

Editorial

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THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

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Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 20.

EMIS PASHA is again vinding his way to the interior of Africa. He will probably make a desperate effort this time to prevent his rescue by enterprising, enthusiastic and also intrepid explorers.

The familiar expression, "the smoking pistol still in his hand," will go out of service when smokers no longer come into general use. It is pretty threadbare anyhow, and it can well be dismissed after its long service.

PUBLICATION of warnings against the careless handling of firearms seems to be altogether useless when a boy already warned by the loss of a hand and several fingers, looks down the muzzle of a revolver to find out whether it is loaded, and ascertains that it is, in a way to make the information of no value to anybody but a coroner's jury.

THE Art Club is doing a good work in arranging for informal exhibitions such as that of architectural drawings, which was opened recently. Such displays are interesting to the general public and are of real value to the specialists whose works are exhibited or who attend to see what others are doing in their line. It is particularly desirable to have architectural drawings exhibited by themselves. They combine science and art and are always overshadowed when exhibited along with pure art works, full of life and color.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S contention was that the Chancellor of the Empire had the right to choose the heads of the various departments of the Government, and that their duty was simply to obey him. The Emperor, on the other hand, believes that the right of selection belongs to him, and he is not likely to exact a less measure of obedience. Bismarck detected ministerial responsibility to Parliament; and it is not likely to be yet introduced into German politics, unless the parliamentary opposition to the Government should be greatly strengthened.

SOME CITY MEN has discovered that in Turkey in the summer time men work from sunrise to sunset. If he should go out on a farm in this country and stay there for while he might add the information that the farmers of this country do just the same as the farmers of Turkey in the matter of working hours, and for the same reason because the climate of this country is such that the soil must be kept in which to plant, cultivate and reap their crops. Eight-hour laws have no charms for the farmer here or elsewhere.

BALTIMORE has greatly enlarged her Manual Training school, which was opened in 1884, and the new building will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. It seems to be well adapted to its purposes, and the interesting statement is made that the plans for it were made by two former pupils of the school, who now occupy responsible positions, and have evidently derived great advantage from their practical education. As the school itself is only six years old, these architects must still be quite young. They were not taught to be architects in the school, but the school training they received fitted them to rapidly advance in their chosen profession.

IF a message in a bottle from a wrecked ship ever got a-vale, it has had all the significance since silly people took to playing practical jokes by sending bogus messages afloat. Thus, the message picked up off the Lizard, stating that the steamer Erin is at the bottom of the sea, would have insignificant value whatever by the fact that the Erin is among the missing. The message itself looks like a hoax. It tells of a ship wrecked and abandoned, and that the message is a chance messenger, why should he limit himself to such a narrow statement? It has the characteristic of a hoax in a lack of details.

WHILE it is not likely that the Secretary of the Treasury and the associates in Congress of an expansion of the currency will come to an agreement, it is highly probable that some legislation looking to that end will be accomplished during the present Congressional session. Here in the East there is usually an abundance of currency; but in Western communities no such overflowing supply is to be had. Representatives from that section, without regard to party, are very much in favor of next over emergency inflation, which the Grangers have been taught to regard as a panacea for all the ills and misfortunes of business life. This is one of the questions which cannot be settled by the party caucus method, and it is likely to keep the majority leaders in Congress on hot and cold for some time to come.

THE Universal Peace Union, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, has accomplished a great and good work in Britain to arbitrate the differences between the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela. The agent of the Union in that undertaking was Mr. Conrad F. Stallmeyer, whose task seemed visionary at first, but who accomplished it with tact and good judgment. He now proposes to go to Europe on a similar mission of peace, and in view of what he accomplished in Venezuela, there is more reason to hope that he may be able to promote the adoption of arbitration in place of war for the settlement of differences between nations. At all events, Mr. Stallmeyer and the Peace Union deserve encouragement and support in their disinterested efforts to get nations to reason rather than fight with one another.

WORK UNDERGROUND.

Thousands of Men Toil Beneath the Streets.

If a man were to keep his eyes fastened on his feet as he walked up Broadway from the Battery he would be surprised at the vast number of vault lights which peeped at him from beneath the buildings several feet into the sidewalk, but also numerous small circles of light nearer the curb.

These vault lights are the windows of the underground workers in New York. At the first sight this place seems startling. The idea of underground workers in this city appears odd and strange, yet more than 100,000 New York citizens, according to a conservative estimate, spend the working hours of the day beneath the level of the ground, and see the sun and sky and the gay throngs only in their leisure moments.

Millions upon millions of dollars are invested in property that is kept under the sidewalks; thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent upon ventilating apparatus, the work of which is done in the basement here. If the North River were to overflow its banks some night when the town was quietly sleeping, and the water came up to the level of the first floors the next morning, the damage sustained by the business community would be hundreds of millions.

The wholesale dry goods houses here are some in which the basements and sub-basements are the most important departments of the entire business. In one large wholesale dry goods house on lower Broadway the basement is used for imported upholstery goods. The store is on a corner, and the basement is an immensely large room running out under the sidewalk on Broadway and on the cross street also.

Some of the basements are improved at salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,500 a year, who are never outside of the basement during business hours to attend to the needs of the customers. The basement here has the most improved ventilating apparatus, and the vault lights are so constructed that on any day the sunlight is not lost. At the present time the stock in the basement is worth, at the importer's rating, \$400,000.

The soil at this particular spot will not permit of a sub-cellar, as the water comes bubbling up, and even with the best of modern soil conserving devices has been found a difficulty in order to keep out the damp. In other parts of Broadway where this condition does not obtain a good house will have sub-basements, which are usually devoted to two purposes: one contains the surplus stock, and the other the stock of goods for sale. In one large dry goods house 400 and 500 cases of dry goods are received during the busy seasons, and a large number of men are kept busy packing and sorting their contents.

In these same houses the first basement is used for staple goods, such as muslin and cotton. The value of the business of the first floor would average about \$100,000. There are some stores which have even three basements. The first is reserved for the more valuable stock, the second for staples, and the third for reserved stock. The staples are always kept in the basement, for the reason that the goods being sold almost as rapidly as they come into the house and have to be handled quickly. Such houses employ in the neighborhood of 200 men, whose work is done in the basement.

The work of ventilating sub-basements is by no means easy, and always expensive. The large room receiving and delivering goods requires artificial assistance at all times. The owner of a building is generally supposed to own to the center of the earth. The man who excavates and receives a considerable income from those proprietors who excavate and receive the tax demand on the sidewalk. Usually the tax demand is \$1,000 per year. In this case, in addition to this expense, contractors receive \$5 per square foot for all excavating under the street and sidewalk. The cost of the work is \$100,000 per year. In addition to this expense, contractors receive \$5 per square foot for all excavating under the street and sidewalk. The cost of the work is \$100,000 per year.

But it is in the large retail dry goods houses up town, those stores where almost everything is sold, that the basement is used in the most important way. In one of these basement extends from block to block, and contains besides two sales departments, two large stores, and a soda water machine. From 300 to 450 persons are employed continually in the delivery and receiving departments alone. Here a system is in operation without which the immense business could not be carried on. Every article that is sent out of the house passes through the delivery department. The goods are here taken up by the engines and ventilating apparatus. The system is here a very powerful engine, which operates the pneumatic tubes by means of which the cash is conveyed from the counters to the cashiers' department. There are ventilating apparatus, which is in operation in the basement all the time, and another which is used throughout the store during the summer. Incandescent lamps are used in all these rooms at all times of the year. Adjoining the delivery department is a large sales room, in which the summer Incandescent lamps are used, and beyond that a department for household utensils.

Another dry goods house utilizes its basement to keep its summer Incandescent lamps, and beyond that a department for household utensils. Another dry goods house utilizes its basement to keep its summer Incandescent lamps, and beyond that a department for household utensils.

YOUNG WOMEN COPYISTS.

Some Sound Advice for Aspirants in that Line.

It may be interesting to the hundreds of young and middle-aged women who are uneasy, or who feel that they must make their way in the world, and who look upon the life of a copyist as the most desirable and attractive one—in fact, as the ideal life—to hear from a few copyists, both experienced and unexperienced.

So many have recently come to me for advice that I have concluded that it may be wise to publish a statement showing the copyist's life to be one not filled with continual sunshine and prosperity. I do not like to discourage, but it seems to me that women should understand before entering this profession—where skill, knowledge, art, accuracy, perseverance and close application and faithfulness are required to make one a success full copyist—what capabilities are demanded at the present time. A slipshod copyist does not stand the least show of a chance; should she be fortunate enough to get into a position she will soon be dismissed.

Before preparing one's self to be a stenographer, typewriter or pen copyist, it is well to get up her fitness for such work. To play over the keys of a typewriter at breakfast speed is not sufficient; one must think. A very rapid copyist is not satisfactory if she cannot think. If both can be combined, success is sure to follow.

"Why, I can easily write ninety words a minute," one uneducated copyist said when I dropped into her employer's office, where confusion reigned supreme.

"Do you see your work, please," said I. And out came a lively looking sheet of legal cap. I looked, said nothing for a moment, then concluded it was impossible to enlighten the self-satisfied female.

"Pretty fast work, to be sure," said I; "but do you have any style in the arrangement of your work?"

"No, I guess not," she replied. "I take it comes, I must write fast, you know, and can't stop to plan."

"How about spelling, my friend?" continued I. "Does it ever happen to you that you have to write a word and do not know whether it is spelled with a 't' or a 'd'?"

She said she never knew, and I told her she was in for a long time. "I have very little time, and it will take me some time to explain the matter to you."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Latimer. "But don't be excited with me, Hugh; he used to consult with me about every point in the paper when it started, and his interest is just as keen now."

"I have decided, I have refused to allow Jerry to use the room or to join the fraternity. There must be some other wrong in the companions whom he cannot receive in his mother's presence," she said with a haughty severity.

"Hugh would go down town, where I am sure he would find a woman," said Mrs. Latimer, who was a slender, daintily dressed woman, with her white hair curling a little on the forehead, and a soft color on her cheeks.

The father and son glanced at each other.

"Dan Lyons is a very worthy, honorable fellow, mother," said Hugh. "He is reckoned among the strongest young lawyers at the bar."

"Very probably," said his mother, with a chilly brevity.

"I am ashamedly ignorant upon this matter, Hugh," she said at last. "I had been told that you were children, she being, as Hugh often said, 'the most unbecomingly motherly of mothers.'"

"I can't tell you, Hugh," she said, looking at her watch. "The color rose to Mrs. Latimer's cheek. She was silent a moment. Then she turned to her motherly, and I have looked into it a little. Your father used to say, 'Give me Susan's intentions before I give you my consent. Give me your father's intentions before I give you my consent. Give me your father's intentions before I give you my consent.'

Why Stanley Came Back.

When the great African explorer was by many persons given up for lost, and even the most sanguine were full of fears for his safety, there was one woman in London who never doubted that he would return. The woman was Stanley's landlady. Whenever anyone suggested the possibility that he might never be heard from, she replied, with perfect confidence,

A WORLD OLD STORY.

Mr. Joseph Latimer was the owner and editor of a daily journal in one of our large inland cities. When his son, Hugh, had been sent to college, he had made him a partner and made him managing editor of the paper, which by that time had become a very valuable property.

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

The German officials are hastening the preparations for the departure of the main expedition. It is believed the first objective point of the expedition will be the north pole.

The next day among the doctors will be the administration of medicines through the skin by means of an electric current, since this has been shown to be possible by some English and German doctors. The world moves.

Rabbi Stern, of Washington, in a late lecture referred to the faith of the Indian as being nearly identical with that of the Israelite, and said that, in treatment of the same faith, overtaken them in being driven from their possessions.

The ex-Emperor of Brazil recently entered a request for asylum at Cannes, and nodded familiarly to one of the waiters. It turned out that the waiter had been one of Don Pedro's attendants in Rio de Janeiro.

Paganini's favorite violin—a Guarneri del Gesù of 1743—is preserved under a glass case in the Municipal Palace of Genoa, his birthplace. He bequeathed it to the city on condition that it never should be used.

An old well, over 1000 feet deep, was discovered recently at Nauvoo, Ill. It is believed to be connected with subterranean passages, and to be a relic of the days when Mormons made the town their home.

A remarkable three-story reservoir has just been built upon Montmartre, the highest point in Paris. The capacity is 11,000,000 gallons, and it is proposed to supply the whole city with water from this high level.

There are now 30 crematories in existence in the world, at Cannes, Italy; 23 in Aachen, Prussia; 6 in England, Germany, France, Switzerland and Sweden have only one each. The Archbishop of Paris has refused to allow the practice of cremation in his jurisdiction.

Artificial gems at the Paris exposition are said to have surpassed anything ever before shown, some of the specimens puzzling to the chemists and experts. The artificial pearls were especially successful, no means being found to distinguish the genuine from the artificial, except the use of a file.

When Sir J. Heischel was deferring the character of an astronomical survey in the matter of an error of nearly 4,000,000 miles in estimating the sun's distance, the correction was shown to apply to the whole series. The correction will be as equivalent to the apparent breadth of a human hair at a distance of 125 feet.

The magnitude of the Siberian railway, the largest of any in the world, has under advisement made it understood from the report of the engineer at the head of the commission and the report of the commission. He announces that the whole line can be completed by the year 1900 at an expense of about \$130,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has gone into the business of manufacturing iron and steel, and it is intended to establish ice factories at points all along its main line. This will enable it to make ice enough to supply all the needs of its line, and it will also be a source of profit and a means of keeping perishable goods in healthful condition throughout the heated term.

Monte Carlo outwardly is one of the most beautiful of the European resorts, but more sinister under than any of the capitals of Europe. The great gambling establishment in reputation for the world is the Casino, where the passengers and to keep perishable goods in healthful condition throughout the heated term.

The London Institute of Actuaries has adopted the following as the basis of medical men in examining for insurance in cases where the applicant presents a life of years. This change is based upon the fact that the majority of people in good health will not insure because they have to pass through the doctor's surveillance.

Eighteen war vessels are to be added to the fleet of the navy before the end of February, 1890, three to be completed this year and the remaining five before the date mentioned above, and 13 more before the year 1895. Last year the Naval Department has paid about the sum of \$1,708,235 on account of new men-of-war, guns, etc.

A burglar named Heine, while being taken to the hospital by the police, was taken to a prison, and escaped from the train in a daring manner. He walked forward in the car to a drink of water. When near the door he seized the guard, climbed him to insensibility, and with another convict who was helping him, jumped off the train and disappeared in the darkness.

Modern inventions have a hard time of it in Constantinople. A German photographer undertook to catch a picture of the Sultan as he rode to the mosque, but the royal guard rushed upon him and smashed his instruments. The reason for the violence is an interference of the Koran which forbids all pictures of the human form. The photographer, after a month's imprisonment, was saved by the intervention of his Ambassador.

Robert Browning's will, dated February 12, 1889, which was probated by Tennyson and F. T. Palgrave, and left all his property to his son, the artist Robert Barrett Browning, save a charge of \$1,000 a year to his widow, the poet's widow. The gross value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom is sworn under \$34,000, but there is also property in Italian stocks and real estate. This was chiefly inherited money, well invested.

A new system of telegraph has been invented by an American inventor, which makes use of the straight or curved lines used in Roman letters. It is claimed to have sent a seventy-six word message in twenty-five seconds.

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