

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**WEST BEAVER.**

Henry Houser made a business trip to Granville Station and also paid his grand son, Hurley Fisher, a visit last week. Mrs. Ruben Wagner spent a few days last week at Mrs. Aaron Moyer's. J. J. Stealy got a letter from his brother, who now lives in Idaho, and writes that he expects to visit Snyder county before many months. W. H. Knapp and others had been attending court at Adamsburg a few days last week concerning the estate of Amos Snook, dec'd. Philip W. Treaster and family spent Sunday with some of their Lowell friends. Mrs. Wm. Hook expects to spend the winter with her father, L. B. Treaster. Mrs. W. Y. McLaughlin and Mrs. E. W. Pierce spent a few days at Lewistown last week visiting their friends. Wm. Hook's child died at Lock's Mills, Millin county, last week and was buried at Baker's church, Snyder county. Of the fishermen who were at the Dam some time ago all report a different number caught, so we came to the conclusion there was no little George W. along. The Herbst boys threshed out 67½ bus. of clover seed in a day and a half and set up the machine four times in the time mentioned.

**CENTREVILLE.**

The schools opened on Monday and now the bright eyed boys and girls can be seen every morning plodding their way to school. Our town had a quiet wedding on last Tuesday morning. O. W. Reichley and Miss Laura Napp were joined in matrimony. The bride and groom took a trip to Altoona and returned Saturday when they had the usual serenading by the calathumpians. Frank Cole of Montoursville paid a visit to his friends at this place, especially Ella. Wm. Sechrist of Adamsburg spent Sunday with his parents here. Mr. Piek and Miss Emma Schwarm of Laurelton paid a visit to their friends in this community. Mrs. Virgie Smith, nee Sampsel, and daughter, Gladness, are among the welcome visitors of our town. Miss Mabel Marshall of Shenandoah, who spent some time in our midst, returned home. Quite a few of our people attended the Lewisburg Fair and all seemed well pleased. Several of the gentlemen of your burg drove to town on Sunday. We hope they had a nice time.

**KREAMER.**

Edward Miller, one of our most honored and respected citizens took his departure from this life last Thursday about 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Miller had been suffering from a cancer for about a year which was the cause of his death. The best medical skill availed nothing. He was buried at Salem on Sunday morning. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family. W. A. Keeler and N. C. Gutelius attended court Monday. A. C. Smith was in the city this week buying a new supply of Fall Goods. Lillian Stetler of Middleburgh was in town Sunday. John Fields bought the Yoder islands at the sale Saturday.

**SELINSGROVE.**

Dr. Yutzky was at Millville on Sunday and installed Rev. M. M. Albeck. I. N. Catherman of Hazleton spent a few days with his parents. Mrs. Bentz and son, of Mt. Airy, are being entertained by J. A. Lambert's. Miss Clara Landers, of Maryland, is the guest of H. D. Schure's. Rev. Barb, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church, has gone to Buckhorn to attend conference. Dr. Dinn and Prof. Houtz attended Central Penna. Synod, held at Newport last week. Old Grandmother Ludwig died on Friday last, and was buried on Monday afternoon. She was 90 years and 3 days old.

Mrs. Wm. Six, Mrs. H. D. Schure and daughter, Mary, were visiting friends in Scranton last week. Mrs. Dr. Smith and children, of Hazleton, spent a few days with Geo. Schoch's. Mrs. Rev. Barb, Mrs. Anna Allenan, Mrs. F. J. Schoch and Miss Annie Kistner attended the W. H. & F. M. Society's conference held at Scranton. The Susq. foot ball team played York Y. M. C. A. at York. They were beaten by a score of 10 to 4. The Trinity Lutheran church had their regular Communion Services on Sunday morning.

**MIDDLECREEK.**

Our schools will begin next Monday. Corn husking is the order of the day. The chestnut crop will be a short one. Not much cider nor many apples for the approaching winter. The remodeling of the Ulsh's school house is a good step in the right direction. A great many of our people took in the Lewisburg Fair and it seems some were taken in by the fair. Wm. Krebs and wife of Lynn, Kansas, are visiting their many friends in our vicinity. Quite a number of our people are attending court this week. Baer & Bro. shipped over 1000 crates of peaches besides selling a great many at home. Mr. Moyer was the guest of his brother-in-law, Lincoln Zeiber, over Sunday. Ammon Ocker, while cross-cutting stove wood, got his hand in contact with the saw, cutting several deep gashes in.

**PAXTONVILLE.**

Misses Lizzie Osman and Jennie Ulrich of Selinsgrove were the guests of Daisy Gift on Sunday. Mrs. Dobsin is visiting her son, Arthur and family, at Sumbury. William Bruner, of Central Pa. College, was home a few days last week. Robert Stout and Adam Ripple and families of near New Berlin were the guests of Joseph Bruner's on Sunday. Samuel Shirey's, of Adamsburg visited Howard Shambach's on Saturday. The Stand Factory is in full blast again. Our school opened on Monday with a fair attendance. John Ernest is putting another story on his summer house which adds greatly to the appearance of the house.

**BEAVERTOWN.**

A great many of our people attended the Lewisburg Fair last week. Mr. Gill and wife of Elkins, W. Va., are visiting the latter's parents and other relatives. Alfred Smith and wife were visiting at Shamokin last week. Mrs. Tom Specht was visiting at Richfield last week. James Beaver, who was working as night operator at Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting his parents, Isaac Beaver. J. G. Snyder and J. P. Shirk are preparing to lay a flag-stone pavement.

**TROXELVILLE.**

Last Monday our schools opened with a good attendance. M. J. Courtney and family of near Paxtonville were visiting friends at this place last Sunday. Samuel Kline

of this place died last Tuesday, aged 78 years. The funeral of Miss Lizzie Zeiber was well attended. She was aged 18 years. By all appearance we will have another wedding at this place in the near future. A. W. Gill moved in his new house last Friday.

**Peruvian Bitters.**

Lafayette, Ind., August 6, 1893  
Aunt Rachel Speer:—  
I have been using your Peruvian Bitters of late for malarial fever that I have not been entirely rid of for the past two years until now I must say your Bitters cured everything. I used it only six weeks and began to improve the first week. I am now well and hearty and feel young again, even now in this very hot weather.  
MRS. JANE NEWMAN.

**The Second Annual County C. E. Convention.**

The Second Annual Convention of Snyder County Christian Endeavor Union, will convene in the Lutheran church, Middleburgh, October 28 and 29, 1897.

**PROGRAM:**

- THURSDAY, P. M.**  
8:00. Reception and registration of Delegates.  
8:30. Praise service, conducted by A. E. Cooper.  
9:00. Music by choir.  
9:15. Address of Welcome, Rev. J. H. Hertz.  
9:30. Response, Miss Rosa Gortner.  
9:40. Heroes and Heroines, or the men and women we want.  
9:50. Prof. G. W. Walborn.  
9:55. Announcements and adjournment.  
**FRIDAY, A. M.**  
9:00. Praise service, Miss Ella V. Stetler.  
9:15. Roll call and reports from local societies.  
9:30. Open parliament on Committee Work. Opened by R. E. Bowersox.  
9:40. Look-out committee of County Union.  
9:50. W. L. Bassler.  
10:05. How can we most successfully reach the young men.  
11:00. Rev. B. F. Kautz.  
11:05. Our Pledge, Rev. J. Yutzky, D. D.  
11:20. Adjournment.  
**FRIDAY AFTERNOON.**  
1:30. Praise service, conducted by H. I. Roung.  
1:45. Business.  
2:00. Shores talks on C. E. Work.  
2:15. Opened by Prof. D. S. Boyer.  
2:30. Denominational Loyalty.  
2:45. Rev. D. D. Baudinger.  
3:15. Junior Work.  
4:00. Services in the County Jail.  
**EVENING SESSION.**  
7:00. Praise service, Miss E. Jennie Walter.  
7:30. Music by choir.  
7:50. Temperance, Rev. O. G. Romig.  
7:55. Address, Rev. J. K. Brown, D. D.  
8:10. Consecration by Delegates.  
Conducted by Cyril Haas.  
Miscellaneous Benediction.

**NOTES.**  
All sessions will be held in the Evangelical Lutheran church of Middleburgh.  
All delegates should report to the Registration Committee in the lecture room of the church.  
Each society should contribute toward the expenses of the County Union.  
The choir will be under the direction of Calvin Stetler.  
"Christian Endeavor Hymns" will be used.  
Speak, Work and Pray for the success of this convention.

**Superior to Imported Wines.**

29 West 42nd St., New York, Dec. 11, 1893.  
Alfred Spear, Pres.—  
Dear Sir—I can say emphatically that I like your wines far better than any of the imported wines. Your Claret, Sherry and Sautern are very nice and agreeable. Your latter is my favorite. I am, yours truly,  
S. F. HOWLAND.

**Name It Please.**

Clearfield county has a curiosity in the shape of a township, within whose borders there is not a church, school, store, saloon, minister, carpenter, justice, school teacher, doctor, lawyer, blacksmith shop, post-office or two-story house. None of the inhabitants of the township has ever held office, sat on a jury or been in a criminal action. The people of that township, if any live there, are certainly not of this earth.—Tyron Herald.

**FARQUHAR**  
Variable Friction Feed  
**SAW MILL**  
and  
**Ajax Center Crank Engine**  
Rapid, accurate, strong and simple, with large capacity. Engines on mills or wheels, strong and durable. No Farquhar Boiler has ever exploded. All standard agricultural implements generally. Hay Presses a specialty. Send for Catalogue and prices to  
**A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., York, Pa.**

**Auditor's Notice**

In Re-estate of Levi J. In the Orphans' Court, J. Romig, Dec'd. of Snyder County, Pa.  
The undersigned, who was appointed auditor at June term last, to make distribution of the balance appearing upon the first and final account of A. Romig, administrator of the estate of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will sit for the purpose of discharging the duties of his appointment, at the office of Jacob Hilbert, Esq., in the borough of Middleburgh, Snyder Co., Pa., on Monday, the 15th day of Nov., '97, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day when and where all parties are required to present their claims against said estate or be forever barred from coming in for a share of said fund.  
CHARLES HOWER, Auditor.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

Letters of Administration in the estate of Benj. Kreamer, late of Middlecreek Tp., Snyder county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.  
A. D. KREAMER,  
G. B. KREAMER,  
Adm'rs.  
Oct. 5, 1897.

**Robert L. Shearrer,**  
PRACTICAL BRICK MAKER,  
SETER AND BURNER.  
Can give best of reference. Country jobs preferred.  
1028 Monroe St., Huntingdon, Pa.  
10-1-0m.

**LAWS THAT FOSTER LABOR.**

Never Before Was So Much Done For the Workingman.

**THE LAST LEGISLATURE'S NOBLE WORK.**

Labor Receives the First and Highest Consideration Among All Other Interests.

It is doubtful whether any legislature was ever so roundly censured in a general way as the last one that assembled at Harrisburg. From time immemorial it has been the custom to criticize the school teacher, the local editor, the preacher and the postmaster, but in recent years the legislature has been added to the list, and the unthinking can readily be led to believe it an all around nuisance. This year the denunciation was as unjust as it was severe. These strictures were either actuated by partisan bias, factional strife or personal malice. But the real hard facts will not in the slightest degree justify these attacks. Indeed, when the critics are asked to particularize, when they are asked wherein the late legislature was so sinful, not a single bill can be recalled that became a law that is inimical to the interests of the people, while a review of all the legislation enacted reveals the fact that more beneficial laws were passed last session than at any other single session of the legislature of this state, or of the legislature of any other state.

Factionalism at Harrisburg ran high for a time, due in part to the lively contest for United States senator. But it was not the first time, nor is it likely to be the last, that will witness confusion attending the contest for the proud gift of the people. So long as the constitution requires the legislature to perform the function of electing the two members of the upper branch of congress just so long will there recur at intervals spirited struggles for the coveted place. But this contest was productive of factional conflict only, and that was ephemeral. There was much noise, it is true, but that has subsided. For a time the ghouls of false accusation were able to obscure facts and shade truths, and in the din of the strife led some to believe a horrible tale. But with the smoke of battle lifted, and the field once more in clear view, with passions appeased, and reason and common sense enthroned, it is discovered that not men nor factions were in control, but that the grand old Republican party was the safe guide that placed the last legislature first among the many that have kept step with advancement and done good deeds for the masses.

**LABOR'S CROWNING GIFT.**

Labor's gift from the last legislature was measured out more bountifully than ever before. Nearly all the legislation asked for by the labor organizations passed both branches and received executive approval.

President John Fahy, of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. George Chance, president of the Philadelphia Typographical union, were on the ground for nearly six months in the interest of the many bills desired by the organizations they represented, and they do but justice in their loud praise of the large majority of members who so cheerfully supported their bills.

Never in the history of the state has there been so many laws enacted for the benefit of the grand army of workmen. These bills include measures that regulate almost every character of industry in the state, and many of them are of the greatest importance. Besides these bills there were a number of minor measures, principally appropriations for hospitals and other institutions that are of indirect benefit to the working people, which were passed through the legislature and secured executive approval. Altogether it was a remarkable legislature for the enactment of labor laws.

The following labor bills passed the legislature, and all were approved with the exception of the Orme store bill.

No. 43—Commonly known as the sweat shop bill, entitled "An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of persons employed where clothing, cigarettes and certain other articles are made or partially made, and that said articles be made under clean and healthful conditions." This bill was presented by Senator J. G. Mitchell, of Jefferson county.

No. 7—An act to regulate the employment and provide for the health and safety of men, women and children in manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundries, renovating works or printing offices, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others to enforce the same. Also fathered by Senator Mitchell.

No. 122—The famous bake shop bill, entitled an act "to regulate the manufacture of flour and meal food products."

This bill was fathered by Senator Thomas, of Philadelphia, and has created a great sensation since it became a law, because in its enforcement many bake shops have been exposed as utterly unfit for the purpose of baking bread. It is a law calculated to promote cleanliness and health in the products of bakeries.

No. 153—The prison labor bill, entitled an act "limiting the number of inmates of state prisons, penitentiaries, state reformatories and other penal institutions within the state of Pennsylvania, to be employed in manufacturing goods therein and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods." This bill was presented by Representative Muehlbromer, of Allegheny county.

No. 116—The organization badge bill, presented by Representative McLaughlin, of Indiana. This law is entitled an act "to prevent the wearing of the badge or button of any labor or fraternal organization by others than members, and fixing a penalty for the

This law will reach parties such as Shamokin at the beginning of the present coal strike and tried to rob money for the strikers.

No. 73—Labor Day bill, presented by Senator Cochran. This law changes Labor Day from the first Saturday in September to the first Monday, thus making this holiday fall on the same day designated in most of the other states. It also designates "the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days."

No. 49—The famous Weiler bill, an act to protect employees of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations, by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith. The penalty for violation of this act is not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$1,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or either or both in the discretion of the court.

No. 114—The alien tax bill, presented by Representative G. W. Campbell, of Fayette county. This law places a tax of three cents a day on all employers of foreigners, and provides that the tax may be deducted from the wages of the persons affected by the provisions. It also prescribes a penalty of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense.

No. 341—The eight hour day bill, presented by Representative Farr, of Lackawanna. This law regulates the hours of labor of mechanics, workmen and laborers in the state or municipal corporations therein or otherwise engaged on public works.

No. 423—Presented by Representative Monahan, of Luzerne. This law is for the "better protection of employes in and about the coal mines by preventing mine superintendents, mine foremen and assistants from receiving or soliciting any sums of money or other valuable consideration from men while in their employ and providing a penalty for violation of the same."

No. 811—"Miners' certificate bill," presented by C. B. Miller, of Luzerne. This law is to "protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same." This is one of the most important laws enacted by the legislature. The old law of 1889 was looked upon as a burlesque and it was known to be violated flagrantly, certificates being given out without regard to the fitness of the men.

The law increases the cost of certificates to \$1. A man, in order to get a certificate, must have had two years' experience either as a miner or a mine laborer in the mines of this state. He must appear in person before the board and be identified under oath by at least one miner holding a certificate. He must be able to answer intelligently at least 12 questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner.

The board must meet publicly once a month, and not oftener, and must keep a record open to the public showing a detailed account of each examination of all questions and their answers. Meetings must not be held wherein intoxicating liquors are sold. Certificates will not be legal unless signed in person by all the members of the board. All certificates that have been improperly and illegally issued are unlawful and illegal, and the owners must get new ones. This is a feature that the owners of the certificates and others interested under the law in those certificates might well be very careful of, because it is liable at any time to prove interesting to them by way of causing them considerable bother and trouble under the new law.

Members of the board must prosecute all violations of the act, and in the case of their failure to do so it then becomes the duty of the district attorney, and any member of the board found guilty of violating the law, in addition to the other penalties his office shall be declared vacant, and he shall not be eligible to again hold such a position. Any citizen has also the power to prosecute. Employers are also liable to the penalties in case of employing persons not holding certificates. Any person found guilty of violating the law shall pay a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500, or shall undergo imprisonment not less than 30 days or more than six months, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

No. 815—The anti-screen bill, presented by Representative McWhimney, of Allegheny. This bill requires the weighing of bituminous coal before screening, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. This is a law that is of great importance to the miners of the soft coal region, and one that has been fought for during many years.

No. 341—The mines and mining bureau. This bill creates the bureau of mines and mining, providing for the office of a chief, whose duty it will be to see that the mine laws are properly administered and that violations are promptly punished. This bill was presented by Senator John J. Coyle, of Schuylkill county.

No. 508—The Orme company store order bill, with which the readers of The Journal are familiar, was passed by the legislature, but was vetoed by the governor, on the ground of its being unconstitutional. This bill had a varied experience. It was killed in committee, but a rehearing was secured, and through the efforts of Messrs. Fahy and Chance, who were closely watching all labor legislation, it was brought out of committee and passed.

Representative Mansfield, from Beaver, introduced a bill covering 56 pages, amending the entire bituminous mining law, which had been declared unconstitutional by Judge Gordon. This bill passed and received the executive signature.

The arbitration law, which is a copy of the Ohio law, passed the senate and third reading in the house. It was on second reading calendar during the last two sessions, but because of the rules to get the appropriation bills through it fell with final adjournment. If this bill had come to a final vote it would have passed with a big majority. It was unfortunate that this bill fared as it did, as arbitration is considered favorably throughout the whole country among prominent men from the president down. The reports of the mine investigating

committee were very complete and all that could be expected, and contained some strong and valuable suggestions and recommendations.

**TO SAVE \$1,500,000 A YEAR.**

Another bill along the line of interest and importance to labor and the patriotic orders, and which has been commended from one end of the Commonwealth to the other, was introduced by Representative Benjamin K. Focht, of Union county, who was one of the leaders on the floor of the house in the interest of labor and agriculture. The bill provides for the removal to other states and countries of all unnaturalized foreigners who are quartered upon the state. The law is modeled after the one that has been in successful operation for some years in Massachusetts. Mr. Focht says that an investigation recently made discloses the fact that 20,000 aliens are quartered upon the taxpayers of Pennsylvania at an annual cost of \$1,500,000, and to this extent the public will be relieved when his law is fully enforced.

The above bills do not include all that were passed in the interest of labor, and they constitute but a small fraction of the whole number designed to benefit all branches of industry.

In the face of the above it would seem to be about time to shoot when the calamity buzzard persists in beating the last legislature. Facts are deadly, and the distortion of the truth by partisans and factionalists, and those who wish to advance personal interests and ambitions, will not prevail. The fair and just thing for all workmen to do is to cast their vote for the whole Republican ticket, and add in strengthening and maintaining the party that has rolled away for them the Democratic clouds of despair and brought back in state and nation prosperity and happiness.

**HAPPY PENNSYLVANIA.**

Now Stand by the Party That Brought This Joy.

Last Sunday the Philadelphia Press printed reports from 46 of the 50 counties of this state relative to the condition of industry. In response to inquiries for reports from as many different places were received, commenting on this happy omen of good times. The Press says:

"That there is a good time coming we have confidently believed since last November. Has it arrived? These 46 reports tell us that all over the state of Pennsylvania, except in those unhappy regions where ill timed strikes delay the awaiting revival of industry, mills are starting up everywhere, orders are coming in and labor is finding employment. Prices have not advanced in every case and nowhere is there a feverish boom, sure to be followed by reaction. The advance is natural, healthy, widespread, and while profits would be greater if prices ruled higher, that which is made counts for more and does not invite and stimulate the competition of foreign importations.

"The present is assuring and the promise is much greater. In the opinion of many competent judges this state is on the threshold of the greatest prosperity in its history. From town after town and county after county come the same encouraging responses. It is not only mills and mines that show increasing activity, but this activity and prosperity is shared by all related industries. The merchant sells more goods, the farmer finds a better market for his products, the railroads find their freight traffic greatly increasing and in their turn are led to expenditures which give new employment to labor.

"As to the cause of this revival, it is not necessary, perhaps, to inquire too curiously. A year ago Republicans prophesied that the election of McKinley, the defeat of the cheap money craze and the settlement of the tariff question would be followed by a revival of trade and business, and the advent of better times. That prophecy has been fulfilled. The whole country rejoices in improved conditions and Pennsylvania knows that a large measure of it has come to her."

The Dingley tariff started the wheels and hands of American industry to work, and when labor gains regular and full employment the home consumption of breadstuffs and meats will be still more largely increased. The home demand is still the real key to the value of American grain and meats. If all the American laborers are given full employment at American wages the home consumption will be large, and the world's demand for our surplus foodstuffs unprecedented during the past quarter of a century. If the Wilson-Gorman tariff had times had continued during 1897, and the consumption of wheat in the United States had been reduced to the two and a half bushels per capita, as it was in 1894, the United States could have supplied twice the amount of wheat that will be necessary to supply the world's deficiency.

But the American people are all going to work again to rebuild their home markets, and if they consume the full rations of 1897 the United States will lack about 50,000,000 bushels of wheat of being able to supply all the wheat the world demands. That is the reason why wheat is really worth \$1.75 per bushel at the railway stations in Iowa, and other grains and meats at proportional prices.—Des Moines (Ia.) Register.

It is a fact which statistics prove, and which no intelligent man disputes, that in the year 1892, after the McKinley bill had been in effect two years, the average rate of wages in this country was the highest in its history, and that the aggregate number of men employed was greater than ever before. The reducing process and the depression which threw men out of employment came after the election of a party which had made a threat to lose no time in revolutionizing the tariff system under which this condition existed.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

The passage of the tariff of 1897 within 29 weeks from the date of the inauguration of a Republican president stands as an unparalleled achievement in business legislation and a credit to the sincere purpose of the Republican party to fulfill its promise to the people of the United States. The result of the effort to put the government on a solvent basis and to give to American industry protection from competition with foreign cheap labor is gratifying in every way and full of promise of better times for every branch of enterprise.—Buffalo News.