

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS. Thad. M. Mahon. STATE SENATOR. Wm. Hertzler. ASSEMBLY. T. K. Beaver. REGISTER & RECORDER. D. Samuel Leonard.

THERE appears to be a warlike feeling between Russia and Turkey.

A STRIKE of 28,000 men in Chicago has confused business in that city.

THE Boers ambushed and captured a small command of British last Friday.

GENERAL Botha succeeds to the command in Beersland since the death of General Joubert.

Two dozen cases of scarlet fever in Westville, Pa., has been the cause of the closing of the public schools in that place.

On Monday at the fitting of John Stewart in Franklin county, 15 neighbors carried him in bed 2 miles to his home.

THE mayor of Lancaster, Pa., in his inaugural address on Monday recommended the passage of an ordinance, requiring that all persons under the age of 16 years of age shall be off the streets by 9 o'clock at night.

THERE are over 30,000 coal miners on a strike in the Pittsburgh district over a disagreement of wage scales.

At Greensburg, Pa., there are 900 coal miners on a strike. The operators want 70 cents a ton. The operators want to pay 65 cents a ton.

THE Duncannon Perry county Iron Works quit work last Monday on account of the increase of wages demanded. Puddlers were getting \$4 a day. They demanded \$4.50.

Under the Cleveland times they were glad to receive \$2.75 a day.

THERE were 3,431 suicides in New York city last year for causes as follows: 1119 on account of failure in business; domestic trouble 788; bad health 489; drink 402; insanity 342; tired of life 151; remorse and fear of punishment 103; unknown cause 37.

THE border raid bill for damages to the amount of \$3,340,565 for rebel raid damages in Pennsylvania was before Congress last Friday and was defeated.

Congressman Mahon has worked the bill for 15 years to get the bill passed, but so far has not been able to secure its passage.

SPIRITUALISTS of Philadelphia celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the spiritual manifestations of the Fox sisters. Only those who are afflicted with spiritualistic hallucinations can tell of the joy of such religion.

They are like those who have hallucinations or diseased eye sight and see things that other people can't see. They are like those who have diseased ears that hear sounds that other people cannot hear.

A LOT of striking miners with their riotous wives and children attacked a miner and his two sons when they were from work in a coal mine at Dubois, Pa., last Thursday.

The mob threw stones and clubs at the miner and his two sons. The men hastened to the rescue of the injured miners, and pistols were drawn and shots fired. These were wounded. The Sheriff of Jefferson county was called upon the scene and arrested forty men and women.

The Sheriff is guarding the miners, who desire to continue their work.

TALKING about trusts running affairs, the merchants are, and other business men are dominated by trusts. Every merchant gets a price list several times a week and he can't buy except by the prices on the list.

The men who sell agricultural machinery sell by price list. The men who sell shoes and nails and boots and shoes and tombstones have their prices fixed for them and they cannot buy for less. The business ring is the most arbitrary ring. Church rings and political rings are not to be compared to business rings in their arbitrariness.

THE finances of the school board in Pittston township near Wilkes barre are low. The teachers in the district have not been paid the past five months and have abandoned the schools.

The supply of coal in some of the schools was low. The school boards would not furnish coal unless paid in advance. Several of the schools were without coal for a day or two and it was necessary to cut down an old fence for fuel.

Eight or nine teachers declare they will not teach another hour till they have been paid what is owing them. Some of the teachers say the board have been extravagant and instead of paying salaries have purchased costly furniture and brick-arches. In defiance of the board one of the directors said: "Times have been hard in the coal regions the past five years. We find it difficult matter to collect taxes from the people who have no money to buy bread, but while taxes are hard to collect the number of children has not decreased. I know two families who have sixteen children going to school and the heads of the families don't pay a cent of taxes."

NOME CITY, ALASKA. Is twenty-eight hundred miles from Seattle, via ocean, thirty-three hundred and eighty miles overland. It is said to be the richest gold field discovered up to this time. The first steamer will leave Seattle on or about May 10, 1900. For full particulars, maps, etc., address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

A TRAMP AND HIS PAL

THE TRAIL THAT ONE MADE TO GUIDE THE OTHER.

It Enabled "Appetite Bill" After His Term in Jail Was Done, to Unerringly Follow His Partner From Cincinnati to Houston.

"I have a good many tramps up in our part of the country," said a sugar planter, "and I've made something of a study of their peculiarities. The old idea that they carve marks and signs on fences that can be read by all other members of the fraternity is pure nonsense, of course, but I have known several instances in which one tramp would leave a trail, so to speak, for the guidance of a partner who might not put in an appearance for months.

"The first case of that kind I ever encountered was rather amusing. It was during one of my stings, down a road that passes through my place, when I noticed a typical hobo industriously carving a sort of hieroglyphic on a big post standing near the fence. The mark consisted of a square and a triangle side by side, and he was just putting on the finishing touches as I arrived.

"My curiosity was at once aroused, and I determined to find out if possible exactly what the thing meant, so I proceeded to follow the fellow, and after a little vigorous bluffing he told me he was putting up directions for his partner, who would be along some time in the fall. He assured me that the marks meant nothing in particular, except that he had passed and was going in the direction of the point of the triangle.

"His partner, according to the story which I dragged out of him piecemeal, was doing a six months' jail sentence for slugging a policeman in Cincinnati and when he got out on Sept. 1, would strike south, following a trail of carvings on water tanks, depots, barns and fenceposts. When the first tramp struck a good place to loaf, he proposed to stop and wait for the other to catch up.

"What's your partner's name?" I asked. "It's by rights William Sparks," said the hobo, "but everybody calls him 'Appetite Bill.' He carries a sack to pick grub in and has red whiskers and a funny looking wart on one side of his nose.

"I was satisfied from my prisoner's manner that he was telling me the truth, so I took him up to the house, gave him a good dinner and sent him on his way rejoicing. "Now for the sequel," continued the planter. "One afternoon in the fall I was driving home from the station when I passed a very dilapidated hobo with red stubble on his chin and a gunny sack under his arm, and some instinct told me that Mr. Sparks, alias 'Appetite Bill,' had at last arrived. He seemed to be looking for landmarks, and when he reached the big post I saw him stop, scrutinize the carving and then start off with a new and confident step. That settled it, and I drove ahead and intercepted him at the house, half a mile farther on.

"How's your appetite this evening?" "Appetite?" he stammered and gave me a violent start that he dropped his gunny sack. "Why, yes," said I. "Perhaps they didn't feed you very well at Cincinnati." "At the word Cincinnati he turned livid and glared around with such evident intention of bolting that I made haste to explain.

"Don't be alarmed," I said. "I get your side partner a few months ago, and he told me to look out for you." It took me some time to dissipate Bill's suspicions, but when I finally succeeded in convincing him that it was all right, he told me a most interesting story of his journey across the country.

"A professional hobo will follow the track of another hobo with an accuracy that is curiously suggestive of woodcraft. All the way down from Cincinnati he passed the Hamlet Gibbet trail, and before he left I gave him an addressed postal card and got him to promise me he would put it in the mail at whatever point he caught up with his partner. Less than a month later I received the card, bearing a Houston (Tex.) date mark; so I presume it was there they met.

"Both of these tramps could read and write, and I asked Sparks particularly why his friend didn't use some brief notes, but he said he had a letter from me which he had put in the mail. He replied that it would attract too much attention, and other hoboes would be likely to add misleading words, while the little square and triangle passed unnoticed.

"Since then I have encountered two other nearly similar cases, in each of which a tramp was leaving a cipher trail for a crony to follow when he got out of jail, and I infer that the practice is tolerably common. At any rate it is a curious feature of tramp life which I have never seen mentioned in any of the numerous papers and magazine articles that have appeared on the subject during recent years."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A STORY OF DAN RICE.

The Great Clown Did Not Forget the Test Man's Bill.

One story of Dan Rice, the veteran circus clown, illustrates his strict sense of honesty and gratitude for favors. Once he was stranded in Cincinnati, the story goes, and was unable to start a show on the road because he had no tent and could not raise money to buy one. The tent Rice needed would be worth \$2,500. The manager of a tent concern sent for the clown one morning and, taking him to his factory, showed a big tent that was just finished. Rice looked at it with hungry eyes. He turned away, with a sigh.

"Fine tent, don't you think?" asked the canvas maker. Rice looked back at it over his shoulder, with another deep sigh. "It's yours," said the tent man. Rice was like a playful kitten in an instant.

"If I have there is a lot of money in you yet," said the canvas man. "You take that tent and start your show, and if you ever get money enough to pay me for it the price is \$2,500." Within two weeks Rice was on the road with a show and began a successful career. For 15 years he never referred to the tent, although he often met the man who made it. One afternoon he asked the tent man to be his guest at one of his shows, then in Cincinnati. The two sat looking on, and Rice remarked:

"Fine show, don't you think?" "The canvas man declared that it certainly was." "By the way," added Rice, "here's \$2,500 I owe you." He took a roll of bills out of his pocket and handed it to the tentmaker, who pocketed it without unrolling it. The old tent man looked at the great man of this country with a little bit of astonishment. "You're not Mr. P. Barham, John Robinson and Dan Rice," New York Mail and Express.

THE BABY'S LITTLE JOKE.

It Worried the Fat Man, but He Tried to Catch It.

It happened in one of the late trains. Everybody was trying to get to sleep, and when the voice of a baby was suddenly lifted up in a robust wail it was not met with expressions of joy. The child looked distinctly uncomfortable and when he got out on Sept. 1, would strike south, following a trail of carvings on water tanks, depots, barns and fenceposts. When the first tramp struck a good place to loaf, he proposed to stop and wait for the other to catch up.

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THE JUDGE'S ADVICE.

Given to a Man Who Wavered Between Religion and Politics.

"I have known him," he said, "ever since he was a boy, and when he came out of college he was undecided whether to become a lawyer and politician or go to a theological seminary and become a clergyman. He was fond of politics and thought that with a little law and more religion on the side he might become a great moral reformer. You know that's the way most all very young men feel when they undertake politics for the first time.

"However, before he had had time to determine just what he would do, his friends came after him to run for the legislature, as he had the availability and a pretty fair amount of cash. This brought him face to face with the question he had been much discussing ever and he went to Judge Blank, a veteran in politics and a man of the highest character, for assistance in solving the problem. He stated his case in full to the judge, and the grand old man put his hand on the young man's shoulder.

"My boy," he said, "as only he could say it, it can't be politics and religion. It must be one or the other. You can't fit yourself for heaven and for the legislature at the same time, and there's no use trying. That is all I can say. You will have to make your own choice."—Washington Star.

A KAFFIR SMOKER.

The Native Women Are Enthusiastic Devotees of the Weed.

In South Africa the native women smoke incessantly. Your native servant smokes as she cooks and as she washes. The tobacco she likes is rank. The dainty cigarette an English or Russian lady would enjoy, and she smokes through a quill so that no nicotine can stain either teeth or fingers, would be sneered at by a Kaffir. "Give me a pipe and something in it I can taste," is in effect what she says.

The men Kaffirs are beyond tobacco. The smoke of fast and slow smokers, that it makes them cough and splutter, lose their breath, choke and sneeze to an alarming degree. They like snuff, too, and are fond of offering and taking pinches of it ("schmitt") they call it. The men Kaffirs are beyond tobacco. The smoke of fast and slow smokers, that it makes them cough and splutter, lose their breath, choke and sneeze to an alarming degree. They like snuff, too, and are fond of offering and taking pinches of it ("schmitt") they call it.

TWO SENSATIONAL ADVENTURES.

The following is going the rounds of Washington, D. C., town talk: Twenty five years ago Senator Elkins was a prosperous attorney in the mining districts of the West. One day Senator Clark, who was then a poor prospector, came into Elkins' office. Elkins was too busy to see him. He went away and returned next day. He had a mining claim and wanted to interest Elkins. Elkins again was too busy to see him. The miner in the center room made so much trouble that a big "bouncer" was called in to put Clark out. When Elkins heard the scuffle he came out, dismissed the bully, and gruffly invited Clark inside.

"See this," said Clark, enthusiastically, as he pulled out a nugget as big as a Walnut. "That's gold, Mr. Elkins." "In those days there were so many wild cat prospectors that Elkins did not put faith in Clark's rosy pictures. Clark went away sorrowfully. Now he has got twenty millions to see him.

WASHINGTON POST INTELLIGENCER. "Mr. McKinley prefers, as the 'Post Intelligencer' prefers, entire Free-Trade between the United States and Puerto Rican. He has not changed his mind on this subject, nor have the other members of the cabinet. The difference between Free-Trade with our new possession and a duty of 15 per cent. of the rates carried by the Dingley act is vital either way. It will make no great difference to us or to the Puerto Ricans, except that it will put money into their treasury and none into ours. But Free-Trade between us is the ideal condition.

The party in the House was forced from this position by the radicals on the other side, reinforced by a few of its own extremists. By the speeches of these men another issue than contended by them that Puerto Rico must have absolute Free-Trade, not in fairness, but as a legal right. It was held to be the duty of those people under the Constitution, and acquiescence in this doctrine would have bound us for all time to come with reference to the Philippines, as to Puerto Rico.

It was impossible to ratify this theory. Yet the course of the debate and the attitude of the press were such that there was only a choice left between two extremes. Either we must impose something, or we must announce that all territory acquired came within all of the provisions of the Constitution as applied to the States of this Union, reverse the policy and precedents of a century, and tie our hands in the important work that we have to do in the Far East.

This is the argument which constrains President McKinley, as it has constrained us, to agree to the imposition of a light tax to vindicate a Free-Trade with Puerto Rico at the price of conceding the new false and fatal theory of the Constitution which the Democratic party have bound up with it. It is still possible that the Senate may fine a way out of this choice

between evils. It would seem practicable to party, and they will naturally answer by reciting what it has done for the whole body of workers, whose wages have been largely increased; for the business men, whose transactions have more than doubled; for the great industries, whose progress has been such that a diagram of them for the last three years looks like the profile of the Palisades, and in victory safety of the nation. How large a proportion of them will have these fruits of their wise action in 1896 recalled to them every day for five months and then vote the other way? Of course, there are "cranks" so constituted that it is to them intolerable to agree with sensible men, even with their sane fellows yesterday. But are they more numerous than the Democrats who have learned something from the last four years.

MARRIED: FULTON—FENCH.—On the 29th ultimo, at Port Royal, by Rev. I. O. Moser, William H. Fulton of Perry county and Gertrude S. Fench of Turbett township, Juniata county.

CUMMINGS—REYNOLDS.—On the 29th ultimo, at Millintown, Pa., by Rev. Wm. R. Pickens, James A. Cummings of McCoy-town, Juniata county and R. May Reynolds of Fayette township.

DIED: WEST.—On the 2nd inst., in Walker township, Robert West, aged about 70 years. Interment in Lost creek Mennonite cemetery.

KAUFFMAN.—On the 31st ult., at the home of her husband, J. H. Kauffman, Pa., Mrs. John Kauffman, interment will take place in Westminster Presbyterian cemetery at 2 p. m., on the 6th of April 1900.

MIFFLINTOWN GRAIN MARKETS: MIFFLINTOWN, APR. 1, 1900. Wheat, new 35c, old 66c; Corn, new 25c, old 25c; Rye, new 35c, old 35c; Barley, new 25c, old 25c; Oats, new 18c, old 18c; Eggs, 10c; Hens, 10c; Butter, 18c; Lard, 6c; Sugar, 6c; Coffee, 5c to 7c; Tea, 5c to 7c; Rice, 5c to 7c; Beans, 5c to 7c; Peas, 5c to 7c; Potatoes, 5c to 7c; Apples, 5c to 7c; Oranges, 5c to 7c; Lemons, 5c to 7c; Peaches, 5c to 7c; Plums, 5c to 7c; Cherries, 5c to 7c; Strawberries, 5c to 7c; Raspberries, 5c to 7c; Blackberries, 5c to 7c; Currants, 5c to 7c; Grapes, 5c to 7c; Figs, 5c to 7c; Dates, 5c to 7c; Almonds, 5c to 7c; Walnuts, 5c to 7c; Pecans, 5c to 7c; Chestnuts, 5c to 7c; Hazelnuts, 5c to 7c; Macadamia nuts, 5c to 7c; Pineapples, 5c to 7c; Melons, 5c to 7c; Watermelons, 5c to 7c; Cucumbers, 5c to 7c; Tomatoes, 5c to 7c; Potatoes, 5c to 7c; Onions, 5c to 7c; Carrots, 5c to 7c; Turnips, 5c to 7c; Cabbage, 5c to 7c; Lettuce, 5c to 7c; Spinach, 5c to 7c; Beans, 5c to 7c; Peas, 5c to 7c; Corn, 5c to 7c; Wheat, 5c to 7c; Rye, 5c to 7c; Barley, 5c to 7c; Oats, 5c to 7c; Hay, 5c to 7c; Straw, 5c to 7c; Wood, 5c to 7c; Coal, 5c to 7c; Oil, 5c to 7c; Gas, 5c to 7c; Electricity, 5c to 7c; Water, 5c to 7c; Sewerage, 5c to 7c; Drainage, 5c to 7c; Sanitation, 5c to 7c; Health, 5c to 7c; Education, 5c to 7c; Religion, 5c to 7c; Art, 5c to 7c; Science, 5c to 7c; Industry, 5c to 7c; Commerce, 5c to 7c; Agriculture, 5c to 7c; Manufacturing, 5c to 7c; Transportation, 5c to 7c; Communication, 5c to 7c; Defense, 5c to 7c; Public Works, 5c to 7c; Social Welfare, 5c to 7c; Environmental Protection, 5c to 7c; Cultural Heritage, 5c to 7c; Historical Preservation, 5c to 7c; Archaeological Excavation, 5c to 7c; Anthropological Research, 5c to 7c; Linguistic Studies, 5c to 7c; Ethnographic Collections, 5c to 7c; Paleontological Discoveries, 5c to 7c; Geological Surveys, 5c to 7c; Meteorological Observations, 5c to 7c; Astronomical Calculations, 5c to 7c; Oceanographic Expeditions, 5c to 7c; Atmospheric Research, 5c to 7c; Terrestrial Studies, 5c to 7c; Marine Biology, 5c to 7c; 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