

Prompt attention will be given to applications for advertising rates.

Job Printing of every description executed with promptness, in a workmanlike manner and at consistent prices.

VISIT THE SCHOOLS.

If a man would start out to ask the first thousand parents he met how many of them visited the schools attended by their children during the past year...

Parents and citizens generally should take ten times the interest in school work that they do. They should visit every school room in the district at least once a term if not oftener.

Upon the results of our public school system depends the permanency and stability of our country. Patriotism and education walk hand in hand.

An editor is a man. He can bear more ridicule than any other man, alive or dead and they never die in lunatic asylums.

The Mercersburg tannery will be in operation in a few days. It will be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of patent leather and will employ about 50 men at the outset.

COUNTY CENTENNIALS.

SOME VALUABLE HISTORICAL DATA IS GIVEN.

Many Pennsylvania Counties Are Due For Centennial Celebration, if They So Desire, This Year. In 1904 a Lot More Can Jubilate.

Written for the Franklin Repository by John M. Cooper, who, it will be remembered, owned and lived on, some thirty years ago, the Reamer property up at the foot of Sideling Hill.

If all the counties in Pennsylvania were to follow the example of Franklin and some others and celebrate their Centennial there would be a gay time in the line of celebration in the old Keystone as the years rolled along; and if every county did what it has been suggested that old Mother Cumberland shall do this year—that is celebrate her sesqui-centennial—there would be a still gayier time.

This closing year of the nineteenth century affords greater opportunity for county centennial celebrations than will occur again until the closing year of the twentieth century shall be reached, for the closing year of the eighteenth century (the year 1800) stands credited with the creation of nearly twice as many counties as were created in any other year in the history of Pennsylvania.

Beginning with the three counties created by William Penn directly after his arrival in his infant colony, I make up the following list of names and dates, for the information of the readers of the Repository:

- A. D. 1682. Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks. 1729. Lancaster. 1749. York. 1750. Cumberland. 1752. Berks and Northampton. 1771. Bedford. 1772. Northumberland. 1773. Westmoreland. 1781. Washington. 1783. Fayette. 1784. Franklin and Montgomery. 1785. Dauphin. 1786. Luzerne. 1787. Huntingdon. 1788. Allegheny. 1789. Delaware and Mifflin. 1795. Somerset. 1796. Lycoming, Greene and Wayne. 1800. Armstrong, Adams, Butler, Beaver, Centre, Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren. 1803. Indiana. 1804. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Cambria and Clearfield. 1810. Bradford and Susquehanna. 1811. Schuylkill. 1812. Lehigh. 1813. Lebanon, Columbia and Union. 1814. Pike. 1820. Perry. 1831. Juniata. 1836. Monroe. 1839. Clarion and Clinton. 1842. Wyoming. 1843. Carbon and Elk. 1846. Blair. 1847. Sullivan. 1848. Forest. 1850. Fulton, Lawrence and Montour. 1855. Snyder. 1860. Cameron. 1878. Lackawanna.

From the list it will be seen that no less than ten counties were formed in the closing year (1800) of the eighteenth century and might celebrate their centennials in this (1900) the closing year of the nineteenth century, and I hope they will do it. If they should, and Cumberland should join in with the sesqui-centennial celebration, there would be an uncommon season of jollification in Pennsylvania this year.

Another chance would occur in 1904, when six counties might celebrate the one hundredth year of their existence. After that not more than three could celebrate at one time before the year 2000, unless they did so on reaching their half century mark.

the Governor General of Canada (then called New France) to take official possession of the country along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and he had placed leaden plates, bearing inscriptions at the mouths of principal streams, to certify the claim of France to the country. The plate deposited at the forks of the Ohio, (now Pittsburg,) was dated August 3, 1749, not quite six months before the formation of Cumberland county.

In June, 1852, when the county was in the second year of its existence a conference was held at Logstown, an Indian village on the Ohio, fourteen miles below "the forks," between these commissioners and the chiefs of Indian tribes in that neighborhood, at which a dispute about lands on the Ohio which had been ceded by the Delawares in a treaty made at Lancaster in 1744 was adjusted, a matter of much importance. The next year (1753) the French decided to erect a fort at Logstown and another at "the forks," and the first move they made was to seize the storehouse of the English traders at Logstown, with skins and goods of various kinds valued at £20,000.

This act of hostility could not be passed over, and in October of the same year George Washington was dispatched by the Governor of Virginia to find the French commandant wherever he might be and demand to be informed of the intentions of the French. In the execution of this mission he traversed Cumberland county from a point somewhat northeast of what is now Cumberland, Md., to Le Boeuf, about where the town of Waterford stands, in Erie county, thus crossing nearly its whole diameter in the western part. His mission had no satisfactory result. Directly after his return to Virginia a company of troops were sent out to "the forks," and early in 1754 the first building was erected where Pittsburg now stands. The French, however, took possession in April 1754, and built Fort Du Quesne and held it till 1758.

In the same year (1754) Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, (Colonel Fry having died,) led a force of three hundred Virginians into Pennsylvania and defeated the French at the Great Meadows, killing Jumonville, their commander. Here Washington built Fort Necessity, but was compelled to surrender it to a large force of French, who laid siege to it before it was fully completed.

Braddock's expedition followed the next year (1755) and sustained the terrible defeat which made it such a memorable event. The succeeding year (1756) Col. Armstrong, of Carlisle, led his celebrated expedition to Kittanning and inflicted terrible chastisement on the hostile Indians there. Hugh Mercer and James Potter, whom Franklin county boasts among the former occupants of her soil, were Captains under Armstrong.

The next great event in the history of Cumberland county, and it is one of the great events in the history of the United States, was the expedition of Gen. Forbes, which marched through Cumberland county from her eastern end almost to her termination at the west, and captured the coveted and highly important point at the "forks of the Ohio," where Fort Du Quesne gave way to Fort Pitt. This was the great turning point in the conflict between the English and the French in North America, and it was on what was then the soil of "Old Mother Cumberland" that this controlling act in a great drama was enacted; as it was also on her soil that Col. Bouquet, in 1763, vanquished the Indians after a long and fierce combat at Bushy Run, in what is now Westmoreland county. Many thrilling events connected with border warfare and Indian massacres also occurred within her ancient limits, but time and space forbid the attempt to detail them.

In York county last week Judge Stewart made a ruling designed to correct a lax method which in vogue in the granting of marriage licenses in that county. He decided that both parties to the license must appear in person to make the application.

TO DESTROY COMPETITION.

An object lesson of the baneful character of the industrial trusts, especially with regard to the injury they inflict upon labor, is furnished by the methods of the American Window Glass Company. This concern, finding that the competition of the independent manufacturers of window glass was becoming serious, recently made a sweeping reduction in prices to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent., and on last Thursday it made an additional cut of 5 per cent. in single and 10 per cent. in double strength glass. The independent manufacturers declare that the arbitrary reduction in prices involves selling the product at a loss, and is made solely to drive competitors out of business, when prices will be restored to the old rate. The cut is said to be ruinous to the co-operative factories run by wage-workers, which are without the capital to sustain them in selling glass at a loss until the trust tires of the warfare.

The Glass Trust is sustained by a practically prohibitory tariff. It was one of the earliest and most favored beneficiaries of inordinate protection, and with its resources, set apart from its great profits, it proposes to destroy its competitors. When it has closed the independent factories by purchasing them or forcing them into the hands of the Sheriff, it will have fully regained its old monopoly, and will apply the same screws to the consumers that it now applies to its rivals and to labor. The immediate result of the cut in prices must be felt in the abandonment of some plants and the reduction of wages in those kept in operation. In this the Glass Trust pursues the identical policy of the Sugar Trust, which wars against its competitors by cutting them out of their trade, while it displaces American labor in its refineries and gives employment to aliens, who do not understand the English language and are content to work for a pittance.

It is probable that the Sugar Trust has done more to lower the American wage rate than any other corporation in the country. With the Glass Trust following suit in a reckless attempt to compel its competitors to retire from business, we may expect to see the employes of glass factories pinched in their wages until they no longer receive sufficient returns to enable them to support their families in the comfort to which the American mechanic and artisan is accustomed and entitled. Monopoly is destructive of the rights of the consumer and the wage-worker alike. Congress, in dealing generously by American manufacturers, did not intend that aggregations of capital should derive the sole benefit. The protective tariff principle, as interpreted by the St. Louis Convention of the Republican party, is "equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly."

The Republican party cannot blind its eyes to the injurious procedure of the trusts, and the people will not be content with vague resolutions against monopoly or time-consuming investigations that produce no fruit. The country demands action, and, if the Administration continues to trifle with this question, it will furnish Mr. Bryan with a weapon, armed with which he will be a most dangerous antagonist. We are hearing much of taking off the tariff to please the Puerto Ricans, but in Administration circles there is dense silence as to letting down the tariff bars that bolster the trusts and oppress the American public. Senator Hanna, the so-called Warwick of the Administration, is the frank and strenuous supporter of the monopolistic trusts which oppress both the working people and the masses of consumers of trust productions.

Mrs. Sara Doran Terry, at the age of 108 years, one of Philadelphia's oldest inhabitants, died on Sunday, January 14. She had never in her life been seriously ill until her last illness. She enjoyed good eyesight and possessed all her faculties. One of the aged woman's most vivid memories was when, as a girl she assisted Mrs. Compton to prepare a meal for Washington, the first president of the United States.

NEW USE FOR THE TROLLEY.

From the North American. In the cost of getting a product to market often lies the difference between profit and loss. Therefore, whatever will reduce the cost of transportation without interfering with dispatch is of the greatest benefit to producers and consumers alike. The almost impossibility of a long and short haul rate that will work exact justice to all concerned is now apparent, and therefore relief must come to the local producers in some other way. At the present time a farmer living forty miles from Philadelphia must pay about thirty-five cents freight on a barrel of apples to this city, but he may send the same barrel to Pittsburg for forty-five cents, and there does not seem to be any remedy for this apparent discrepancy in rates under conditions as they exist.

It is possible, however, that relief for the local shipper may be held in another way. The multiplicity of trolley railroads will in time remedy this, as well as a number of other disadvantages under which the rural population of the East now labor. It was the practice in the early days of steam railroads in Canada, and it was a practice borrowed from England, to load farm wagons and sleds on the trucks of railroad cars and haul them to market without the expense of reloading, and this practice was only abandoned after the question of time entered into the running of trains. In England what was formerly the custom on steam roads is now being applied to electric lines, and the plan is so successful that there is no doubt that it can be adopted in this country with much satisfaction.

Experimental roads are already in operation in several places in this country and the mode of operation is very simple. The ordinary loaded farm wagon is simply driven upon a slightly raised platform and backed upon a specially prepared truck, and thus swung clear of the earth and securely locked in its place, is attached to a trolley car, and the load is off to market. It is readily conceivable that such a system must greatly decrease the cost of getting farm products into local market, and must greatly facilitate the distribution of supplies, which means not only greater profits to the producer, but cheaper goods to the consumer, and so must add to the propriety of all classes.

BATHED IN MOLASSES.

E. L. Grier, Pittsburg, says the Valley Spirit, is a native of Chambersburg. He has some distinct recollections of war scenes that he witnessed. At the burning of Chambersburg the Confederates set fire to the bed in which his invalid grand-mother lay. He was clerk for a grocer at Gettysburg at the time of the battle. He was sitting at home on his doorstep when the Confederates rode up and ordered him to go down to the store.

They put him in the cellar in front of the molasses barrels, where they kept him for three hours without rest filling their canteens with molasses. A petty officer rode up and demanded that his canteen be filled before the others. Mr. Grier replied he was not accustomed to being ordered about and that the officer would have to take his turn.

When he was about through drawing molasses, the men poured a lot of the sticky stuff down his back under his shirt, smeared his head full, and held him upside down and poured it in his pantaloons legs. To add to his misery he was enveloped by yellow-jackets, honey bees, and flies, and was marched down street to receive the jibes of his tormentors.

Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, on whom many persons believe the mantle of Moody has fallen, is about to begin an active evangelistic campaign in New York. Dr. Chapman some years ago conducted a very successful revival in Chambersburg. Since last May he has been pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at West End avenue and ninety-first street, which has prospered under his direction.

G. W. Reisner &

are determined to close out all the winter stuffs, and it will be dollars in your pocket to make your purchases there.

Woolen

Dress Goods

that to-day could not be bought under 20 cents, they will sell you for 16—simply as example of what you can do there.

They have a few very nice

LADIES' JACKETS

yet that you can buy very cheap good styles and qualities. What they say of one article, or one will apply all through the store.

Remember that in order to keep full stock of everything that pertains to a large general merchandising business, they are receiving

New Goods

Almost Daily

so that you always have the latest and best to select from. There are always odds and ends, incident to large trade that must go at a great bargain.

Please Call and See.

GEO. W. REISNER &

AMARANTH.

Supt. Chesnut visited our schools last week.

Charley Rice and Miss Emma Fisher spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of John G. Spade, at Sipes Mills.

John Decker and wife, of Warfordsburg, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. C. McKee, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Emma Robinson spent Sunday with Miss Amy Hixon.

James Carson spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Daniel Strait, of Robinsonville.

Last Sunday, Mrs. Alex. Sipes and Mrs. Brown, of Silver Mills, were the guests of Mrs. Sipes's father, Robert Carson, who is very ill.

Mrs. Geo. McKibbin, of Buck Valley, who has spent the past two weeks visiting relatives near Hancock, came home Monday.

John S. Crawford lost a bay colt last week about twenty-three or twenty-four years old.

Joseph Lehman, of Lashley, was over in our neighborhood last week.

Jacob F. Spade is singing "Rock-a-by-baby on the treetop." Just a pair of girls—that's all. Their names are Nora Lois and Bessie Viola. Jacob is ten years younger than he was last week, and he says he is a thousand dollars better off.

Wm. Potter, of Lashley, was the guest of Jacob Spade, last Wednesday.

Miss Fannie Hendershot and Walter Spade were the guests of Stephen Wagner and family, Sunday afternoon.

The farmers of Union township will meet at Buck Valley Graage Hall next Saturday at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. Come one; come all.

Hon. M. Edgar King, editor of the Fulton county Republican during the civil war, and later of the Blair county Whig, published at Hollidaysburg, and still later of the Blair county Radical, published at Altoona, died at his home in Philadelphia a few days ago, being buried at that place on the 14th instant. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

WHIPPS

Quite a change here since last week. Think that "winter is earnest."

The measles are community.

Mrs. Hoopengard recovering.

Geo. Brabson, Sr. are among the sick.

Elliott Ray, Big paid the Cove a cent.

Messrs. Diehl and been busy sawing

eral of our farmers

Supt. Chesnut p our valley on Thurs

iting our two school

His presence in the is an inspiration to and pupils.

On Tuesday evening number of young f

own and neighbors assembled at the h

Diehl, who is at h from Harrisburg

been for some tim ped the "light fan

the time of lively "wee sma' hours" when they sought well satisfied with amusement.

There was pray Jerusalem church evening, which was largely attended the inclement weather.

The Democratic Saturday was larg and everything pass

Quite a number of tended the protract Pleasant Grove

It is proposed to society to be known as Daughters of the F It will compose the of the members of companies from Pe respond to the call Lincoln in 1861.

If you are interest per and wish to see about it to your frie them to subscribe.