

Calendar table for March 1910 showing days of the week and dates.

Announcements.

CONGRESS. ENDEAVOR, PA., Nov. 29th, 1909. MY DEAR EDITOR:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, subject to the rules governing the Primary to be held Saturday, June 4th, 1910.

THE farmer ought to have the same right to go out and get a rabbit for his dinner, if he can catch it, that he has to butcher a pig or kill a calf. The rabbit belongs to the farmer.—Titusville Herald.

THE beef trust has sent the price of pork "a glimmering" having made an advance of from two to six cents per pound. The trust is evidently going to squeeze the people for enough money to pay the costs of prosecution which has been instituted against it in several states, as well as the federal government.

ORDERS are being sent out from the postoffice department instructing the clerks in the postoffices throughout the country to put the stamp through the window with the sticky side up. This is to prevent that part of the stamp that is "licked" from coming in contact with the window ledge and possible contamination.

CONGRESSMAN NELSON P. WHEELER, of Endeavor, who was in the city yesterday meeting his many friends, is making a lively and good natured canvass for re-nomination. Mr. Wheeler is not a quitter and is popular with a large number of persons in the district. He stands on the record he has made during the two terms he has been in Congress and concedes it is the right of the electorate to choose.—Oil City Derrick, Feb. 24.

"A HEN is a bird," is the official declaration of the United States treasury department. Its customs experts made this ruling in response to the inquiries of one of the departments correspondents, who called attention to the fact that the Payne tariff law levied a duty of five cents a dozen on hens eggs, while at the same time bird's eggs are admitted duty free. The paragraph imposing the duty of five cents a dozen on hen's eggs is specific, so that although a hen is officially declared to be a bird its products will have to pay the tariff rate.

Wrong Views of the Census.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1910. Letters from the census supervisors to the United States Census Bureau show the erroneous apprehension of a considerable element of the population that their answers to the enumerators' questions in the next census, beginning April 15, this year, will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property. In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the accuracy of the census, the bureau has prepared an official statement relative to the decennial census, its origin, purpose, and uses.

This statement should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is held by the Census Bureau in the strictest confidence with reference to the identity of the informants, as required by the policy of the bureau and commanded by the law of the United States.

The bureau earnestly hopes that clergymen, preachers, school-teachers, employers, and other public spirited citizens who come in contact with large numbers of people, will cooperate with the bureau by telling persons who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions of the census the real facts and urging them to give full replies to the enumerators. Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it.

The statement issued by the bureau explains that the Constitution requires a census of the population to be taken every ten years in order to reapportion state representation in the National House of Representatives. It is the means also used to ascertain the increase in the population, agriculture, industries and resources of the nation since the last census.

It is emphatically declared, by the statement, that the information sought from the people of the United States is used solely for general statistical purposes. It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise. The census it goes on to say, is not, never has been, and can not be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for purposes of taxation or the collection of taxes, either national, state, or local; or for deportation proceedings, extradition measures, army or navy conscription, internal-revenue investigations, compulsory school attendance, child-labor law prosecutions, quarantine regulations, or in any way to affect the life, liberty, or property of any person.

It points out that replies to the enumerators are and must be held by the Census Bureau in strict and absolute confidence. All the bureau officials, supervisors, clerks, enumerators, and interpreters, before entering upon their duties are obliged to take a solemn oath not to disclose any information they may obtain, except to the Census Bureau, and a violation of the United States law in regard to this oath means a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

ARBITRATION PROBABLE

Market Street Merchants Active in Effort to Bring About Peace.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Telegrams were sent to St. Lucien, Fla., urging Senator Jim McNichol and Recorder Billy Vare and a company of chosen Republican captains to hurry home and save Philadelphia from the dangers of a general strike.

The impression strengthens hourly that the Central Labor Union was not bluffing when it ordered a general sympathetic strike. Lost Battle It Had Practically Won. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, for various reasons, is in the curious position of being about to lose a strike that it has won, a dilemma brought upon itself by the snub it gave to the clergymen of the city when it told the ministers that it would not arbitrate anything.

Previously the sympathies of a public that had never learned to love the P. R. T. were with the company. The strikers were willing to arbitrate, and it is known positively that they would have agreed to the decision of a board of arbitration even if the board had eliminated the question of exclusive recognition of their union.

As things stand now, it is ten to one that the 100,000 men that a general strike will call out will respond to the call unless the Transit company decides to leave the points of difference between itself and its men to a board of arbitration.

Half a dozen movements were started to compel the P. R. T. to arbitrate. Nobody wants a general strike, not even the union men who are preparing to walk out, but the town is thoroughly convinced that a general strike will come. Market Street Merchants Act. When this became well nigh certain the big banks took a hand in the game. The banks are keenly interested in preventing a general strike. They put the solution of the problem up to one of the most powerful institutions in this city—the Market Street Merchants' association.

Outside of the Republican machine, there is no single body of men who can accomplish more when they set about to do it than the Market street merchants. The merchants, headed by Ellis Gimbel and Samuel D. Lit, got together and agreed tentatively to two plans of action. One plan was to call on the Boss McNichol and Boss Vare, who settled the strike last June when it threatened to become extremely unpleasant. The second was to make direct representations to the P. R. T. that something would drop if the company continued to hold out.

If Senator McNichol and Recorder Vare respond to the call, they are expected to do several things. They will, at the direction of the merchants of Market street, put through the council a resolution requesting from the city fathers that the company and the strikers get together and arbitrate. It is said also there are individual members of the board of directors of the Rapid Transit that will not turn their ears away when McNichol and Vare begin to talk.

MARKET REPORT

New York Provision Market. New York, Feb. 28.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.31; futures closed higher; May \$1.23%; July \$1.16%. CORN—No. 2 white, in elevator, new, 69c; futures closed higher; May 75c, July 76c. OATS—Natural white, 26 to 32 lbs., new, 52 1/2 to 55c; clipped white, 34 to 42 lbs., 53 1/2 to 56 1/2 c.

PORK—Mess, \$25.50; family, \$26.50. HAY—Prime, \$1.15. BUTTER—Creamery specials, 23c; extra, 22c; process, 25 to 27 1/2 c; factory, 22 to 23c.

CHEESE—State full cream, special, 17 1/2 to 18c. EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 30 to 32c.

POTATOES—Maine, per bag, \$1.40 @ 1.60; state, per bbl., \$1.37 to 1.62.

Buffalo Provision Market. Buffalo, Feb. 28.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, carloads, \$1.24%; No. 2 red, \$1.25. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 66c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 yellow, 64c. OATS—No. 2 white, 52 1/2 c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 51 1/2 c. FLOUR—Fancy blended patent, per bbl., \$6.50 to 7.25; winter family, patent, \$6.00 to 6.75.

BUTTER—Creamery, western, prints, 32 to 32 1/2 c; state creamery, 31c; dairy, choice to fancy, 29 to 30c. CHEESE—Choice to fancy, old, 17c; fair to good, 16 to 16 1/2 c. EGGS—State selected white, 30c. POTATOES—White, fancy, per bu., 45c; choice, 40 to 42c.

East Buffalo Livestock Market. CATTLE—Prime export steers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; good to choice butcher steers, \$5.75 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; common to fair heifers, \$4.25 to \$5.50; common to fair bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; choice veals, \$10.75 to \$11.00; fair to good, \$10.25 to \$10.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice lambs, \$9.35 to \$9.40; yearlings, \$8.50 to \$8.75; mixed sheep, \$6.75 to 7.25. HOGS—Light Yorkers, \$9.85 to \$9.90; medium and heavy hogs, \$10.00 to \$10.50; pigs, \$9.70 to 9.75.

Buffalo Hay Market. Timothy, No. 1 on track, \$18.00 to 18.50; No. 2 timothy, \$16.50 to 17.00; straw, wheat and oats, \$9.00 to 10.00.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh, that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MRS. SARAH HUNTER.

BY HERSELF.

(Continued from last week.)

When my little sister was a year old my mother and her father and brother went to Maryland horse back, which place they reached in seven days and intending to return in three weeks, but owing to the conclusion of some relatives to return with them remained three months in which time I, of course, was presiding housekeeper, which consisted in doing the work for father and four children. I milked the two cows, churned the butter, and did the cooking, took care of my little sister, and the neighbors would often come in and say that everything looked so neat and clean. I have told you we had to wear home made linen and I will tell you how I washed. As I had to soap to wash with I would rub them with my hands and I had a small bag of ashes which I boiled with the clothes; then I would iron and give the children clean clothes every Sunday. By this time our neighbors had commenced to mark out roads. The roads were marked by taking an ax and blazing or cutting the bark off on one side of the tree. Our neighbors were kind and in the fall they would unite and help each other pull the stumps. I was then school three months. In 1810 my brother James was born. Also this year one of my father's best horses was bitten by a snake and lived but a short time. After it was bitten the left hind leg with but one horse, but having a pair of two-year-old steers he would yoke them up and hitch the horse before them and have me ride the horse, which made quite a team, but as I did not know which way to go he was tied a red string around my thumb so I could tell. When my brother James was very sick and came near dying at this time, Rev. Jacob Grover preached at my grandfather's, a distance of about two miles from my father's. My mother took James to the meeting and had him baptized and from that time he soon regained his health. The preacher also gave him a small rattan riding whip, which the little boy considered a very nice plaything, and which from his speedy recovery to health impressed my father with the idea that this little whip possessed a great healing efficacy and was highly prized by him. Whenever any of the children were sick I would take it and give them this whip, believing in so doing they would soon be restored to health.

The 13th of October after, I remember, was a very pleasant day; we were digging potatoes. On the night following we had a severe snow storm, the snow falling a foot deep and did not go off until the next March, which prevented us from digging all our potatoes and during the winter the deer came on and pawed most of the remaining potatoes up. In 1812 I had another sister born. In 1813 the circuit preacher found his way to our house and preached. He was from the Baltimore conference. Also in June of this year my mother was bitten by a copperhead snake, but it did not prove serious. In August following my father was drafted to go to Erie, but the day after the draft my mother was hit by a snake, which prevented father from going. In January, 1814, my father was drafted again and taken to Erie, leaving us to do the best we could. We had sheep and wool, so I learned to spin. We also had geese which supplied us with feathers, so we could make beds, therefore, we were able to get along quite comfortably. A little incident occurred when I was twelve years old, which I will relate here. My uncle went out and killed a large bear and he told me if I would pull the fur out of the bear's skin and spin it and knit him a pair of stockings and mittens he would give me a dollar a pair, which I accepted, and upon presenting him with the stockings and mittens I received the two dollars, which was the first money I ever earned. In 1814 I had a brother born, also in this year I, with eight other children, the M. E. church in Richmond. In 1815 my brother John was badly bitten by a snake while carrying water in the field, but not fatally. In 1816 my father made up his mind to sell and move up the river. Accordingly he came up and hired what is known as the Winter Island in Tionesta and sowed it with oats. Some time after old Mr. Hunter sent his son William Hunter down to tell father he must weed his oats. Accordingly father prepared to go and when nearly ready to start young Hunter wanted to know if Sally could not go along with them. Father consented and we three started out horse back to perform the necessary duty. After our return young Mr. Hunter paid us another visit. Everything being satisfactory, we struck the bargain and were married the 6th day of August, 1816. The next day we started out on horseback to visit his folks, who were living about thirty-five miles away. And now the thought comes home, "I must paddle my own canoe." My parents were well pleased with the match and gave me a very good setting out, which consisted of a three-year-old calf, a cow, two sheets, a feather bed and a chair. In February we concluded we would go to housekeeping. Accordingly we built us a slab house. It contained one door, a fire place and one window. We lived upon the west side of the river, the same place where George Hunter's house now stands. There we commenced house-keeping and cultivated what is now known as the Winter Island. At that time large quantities of lumber were transported down the river in rafts at times of high water, at which times my husband acted as pilot and on his return would often bring me home various articles of merchandise. The first article of first class dress I received. My husband purchased it in Pittsburgh and paid fifty cents per yard for it.

In August of the same year our daughter Jane was born. In 1817 my father built the grist mill on the same site where now stands the Hunter grist mill. During that time I boarded and did all the work for the hands employed on the mill. On February 12th of the same year I went to a prayer meeting in Tionesta, a distance of three miles, and there I gave my heart to the Lord and promised Him if He would forgive me I would never forsake nor leave Him, and my mind is the same now. I was there in 1819, April 10th, John Hunter was born. In those days we raised flax and wool, which material I worked into clothing for the family. In 1820, June 14th, Ann Hunter was born. We lived in the old house and cultivated the island. In 1822, March 8th, Margaret Hunter was born. In 1823 we bought one hundred acres of land for which we paid two hundred bushels of corn in payments of fifty bushels each year. We moved on our new place the next spring and there we enjoyed ourselves much better than we had before. We had but one mile to go to church and many a pleasant meeting we had that year. On October 6th of this year William Hunter was born. In 1824 the first steamboat came up the river and we got on it and took a ride. This year under the smile of a kind providence our crops were very good and we were prospered in our labors. In 1825, June 9th, George Hunter was born. In 1826, November 25th, Sarah Hunter was born. In 1828, May 7th, Mary Hunter was born. In 1829 death sent its sorrow to our hearts. Two of my brothers were laid in the church yard; one by disease and the other while entering his house, which stood under the smile of a kind providence in the back by a bullet that was fired at some ducks on the creek, and lived but a few days.

(To be continued.)

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Sarah Walters, late of Tionesta Borough, Forest County, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to and were and those having claims or demands will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. W. H. HOOD, Administrator, Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHIEY, Attorney.

Death of Mrs. Smith.

Drasilla Francis Smith was born in Wilkins Township, Allegheny county Pa., Feb. 19, 1828, and died at the home of James H. Smith, in Nebraska, Forest county, Feb. 27, 1910. She was the daughter of Joseph Hanna, who lived for a number of years in the vicinity of Franklin, from there locating in Nebraska. While living there on May 4th, 1857, she was united in marriage to Henry J. Smith. She was the mother of seven daughters, three of whom preceded her to the spirit land. Her married life was largely spent in Forest county. A few years after her marriage they moved to the west and spent some time in the States of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, but the longing for the hills of Pennsylvania drew them back to the village they had left and the remainder of her days were spent among the scenes she loved so well. Of one experience in her life she spoke again and again. About fifty years ago, while the family was living in Beaver Valley, shortly after the birth of a child she was taken seriously ill and grew rapidly worse for a few hours, when apparently she died. Her body was partially prepared for burial and in this state she remained for a day and a night, unable to give any evidence of life, yet all the time conscious of what was said and done in her presence. In early life she was united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but moving from that community and there being no church of that denomination in this county, she became a member of the M. E. church. She had been in poor health the greater part of the winter but was improving so rapidly that her recovery seemed assured, when on Sunday morning as she was seated in her chair without warning she passed away. Since the death of her husband nine years ago she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. James H. Smith. The other surviving children are Mrs. Fred Waite, of Rock Creek Station Ohio, Mrs. D. J. Bly, of Whig Hill, and Mrs. J. A. Jones, of Tionesta. Twenty-eight grandchildren and fourteen great grandchildren also survive her. Funeral services will be held in the church in Nebraska this Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Interment in Riverside Cemetery in Tionesta. Rev. W. O. Calhoun will have charge of the service.

Smart Shoes.

Each component part of a "Smart Shoe" must be perfect in quality and proportion. If the foot is pinched or appears large the last is at fault. If it loses its original lines the materials are not good or the shoe was not built by craftsmen. These faults are eliminated in our shoes.

Monday.

The Japan Mail believes war with the United States to be a possibility since a dispatch from Tokio. A Yonkers case is thrown out of court on an affidavit that a juror bet five dollars the plaintiff would win. Gifford Pinchot, on witness stand, charges Secretary Ballinger with falsehood and disloyalty to the president.

Tuesday.

Mrs. Roosevelt reaches Naples on her way to Egypt to meet her husband at Khartoum. Officers of the South Bethlehem Steel works report a plot to wreck part of the plant with dynamite. After a legal contest of 17 years Mrs. John A. McVecker wins \$400,000 from the estate of Daniel E. Crouse of Syracuse.

Joe Levi.

Chicago packers decide to ignore indictment for conspiracy to raise meat prices and will oppose extradition to New Jersey. Six corporations and 21 individuals are indicted in Hudson county, N. J., on the charge of unlawfully conspiring to increase the prices of meats and poultry.

B & B new pongee silks.

Many and varied—some advertised by makers and those you know by name—others not advertised, but have qualities that will make them known on their merits before many weeks have passed. Indro Pongees, Arab Pongees, Salome, Tussorah Ottoman, Tussorah Shantung, Shedwater Shantung, Baroness, Valeska, Gros de Tour, Rajah, Rubaiyat, etc.

J. L. Hepler LIVERY Stable.

Fine carriages for all occasions, with first class equipment. We can fit you out at any time for either a pleasure or business trip, and always at reasonable rates. Prompt service and courteous treatment. Come and see us.

BOGGS & BUHL Popular Music.

Latest Songs Latest Waltzes. Latest Instrumental. Just received, and will be sold at 25c per copy. New music. Received Each Week. Also McKinley's Celebrated 10c Music in stock. For sale at the Zuver News Room.

For the Sake of Your Eyes READ THIS!

Your future success depends to a great extent on the use and attention which you give your eyes NOW. You may not appreciate the importance of immediate action; you may also be induced to believe that any glasses are good enough if you can see through them. DO NOT BE DECEIVED, but come at your earliest convenience to a SPECIALIST—one who makes a study of EYE TROUBLES. MY "OPRAY" LENSES are the latest known to our profession and you may know of their many advantages if you will but inquire. CONSULTATION FREE. COME NOW. I will be at the Central House, Tionesta, every two weeks, my next visit here being Thursday, March 3d. Also at the New Caidin, Tidious, Friday, March 4th.

D. PADOLL, O. R., Eye Specialist and Refracting Optician.

425 Holland St., Erie, Pa.

Advertisement for G. W. Robinson & Son, featuring New Laces, Embroideries, Waistings, Wash Goods, for Spring.

Advertisement for Smart Shoes, emphasizing quality and proportion.

Advertisement for Joe Levi, Oil City, Pa., featuring B & B new pongee silks.

Advertisement for J. L. Hepler LIVERY Stable, offering fine carriages for all occasions.

Advertisement for BOGGS & BUHL Popular Music, featuring latest songs and waltzes.

Advertisement for For the Sake of Your Eyes, featuring D. Padoll, O. R., Eye Specialist.

Advertisement for Jos. H. Ravey, Practical Boiler Maker, offering repairs to boilers, stills, tanks, agitators, etc.

Advertisement for James Haslet, Furniture Dealers, and Undertakers.

Large advertisement for WINTER IS HERE STOVES! featuring various stoves and sleighs.

Advertisement for Monarch Clothing Co., featuring a variety of clothing and shoes.

Advertisement for MONARCH CLOTHING CO., Oil City, Pa., featuring a variety of clothing.

Advertisement for FOREST COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Tionesta, Pennsylvania, featuring capital stock and surplus.

Advertisement for J. L. Hepler LIVERY Stable, featuring fine carriages and equipment.

Advertisement for BOGGS & BUHL Popular Music, featuring latest songs and waltzes.

Advertisement for Jos. H. Ravey, Practical Boiler Maker, offering repairs to boilers, stills, tanks, agitators, etc.

Advertisement for THE McCUEN CO., featuring a variety of clothing and shoes.

Advertisement for M. M. Shepard, featuring a variety of clothing and shoes.