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E. J. STACKPOLE, *Pres't and Editor-in-Chief*
F. R. OYSTER, *Business Manager.*
GUS M. STEINMETZ, *Managing Editor.*

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23

"Give, give be always giving,
Who gives not is not living;
The more you give the more you live."

RESTORING SHAD INDUSTRY

FISH COMMISSIONER BULLER will have the hearty support of the public in his effort to restore the shad fishing industry to the Susquehanna river. In particular is the public interested in the extension of the fishway at the McCall's Ferry dam. It is proper to plant the 3,000,000 young shad that Mr. Buller proposes to place in the stream, but the upper reaches of the Susquehanna river will benefit very little unless this fishway is improved. Shad in particular dislike artificial channels, and the proof that they do not, or cannot, use the present fishway to any great extent lies in the fact that there are few, if any, shad in the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg now, whereas before the McCall's Ferry dam was built there were hundreds of the fish in local waters.

Too little attention has been paid to fishing in the upper waters of the State, although conditions have improved in recent years. For instance, in Tioga county, Pine creek is free from impurities and there good bass fishing abounds. But along the Cowenesque river the great tanneries have rendered the waters foul smelling and impure. Fish are killed by the thousands every year. Conditions there are so bad that cows drinking from the stream die and the odors along some sections are abominable. Not until such evils as those at McCall's Ferry and along the Cowenesque are remedied will fishing in Pennsylvania come into its own and full confidence be restored in the Department of Fisheries.

THROWING SAND

JAPANESE statesmen are so persistent and vehement in their declarations of friendship for the United States that thoughtful purposes may be forgiven for suspecting that perhaps they are engaged in the old practice of throwing sand in order to blind the vision of Americans to the true intentions of the Japanese government. Just now we are hearing from many sources that the Russo-Japanese alliance will be really beneficial to American business and is by no means designed to drive Yankee trade out of the Orient. Let us not be too sure.

Reports and rumors have been rife for months, and are steadily gaining in persistence and coherence, to the effect that the belligerent alliances of Europe will be succeeded by commercial alliances which will wage a bitter though bloodless war for the dominance of the world's trade—an object that really underlies the war itself. In this connection we hear of preferential trade treaties, of reciprocal tariff agreements to be consummated, of elaborate plans for girdling the globe with trenches of commerce, in which the place of the United States is not very clear. The Allies are said to intend the elimination of the central powers from the supply-and-demand equation, while Germany and Austria naturally enough have their own intentions in the matter of post-bellum business.

Meanwhile the United States, with no organized national policy for foreign trade domination, or even extension and consolidation, by grace of circumstances continues to enjoy more profitable foreign business than ever before in her history.

The vital question, of course, is how long this state of affairs, or one at all like it, will last after the peace treaties are signed and Europe turns from the rifle to the ledger. True enough, it seems doubtful that any arbitrary combination of powers, markets and resources can long stand out against the force of natural trade currents, which are guided by laws economical rather than political or sentimental. None the less, there is little doubt that strenuous and far-reaching effort to direct artificially the flow of world-business will be made by the warring powers after the war.

Arbitrary and artificial arrangements for the direction of industry and commerce have been more successfully applied in China and the unsettled markets of the Far East generally than in any other place. Given a sufficiently strong native central government and a moderate national autonomy, the business of a buyer nation will go to the sources where the goods best fited to its needs are for sale at lowest prices. In the case of a country like China, where the complications of the local situation make it necessary for the foreign merchant to be backed by the force of his home government before his investment is secure, and where conflicting spheres of influence with their accompanying preferential trade rights have from time to time existed, commerce becomes a matter for national diplomacy as much as for individual enterprise.

It is for this reason that new treaties relating to the status of strong Powers in the weak countries in the Orient have a direct bearing on the interests of Americans. For nowadays it is a well-recognized fact that the prosperity of a business man who lives a thousand miles inland from the national boundaries, and who never does business outside his own county, is nevertheless dependent on the prosperity of the nation as a whole, and that prosperity is in turn dependent on the state of foreign trade.

The diplomacy which looks after business interests has come to be called in the last few years "dollar diplomacy"—a catch-word that has about it a hint of opprobrium. None the less, dollar diplomacy seems in a fair way to be universally recognized as the leading form of modern diplomacy. Religious wars, wars of conquest, wars growing out of personal ambition or over boundary disputes have disappeared among first-class powers; even wars over national honor do not seem to be much in evidence, for here arbitration has its perfect opportunity. Modern wars are trade wars in the last analysis, which means they are the bitterest kind of wars — battles for existence. They are dollar wars, and for the same reason we have dollar diplomacy.

It was the scorn for dollar diplomacy that led to the withdrawal of American capital from participation in a recent large foreign loan to China. While no official statement to this effect has yet been made, the report is current and accepted that the United States will favor American loans to China, so long as these do not imply any preferential concessions to the lenders. This is a basically sound policy for the nation to adopt. Individually, we are all dollar diplomats in the game of life by force of necessity, and the same force operates on nations.

Certain parties in China profess to regard the new American attitude as coming too late in some respects, since Russia has recently loaned $18,000,000 on account of northern Chinese railways, and her concessions cover somewhat the same ground whose opening was contemplated in the American Chinchow-Aigun railway scheme, which fell through on account of foreign opposition and a lack of enthusiasm in domestic support. But there are plenty of opportunities for investment left in China.

It is in this latter connection that the possible effects of the Russia-Japan agreement are giving rise to endless speculation. What will be the effect on American chances? Will these two Powers divide the Far East between them, as Senator Lewis put it; do they contemplate the division of the world into three parts, a Europe controlled by France and England, an Asia controlled by Russia and Japan, and an America controlled by the United States for business purposes, if we can control it?

CARDINAL GIBBONS' SPEECH

CARDINAL GIBBONS delivered an address before a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden Sunday night, as one of the features of the Catholic Week program of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, in which he said:

> You live in a republic where there is liberty without license, and authority without despotism; and where the civil rulers hold over you the aegis of its protection without interfering with the God-given rights of conscience.
>
> In view of the signal blessings you enjoy, it is your duty to take an active, personal, vital interest in the welfare of your country. You should glory in her prosperity, and be concerned at every adversity that may befall her.

This is Americanism of the first order. It sums up all the volumes that have been recently printed on patriotic devotion. Cardinal Gibbons was speaking to many of foreign birth. He exalted for them the American institutions and bade them forget for all time the hyphen of a divided citnzenship.

"Liberty without license"; we need to learn that lesson. Liberty without license means due regard for the rights of others—it is in the final analysis the application of the Golden Rule to everyday life—do as you would be done by.

The citizen who has due regard for the rights and property of others is a good citizen. All others are, in varying degrees, bad citizens, no matter what their station in life.

THE NEW CITY PLAN

THE National Municipal League has outlined a new model for city government. The league believes the commission-manager form best meets the needs.

Put the government up to a small commission, let the commission delegate its powers to a manager and efficiency will be promoted and graft eliminated.

Perhaps! It depends much on both the commissioners and the manager they hire. But there are those who see danger in this concentration of municipal responsibility. There are others who believe that this centralization of power robs the private citizen of initiative and saps individual interest in public affairs. Many cities will want to know something more of the new plan before rushing to adopt it.

CITY PARKING SPACE

SOME larger cities, and others not so large, are providing parking spaces for automobiles. In time all towns of any size will have to do this. It is time for Harrisburg to take the matter under consideration. Our automobile problem is becoming more difficult every day. If parking were entirely done away with on central business streets and a central parking plot provided, with a watchman in charge, the city streets would be cleared, the traffic puzzle solved and automobile thefts made next to impossible.

Politics in Pennsylvania

By the Ex-Committeeman

Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown's refusal to grant the use of the name of the State in the petition of William Leslie to oust Mayor John V. Kosek, of Wilkes-Barre, on the ground that the mayor could not succeed himself as executive of a third-class city and that he did not have fifty-one per cent. of the vote at the primary, which was announced last night, contains an intimation that the petitioner should have taken appeals to higher courts from the decisions in Luzerne county, where he had raised the same questions as he submitted to the State's chief law officer.

The case was watched with the greatest interest in all of the third-class cities as counsel for Kosek contended that the Clark act made a whole new code for municipalities of that class and that the mayor could succeed himself because there was no prohibition.

In his opinion Mr. Brown says:

"To allow the use of the name of the Commonwealth in quo warranto proceedings now would simply be giving an opportunity to permit the court to pass upon these questions but the court has already passed upon both of them and in neither instance was an appeal taken. If the use of the name of the Commonwealth were allowed the natural inclination of the Attorney General would be to direct the proceeding in the county in which the city of Wilkes-Barre is situate. That would be a superfluous proceedings insasmuch as that court has already determined the question and, nobody having had sufficient interest to take an appeal at the proper time, it appears to be a hardship to require Mayor Kosek to travel to another county to sustain his right to office, which has already been question, and which could have been finally and promptly determined by an appeal from the action of the Luzerne county court.

"There seems to have been no public interest awakened in Wilkes-Barre for the purpose of having this question finally determined when the question was directly before the people, and the application now made is by one person.

"For these reasons, without attempting to decide the questions which have already been passed upon by the Luzerne county court, I am constrained to refuse the use of the name of the Commonwealth in quo warranto proceedings to test the right of John V. Kosek to hold the office of mayor of the city of Wilkes-Barre."

—People connected with the office of Governor Brumbaugh to-day declared that they did not have anything at all upon which to base any statement that the Governor was ill at his summer home in Maine. Reports were in circulation here to-day that the Governor had a new attack of gallstones but there is no information here that he is ill. Telegrams and letters came from him on business matters to-day. The late summer housecleaning has been started at the Executive Mansion and it is expected that the Governor will be back in Harrisburg about September 10. He is scheduled for a number of important meetings on State finances and other subjects at that time.

—Attorney General Brown and his staff have made the most exhaustive study of the problems attending voting of soldiers and a good many interesting things have been turned up, among them the fact that in both the Civil and Spanish wars a comparatively small number of men voted. It also appeared that the bill providing for the Civil War soldiers to vote was offered in the Senate by Henry Johnson, afterward president of that body. He was the father-in-law of Deputy Attorney General Collins. It also appeared that in the Spanish War men voted in half a dozen States and in Luzon.

—The outcome of the initiative and referendum in the jitney case in Harrisburg is being awaited with much interest all over the State, as it will be the first application of the principle in a big matter under the Clark act regulating third class cities. This city has always been closely watched for the operation of any third class city law because it was one of the few municipalities successful under the old act.

—Another interesting move has just been made in Philadelphia where Frank J. Commiskey, formerly connected with the State Insurance Department, has been reinstated as chief of the Bureau of City Property. Commiskey is a McNichol man and was named to succeed William H. Ball, now secretary to the Governor. His ward did not go for the Brumbaugh delegates and he was "disciplined" by being taken out of the place. He has been put back. The politicians are guessing.

—Senator Franklin Martin is starting his campaign for re-election to the Senate from the Cumberland, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata districts, and his friends note with pleasure the strong hold he has upon the people of the four counties. The Senator has been getting about and everywhere finds much support. His opponent is an unknown quantity in the minds of many people.

—George Wagner of Philadelphia has been appointed to a place in the State Banking Department at $10 per day. He is a Vare man.

—District Attorney Slattery of Luzerne county has started a clean-up of some sections of his county. He is going after some places near Wilkes-Barre and several arrests have been made. The Delaware and Bucks authorities are taking similar steps.

—Senator Penrose appears to be worrying about the Democratic leaders at Washington a lot. He made another speech yesterday in which he assailed the extravagances of the party in power and the high-handed use of caucus methods, which used to be considered by Democrats as a terrible thing. The Democratic leaders retorted that the Senator was coming around to make trouble now, but had been absent many times. The Senator replied that he was more needed now when big things were going on.

—The Philadelphia courts have been asked to raise the police quarantine against a couple of clubs which the police department decided should not be used. This is the first time such action was ever taken.

—John Wanamaker has been named as the Pennsylvania member of the Republican National Advisory Committee. Mr. Wanamaker was one of the most prominent figures at Chicago and named the vice-presidential candidate.

Not Losing Any Sleep

As nearly as can be figured out the solid South is looking the John M. Parker menace bravely in the face.—Washington Post.

The Only Alternative

Either the Bull Moose party had to end or George Perkins's pocketbook had to collapse.—St. Louis Globe.

THE CARTOON OF THE DAY

EDUCATING UNCLE SAM

EVANS, In the Baltimore American

TELEGRAPH PERISCOPE

—After the past two days our faith in Harrisburg as a summer resort is somewhat wilted.

—There are signs of more Democratic interest in machine politics at the border than in machine guns.

—The railroad presidents are wearing white—which is far better than seeing red.

—Some husbands can't be blamed for favoring peace at any price, since their wives usually get all they earn anyway.

—Have you ever noticed how the average father frowns upon his son doing the very things he lingers over most as among the bright, particular incidents of his own youth?

THE STATE FROM DAY TO DAY

The report that Atlantic City's beach director is going to put the ban on the bare-legged feminine bather next season need not strike terror into the hearts of the fair swimmers of the Harrisburg Navy. Harrisburg fortunately hasn't gotten to that stage yet.

Robbing pastors seems to be the favorite summer pastime of young Walter Hoffman, of Butler, who is accused of having taken two cameras, a bicycle, some valuable old coins, a revolver, a child's savings bank and a church missionary box from two ministers. The boy's defense will doubtless be that the minister had no right to keep a revolver.

Mrs. Angeline Apostolico, of Scranton, is suffering from a broken arm where a cupboard fell on her. It doesn't say whether she was going to get her poor dog a bone, but her reception was just as insulting as old Mother Hubbard received.

LOUDEST OF 'EM ALL

By Wing Dinger

Talk about loud noises
That disturb one's peace,
From the squeaking cart wheel
That's in need of grease,
To the most terrific
Blast of dynamite
There is one much louder
That I hear each night.

Pistol shots may startle—
Bursting tires, too—
Open auto cut-outs—
All well known to you.
But the noise that beats 'em
To a frazzle, quite,
Is a skeeter buzzing
'Round my head at night.

POME BY A LOVESICK BOOB

Can't read nuthin',
Can't write nuthin',
Can't sing nuthin',
That's true!
Can't hear nuthin',
Can't see nuthin',
But you!
Don't drink nuthin',
Don't eat nuthin',
Don't find nuthin',
To do!
Don't know nuthin',
Don't dream nuthin',
Don't love nuthin',
But you!
Friends ain't nuthin',
Cash ain't nuthin',
Life ain't nuthin',
That's true!
Time ain't nuthin',
World ain't nuthin',
There ain't nuthin',
But you!

WHAT THE ROTARY CLUB LEARNED OF THE CITY

[Questions, submitted to members of the Harrisburg Rotary Club and their answers as presented at the organization's annual "Municipal Quiz."]

Who are the members of the Board of Health and officers?

Board of Health: Dr. G. H. Widder, Dr. J. B. McAlister, J. M. Lehr, E. H. Schell and Oliver P. Keller. Officers: President, Dr. G. H. Widder; secretary, health officer and director, Dr. J. M. J. Raunick, Jr.

HOW ABOUT JAPAN?

The Mailed Fist

By Frederic J. Haskin

JAPAN has never lacked for defenders in the United States. Her Asiatic policy has been upheld even when its methods were irregular, on the ground that her friendship for America and China as well as her high political ideals would make the end justify the means. Now Japan has shown her hand. If any American does not see what Japan's course in China means to the United States, it is probably because he never deemed the question worth investigating.

Japan made twenty-one demands on China. Some of these demands were the most sweeping and audacious ever made by one modern power on another. Japan modestly requested that China should employ Japanese political, financial and military advisers, that the police departments of important places in China should be put under the joint administration of Chinese and Japanese, that China should purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (one-half, or more, of all that China needed, suggested Japan) or else establish a jointly worked arsenal under the direction of Japanese technical experts and using Japanese material.

Besides these demands, which obviously trampled roughshod over all China's sovereign rights as a nation, and over the interests of all the other powers including the United States, Japan advanced many more. She demanded that the great Chinese iron mining company, the Hanyehping should be made a joint Chino-Japanese concern and stuck in a clause to the effect that no mines in the neighborhood of those belonging to the company should be worked by anybody else, thereby guarding herself against the superior efficiency of American and English mining companies.

She ordered China to extend her lease on Port Arthur and Dalny for 99 years, and her lease on Manchurian railways for the same period. Thereby China was deprived of any chance of getting back what belongs to her for another century, and the principle of equal opportunity for foreigners in the rich Manchurian territory—where American trade formerly predominated—goes glimmering for the same length of time. Japan also asked for the privilege of building railways in Shantung, told China that she must get Japan's consent before borrowing money or granting railway concessions in Manchuria and eastern Mongolia (Mongolia is over a third the size of the United States) and pledged China not to sell or lease any of her coast line to any third power. There were several other demands, but these were the principal ones, and show with some clearness how Japan went about securing what she referred to in her preamble, as "the general peace of Eastern Asia and a further strengthening of the friendly relations and good neighborhood existing between the two nations."

Having made the demands, Japan strictly forbade China to talk about them. They were to be kept absolutely secret, or Japan would be seriously annoyed and take steps accordingly. At the same time Japan assured the rest of world that the demands did not infringe on anybody's rights, and gave out a highly modified statement of them herself. So well did she do her publicity work that when an English correspondent in Peking got hold of the real demands and cabled them to his paper, that journal expended considerable money on a cable telling him to cease his false and misleading reports and get down to facts.

However, in subtle diplomacy, China was finally the equal of Japan, and before many weeks she saw to it that the demands became generally known. In the face of questioning from the chancelleries of Europe, in the face of a note from the United States flatly refusing to recognize the result of the negotiations, Japan blithely stuck to her course. She would have preferred to put it through without unnecessary trouble, but if trouble came, she was ready for it. The conferences between the Japanese minister and the Peking government continued. Japan consented to codifications in a few of her demands, postponed a few others for future reference, graciously consented that China, instead of signing her

[Continued on Page 3]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A RAILROADER'S WIFE'S STORY

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

This evening, as I was sitting on my front porch (all by myself, because my husband is a railroader), my neighbors across the street were arguing about the eight-hour-day. As I am only a woman, I could not go over and argue with them, but then I thought I would write these few lines to publish in your paper, as I know they both get your paper. If I could only tell them myself I would feel happy, but this way more will know about it. One said the railroaders want too much money; they are getting more money than any other ordinary working man. Yes, they are getting more money because they work more hours than any other man, not because they are getting more money per hour, according to their work and then they did not speak of the inconvenience they are put to. They did not speak of the railroader or his wife who must get up any hour of the night, say 1 or 2 a. m. (Oh! my, when you are in your best sleep) and make a hot lunch or breakfast, or whatever you might call it, and pack a large dinner bucket, costing from seventy-five cents to $1.50, knowing that your husband must eat out of this bucket from thirty to forty-five hours. Doesn't that sound good? And oh! that good odor that almost knocks one down when he brings that bucket back home again to be repacked in about ten to fifteen hours.

And they did not speak of the extra money it takes for a railroader's family; they do not know it costs almost twice as much as other families. Well, it does, because it takes lots of extras that do not spoil (like canned beans, spaghetti, olives, ham for the bucket) that we could do without if we all could have our meals at home; and then it takes more gas to cook extra meals when the poor railroader gets home, say about two hours after the regular meal time.

These neighbors of mine did speak of the pleasure the railroaders are deprived of, but, oh, they do not realize all; the railroader cannot sit on the front porch or go to the park like neighbors on a hot summer evening, because when he gets home, first he must take some rest and he is anxious for a good, cooked meal; by the time he has slept about four or five hours he is second or third to be called on duty again and cannot leave the house for fear of missing a call, as that would mean from ten to fifteen days' suspension. These neighbors of mine can go out with their wives, or sit out on the porch with them every night in the week, but they did not speak of the wife across the street, who must sit out all by herself six nights out of the week and sometimes seven.

There are oceans more I could write of a wife's experience, but I cannot tell much of the railroader's experience while out on the road.

Now, dear friends and neighbors, the last I will write to-night is: We are not crazy for more money; it is shorter hours, so husband and wife can be together more at home.

"A RAILROADER'S WIFE."

And Then Some

However, a ticket with only a vice president slated will be quite sufficient for the needs of the Bull Moose party this year.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Like Editor's Bank Account

In the year before the plunge into war, Germany's foreign trade was $4,945,000,000. About all that is left are the 000,000.—Providence Journal.

And Remain There

Dr. Cook is planning to make another Arctic trip. All right, Doctor, here is hoping next time you will discover the Pole.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Evening Chat

Five soda fountains with ice cream attachments within a block or so of each other in the central part of the city take a ton of chopped ice every day to keep things cool. When you consider that a hundred pound lump lasts the average household a while, some idea of the amount of ice that is required for a soda and ice cream place is had. Hotels, of course, take much more, but they use it for purposes of maintenance while the ice that is used in the soda and ice cream places is all chopped up, necessitating an extra handling and it is turned over a few times before it disappears. One establishment alone takes 450 pounds of ice that has to be chopped up every twenty-four hours. Another takes 300 pounds. Now when you consider that about all that the ice is used for is to pack the freezers, keep some of the bottles cool and other drinks iced and to be measured to the extent of a couple of tablespoonfuls into a glass that is a big amount of ice to be used. Furthermore, the chopping process is a pretty laborious one and each bucket or freezer that is carried in filled with ice cut up into bits, spreading a deliciously cooling air about represents some sweating. In fact, the whole business of serving ice cream, mixing drinks and selling the concoctions that come under the head of sodas and which are knocking out the beverage of Gambrinus, Rex, for summer use and driving the high ball and the rickey and the fiz into the discard in heated terms, is growing more and more important. You and I can remember when they used to take a bucket of ice into a drugstore for its soda fountain in the morning and that thirty or forty pounds lasted all day. Now from five to ten times that much is required. And the tonnage figures given above are for less than half a dozen places in the Third and Market section only. Think of how much ice must be used in the numerous fountains and ice cream places scattered over the rest of Harrisburg. Before you know it you have a couple of ice wagons running on soda and ice cream supplies alone. Of course, we make a lot of ice in Harrisburg, but every day you can see cars brought into the city on every railroad from the big icehouses in Lebanon, Cumberland, York and other counties. And a lot of it goes to the soda fountains.

* * *

Postmaster Frank C. Sites was talking about rural free delivery yesterday afternoon. "We've got five routes out of Harrisburg, all serving people on routes out of here and it's speedy service, too," said the boss of the stamp counter. "These men all have motors and the other day the man who serves the route from Maclay street station out around Linglestown road to Linglestown was back in town and at my office before 11:30. He had cleared up that big route in one morning. We serve people up the river, out from the eastern end of the city and down around Oberlin. The routes are all growing in number of people along them, too."

* * *

The stir caused by the movement to get signers for the jitney amendment under the clause of the Clark act, which the legislators used to call the "I and R" for short, has resulted in a good many people more than ordinary being about the courthouse. In fact, it looks like quarter sessions week. The courthouse is getting to be quite a point of interest again between the injunction cases and the referendum operation. Traffic on the elevators, we are informed by the men at the cables, is getting close to the point where some regulations will be required. It's all right to have a limit on numbers, but the operatives complain that those who ride do not exercise good judgment in what they smoke.

* * *

Where do the butterflies come from that hover about the offices in the business section in the mornings? One man remarked that he had found two great big handsome butterflies in his office one day and the statement called forth similar statements from others. Another man said that he had seen a big yellow one in the postoffice. The answer appears to be that the insects are carried in by the wind when young or in the egg stage and are hatched out. Possibly they come from the Capitol or Riverside parks.

* * *

The manner in which passengers on express trains jump from the cars here and hustle up the steps at Union station to head for the soda fountains is worth watching. They go in by shoals and take everything from ice cream to buttermilk and orange phosphate, only so it is cool.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Judge John M. Garman, who is taking a hand in settling the Wilkes-Barre strike, used to live here.

—Judge C. B. McMichael, who is presiding in the August court at Philadelphia, used to spend the month in New England.

—The Rev. George Herron, prominent Pittsburgh clergyman, has been elected one of the chaplains of the new organization of Orangemen.

—E. T. Stotesbury, the banker, is back in Philadelphia after his vacation in spite of the hot weather.

—Congressman W. W. Griest is spending a week at Atlantic City.

—Howard A. Loeb, Philadelphia banker, is on a fishing trip to Canadian waters.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg silk is used in many of the dresses you buy in New York?

HISTORIC HARRISBURG

Stage coaches began to run to Harris Ferry about 1750.

Our Daily Laugh

LARGER BILLS.

Is Dr. Goofer your family physician?

Not any more. Wasn't he satisfactory?

Yes, but he bought an automobile.

THE WRONG ADJECTIVE.

Was she happily married?

Happily hardly describes it — I should say she was haply married.