these years than the good old commonwealth under the business management of the Republican party from 1861. If a lifetime of integrity and business success is a strong endorsement of the capacity and integrity of a business man, is it not also true that 38 years of business success and political integrity upon the part of a great political party entitles it to the confidence and respect of all right thinking citizens and business men who love their commonwealth and desire only her highest good? With history so recent and with a record so pronounced as these two parties present, no intelligent citizen can long hesitate upon which side to cast his vote. The Republican party has deserved support, and in view of her efficient and progressive spirit, as manifested in the past, the great body of patriotic, liberty loving and progressive people of this dear old commonwealth will continue as heretofore to give her their very cordial and most enthusiastic support.

"Pennsylvania should this fall roll up big Republican majorities for Colonel James E. Barnett, the candidate for state treasurer, and his colleagues on the Republican state ticket. The Keystone state shall lead in the movement for the re-election of President McKinley next year."

A Fighting Swan.

That a swan will fight fiercely was shown by an exciting struggle between a swan and a park policeman on the upper lake in Waterlow park, England. Some india rubber balls had rolled into the water, and to get them the constable paddled out in a punt. This drew the notice of the male swan, which deserted its consort and the brood of cygnet and went for the constable with great fury. Once or twice it almost upset the punt by causing the constable to overbalance it in saving his legs from the bird's beak. It was only with difficulty and risk that the balls were recovered. The swan then followed the punt to the bank, making vicious darts at the constable.

A Fallacy About Cheese.

"Cheese," said some wiseacre long ago, "digests everything but itself." Never was there a greater error perpetuated by a popular proverb. It aids in the digestion of nothing, and, being almost totally indigestible, simply adds another burden to an already over burdened digestive system. The feeling of comfort produced in a person of robust digestive faculties by partaking of a little—a very little—cheese is due entirely to the excitation of the flow of digestive fluid provoked by the ingestion of a completely indigestible substance.—National Druggist.

Strange Things in Nova Scotia.

It was here I met a woman who had never seen a peach, a young lady who had never owned a box of chocolates and, best of all, a handsome, intelligent young fellow who had never seen a drunken man. It was here I attended a concert consisting of songs, recitations, organ solos and a duet, all furnished by one woman. The duet, she announced, was between herself and the organ, the organ taking the soprano and she the alto.—Bay of Fundy Letter in New York Post.

When a girl gets married, the women inquire how her mother took it, as though it were a funeral.—Atchison Globe.

Many a man's tongue works hardest while his brain is taking a rest.—Philadelphia Times.

PRINCIPLES THAT THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY

IN PENNSYLVANIA

STAND FOR THIS FALL

Under the leadership of President McKinley the Republicans of Pennsylvania look with confidence to the result of the election in November next. They presented the issues boldly in their platform adopted at the Republican state convention held at Harrisburg on Aug. 24, 1899, when they declared:

That we congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries, and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be president of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the national government for little more than two years, and

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has an ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far reaching diplomacy and broad minded statesmanship of our patriotic president. We firmly support and fully indorse his administration and place on record the wish of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1900, and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next national convention.

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN HANNA.

Here is what the chairman of the Republican national committee says:

"There is no doubt that the state elections this fall will be taken as an index of the sentiment of the American people upon the issues of the approaching national campaign. It is, therefore, important that every Republican vote shall be cast in November for the candidates on the Republican state tickets in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Iowa and in other states in which there are local contests for important offices. All our Republican majorities this year should be as large as possible to emphasize the popular feeling.

"Of course, I believe that President McKinley will be renominated. I think that industrial conditions and the Philippine war will prove factors in the coming campaign. The Philippine war will be made an issue by the Democratic party, but we have nothing to fear. I would as lief have socalled anti-expansion made an issue as I would have the silver question, for silver is an old man of the sea. I am not afraid of the outcome among the people. I have reasoned out that the sound judgment of the people is that they do not want to bring about a change. They will not, I believe, by their own act change the conditions of the country.

"The United States has entered on an era of prosperity. The promises of the Republican party have been kept. The commercial conditions of the country are sound, and this prosperity is based on confidence. I am confident of sweeping Republican victories." M. A. HANNA,
Chairman Republican National Committee.

Destroying Money.

Extraordinary precautions are taken by the United States government in the destruction of its worn out and filthy paper money. The fact that this could be used again makes it necessary that its destruction should be conducted with care and be made complete.

All the paper money that passes through the treasury is sorted, and the old bills are sent to the redemption division, where they are searched for possible counterfeits. Then they are carefully counted and tied up into bundles of 100 notes each.

A great canceling machine then drives four holes through each of these bundles, of which a careful record is kept. The piles of bills are then cut into two parts, one set of halves going to the secretary's office and the other to the register's office.

In each place the halves are again counted, after which they are choped by machinery into fragments. Not satisfied with this, the bits are then boiled in vats of hot water and alkali until they are reduced to an unrecognizable pulp. This the law permits the treasury to sell to manufacturers of novelties, who make it into little models of the capitol and the White House, which are sold as souvenirs in the Washington stores. New bills are issued in an amount equal to those destroyed.—Youth's Companion.

A Deceptive Blush.

A writer in the New York Press says of Hugh J. Grant, ex-mayor of New York, and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr.: It is not a bit odd that they should have been chums at college. Names often draw men together. One day, long after they had cut their political eyeteeth, after Hugh was sheriff, "Buck" said as they strolled down Broadway:

"Hugh, why is it you are so modest?"

With a sly twinkle, the future mayor replied:

"Modesty doesn't do a man any harm in politics."

Hugh Grant may have an "easy" look about his face, but he can hold his own with the shrewdest. Naturally warm hearted, he is as cold at business as Russell Sage. At poker he is recognized as pastmaster. I have yet to see the man who can outhold him, lay 'em down quicker when he's beat, bet 'em harder when he's got 'em, and gather in the pot with a more regretful air. His skin being clear and his blood clean, he can blush like a sensitive girl still tied to mother's apron strings. But, brethren, don't let that blush fool you.

Hose Water and Rain.

Flowers know the difference between a rainstorm and a drenching from the garden hose. You may deluge them with barrels from the hydrant, and they will at best simply hold their own. Generally they wither in the long, dry seasons and that without regard to the artificial wetting they may receive from the gardeners. But let a little shower, however brief, fall upon them, and they brighten visibly.

The difference is that the rain brings down with it through the air or collects in the air a chemical quality that the vegetation needs. The rainwater may be as like that in the lake as two volumes of water can be, but when it has ridden the upper levels of the atmosphere, when it has traveled through the various stages of vapor and liquid and has tumbled down through that retort of the air, it has become charged with elements that no man can give it, and the flower knows and recognizes it, as the first field flowers recognize it in the beginning.

WHAT A BIG VOTE

FOR THE DEMOCRACY

IN PENNSYLVANIA

IN NOVEMBER MEANS

From Pennsylvania's Democratic organization, through the state convention held at Harrisburg on June 14, 1899, came the first official declaration in favor of William Jennings Bryan that was given in the present movement to make Bryan the Democratic nominee for president in 1900. The Democratic machines of Iowa, Nebraska, Kentucky and other states have since fallen into line and already the opening guns are being fired in the skirmishing throughout the country for next year's great battle between McKinley and Bryan. While those Democrats favoring a state issue campaign in Pennsylvania this year fought vigorously to keep Bryan's name out of the state platform, the silverites had control of the party organization,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

and they were determined to place on record their loyalty and devotion to their Nebraska champion. They did this in an unequivocal and emphatic declaration in the first plank in the platform. Since the adoption of this platform, the state organization having been placed on record for Bryan, the state chairman has been trying to make the contest a state issue campaign in the hope of getting the sound money Democrats for the ticket. A big vote for the Democratic candidates next month will be hailed with delight by the Bryanites. The Pennsylvania platform says:

First—The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people; true to the faith and principles of our party, as declared in the platforms of our several national conventions (notice the iniquitous Chicago platform is not excepted), and PROUD OF OUR MATCHLESS LEADER, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics and the redemption of our state from Republican misrule and corruption.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN JONES.

The chairman of the Democratic national committee has this to say, in an interview just cabled from London, where he is recuperating from his recent attack of sickness:

"Democrats everywhere, according to my correspondence, are falling into line for the great national campaign of 1900. The vote in the state elections this fall will demonstrate that our party is getting into splendid shape for the coming presidential election.

"The Democratic party in the next presidential campaign will fight on a platform of anti-imperialism, free silver, anti-trusts and the reduction of tariffs. These are of prime importance, and I believe will be unequivocally indorsed by the convention. Other issues will be met as they arise.

"I personally believe in giving the Filipinos absolute self government and in telling the world to keep its hands off in the Philippines.

"William J. Bryan will surely be the Democratic nominee for president. Goebel is the regular nominee of the Kentucky Democrats, and therefore should be supported. Goebel will win.

"McLean, by his splendid service to the party in 1896, ought to carry everything in Ohio." J. K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

KEEP UP THE VOTE.

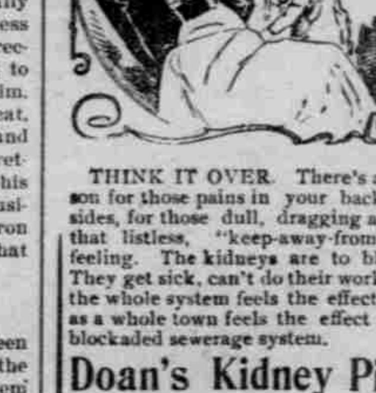
Republicans of Pennsylvania Have a National Duty to Perform This Year.

"The candidates on the state ticket," says Colonel A. Nevin Pomeroy, of the Franklin Repository, "represent the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and no Republican who has given the matter serious thought will think of voting against that party this year. Even if the candidates were not what they are it should be remembered that they represent a party that has brought so much prosperity to us, and one which has exceedingly grave issues to dispose of. The people have placed the disposition of these matters in the hands of the Republican party, and they owe it to that party to uphold its hands until the affairs of so much importance are finally adjusted.

"If ever in the history of the country it was necessary for the Republican party to roll up a big majority it is this year. No one denies that President McKinley should be elected next year. His record of the past three years entitles him to a re-election; the future prosperity of the country demands it. A reduction in the Republican vote this year simply gives encouragement to the opposition for the battle of 1900. The Republican vote in Pennsylvania this fall should be larger than it has ever been in the past."

Barnett's Welcome.

"Colonel Barnett's welcome at the Academy of Music," says the Philadelphia Call, commenting on Barnett's Philippine speech at the Grand Army encampment, "was a tribute of the old soldier to the heroism of the new and a worthy recognition of Pennsylvania's part in the war history of the present day."



THINK IT OVER. There's a reason for those pains in your back and sides, for those dull, dragging aches, that listless, "keep-away-from-me" feeling. The kidneys are to blame. They get sick, can't do their work and the whole system feels the effect, just as a whole town feels the effect of a blockaded sewerage system.

Doan's Kidney Pills

set matters right quickly and easily. They never fail, even in the most advanced stages of kidney disease.

Mrs. F. Johnson, of 139 South Mill street, New Castle, Pa., says:

"I have been an appreciator of Doan's Kidney Pills for three years. This remedy speedily and effectually relieved me and I now have no troubles from my kidneys, except if I over-exert myself when I sometimes feel a slight pain in my back, but one or two doses of Doan's Kidney Pills quickly wards off the attack. I always keep them in the house. Mr. Johnson values this remedy as highly as I do. He was troubled with pains in his back and too frequent action of the kidney secretions which contained brickdust sediment. All these difficulties were soon removed by this excellent remedy. It has been a source of gratification to me for the last four years to advise a trial of Doan's Kidney Pills whenever I knew of a case of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.,

MANUFACTURING RETAILERS

Are exhibiting correct and exclusive styles of

LADIES' and MISSES' OUTER GARMENTS.

Daily arrival of the latest creations in

SILK WAISTS, FURS,
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AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

The connection of their Pittsburgh retail branch with their New York factory, gives assurance of extraordinary inducements as to quality, price and design.

PITTSBURG,

Sixth and Liberty Streets.

ALL WILL LINE UP.

Pennsylvania Republicans Will Give a Big Majority This Fall.

SO SAYS CONGRESSMAN GRAHAM.

All Want to Place the State on Record For McKinley's Administration and Give Bryanism a Body Blow.

Congressman William H. Graham, of Allegheny, who succeeded Governor William A. Stone in the house of representatives, says a special from Pittsburg, has returned from a visit to Washington, where he met the president and members of his cabinet on official business. Congressman Graham says he was surprised at the keen interest taken in the campaign in Pennsylvania this fall by the McKinley administration. While naturally the contest in Ohio, the president's own state, was looked upon as of the first importance, there could be no mistaking the desire at Washington for a great Republican majority in the Keystone state in November. The president has manifested an unusual interest in the candidacy of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, whom he so cordially greeted at Pittsburg, upon his return with the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment from the Philippines, and no doubt believes that with such an excellent standard bearer for state treasurer the Republicans of the Keystone State will roll up an immense vote this fall.

PENNSYLVANIANS FOR M'KINLEY

"I have had occasion to travel over Pennsylvania recently," remarked Congressman Graham, "and in all my

CONGRESSMAN W. H. GRAHAM.

experience I have never found such unanimity of sentiment favorable to an administration. President McKinley, by his wise administration of affairs, has won thousands of new voters, and on every hand I heard expressions of gratification at his able handling of the government. There are some anti-expansionists in Pennsylvania, but they exert little influence. Our people understand the conditions that confront the country, and mark my word, will give the president such an indorsement at the polls as to leave no doubt of their loyalty and patriotism.

"The anti-expansionists have really done President McKinley a good turn by their calumniations, for they have aroused the sentiment of the people and made an issue that will be settled in the presidential election next year, and settled rightly, as every question involving American dignity and honor has always been settled when submitted to the voters.

TEST VOTE THIS FALL.

"The vote in the state contests this fall will show how the people feel toward the McKinley administration. In Pennsylvania the Democrats, by bringing Bryan to the front in their state platform, made the issue. Their second thought of running a state issue campaign will not change the result. Pennsylvania Republicans, by standing solidly by their party this fall, will lead off for McKinley's re-election and give Bryan his first blow in his second presidential contest."

How He Wanted to Pay.

Some years ago an affray among miners in the west resulted in murder, and Senator Thurston, believing the accused to have been innocent in intention, took up his case and greatly mitigated the lad's punishment. Six months afterward a man, armed to the teeth, appeared in Thurston's office.

"Be you Squire Thurston?"

"Yes."

"Be you the man that defended Jack Bailey at court?"

The senator, thinking his last hour was come, again answered, "Yes."

"Well, I'm Jack Bailey's pardner, and I've come to pay you. I haven't got any money, but I'm a man of honor. Anybody in town you don't like?"

As the senator smilingly disclaimed any thirst for booty or blood, the caller insisted incredulously: "Put on your hat, squire, and just walk down the street. See anybody you don't like, throw up your thumb and I'll pop him."—Youth's Companion.

Chinese Bound Feet.

The Chinese saying is, "For each pair of bound feet there has been a whole kang, or big bath, full of tears," and they say that one girl out of ten dies of foot binding or of its after effects. When I quoted this to the Italian mother superior at Hankow, who has for years been head of the great girl school and foundling establishment there, she said, with tears in her eyes:

"Oh, no, no! That may be true of the coast towns." I thought she was going to say it would be a gross exaggeration in central China, but to my horror she went on, "But more here—more—more."—"Intimate China," by Mrs. A. Little.

A HARD WON BET.

Carrying Four Bricks Half a Mile Is Not an Easy Task.

"The hardest won bet I ever made," remarked the traveling man as he shook the ashes off his cigar, "was to carry four bricks half a mile. That sounds like a simple thing to do, doesn't it? Well, you try it and you will find out whether it is or not. Of course the manner of carrying the bricks is important. A man bet me that I couldn't carry two bricks in each hand from where we were back to the hotel and put them up on the bar. The bricks were to be put side by side and grasped, two in each hand, between the thumb and fingers, the fingers pointing down. I was not allowed to stop and rest, nor to put the bricks down.

"Well, thought I, that's $2 easily earned, so I took the bet and started. For a quarter of the distance it was easy and I already felt those two silver dollars in my pocket. But then my fingers began to grow tired. The muscles between my forefingers and thumbs were soon aching terribly. My arms began to pain me and to throb like mad. I found myself setting my teeth together and the cords in my neck were in a high state of tension. When I came within a hundred yards of the hotel there was scarcely an inch in my whole body that was not aching as if I had been stuck full of pins.

"I don't know how I managed to go that last little distance. I could no longer stand erect, and I was trembling like a leaf, and yet the other fellow was alongside, laughing as if to split his sides. And when I got into the barroom, it was all I could do to raise first one hand and then the other and put the bricks on the counter. I know that I couldn't have gone 50 feet farther. I got the $2, but the next day I could scarcely move, and I didn't get over the soreness for a week. It looks easy, but just you try it."—Detroit Free Press.

THE DOORBELL.

It Tells What Manner of Man You Are by Your Ring.

Doorbells are pretty fair indicators of character. Probably you have not been conscious of it, but every time you pull a doorbell you register what manner of man you are. Your ring will not tell everything about you, from the color of your eyes to your taste in flowers, but to those who know the signs the doorbell is as good as a title page. Any one who has had occasion to answer bell pulls knows how much difference there is in them. One person's method varies little from time to time, though the difference between that method and somebody else's, while slight, will be sufficiently well marked. It is seldom that two rings are exactly alike.

The housewife recognizes each, the impatient man, who pulls the bell twice in quick succession and does not wait long before trying it again; the one of more phlegmatic temperament, whose ring is slower and more substantial; the hesitating woman, who draws the knob out in a succession of nervous jerks; the seedy individual with matches to sell, who stretches the wire carefully to its full length and then allows it to relax with a faint, apologetic tinkle, and the jolly friend, who knows he is welcome, and therefore grasps the knob with a hearty swing that is fairly eloquent with good nature, and sets the bell to shaking its sides with such peals of echoing laughter that it positively cannot stop at once, but subsides gradually with a merry, irrepressible little titter. A doorbell has as many voices as visitors.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

A Tough Bantam.

A letter in a Glasgow paper records a phenomenon much too remarkable to be reserved for Scottish consumption. The writer says: "An acquaintance of mine, who lives up north, has among others of the feathered tribe a little bantam cock. A few weeks ago he noticed that it was looking the worse for a slight difference of opinion with a canine friend, but did not examine it closely till his mother's and sisters' vociferations brought him in a hurry. There was the bantam picking away at corn, but the corn was dropping from a rent in the bird's chest just as fast as it was lifted. Not wanting to kill the bird, my friend got a needle and some horsehair and stitched up the tear, with the result that the bird now is as good as new."

To Test Wall Papers.

Arsenic is very often present in the pigment used for wall papers, and as every one knows, if one covers one's walls with a paper containing deadly poison one's health must suffer. It is important, therefore, to select wall papers which do not contain arsenic, and the method of testing them is simple in the extreme. Take a piece of the paper and light it, and if arsenic be present you will notice an odor like that of garlic. Do not inhale the smoke. Another way of testing the paper is to pour over it a little diluted hydrochloric acid. If the greens in the pattern become blue in this treatment it is because they contain arsenic.—Home Notes.

Be Comfortable.

Devote your energies to being comfortable. Nothing will aid you so much as simplicity. Don't try to follow all the fads invented by fools. In the first place, get a comfortable place to live. Get a good cellar. Get a good cistern. Fix your water pipes so they won't freeze. Fix yourself so that you can be warm in winter and reasonably cool in summer. Have things "handy" around the house. Give up your membership in literary and card clubs and devote your attention to your own affairs. If you can't find enough to keep you busy, it is a sign you don't look very closely.—Atchison Globe.

Born Equal, but Not Free.

"Here is a curious error," said the schoolboy as he laid down his "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and turned to the encyclopedia. The author uses the expression, 'All men are born free and equal.'"

"Well, what is the matter with that?" inquired the schoolboy's uncle.

"Why, the quotation should be, 'All men are born equal.' There is no 'free' in it."

"Do you mean to tell me that Jefferson did not write 'free and equal' in the Declaration?"

"That's what he didn't."

"I'll bet you"—

"Don't do it, uncle. Remember, you have a family to support, and they will need all your money. The word 'free' does not occur there. See?" And he placed the big book before his misguided relative.

"Oh, I know better! I will get a copy of the constitution in one of my old books. I have heard that quoted so often I know what I am talking about."

"You have heard it quoted wrong every time you heard the 'free' in it."

After they had found the good and reliable old book and all the rest of the authorities the uncle ungraciously gave up. But he hated to do so. It seems impossible to correct that wrong impression. The boy was right. Yet people will go on indefinitely making a "free" and inaccurate quotation.—Chicago Post.

Outwitted by His Coachman.

The carriage horses of Chief Justice Marshall were exceedingly thin, and his family told him that it was currently hinted that Jerry, the colored coachman, exchanged too great a proportion of the horse feed for whisky for personal use to allow the horses food enough to keep them in a good and creditable condition. The judge went to the stable and directed Jerry's attention to the poor appearance of the horses, told him of the rumor about his exchanging oats and hay for whisky and thereby depriving the horses of their necessary supply of food and spoke of the sleek, fat team driven by his neighbor Brewer.

"Laws, Massa John," said Jerry, "it's the natur' of the animals! Look at Mr. Brewer hisself, sah, a short, fat, greasy gen'leman, that ain't seed his boots after his feet was in 'em for yeahs, while you, sah, is tall and roun shouldered an sees your feet all de time youse walkin, an look at his coachman, thicker through than he is long, whiles I'se only skin an bones! Of course his critters is fat, while yours is thin. It's their natur', Massa John; it's their natur'. They belongs to the fat kin, and we all belongs to de lean kin. It's natur'."

"Perhaps that is so," said the judge reflectively and walked away as if well satisfied with the explanation.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Largest Emerald In the World.

A vase cut from a single emerald has been preserved in a cathedral in Genoa, Italy, 600 years. Its dimensions are: Diameter, 12½ inches; height, 5¾ inches. Every precaution is used to insure safekeeping. Several locks must be opened to reach it, and the key of each lock is in the possession of a different man. It is publicly exhibited very rarely, and then only by order of the senate. A precautionary decree was passed in 1476 forbidding all persons to approach the priceless treasure too closely. An antiquarian advances the theory that it was one of the gifts made Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, and has written a book to prove his assumption. It is difficult in these matter of fact days to believe so large an emerald had ever been found, and it would be interesting to hear the verdict of a gem expert after he had carefully examined the vase.—Manufacturing Jeweler.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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

WESTWARD.

Western Express	4:53 a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08 "
Johnstown Accommodation	8:52 "
Johnstown Accommodation	9:10 "
Pacific Express	9:29 "
Way Passenger	2:30 p. m.
Pittsburg Express	4:33 "
Mail	5:41 "
Fast Line	5:41 "
Johnstown Accommodation	9:35 "

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	4:48 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	4:13 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:50 "
Philadelphia Express	7:11 "
Fast Line	10.30 "

SOMERSET MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

Cook & Beerits,

Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1899.

Apples	per bu	25-40c
	dried, lb	4c
	vaporated lb	15c
Apple Butter, per gal		40 to 50c
Butter	roll, per lb	15c
	fresh keg, per lb	15c
	creamery, per lb	20c
Beeswax per lb		25c
Bacon	country ham, per lb	10 to 12c
	sugar cured ham, per lb	12½c
	side, per lb	6 to 8c
	shoulder, per lb	10 to 8c
Beans	white navy, per bus	90c
	Lima, per lb	5c
Coffee	green, per lb	15c
	roasted, per lb	10 to 12c
Cement	Cumberland, per bbl	$1.00 to 1.20
	Portland, per bbl	$2.50 to 4.00
Cornmeal, per lb		1½c
Eggs, per doz		15c
Fish, lake herring	½ bbl per 70 lb	$2.70
	¼ bbl per 30 lb	$1.35
Honey, white clover, per lb		20c
Lard, per lb		7 to 10c
Lime, per bbl		$1.00
Molasses, N. O., per gal		60c
Onions, per bus		40 to 60
Potatoes, per bus		[illegible]
Peaches, evaporated, per lb		8 to 10c
Prunes, per lb		8 to 10c
Salt	N. Y., per bbl	$1.15
	Pittsburg, per bbl	1.00
	Dairy, ½ bus sacks	25c
	" " "	50c
	" 4 bus sacks	$3.25
	ground alum, 180 lb sacks	90c
Sugar	maple, per lb	8 to 10c
	imported yellow, per lb	5c
	white, A, per lb	5¾-6¼c
	granulated, per lb	5¾-6¾c
	Cube, or pulverized, per lb	8c
Syrup	per gal	35c
	maple, per gal	40 to 80c
Stoneware, gallon		8c
Tallow, per lb		3 to 5c
Vinegar, per gal		20 to 30c
Seeds	timothy, per bus	$1.50
	clover, per bus	4.50
	" crimson, per bus	4.00
	" alfalfa, per bus	6.50
	" alsyke, per bus	7.50
Millet, German, per bus		1.00
Grain & Feed	barley, white beardless, per bus	1.35
	buckwheat, per bus	50c
	corn shelled, per bus	45 to 48c
	oats, per bus	35 to 38c
	rye, per bus	50c
	wheat, per bus	68c
	bran, per 100 lbs	85c
	corn and oats chop, per 100 lbs	85c
Flour	flour, roller process, per bbl	3.80
	" spring patent and fancy high grade	$4.30 $4.75
	flour, lower grade per 100 lbs	$1.35 $1.40
Middlings	white, per 100 lbs	85
	red, per 100 lbs	85

CONDENSED TIME TABLES.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Somerset and Cambria Branch.

NORTHWARD.

Johnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:10 a. m., Somerset 11:34, Stoyestown 12:02, Hooversville 1:36, Johnstown 1:00 p. m.

*Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood 5:15 p. m., Somerset 5:39 Stoyestown 6:07, Hooversville 6:18, Johnstown 7:05.

SOUTHWARD.

*Mail.—Johnstown 8:30 a.m., Hooversville 9:19 Stoyestown 9:33, Somerset 10:2 Rockwood 10:20.

Express.—Johnstown 2:30 p. m., Hooversville 3:09, Stoyestown 3:23, Somerset 3:52, Rockwood 4:15.

*Daily.

F. D. UNDERWOOD, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager.

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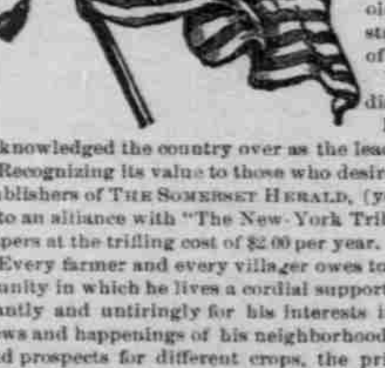

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