

One of the points of attack that the democratic brethren are concentrating their writers and speech makers on is the wool question.

The average citizen does not wear a great deal of wool, most of the clothing and household goods that he has in use is largely mixed with cotton.

It is not often that his best Sunday suit weighs six pounds, but admit that it weighs six pounds, and let us count.

The duty or tax on a pound of first rate foreign wool is 33 cents—it is not often, however, that we poor fellows wear such fine woolen clothes, if we do, we can count, the amount of tariff on that fine suit, six times 33 cents is one dollar and ninety eight cents tariff on the suit or the wool in the suit. Now isn't one dollar and ninety cents a great tariff to make a fuss over. That Sunday suit will last the average farmer, say four years to go visiting in, to attend picnics, and church, which will reduce the tax or tariff on the suit to about 49 cents a year, and after the suit has become scuffed it can be worn several years longer for general look about purposes.

The man who grows over 49 cents tariff a year on his best clothes isn't as much of a man as the foreigner who comes to America and calls it God's land, where protection laws exist, and where he soon earns enough to wear a better woolen suit, and live more comfortably than in the free wool, free trade country that he came from. He thanks God that he came to America, and pays the 49 cents a year tariff on his best clothes most heartily.

Of course a dandy who wears sometimes as high as two and three suits a year will have to pay proportionately more. It is probable that Colonel McClure when he was denouncing the tariff on wool was thinking of the tax that the city dandy and dandy gave on his fine clothes.

People who live and dress in moderation do not complain of the tariff. They recognize the fact that they must live and let live and that the tax or tariff on wool is that much help to the American wool grower and American manufacturer of woolen goods.

Democratic writers and speakers must take the people to be a set of know nothings to have the wool pulled over their eyes in that way. Vote for Harrison for president, Mahon for congress, they are right on the wool question.

Vote for Woods for senate and Wilson for assembly, they will vote for a United States Senator who will support a protective tariff that will keep the manufacturing establishments and the agricultural interests from sinking to the condition they are in, in the free wool and free trade countries.

The free wool and free raw material is only a wool pulling over your eyes process, by the wool democrats to get into power. The taxes that go off or pinch you are not the tariff taxes. The taxes that count against you are your own town and township and county taxes and not the taxes of the general government.

Free Wool.

President Cleveland is the beau

ideal candidate for the Presidency for the men who are slouting free wool, free raw material. But they never tell their hearers and readers that the tens of thousands of people who came from the old world to the United States, came from free wool and free raw material countries to America, where they can wear more and better woolen clothing and live more comfortably than in the free wool and free trade countries where they were born. Ever reader, think of it, the millions of emigrants that came to this country of protection, come here where wool is protected and where the Republicans have established a protective tariff system, came here from their free wool and free trade homes so that they can dress better and live pleasanter in every way, and that is the practical part of the question, that amounts to a thousand times more than Colonel McClure's theory based on the fact that Philadelphia only owns 76 sheep and for that reason the tariff on wool should be repealed. Vote for Harrison, Woods, Wilson, and the whole republican ticket.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES in Philadelphia numbering twenty thousand people paraded in Philadelphia on the 11th, in honor of Columbus. The great discovery belonged to the Catholic church. The glorification was carried on in all large cities of the country and is the beginning of the end of the celebration and exhibition that opened at Chicago and that will be continued all next summer.

DON'T vote with the Democratic Wild Cat Bank party. If the rank and file of the democracy could pass through one of the financial crashes that used to afflict the people when the Wild Cat Banks and democracy ruled the country there would be only one side to the coming election. The election would be republican to such a degree that the democratic party would appear as if swept out of existence by the vote of the people.

CHARLES L. YERKES, of Philadelphia who was considered to be so absorbed with street railways, that his thought never reached above a railroad track has surprised the thinking world and particularly the astronomical class of people by authorizing astronomers of Chicago to have constructed the largest and most powerful telescope with which to scan the starry vault. Mr. Yerkes order comprehends the mounting and fixtures to put the glass in place for the Chicago University. The bills will all be paid by Mr. Yerkes. The glass will be 45 inches in diameter which is 11 inches greater than the Lick glass in California. Perhaps Yerkes' object is to find out what kind of railroads and canals the people on planet Mars are using for the transporting themselves and products of their labor and business. It will be a grand monument for Yerkes.

Democratic Money.

The old Wild Cat Banks that went down with James Buchanan's administration with slavery, succession and state rights in the vortex of rebellion are to be re-erected in Cleveland is re-elected and has a supporting congress. A writer on the subject of the wild cat banks as they were called, relates their work in their palmy days as follows:

"Among the things which the Democratic party proposes to do, if it gets the National Government into its hands again, is to repeal the present tax of 10 per cent. on the circulation of bank notes by state banks. Men whose business careers do not extend back thirty years or more can have no conception of the condition of affairs which existed when 1,500 State banks, operating under the different laws of thirty States, were flooding the country with their party colored currency.

NOTHING was certain. Nothing was certain about the money a man got for his goods and labor in those days, except the uncertainty of its value. Discount was the rule in all transactions in which bank notes figured. Few banks had more than a local reputation, and every time a man sold a barrel of apples he was liable to receive a bill on some Texas or Indiana bank of which he had never heard, of whose solvency he had no guarantee, and which never had any bona-fide existence whatever.

ON FAIRER AND WIDER. A bank could be started in many States on paper and wind. A capital of \$50,000 or even \$25,000, would suffice. The subscriptions to capital stock would be paid in notes given by A to B, and indorsed by C, all three of whom were probably partners in the enterprise. Only enough money was needed to put up an office and engrave the bank notes. The promissory notes given for subscriptions would be payable at the new bank, and were paid in the bank notes issued by that infant institution. The notes were forced into circulation by all sorts of schemes. The great thing was to float them, and at a distance, so they would not come back for redemption. To accomplish this banks in widely distant localities would exchange notes; agents would be sent into neighboring States to exchange notes for others at hotels and stores; loans would be made on the express stipulation that the notes were not to be put out near the bank making the loan.

LOS IN MONEY. As a necessary result there was immense friction or loss in money transactions. New York exchange was frequently quoted a 25 per cent. premium in Chicago. The New York discount on the bills of the best known Southern and Western

banks was from 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent. The bills issued by small banks in those localities, though the banks were perfectly sound and of good repute, to their respective towns would only be taken at from 5 to 10 per cent discount. This was an account of the general uncertainty and distrust. That this feeling was not unwarranted is shown by the following statement, taken from a message of the Governor of Indiana on the formation of banks in that commonwealth.

THE SPECTATOR. "The spectator comes to Indiana with a bundle of notes in one hand and the stock in the other. In twenty-four hours he is on his way to some distant portion of the Union to circulate what he denominates a legal tender currency authorized by the State of Indiana. He has nominally located his bank in some remote part of the State, difficult of access, where he knows that no banking facilities are required, and intends that his notes shall go into the hands of persons who will have no means of demanding their redemption."

A Governor of New Jersey said officially: "In many cases our banks, though ostensibly located in New Jersey, have their whole business operations conducted by brokers in other States."

THE BANNER RECORD. Was it to be wondered that that banks broke occasionally? The Farmers' Exchange Bank of Gloucester, Mass., was an old-time example. It was organized with a nominal capital of \$2,000,000. Of this \$1,014,866 was paid in. The directors subsequently withdrew their subscriptions to the amount of \$16,000 75, leaving \$3,081,111 for working capital. The gifted financial genius bought out eleven of the directors for \$1,830 each in notes of the bank's issue and proceeded to administer the affairs of the institution himself. After he had borrowed from the bank \$760,265 on personal security it broke for some unaccountable reason. The outstanding bank notes were estimated at \$580,000, no exact record having been kept. To redeem this there was carefully hoarded in the vaults just \$86,45. As for the fame of Ward and Ives! What can this degenerate show to match that specimen of financing?

NOT ALL TO LOOSE. Of course all the States were not so loose as Indiana and New Jersey in their banking laws. The evil righted itself to a certain extent, and the old States tried various legislative remedies. In New England there was known as the Suffolk bank system grew up. This was a voluntary agreement by which all the 500 banks in that part of the country kept balances at the Suffolk Bank in Boston, and made that bank their redemption agent. Banks which accepted of their notes referred to by the confederated banks; and were compelled to submit or withdraw their circulation. This system gave the New England banks a reputation for soundness throughout the country.

New York had organized by law a State banking department, and required banks to deposit therein stocks and pledges of real estate to secure their notes. When the bank failed the Controller realized of the deposit, and settled all claims and outstanding notes so far as the assets would go. Other States had systems of inspection, but the nature of the investigation may be appreciated from the old tradition that the coach that brought the commissioners also bore the gold whose presence was to prove the solvency of the bank when its vaults were inspected.

RECKLE FICKION. Each bank note bore on its face a promise to pay specified amount, presumably in specie, but this promise was largely fiction. There was a courtesy among banks in accordance with which they rarely called on one another to redeem their notes. More than that, the banks would combine and boycott any ill-advised individual who insisted on having gold for his notes.

COLUMBUS CELEBRATION. JERSEY CITY, Oct. 14, 1892.—Could Christopher Columbus have visited New York City, this week, and seen the great display of flags and soldiers he would have said:

"What meaneth all this?" "Is this the world I discovered only four centuries ago, peopled with a sin as a race?" To him, New York, has paid tribute to the great discoverer for the country he found "beyond the setting sun."

American, Spanish and Italian flags and bunting decorated the houses and business places on most every street. The city threw off its selfishness and all joined in the celebration. Broadway was one continuation of decoration from ground to the top of her ten and twelve story buildings.

The celebration on Saturday and Sunday when the people gathered in their churches and synagogues and offered their praise to Him, for this "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." Many little hearts were eager for

MONDAY'S PARADE. For a week or two the little people had been drilled for this occasion and when the time came they were drilled in a whole army of college students, high school students and boys from lower grade about 20,000 in all, with flags flying and drums beating marched up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, as proudly as a victorious army on the banks of the Patomac.

Mayor Hugh Grant led the parade. Such a parade of school boys has never been witnessed before. At 12 o'clock on

of the great navigation's three small vessels. Bomb, bomb, bomb, went the cannon from the Philadelphia U. S. cruiser flagship. Flash after flash was thrown on the bay from the men of war as they came by Governor Island. French, Spanish, and Italian ships were in line with Americans.

Vice President Morton, Governor Flower and Bulkeley, Secretaries of the cabinet, Tracy, Noble, Rush, Foster and E. Kings, were on boats in the parade up the bay. They came by the police Patrol boats. Such a sight probably has never been witnessed in New York harbor. The parade reached Crant's tomb, at Riverside Park about 3 p. m., and there dismissed.

In the evening the Catholic societies paraded. Early on

WEDNESDAY soldiers began forming on the Jersey City side, getting ready for the grand military parade. These were the Jersey men of course and soon crossed over to New York. Everybody left their work, business was forgotten, and people hurried over to Broadway or Fifth Avenue. From the Battery to 59th street, on both sides the streets, on boxes, barrels, lamp posts, on seats made in front of business places, on telegraph poles, on trees, on house tops everything was packed so that one had scarcely room to breathe. Seats were sold at 50 cents up to \$10, soap boxes stood on sold at 25 to 50 cents. More than a million people witnessed the parade. Many secured the seats early in the morning and did not leave them till 12 at night, when the night parade was passed. It is estimated that 31,330 men were in line. It took the parade 6 hours and 50 minutes to pass a given point. A number of Governors were in line with their state troops among which was Governor Patton of our State.

About 2575 soldiers from Pennsylvania were here. After the soldiers, came the G. A. R. 2593, then the letter carriers, 1200; Firemen and Patriots 600; Veteran Firemen 6700; Veteran cadet corps 750; Italian division 1200; German division 1500. All day till after 5 o'clock in the evening the tread of the soldiers kept marching on.

THE EVENING PARADE did not get started at the appointed hour. It was 11:40 P. M., when it passed where your correspondent stood. First came the military police. Then several thousand bicyclists some of whom were women. Then came 150 tons representing the different states of progress of American life. Between the boats was a band of Indians in savage costume. About one o'clock in the morning the last of the parade came. It was daylight before many people reached their homes. The great festive day are now past and all had to rely to them till 1892, when another generation will honor the great Columbus.

DEADLY SNAKE IN BEER. PERRYVILLE, Pa., Oct. 12. A strange story comes from Perryville on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about 40 miles from this place. On Saturday night six miners purchased a quarter of a barrel of beer, and taking it to the home of one of the men drank freely of the beer.

Soon the whole party grew sick. Medical aid was summoned and the doctor declared that there was evidence that the beer contained a deadly poison. When the men were administered, but to no avail. The men all died between Sunday night and Monday morning.

The friends of the parties believing that poison may have been placed in the beer opened the keg, and to their astonishment discovered a dead copperhead snake about two feet long. How the reptile got there is a mystery.

OCTOBER CROP REPORTS. The Washington agricultural department reports for this month of October—that the yield of wheat has been poor, ranging from 6 to 22 bushels, and averaging 13 bushels. The averages of the principal wheat growing States are as follows: New York 14.3; Pennsylvania 14.4; Indiana 13; Texas 12.3; Ohio 13.2; Michigan 14.7; Illinois 24.7; Wisconsin 11.5; Minnesota 11.7; Iowa 11.5; Missouri 12.1; Kansas 17; Nebraska 13.5; South Dakota 12.5; North Dakota 12; Washington 18.4; Oregon 15.7; California, 12.8.

CORN YIELD. The range of yield of ten years has been from 20 to 27 bushels. The present condition indicates a yield below the average. The State averages of the commercial belt are as follows: Ohio 30; Indiana 77; Illinois 71; Iowa 79; Missouri 82; Kansas 70; Nebraska 78. Only the figures of Ohio and Missouri are up to the general average.

OATS. The average yield of oats is 24.3 bushels. The last report of condition was the best ever, that of that of 1890 excepted, the average being 64.5 against 79.9 this year.

The average of the estimated yield of rye is 12.7 bushels. The condition of potatoes has declined during the past month from 74.8 to 67.7. More or less rot is reported in the Atlantic States. In Michigan the tubers are generally small, on account of drought. Low condition is general in the Eastern, Middle Central and Western States. It is the highest in the Rocky Mountain region and in the South, where the crop was gathered early in the season.

The condition of buckwheat has declined since the last report, from 80 to 85. It is 83 in New York and 90 in Pennsylvania. The condition of tobacco has improved three or four points, now averaging 83.

A Bear Attacks a Man. Daniel Weaver, who lives at the foot of the mountain in Lancaster Valley, Arragh township, came near being killed by an infuriated bear last Saturday evening. Mr. Weaver's dog was making quite a noise in the brush just back of his stable and supposing they were worrying some cattle running at large, he went out to see about the matter

not thinking to take any fire arms along, he pushed through the brush in the face of the furious animal. The bear at once commenced clawing having the man almost at his mercy, but fortunately the dogs kept up their attack and after a severe tussel he succeeded in freeing himself. He was fearfully torn, his entrails being exposed from the wound, and his arms dreadfully mangled. It is hoped he may recover. The bear escaped.—Lewistown Free Press.

Man Against Shark. "The prettiest battle I ever witnessed was between a Cuban and a couple of sharks," said Thomas C. Ridgeway. We had reached Havana from New York and were lying perhaps half a mile from the docks awaiting the signal to go in. Several fruit peddlers had boarded us, and among them a swarthy bare-legged young fellow, who looked like a pirate. The pursuit was standing by the rail holding his five year old son in his arms, watching a couple of monster sharks that were hanging about the vessel, when the child slipped from his grasp and fell into the water. The father plunged overboard and seized him, and the sharks at once made for the pair.

The bare legged young buccancer dropped the fruit basket and went over the rail like a flash. As the first shark turned on its back the Cuban prelude to biting, the Cuban rose, and with a long knife fairly disembowled it. The other was not to be disposed of so easily. He seemed to realize that in the Cuban he had a dangerous foe, and in the language of the ring sprang for an opening. Several of us began to blaze away at him with our revolvers, but the Cuban appeared to fear our bad marksmanship more than the shark and begged us to desist. The pursuer and the child had been pulled on deck, and the combatants had a fair field. The Cuban dived, but the shark did not wait for him to come up and changed his location. Finally the latter advanced straight upon his antagonist, his ugly fin cutting through the water like a knife, turned quickly on his back and the high jaws came together with a vicious snap, but the Cuban was not between them. He was just in time to avoid the shark, and as the latter passed shot the steel into it. The old sea wolf made the water boil, and strove desperately to strike his antagonist with his tail, but the latter kept well amidship and literally ate him to pieces.

"We made up a purse for him, and the next day the brave ragamuffin told us how the Solomon pointed out in gorgeous apparel."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Water their Horse. W. W. Hall, a young farmer near Montpelier, enjoyed himself highly a few days back in watching a couple of city girls attempt to water their horse at the trough at his place. The horse was checked up, and of course could not get his nose down to the water. This seemed to surprise the young ladies at first, but finally realizing the trouble they both gave up the buggy and going behind lifted up the hind axle, and after raising the hind wheels clear off the ground peeped around the sides of the vehicle to see the horse drink. Finding that the horse did not seem to know enough to stick his head down at the same time they raised the hind wheels, one girl remained behind to hold the buggy up and the other went to the horse's head and tried to pull his nose down to the water. After laughing will went to their assistance and uncheck the horse.

The young ladies gazed at first in bewilderment, and then with a kind of don't-you-ever-lie hooded at each other, only tucked the robe around their necks, leaped back in their seats, and after waiting for the horse to drink, jumped off leaving Will sit down on the corner of the trough and his mate over the city girl and her way of doing things.

Political Guerrillas. In his pliancy speech in Brooklyn Senator Hill inserted the following sunny and cordial allusion to the nearest friends of Grover Cleveland, those to whom he owes his nomination at Chicago:

"There is no place in honorable American politics for the political guerrilla who do not accept the head and tail to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing allegiance to neither, criticize them both, and fight first upon one side and then upon the other."

Tuberculosis in Cattle. The experiments with the Koch tests for consumption or tuberculosis in cattle made at the State College, in cattle country, have been interesting and valuable.

PEIRCE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND. A high class commercial school affording complete instruction in bookkeeping, stenography, penmanship, and all the latest methods of shorthand, and a specially equipped system of shorthand, and a specially equipped system of shorthand, and a specially equipped system of shorthand.

W. L. DOUGLAS. \$3 SHOE FOR MEN. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. We make shoes that are comfortable, durable, and stylish. We have a large stock of shoes in all sizes and colors.

Purify the Life Blood. Pure Blood Pills. This medicine is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is especially adapted to the treatment of all diseases of the blood, such as scurvy, skin diseases, and general debility.

Parrot Key Stone Corn Plaster. This plaster is a powerful remedy for all corns, blisters, and other skin diseases. It is especially adapted to the treatment of corns, and is a powerful purifier of the blood.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned executors of the estate of Peter Brown, deceased, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., will sell on the premises in Spruce Hill township, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on

Saturday, October 29, 1892. A valuable tract of land known as the Hill Moon Farm, containing eighty six acres more or less, situated in Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., adjoining the estate of Peter Brown, deceased, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., and the estate of Samuel McLaughlin on the north; and Tuscara creek on the east, together with twenty acres more or less of woodland land, adjoining lands of Samuel McLaughlin, —Kurtz and others.

The improvements on the farm are a good two story frame house, with bank barn 40 by 80 feet and out houses, wagon shed, corn crib, and so forth, good apple orchard and a variety of fruit. A wall of good water near the door.

This is a desirable property. TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent cash on day of sale, forty per cent on April 1st, 1893, and the balance to be delivered, the balance less two and one-half per cent on April 1st, 1894.

WILLIAM S. BROWN, HENRY S. BROWN, ALBERT BROWN, Executors of Peter Brown, dec'd.

PARTITION NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Juniata County. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Calvin B. Watts, late of Fayette township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased. To Sarah Watts, widow, McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa.; George W. Watts, McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa.; Susan Watts McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pa.; David Reisher, guardian of Susan Watts and John Calvin Watts, Milltown, Juniata county, Pa.; David R. Watts, Hoboken, Allegheny county, Pa.; Mary Ellen Watts, Trenton, New Jersey; Susan C. Watts, Trenton, New Jersey; Emma J. Watts, Gettysburg, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.; Anna J. Watts, Gettysburg, in the City of Philadelphia, Pa.; and F. M. Pennell Esq., guardian of the person of Anna J. Watts and Elizabeth R. Watts, Milltown, Juniata county, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Juniata county, a writ of partition has been issued from said Court to the sheriff of said county, returnable on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1892, at four o'clock A. M., of said day, upon the premises, (the late residence of the decedent) in Fayette township, Juniata county, which premises and you can present if you see proper.

SAMUEL LAPP, Sheriff.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG, PA. FOUNDED IN 1862. Large Faculty. Full course of study in Classical and Scientific Special Courses in all departments. Observatory, Laboratories and new Gymnasium. Fine large buildings, Steam heat, Libraries 22,000 volumes. Expenses low. Department of Hygiene and Physical Culture in charge of an experienced physician, accessible by frequent Railroad trains. Location on the HARBORFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, most pleasant and healthy.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. In separate buildings, for boys and young men preparing for preparation College, under special care of the President and three assistants, residing with students in the building. Full term opens Sept. 28, 1892. For catalogue, address R. W. MONTGOMERY, D. D., President, or R. W. G. BUCKLE, A. M., Principal, Gettysburg, Pa., July 13, 1892.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of lives have been permanently saved. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they send me their names and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SULLIVAN, M. D., 141 East 8th St., N. Y.

Notice Against Trespassers. All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass on the lands of the undersigned in Walker, Pennsylvania and Fayette townships A. S. Adams, John McEwen, James McEwen's heirs, Rob't. M. Jones, William Shuffler, G. H. Shober, Charles Adams, L. E. Atherton. October 20th, 1892.

WISH TO STATE. A FEW FACTS Worth Knowing. That I can stop toothache in less than five minutes, to pain, no extracting. That I can extract teeth without pain, by the use of a fluid applied to the teeth and gums; no danger. That I discease all kinds of gum disease and a cure warranted in every case. Teeth filled and warranted for life. Artificial teeth repaired, exchanged, or remodeled, at prices to suit all. I will give a full permanent set of Gummed Enamored porcelain teeth as low as \$5.00 per set warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction, who have artificial teeth with which they cannot eat, are especially invited to call.

G. L. DERR, Practical Dentist, ESTABLISHED IN MILFORDTOWN, PA., IN 1860. Oct. 14 '92.

NEWPORT AND SHERMAN'S VALLEY Railroad Company. This line of passenger trains, in effect on Monday, January 18, 1892.

W. L. DOUGLAS. \$3 SHOE FOR MEN. THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. We make shoes that are comfortable, durable, and stylish. We have a large stock of shoes in all sizes and colors.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. UNLIKE ANY OTHER SOOTHING-HEALING. Druggists and Grocers. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

SALESMEN WANTED. LOCAL OR TRAVELLING, to sell our Nursery Stock, Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Dec. 8, '91. Rochester, N. Y.

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Schott's Stores. 5 Great Bargains at Schott's Dry Goods House. A good quality of apron and dressing gingham 4 yards for 25cts. A good heavy unbleached muslin worth 8 to 10 cts. a yard, short lengths 20 yards for \$1.00. A fine selection of challies for 5cts. a yard. A boys shirt and waist for 21cts. An all silk satin edge faille ribbon, No. 9, 9cts. a yard. An all silk satin edge faille ribbon, No. 12, twelve and one-half cents a yard.

5 Great Bargains at Schott's Carpet Room. An elegant half wool ingrain carpet reduced to 40cts. a yard. A table oil cloth 46 inches wide at 19cts. a yard. A four ply soft finish oil color carpet chain for 22cts. a pound. An excellent quality of wall paper at 10cts. a double bolt, sold before for 14cts. and borders to match. A good quality of matting for 15cts. a yard, worth 18to20cts.

5 Great Bargains at Schott's Popular Shoe Store. A baby's shoe for 25cts. A ladies' oxford low shoe for 75cts. A ladies' spring heel, patent leather tip for 50cts. A good carpet slipper, leather sole and heel for 32cts. A good quality men's creedmore tip sole shoes at \$1.00 per pair. Our honest belief is that your interest lies in the direction where you can get the highest value for your money.

EMIL SCHOTT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE. EASTWARD. WESTWARD.

Table with columns for stations (Pittsburgh, Erie, Meadville, etc.) and times for Eastward and Westward travel.

On Sunday, Eastward bound trains number 80 and 82, are cancelled, and train number 200 leaves Millin at 8:15 a. m. arrives at Harrisburg at 9:30 a. m. Westward bound trains, number 17, 83 and 81, are cancelled on Sunday, and train number 301, leaves Harrisburg at 12:20 p. m., and arrives