

**DAY-TO-DAY DESPOTISM**

**Nobles Whose Arrogance is Almost Ridiculous.**

**Impetuous Scotch Town Brought to the Verge of Ruin by the Duke of Argyll's Obstinance - Other Pretty Examples.**

Scotch town of Inverary, which is of sufficient size and importance to be a member of its own to parliament, is isolated from the remainder of the world, and hampered, not to be obstructed, in its commercial development and prosperity by the tyrannical despotism of the duke of Argyll, who owns most of the land in the vicinity. The town is anxious to be connected with the railway system of western Scotland and had made arrangements for the construction of a branch road tapping the main line at Dalmany. The parliamentary bill authorizing the building of the road passed safely through the house of commons, without encountering any obstacles, but it came to grief in the house of lords in consequence of the antagonism of the old duke, who declared that he never would consent to this beautiful Glen Aray disgraced by a railroad or his deer frightened by whistling locomotives, reminding him of the staying at his castle, which is about half a mile from the station. The consequence is that the town of Inverary are doomed to disrepair and to penury.

Acting thus the duke of Argyll, says the Chicago Record, is the cranky, aggressive and arrogant member of the British peerage, being particularly known in Scotland as the "Duke of the North," by reason of his tendency to strut and to swell his ego like a pouter pigeon at every opportunity, has merely followed the example of a number of other equally egotistical and short-sighted peers in the realm. Indeed, few people in the country have any idea of the extent which railroad enterprise has been retarded by the aristocracy of the United Kingdom. Most conspicuous in



**DUKE OF ARGYLL.**  
(The Eccentric Nobleman in Great Britain.)

In respect have been Lord Braybrooke, the duke of Cleveland, Lord Rendlesham, the marquis of Exeter and Robert Burnett. In each instance, however, these titled foes of progress were compelled to yield.

Lord Braybrooke and Lord Exeter, indeed, actually were obliged before they died to go to the expense of building on their own account branch lines to connect the towns situated on their estates with the main line, which had not been for their opposition, would have passed through the towns in question without putting them to any expense or expense—placing, on the contrary, much money in their pockets. The duke of Cleveland had the audacity to deprive the towns situated on his immense estates from any railroad connection on the ground that railways would "spoil his fox covers," and this argument commended itself to such an extent to his fellow peers that they increased his views and killed the legislation in favor of the projected lines. These, however, were ultimately constructed by his successor, the late duke of Cleveland, stepfather of Lord Rosebery, who before he died saw his large fortune quadrupled by means of the development of his estates through railroads.

Lord Rendlesham's objection to the railroad from Ipswich to the important seaside resort of Felixstowe was on the ground that it would "disturb his peasants."

Sir Robert Burnett—who, by the bye, married an American woman, a daughter of James Murphy, of New York, succeeded, at the end of many years of obstruction, to the construction of the railroad by the Great North of Scotland company through his estates on the one side only on the condition that every train should stop at the station owned by the company on his property. Inasmuch as there was little or no traffic from this station, only his family making use thereof when in Scotland, it was naturally a source of great annoyance to stop all trains there, even fast mails and the queen's specials; and after a tremendous amount of legislation the company finally was released of the obligation.

**The Best Paint for Iron.**  
H. Sabin, formerly professor of chemistry in the University of Vermont, protests against the use of some paints for metallic surfaces, as bridges, roofs and pipes. He says iron oxidizes to a rust. Red and white lead form a sort of soap in the paint and render the latter soluble and easily washed off by rain. Raw oil is superior to all other oils, and all the drier used in the paint. Sabin favors the use of certain pigments dissolved in turpentine or benzine, and belonging to the varnishes rather than the paints. He does not favor the addition of resins. He believes the maximum of durability to be secured by a compound of lead, asphaltum, copal gum and linseed oil, thinned, if necessary, with pure turpentine.

**PAINLESS DENTISTRY.**

**Killing of Pain in the Lovable Subject of Cataphoresis.**

"You want to know what cataphoresis is?" said Dr. E. C. Chase, the dentist, to a reporter of the St. Louis Republic, in search of an explanation for the new treatment dentists are discussing on paper and verbally.

"Cataphoresis means the medication of a tooth by an electric current. First of all, the new treatment is only applied in the filling of teeth; not in the extraction. The idea is the medication of the sensitive cavity of a tooth by driving cocaine up into it by means of a weak electric current. The patient, as a rule, is unconscious of the current



**CATAPHORIC APPARATUS.**  
(Removes All Pain in Filling Teeth.)

passing through his tooth. In extracting a nerve the new treatment is invaluable, although I have no doubt that in a few years it will be supplanted by something else. It is very difficult to affect the hard substance of a tooth with cocaine without this electric current. With it the toxic effects of cocaine are much more readily obtained.

"The cataphoric apparatus consists of a little dry cell battery, with 21 cells, a volt selector, a current controller and a milliammeter, with a set of electrodes. One of the poles is connected with the cavity of the tooth, the other with the outside of the face, by means of a sponge.

"The cataphoric battery is usually inclosed in a nicely polished case, and can stand at some distance from the patient, so that he need not be made nervous by seeing it before his eyes. Local anaesthesia by means of cataphoresis is quickly obtained, and the most painful nerve can be extracted in a short time after the treatment has been applied.

"The application of electricity in the dental chair in its present form is but a revival of what we used to do 25 years ago. Electricity was in its infancy then, and we didn't know how to handle it as well, although we obtained some pretty good results even in those days.

"You may quote me as saying that the new fad of cataphoresis, for fad it is, will in a few years hence give way to something else, better and less dangerous, in the hands of quacks, for the utmost caution is necessary to handle the cataphoric apparatus properly and without injury to the patient."

**CANTILEVER WHARF.**

**Fine Piece of Engineering Work Just Completed in Spain.**

The Spanish province of Santander has no seaport. The rocks rise boldly out of the sea and leave no openings for the landing of vessels. But the country is rich in ore, which must be shipped by water. Modern science provides the way by means of a cantilever wharf.

The illustration given is a wharf at the Setares mines in Salta-Cabelle. The wharf of steel reaches out like a finger over the sea for 65 feet. Including the land connections, it is 325 feet long and



**CANTILEVER WHARF.**  
(Recently Completed at Salta-Cabelle, Spain.)

weighs 800,000 pounds. It is 35 feet above the water at high tide. The ore is run in cars along the two tracks upon the structure to the very extremity of the wharf and there quickly unloaded upon the waiting vessels. More than 3,000 tons of ore can be loaded in this way in 12 hours.

**The Language of Criminals.**  
In spite of all that may be said to the contrary, there is a language peculiar to criminals in each country. It is an adaptation of certain words in common use, a destructive process, the attempt to reduce a matured language to an elementary stage. They cannot use it for protection as it is always well known to the police, and if overheard by an ordinary citizen would render the speaker an object of suspicion. It seems to be a sort of trade language that changes every two or three years. It is rich in expressions which denote common actions. There are nearly 100 words which signify theft. All the pockets in men's and women's clothing have separate names. It has not an expression for abstract emotion.

**Battling with Locusts.**  
A special agent of the department of agriculture has left Washington for the Argentine Republic, where he is to plan a campaign against the locusts. No doubt this war seems to the agriculturists of our sister republic a far more vital matter than the struggle in Greece. A grasshopper in hand may appear more formidable than two Turks in the bush.

**Goldfish at Niagara.**  
The Niagara river is now said to be the habitat of goldfish in enormous quantities. It is only within the last year any goldfish have been observed there.

**A GODSEND FOR NEW JERSEY.**

**Prosperity Returns Under the Dingley Bill.**

**OVER TWO MILLIONS FOR POTTERY WORKMEN.**

**An Eloquent Picture of the Desolation Caused by Wilson Free Trade.**

From the Jersey City Journal.

The Dingley tariff has given employment to 4,500 workmen in the potteries of this state. The Wilson tariff made these same 4,500 men idle for the past three years. During these three years these men, who had formerly been earning from \$20 to \$40 a week under the McKinley tariff, have been on the canal towpath working for \$10 a month and board," driving horse cars, sweeping streets and thanking God for a job that would pay them \$1.25 a day.

In these same three years seven-eighths of the capital invested in potteries in this state has not yielded 1 per cent. interest. Five of the greatest concerns, with almost one-half of the money represented in the business behind them, have gone to the wall, and are still in the hands of receivers, or have liquidated and gone to new owners. The potteries of Trenton, according to a carefully prepared estimate in The Tribune, had when the Wilson bill went into effect a payroll of \$50,000 a week, and when the Dingley tariff came to the rescue of the potteries after three years of the Wilson tariff, this payroll had gone down to \$8,000 a week. This means that the Wilson tariff cost the pottery workers of the city of Trenton alone \$2,185,000 a year! The Dingley tariff means the return of \$2,185,000 a year to the workmen of Trenton in this single industry, and that is only a starter, for the Dingley tariff has features even more favorable to the potteries than the McKinley tariff had.

If anything could eloquently picture the desolation and destruction of the Wilson tariff it is this statement regarding the scattering of the workmen under its operation. The writer in The Tribune says:

"During the last three years the operatives have voluntarily agreed to a reduction of about 33 1-3 per cent. in their wages in the hope of keeping the shops running and holding the home market against the foreigners, but the manufacturers could not then compete and the doors were closed.

"The decorating shops of Trenton that have been operated at all have purchased the ware they decorated in England, France and Germany. It frequently happened that the decorating shop was located next door to a big pottery, whose warehouse was groaning under the load of the same kind of stock the decorator had shipped from England, France and Germany, the foreign ware having been brought to the very doors of the pottery here at a cost to the decorator of 16 per cent. less than the actual cost to manufacture in this city.

"Fully 100 families have gone from Trenton to England, in which country the potteries have flourished under the Wilson tariff rates, and there made the ware that supplied the American market, while the shops here were closed, and the grass was growing over the heretofore busy driveways."

In Trenton there are 34 potteries. There are three of four score shops and other establishments employing labor, whose very existence is dependent upon the potteries. There are in the city of Trenton no less than 35,000 people, male and female, in the families whose comfort is derived wholly from the prosperous condition of this system of interdependent industry. Within six days after the Wilson law was enacted, deprivation, want, and, in increasing degrees, the actual pains of poverty took possession of these helpless workers. For three years they have been blindly waiting for succor and at last it has come, for the most reliable reports from that city already show that three thousands are finding steady employment, and within 15 months all will be employed and at wages nearly 25 per cent. higher than were paid even to the few fortunate laborers who held places during the three years of Democratic destitution.

While this is the history of the city of Trenton, it must be remembered that Trenton is but one city out of all those which are similarly affected by the Dingley tariff. East Liverpool, O., Wheeling, Tiffin, Baltimore and the rest are equally beneficiaries in the return of prosperity under a Republican tariff.

The people are to be congratulated upon the fact that the new revenue producing and business reviving tariff is now in force. That business henceforth will revive under the new tariff, there need be no doubt. Of course one cannot get well as quickly as he becomes ill, and the country's industries must not be expected to assume the most prosperous conditions at once, for it has taken four years and over to reach the bottom of hard times. We may expect, however, to see business improve now, and by another spring labor ought to be fully employed.—Schenectady (N. Y.) Union.

Notwithstanding the large stocks of manufactured goods imported in anticipation of the enactment of a protective tariff the Dingley bill should bring an early improvement in all lines of trade. From the signing of the bill by President McKinley should date a new era of prosperity. Everybody, irrespective of political affiliation, should now put his shoulder to the wheel with a determination to make industry flourish and the country wax fat with richness.—Washington (Pa.) Observer.

Professor Wilson does not seem to be much in demand as a campaign orator among the Democrats this year. His name is a little too suggestive of the recent bitter experiences of the workmen and farmers of this country.

**Really Discovered.**  
"How could the judge tell which woman that diamond ring belonged to?"

"He asked each separately to show him the ring, and then he gave it to the one who said: 'It needs cleaning awfully.'"—Chicago Record.

**Good as Sunshine.**  
There's never a day that's so soggy wet That Mary won't spatter through it— She's just had a gift of a new "umbrell" With a Dresden handle to it. —Chicago Journal.

**A Paragon.**  
Hail to the graduating girl; She's sweeter, far, than some; For while she speaks she talks no slang And chews no chewing gum. —Washington Star.

**Homicidal.**  
"Jones and Grymes are threatening to kill Ukerdek, and then murder each other."  
"What is the trouble about?"  
"Ukerdek met Grymes and called him Jones."—Philadelphia Press.

**The Real Trouble.**  
"They say he is short in his accounts, don't they?"  
"That is what they say, but the fact is, he is short in his cash."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

**After Long Waiting.**  
"But didn't you take me for better or for worse?"  
"Yes; but things have come to a point where I'm going to insist on some of the better."—Chicago Journal.

**Ought to Know.**  
Teacher—"What makes you insist, Willie, that 14 ounces make a pound?"  
Willie—"I've helped pap 'tend grocery for two years, an' I guess I orter know."—Detroit Free Press.

**Both Extremes.**  
"Grace belongs to the school of extreme colorists."  
"How so?"  
"She wears a red hat and yellow shoes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**How to Cure Catarrh.**

Every sufferer from Catarrh should know that it is impossible to cure the disease with sprays, washes, inhalations, etc., which are universally used. In fact, the experience of growing worse all the while is proof that the treatment is all wrong. Many who have been under treatment for years and met with disappointment instead of benefit are willing to doubt that there is any cure for Catarrh.

The trouble is that all of the treatment they have received has been misdirected, and has not touched their trouble. Catarrh is a stubborn deep-seated blood disease, and everybody should know that to simply treat the surface, that is, the local irritation, does not reach the disease. A blood remedy is needed, but it must be a good one; a remedy which goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and forces it out. S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) is the only one which can have the slightest effect upon Catarrh, for it is the only one which goes to the seat of the disease, and permanently gets rid of it. This is the only reasonable way to treat Catarrh.



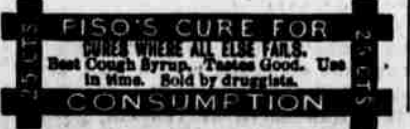
Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous.

"Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and the results were gratifying, for after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing to take the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete and permanent cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S.S.S. (Swift's Specific), a remedy which can reach the disease and cure it."

To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases. It is a real blood purifier, and cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Eczema, Cancer, Scrofula, and all other blood diseases. S. S. S. is guaranteed

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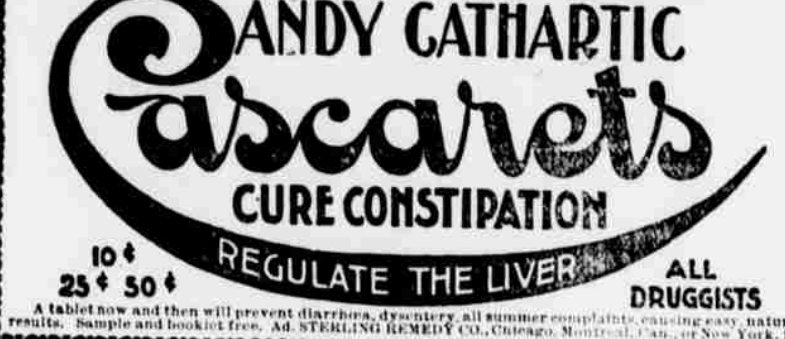
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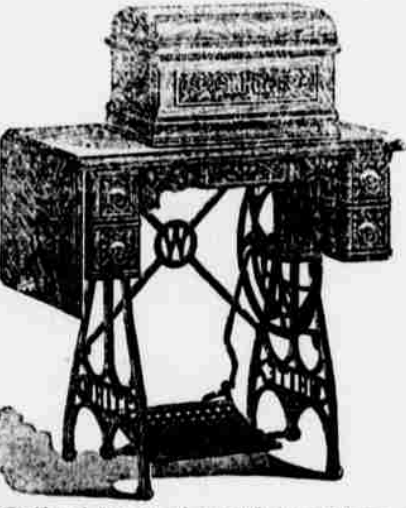


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