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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor, Samuel W. Pennypacker. For Lieutenant-Governor, William M. Brown. For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Isaac B. Brown. For Congress, E. L. M. Hummel. (Subject to district conference.) For Assembly, F. C. Bowersox. For Sheriff, Chas. E. Sampsel. For Treasurer, D. Norman App. For County Commissioners, Harrison Moyer. Jonathan Reichenbach. For County Auditors, Chas. M. Arbogast. John M. Boyer. For Coroner, A. J. Herman.

ABOUT PENNYPACKER

Some Interesting Facts in the Life of the Judge.

IS A VERY MODEST GENTLEMAN

He is a Grand Army Man and a Survivor of Gettysburg—His Famous Defense of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians That Awoke Criticism. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, July 15.—The candidacy of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker for governor is bringing to the surface a vast number of clever, interesting and characteristic stories of his life. Men who have known him for years never fancied that there was bound up in his personality so much, that, in any other man with less modesty, would have kept his name continually before the public.

Judge Pennypacker is not only a learned and upright judge, but he is an antiquarian, a member of a number of learned societies, the author of a number of legal works, a historian of the Pennsylvania Germans, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of at least half a dozen of the great patriotic and hereditary societies of the United States. Above all, he is a companionable, modest man, who has never presumed upon his distinction in public or in private life. A capital and characteristic story of his good nature was published some time ago, as follows:

Judge Pennypacker's summer home is out in Montgomery county, on the banks of the Perkiomen. It was owned by his ancestors and was once the headquarters of General Washington. The region around the Perkiomen is very popular with fashionable Philadelphia summer boarders. On his way to and from his farm these summer days no one would suspect that the unobtrusive gentleman, deeply engaged in the perusal of a book or magazine in the car seat was the distinguished Judge Pennypacker, of Philadelphia. Going out home the other night, seated directly behind Judge Pennypacker, was a fashionably dressed woman from the city, who carried a small hand satchel, and had beside her in the seat a very large dress suit case.

As the train approached Collegeville, the woman began to get ready to leave the car. As the train slowed up she reached over the back of the seat, tapped Judge Pennypacker lightly on the shoulder, and said: "I wish you would carry my dress suit case out for me, please."

The judge, who was busy reading a magazine, looked up, and thinking some mistake had been made, resumed his book. The woman persisted, and again tapping him on the shoulder, said sharply, with something like command in her tone: "I wish you would carry my dress suit case for me to the platform."

Jupiter Pluvius got in a little late with his sprinkling can, but his record for July will make up all the deficiency of the previous months this year. More picnic parties have been soaked since July 4th than during the entire summer season last year.

Among other reforms which Secretary Moody has introduced in the Navy Department is an order discontinuing the supply of daily paper at government expenses. Hereafter, employees of that department must supply their own papers and must refrain from reading them during office hours.

Following the footsteps of Morgan and other American capitalists, the Colorado potato beetle has invaded England, and the board of agriculture has honored it with a leaflet in colors, which is being sent to farmers throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The bugs, it is thought, were taken over from the states in vessels.

An effort is being made at Bedford to enforce an act for the protection of fish by preventing a wealthy manufacturer from making a branch of the Juniata river a sewer for the poisonous refuse of his works. It is time that the rights of the people living along such streams should be considered by those charged with the enforcement of the law. It is said that tons of fish are being ground to atoms in the turbine wheels of a York Haven paper mill. There ought to be some way of stopping that sort of thing.

Ex-Governor Pattison is receiving very little encouragement from the old soldiers in this fall's gubernatorial campaign, and their posterity and the young soldiers who participated in the late Spanish wars, have not forgotten his treatment of the soldiers when he was Governor before. His veto of the soldiers' burial act in 1885, which

became a law, notwithstanding his objections, is still fresh in the minds of every patriotic voter. That law for which every member who voted for its passage, is justly proud, has been a boon to the family of every poor soldier now sleeping under the sod, and every day in the year some dependent family is reaping the benefit of this humane legislation, which the then Chief Executive of the State strove to defeat.

Spare the rod and spoil the child is one of those old-timers which has no terrors for the Shamokin school directors. They have just adopted a rule abolishing the rod. Those of us who were wont to have a daily administration of hickory in the good old day before corporeal punishment became obsolete have no fault to find with the Shamokin directors, but there is such a thing as being too gentle with the youth. Many a good man attributes his virtues to the fact that he received plenty of the gad during the halcyon period of youth. Aside from its usefulness as a corrective the rod is beneficial in loosening the hide and some boys are hide-bound when they are most mischievous.

The so-called union party had another meeting at Harrisburg last week and formed a new organization on another basis. The ticket named before is to be withdrawn and a convention held to nominate a new ticket. The object of the Union party is to unite the labor organizations into a political body and lift into power some defunct politicians. These men hope to benefit through to disturbed condition among the laboring people, hence this agitation for a new party. This is the old and oft repeated cry to reform politics of designing demagogues, which never accomplished anything and never will amount to anything. Parties come and parties go, and those formed on the basis of political wrecks are very short-lived at best.

hat and laughingly said: "No, I thank you; it was not a trouble, but a pleasure."

As the train pulled away and the woman was told who her distinguished burden bearer was she became so flustered that she walked all the way to the hotel instead of going in the bus.

Judge Pennypacker's full name is Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. On his father's side he is a descendant of Elizabeth Pennabecker, who was survivor for the Penns, and who came to this country the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the same side he descended from Samuel Richardson, an early settler in Philadelphia, a provincial councillor, a member of the assembly, and a judge of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions of the peace and orphans' court, his commission for the latter office dating from December 11, 1658.

By the marriage of Samuel Richardson's son, Joseph, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Bevan, who came to this country in 1683 with a party of Cymric Quakers and settled in Merion, the line is preserved intact. The Pennypackers and their kin on collateral lines have been residents of Eastern Pennsylvania for over 200 years.

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was born in Phoenixville, Pa., April 9, 1843. He is a son of Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, who was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Philadelphia Medical College from 1854 until his death in February, 1856.

Judge Pennypacker received his early education in Saunders Institute in West Philadelphia, a famous old institution in its day, and at the Government Seminary at Proenxville, Pa. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, who was his office preceptor; although at the same time, in 1864, he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in July, 1866, with the degree of bachelor of laws.

It was the year before he entered the university that there occurred one of the thrilling episodes in his history. In 1863 Lee's army was sweeping up from Virginia and Maryland to overwhelm Pennsylvania. Young Pennypacker answered the call to arms and enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment. His first experience with war was when he met the enemy on the bloody field at Gettysburg. Judge Pennypacker has always been closely and earnestly identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1869 was elected commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 18, of Philadelphia.

His position as a member of the bar was recognized even at that early age and in 1869, when only 25 years of age he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia.

In the ensuing twenty years, Judge Pennypacker as a member of the Philadelphia bar, advanced steadily in his profession, gradually fitting himself by experience and contact with the world for the high place that was waiting for him. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1887, and during the same year received from Franklin and Marshall College the honorary degree of

Doctor of Laws.

In 1887 Judge James T. Mitchell, of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, was elected to the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The filling of this important place fell to the lot of Governor Beaver, who had been greatly impressed by the eloquence and legal acumen of Lawyer S. W. Pennypacker, who had appeared before him to plead the merits of a certain measure that had just passed the legislature. He was accordingly appointed judge in place of Justice Mitchell.

He was elected in 1889 to the same position for a term of ten years, and succeeded Judge John I. Clark Hare, who had resigned as president judge. When the campaign of 1899 opened the merits, fairness and ability of Judge Pennypacker were so generally recognized by both political parties that in August of that year he received the unanimous nomination of Democrats and Republicans and was re-elected in November for another term of ten years. At present he is president judge of the Court of Common Pleas Number 2.

Among Judge Pennypacker's many important decisions, affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, are the cases of Mullen vs. Doyle in re Melon street, a case of great importance, which before being finally decided had been heard by seventeen judges. Another was the Arch Street Museum case, the Carter will case, the Irwin will case, Barr vs. the city, involving the right of the city to borrow \$11,000,000, and Commonwealth vs. Davis, the defendant in which was the first person convicted of murder in the first degree in the City Hall, Philadelphia.

In 1886 upon the death of Hon. John Welsh, former minister to England, Judge Pennypacker was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and since then has been one of its most enthusiastic friends. In the course of his historical researches Judge Pennypacker became possessed of facts which he embodied in a learned and convincing brief, which was accepted by the trustees, showing that the university's origin should date from 1740 instead of from 1749.

Reference has already been made to the societies, learned and otherwise, of which Judge Pennypacker is a member. Among the more prominent ones are the American Philosophical Society, to which he was elected May 21, 1886; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which with the Pennsylvania German Society he has presided over as active president. He is a member of all the leading patriotic societies, a founder of the Pennsylvania Society of the Revolution, of the Netherlands Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

As an author of standard legal works Judge Pennypacker is widely known. He has published jointly with E. G. Platt, Esq., and S. S. Hollingsworth, Esq., a digest of English Common Law Reports that was begun by Judge Sharswood; a volume of Pennsylvania Colonial cases, four volumes of Supreme Court Records, known as Pennypacker's Reports, and has aided in the preparation of forty-four volumes of the Weekly Notes of Cases, having charge of the cases from the Courts of Common Pleas Nos. 2 and 3, Philadelphia.

delphia.

As a historian Judge Pennypacker has shown with equal brilliancy. He is a clear, concise and entertaining writer. Many of his monographs and historical papers and addresses have been translated abroad into German and Dutch. His most imposing work, possibly, is one recently issued and entitled the "Settlement of Germantown." Judge Pennypacker spent years in gathering material for this work. He went personally over the ground with the result that it has found high favor for its comprehensive, thorough and accurate statements and description. Prince Bismark personally thanked Judge Pennypacker for his address in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in 1883 on the Bi-Centennial celebration of the beginning of German emigration to America.

Judge Pennypacker married on October 20, 1870, Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan D. Broomall. His city residence is on North Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, and his summer residence at Schwenksville, Montgomery county, Pa.

A great deal has been said and written by the opponents of Judge Pennypacker about his so-called "Eulogy of Quay," and attempts have been made to belittle his candidacy on this ground. The fact is that the paper referred to was one of the ablest, most eloquent, and most convincing arguments for the dignity and supremacy of Pennsylvania in the galaxy of states that was ever written. The title of the paper was "Pennsylvania and Massachusetts," and its object was to demonstrate the supremacy of Pennsylvania, and the fact that in every great historical crisis Pennsylvania had taken the lead over many of her sister states, and particularly Massachusetts.

RIO GRANDE TRAIN ROBBED

Masked Men Get Contents of Safe and Valuables of Passengers.

Salida, Colo., July 15.—A report was received here shortly before noon yesterday to the effect that the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow Gauge passenger train which left here early Sunday night was held up and robbed yesterday by four men near Sargents, west of Marshall Pass. The engineer was compelled at the point of a revolver to stop the train by masked men, who had climbed over the tender. One of the robbers addressed remarks to Engineer Ruland, who did not understand what was said, and before Ruland could ask him to repeat his remarks the robber struck him a blow with a Winchester rifle, breaking the stock of the gun. His head is badly swollen. No passengers or trainmen were hurt.

Two safes in the express car were blown open, but it is asserted by officers of the Rio Grande Express Company that the robbers failed to secure any plunder from the safes. The passengers were compelled to alight from the cars and line up alongside the tracks in the canyon, and they were relieved of all their money and valuables. Many of the passengers threw away their money, watches and jewelry among the rocks before the robbers searched them. There were many tourists among the passengers, and while it is not known how much the robbers secured, it is presumed that the losses were heavy.

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The bandits mounted horses and disappeared in the ravines that lead into Marshall Pass. The sheriff at Salina and sheriffs of adjoining counties and a dozen possees are in pursuit.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER

Sir Lian Chen Tung Appointed to Succeed Wu Ting Fang.

Pekin, July 14.—Sir Lian Chen Tung, secretary of the Chinese embassy to the coronation of King Edward, was yesterday appointed Chinese minister to the United States.

New ministers to Russia, France and Italy have also been nominated. The selections for these posts shows that the dowager empress continues to regard the diplomatic service as unimportant. All of them, except Lian Chen Tung, are unknown to the foreign community.

Wu Not Surprised.

Washington, July 14.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, was not surprised to hear of the appointment of a successor to himself, as he had been expecting an announcement of this character for some time. He had received notice that his services would be required in another capacity, and for this reason has been prepared to hear of the naming of his successor at any time.

The retiring minister, Mr. Wu, has been at this capital since April, 1897. His relations with the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt have been of a most cordial character. The ordinary term of ministers in the Chinese diplomatic service is usually three years, and they are not reappointed.

GOVERNOR STONE IN CAMP

He Inspected Pennsylvania National Guard On Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 15.—The feature of the camp of the Pennsylvania National Guard on the battlefield yesterday was the arrival of Governor Stone, who will remain here for the rest of the week. The weather was very warm, but the soldiers stood it well. The governor was met at the railroad station in town by Adjutant General Stewart and Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, assistant adjutant general of the division. Accompanying the governor were his secretary, Mrs. Stone, Miss Jean Stone, Miss Watson, of Williamsport, and Mrs. E. C. Gerwig.

Some idea of the size of the camp may be gained by the fact that it took the party two hours to ride through the camps of the First and Second Brigades. The commander-in-chief inspected the Third Brigade during the afternoon. The troops were at quarters and the party was cheered by the soldiers as it rode through the grounds. The governor was greatly pleased with the appearance of the men and the camp.

"Governor's Day" will probably be Friday. Secretary of War Root and Adjutant General Corbin are expected to visit the camp on Friday. The secretary will be tendered a review.

Live Stock Markets.

East Liberty, Pa., July 14.—Cattle were slow; choice, \$7.15@7.50; prime, \$6.75@7.15; good, \$6.30@6.75; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00 per head; common to fair, \$2.00@3.00 per head. Hogs were active; prime heavy, \$3.10@3.15; mediums, \$3; heavy Yorkers, \$7.90@7.95; light Yorkers, \$7.85@7.90; pigs, \$7.80@7.90; roughs, \$6.75@7.00. Sheep were steady; best wethers, \$4.10@4.20; good, \$3.75@4; mixed, \$3.25@3.60; culls and common, \$1.50@2; lambs were lower; choice lambs, \$5.25@5.25; common to good, \$3.50@5.50; veal calves, \$7@7.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 14.—Cattle were fairly active and 15@25c. lower; prime steers, \$7.25@7.75; fair to good, \$6.25; choice heifers, \$6@6.25; fair to good, \$5@5.75; best fat cows, \$5@5.50; fair to good, \$4.25@4.75. Veals were steady; tops, \$6.75@7; fair to good, \$6@6.50; common to light, \$5@5.75. Hogs were slow and 10@15c. lower; heavy, \$8.05@8.25; mixed, \$7.20@7.30; pigs, \$7.75@7.85; roughs, \$7.10@7.20; stags, \$6@6.50. Sheep were steady; mixed tops, \$3.85@4; fair to good, \$3.50@3.75; culls to common, \$2.25@2.75; ewes, \$3.50@3.75; lambs were easier; choice, \$6.50@6.75; fair to good, \$5.75@6.25; culls to common, \$3.50@5.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; wethers, \$4.25@4.50.

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Wood May Be Canal Commissioner. Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 15.—President Roosevelt has invited General Leonard Wood to visit him at Sagamore Hill early in August. General Wood is one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends, and the president entertains a high regard for his executive ability. On account of that fact General Wood is mentioned as a probable member of the Isthmian canal commission to have general charge of the canal construction. It is understood to be not unlikely that he may be appointed as the head of the commission.

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