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From 3.00 to 3.50. Also received twenty-five cases of boots and shoes for Ladies Gents and Children from 95c up; all new goods, no trash. All sizes and low prices.

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# Jacob M. Wihton MUNCY VALLEY, PA.

## NOT A FREE TRADER.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS A STANCH PROTECTIONIST.

**Democratic Claim Upon Him as the Patron Saint of That Party is Absurd—Words of the Third President on Tariff Question.**

Just why the Democratic party of today should celebrate so strenuously the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson is hard to understand. Certainly Jefferson was far from being a Democrat, measured by the principles and policies of the Democrats of today. He never himself used the word "Democrat," but invariably called himself and his followers "Republicans," and it can hardly be questioned that if Jefferson were living today he would not be a member of the Democratic party as it has been constituted during the last generation.

If the Democratic party during its entire existence has stood for anything it has stood for free trade and for the buying of goods in the cheapest market. It may be well at this time, when we are reading of Democratic tributes to Jefferson, to quote a few words from our third president to show how absurd must always be any Democratic claim upon him as the patron saint of that party.

The first tariff law, passed in 1789, worked well in starting the new republic upon a career of industrial supremacy and afforded sufficient revenue for the needs of the government. By 1806 the surplus in the treasury was so considerable as to make it a difficult problem as to how it should be disposed of. Referring to this matter, Thomas Jefferson said:

Shall we suppress the imposts (duties) and give that advantage to foreign over our domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which imposts are laid are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them.

The general inquiry now is, Shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures must be for reducing us either to a dependent upon that nation or be clothed in skins and live like beasts in caves and dens. I am proud to say I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comforts.

The prohibiting duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufactures, which prudence requires us to establish at home, with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made within ourselves, without regard to difference of price, secure us against a relapse into foreign dependency.

In 1809 Jefferson wrote to Humphrey as follows:

My own idea is that we should encourage home manufactures to the extent of our own consumption of everything of which we raise the raw materials.

In 1817, upon accepting an election to membership in a society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures Jefferson wrote:

The history of the last twenty years has been a significant lesson for us all to derive for ourselves and for our posterity, and I hope twenty years more will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essentially peaceable and industrious and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fires raging in the old world.

It might be well to read some of these quotations from Thomas Jefferson at the banquets so much enjoyed by Jeffersonian Democrats.

**Labor For the Canal.**  
As the United States has undertaken to build the canal, it should prosecute the great work in a businesslike manner. This means getting the necessary labor that is best suited to climatic conditions and best fitted for the unskilled work of delving in earth and removing rock. Cooly labor fills the bill better than any other kind. Then let the coolies do the digging.—Chicago Evening Post.

**As It Should Be.**  
An announcement of the forthcoming meetings of the farmers' institutes in Maine reveals the fact that every one in the list referred to is called to meet in grange halls. The grange and the farmers' institute are working together in many ways for the advancement of the farmers' interests.

The movement for municipal ownership in this country is a hunt by the demagogue for a new issue to catch votes.—Melvin O. Adams.

**A DAY OF RECKONING.**  
You Cannot Fool All of the People All of the Time.

The recent condemnation as unfit for further service of a number of gas and electric light plants and the closing down of some of them at a dead loss to the taxpayers should serve as a warning to other cities, for this is the fate that is likely to overtake all such plants in the long run. For the first year or two, when no expensive repairs are needed and the plant is thoroughly up to date, it ought not to be difficult to make a good showing. For a few years longer the bad bookkeeping and inadequate reports, that are unfortunately the rule rather than the exception, may blind the citizens to the deterioration of the plant and to its increasing losses. But the day of reckoning inevitably comes when breakdown, bad service or demand for new equipment that cannot masquerade as "extensions" causes an investigation, and then it becomes evident that the plant has been a losing proposition almost from the start. No plant should be accepted as evidence of successful municipal management until it has been operated for several years and then examined by expert engineers and accountants.

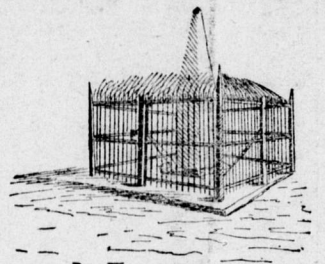
## A BOUNDARY LINE.

EXPERIENCES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

**Difficult and Dangerous Work in the Deserts and Mountains—A Furious Sandstorm—The Effects of Mirage—City Resolves into a Mass of Bowlders.**

Although the boundary line between the United States and Mexico was defined over half a century ago by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, after the Mexican War, there has seldom been a time since then when the precise location of this international limit has not given cause for vigorous disputes and often bloody border warfare between the Mexican and American settlers near the line.

After the treaty of 1853 a survey was made of the line, to effect some necessary changes. Monuments were put up



MEXICAN BOUNDARY MONUMENT.

along the arbitrary portion of the boundary west of the Rio Grande, but most of these landmarks were simply rude piles of stone, and the ease with which they could be destroyed or removed was soon discovered by the nearby settlers, never loath to seize an opportunity for a quarrel with their neighbors on the other side of the international fence. Finally, in 1882, owing to continual boundary quarrels, a convention to settle them was arranged between the two countries. But on account of various delays it was not until November, 1891, that members of the International Boundary Commission were at last appointed.

By the month of June, 1894, all work along the entire line, both surveying and monument-erecting, was finished. Two hundred and fifty-eight monuments, some of stone, and some of iron, had been placed along the seven hundred miles of boundary west of the Rio Grande. The intervals between them were varied to suit the requirements of the different regions, but the distances averaged about two and three-quarter miles between each two.

Some of the experiences of the members of the survey are well worth a more extended description than can be given here. The mountainous region for many miles about Nogales, Ariz., is one of the roughest and most arid on the continent. In this neighborhood was seen for the first time the strange and ungainly giant cactus, called the "saguaro" by the Mexicans. Its fruit, when ripe, is used as food by the Papago Indians of the region, who eat it fresh, dried and preserved, and make from it, besides, a slightly intoxicating drink. In the broad valley called the Moreno Flat, west of the Baboquivari Mountains and about fifty-five miles west of Nogales, a frightful sandstorm was encountered on July 3, 1893.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dense, dark-brown cloud was seen rising in the south. The brilliant sun was soon overcast, and in a few moments after the cloud was first observed the storm broke in all its fury. In ten or fifteen minutes it was as black as midnight; the atmosphere was filled with loose soil of the valley to a height of several hundred feet; respiration became almost impossible, and it was only by breathing through a handkerchief held in front of the mouth that suffocation was avoided. In half an hour the wind began to subside, the darkness diminished, and in a little more than two hours the setting sun shone faintly through the dust particles that still filled the air.

Wonderful mirages were seen while crossing the lonely deserts. Just before sunrise craggy peaks would appear, capped by similar inverted peaks, which would gradually flatten out into strange forms. Once a city, with all its buildings, appeared in a valley to the northward, but the morning sun resolved it into a mass of large bowlders near the base of a mountain. At another time, on the bare Yuma Desert, the reconnaissance party seemed to be in a level depression, surrounded on every side by a vertical wall of rock fifty to one hundred feet high, which moved with them as they journeyed toward the river, but lessened in height until it finally vanished. The commonest deception was seen in the heat of the day, when beautiful lakes, fringed with trees, lay apparently only a few hundred yards away. The details were so perfect, even to the reflections in the water, that the party did not wonder that thirsty travelers were often lured from the road to procure this water, which never could be reached. The mirage distortion of the size and form of animals was also remarkable. In one case a herd of wild horses was mistaken for a herd of antelope and followed for several miles before the mistake was discovered. At times a buck-rabbit would loom up on the desert with the apparent size of a cow, while occasionally the legs of animals would be so comically lengthened as to make them appear mounted upon stilts.

**A New Science.**  
Glossomanie is a new "science," introduced by a Miss Erberie No of Paris, consisting of reading the character by the form and size of the tongue.

The guiding principles are as follows: If the tongue is long it is an indication of frankness; if it is short, of dissimulation; if it is broad, of expansiveness; if narrow, of concentration.

When the tongue is both long and large it implies that the possessor is a great gossip, frank to disagreeableness, and thoughtless. If the tongue be long and narrow, its owner is only half frank, thinking as much as is uttered, but not always uttering all that is thought.

If short and narrow, it indicates deep cunning and lying; impenetrability and prudence. This tongue belongs to those persons always ready to make mistakes, but eager to inspire confidence.

# Sick

Headaches and Dizzy Spells, Weak, Nervous, Wretched, Tired, Until Dr. Miles' Nerve Cured Me.

Are you in a "poor condition"? Are you almost ready to give up from exhaustion, nervousness, headaches, backaches, and dizzy spells? No need to mention the details of a run-down or "poor condition" to those who are suffering. Better to tell you of Nerve, the remedy sold on a guarantee to help you, and restore your poor weakened nerves to life, strength and health.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve has done a great deal for me. In the fall of 1897 my health was in a very poor condition. Extreme nervousness, dizzy spells and sick headaches made me most miserable. I had been under the care of our local physician for some time, but got no better. I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, and could not sleep. I grew worse and the dizzy spells continued and lost flesh and strength. Oh! those awful days. A lady friend who had taken Restorative Nerve advised me to try it. I bought a bottle at the local drug store and when it was one-half gone I noticed that the medicine was helping me. I continued taking it according to directions until I had used three bottles when I felt so much better I stopped taking it. I feel that my present greatly improved health is all due to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. I am grateful for the benefit I received and recommend the Nerve wholly on its merits as a nerve tonic and restorative."—Mrs. P. M. Hogoboom, Dalton, Mass.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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# EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST



To the Pacific Coast—to California, Oregon, Washington—round-trip, long transit and return limits, liberal stop-over privileges.

The rate is practically on the basis of one fare for the round trip. Of course, if you wish to visit both California and Oregon or Washington, the cost is slightly more.

These reduced rates are in effect on certain dates in months of May to October, inclusive. They apply from all Eastern points via Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis gateways. The Rock Island System will take you up in either Chicago or St. Louis, or at hundreds of other Middle West points and carry you to the Coast in through Standard or Tourist Sleepers with unexcelled Dining Car service. The Rock Island also affords a choice of routes: on the "Scenic" route you can stop off in Colorado—see Salt Lake City—visit Yellowstone National Park; on the "Southern" route you can go via El Paso, thru New Mexico, then "up coast" to San Francisco and on to Portland or Seattle if desired.

In short, these Pacific Coast excursions offer an unusually good chance to see our western country in a comprehensive manner.

If you desire to go only as far as Colorado, there are excursion rates in effect to that section and return, all summer long, specially reduced June 30 to July 4, August 12 and 13, and August 30 to September 4. Extension trips to Ogden or Salt Lake and return at low cost also.

From September 15 to October 31, 1901 one-way tourist or "colonist" tickets will be on sale to California and the Pacific Northwest—about half regular fare.

If interested, send name and address on this coupon, designating which booklet wanted and to what point you plan to go. Name probable date of start also, so we can advise definitely with respect to rates, etc.

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