

LABOR'S HOSTS PARADE

Over 10,000 Union Men in Line in Philadelphia.

MITCHELL MAKES TWO SPEECHES

Presence of Miners' Chief in Quaker City Was the Occasion of the Greatest Demonstration Organized Labor Ever Held.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—The organized workmen of Philadelphia yesterday paid their tribute to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and at the same time showed their sympathy in a substantial way for the striking anthracite mine workers of Northeastern Pennsylvania. The presence of the miners' chief was made the occasion of probably the greatest demonstration that organized labor has ever held on Labor Day. In the forenoon a parade was held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, in which nearly all the trades of the city were represented. It is estimated that more than 10,000 men were in line. President Mitchell rode at the head of the procession in a barouche, and his reception along the route of the parade was very enthusiastic. A dozen miners, dressed in their greasy overalls and blouses, acted as an escort.

After the parade a big picnic was held at Washington Park, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, a few miles below this city. There were probably 10,000 persons in attendance. Here Mr. Mitchell made two addresses. His principal speech was made in the grove, where between 4,000 and 5,000 listened and cheered the strikers' leader.

Mr. Mitchell said: "This day has been decreed as labor's special holiday, and from one end of the country to the other the great hosts of labor have assembled and are reviewing the struggles of the past and preparing for the struggles of the future. The year that has just closed has been unprecedented in the growth of the trades union movement and the growth of independent thought and independent action, but with the great growth of the trades union movement new problems have arisen that will tax our greatest strength to solve. We have this year government by injunction and ownership by Divine right in their most accentuated form. If one of the most conspicuous of the capitalists of the country properly represents the sentiment and feeling of his associates, then we must take it for granted that they believe that God in His infinite wisdom has given into their control all the resources of our country. I was taught to believe, when a boy, that God loved all His people alike. I was taught to believe that He conferred no more power or favors upon one than upon another; and notwithstanding the declaration of the controllers of trusts, I am not prepared to abandon the teachings of my boyhood days.

"Every year sees some struggle of the workers that stands out more conspicuously than other struggles. This year it happens that the coal miners of Pennsylvania are engaged in a life and death struggle for the right to live. Ladies and gentlemen, I am one who believes that the time is not far distant when the workingman will have to solve the labor problem. I am free to say that my own views have been somewhat changed since this strike started. I look forward to the time when those who build the mansions will not have to live in hovels. I look forward to the time when those whose hands build beautiful edifices whose spires point heavenward will not have to walk past them, too ragged to enter. I stand for the solidarity of the trades union movement. I hope to see the time when no man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow will be outside the ranks of our Trade Union. I look forward to the time when the workers of our country will take possession of their own country."

Mr. Mitchell's second speech was confined to an appeal for aid. Among the other speakers at the two meetings was M. M. Delphin of New York, formerly national president of the Railway Telegraphers' Union. The entire proceeds of the picnic, estimated at \$10,000, will be turned over to the miners' cause.

Postoffice Watchman Raped Letters. Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 26.—Robert D. Barrow captured a night watchman in the postoffice in this city, was arrested yesterday, charged with raping letters. He was taken to Camden and held in jail by the United States marshal there. For some time some summer visitors have been complaining of money sent them going astray. These complaints grew so numerous that Postmaster Harkness notified the inspectors' department, and men were put on the case two weeks ago. Late Thursday night Barrow was caught in the act of taking a decoy letter.

Two Five-Story Buildings Collapsed. New York, Sept. 1.—Tons of brick, mortar, beams and coffee fell with a crash into the street and on the elevated structure and trolley tracks on Saturday, when two five-story brick buildings on Fulton street, Brooklyn, collapsed. Twenty-five thousand bags of green coffee were stored in the building and proved too great a burden. By marvelous good fortune, not a man was in the building at the time. No one was on the sidewalk, nor were any trolley cars or elevated trains nearby. The loss is estimated at about \$60,000.

FUTURE OF PHILIPPINES

Gov. Taft Says United States Will Educate Natives For Self-Government. Manila, Sept. 1.—Governor Taft was given a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila last Saturday night. In an address, replying to a toast, the governor discussed the future of the Philippines. He said the United States would retain the islands indefinitely, with the view of educating the Filipinos to a state of self-government and other conditions which would enable them to decide whether they desired to become independent or be made into a state like Canada or Australia under Great Britain. Governor Taft said he believed the relationship between the two peoples would be continued, and that the Americans were here for the benefit of the Filipinos. He said the Americans did not desire the islands for selfish purposes, and promised that American capital would get fair treatment here.

Continuing, the governor expressed his belief that commercial interests must ultimately rely upon Filipino labor, although a temporary relaxation of the immigration restrictions was possible. He said that United States civil commission would again recommend congress to give the Philippine Islands a gold standard of currency, as the present fluctuating silver standard was a disadvantage to everybody.

GREAT DISASTER IN ALGO BAY

Eighteen Vessels Driven Ashore and Many Persons Drowned. Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Eighteen vessels, mostly sailing craft, have been driven ashore in a gale at Port Elizabeth. Five of them were dashed to pieces and all the members of their crews were lost. Two tugs are also reported to have foundered and a score of lighters are ashore. It is feared that there has been great loss of life.

(Port Elizabeth is in Cape Colony, on Algoa Bay, which is on the southeast coast of Africa.) Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the premier, said yesterday afternoon that he feared the loss of life from the gale would be enormous. The storm broke shortly before midnight Sunday night, and was accompanied by a deluge of rain and brilliant lightning. Daylight revealed the beach at the north end of Algoa Bay strewn with vessels lying high and dry, while others were in the surf and being swept by the huge breakers. With the exception of four vessels, which foundered with all hands, every sailing vessel in the roadstead was ashore by midday. Fifty bodies have already been washed ashore.

Intercepted Secret Telegrams. Vinland, N. J., Aug. 29.—Justice of the Peace Spinwall, at Buena Vista, yesterday seized George Jonas, the Minatola glass manufacturer, and his manager, David C. Applegate, on the charge of intercepting, making use of and divulging the contents of secret telegrams passing between officials of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. They entered \$200 bail each for their appearance in court. Jonas was also held on the charge of violating a statute prohibiting the insertion in a contract between employer and employe the provision that the latter shall not join a labor union. Bail on this charge was fixed at \$250.

G. A. R. Aid For Confederates. Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—General Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued an appeal addressed to the Grand Army veterans asking that they contribute funds to aid in the erection of a home for ex-Confederate veterans now being built at Mission Creek, Ala. The appeal is a lengthy one, and the chief says a high tribute to the bravery of the men who wore the gray.

More Sultan Shot By Sentry. Manila, Sept. 1.—The Sultan of Bidadayan, who was held as a hostage by the American forces at Camp Vickers, Island of Mindanao, attempted to escape from his guards last Thursday and was shot and killed by a sentry. The Sultan had been arrested after the recent murders of American soldiers in Mindanao, and was being held pending the surrender of the murderers.

Clear and Obscure. Little Katherine—Auntie, what is a souvenir? Aunt Katherine—A souvenir, dearie, is anything we get—we know not where; and keep to remind us of—we know not what.—Puck.

No Money Left. Wife—You said you were going to take me to Newport, and now you change your mind. And I've bought all my dresses, too. Husband—That's just it. I paid the bills to-day.—N. Y. Journal.

Desperation in the Suburbs. Mrs. Lonelyville—How in the world have you kept your cook so long? Mrs. Kommuter—Sh! Don't tell anybody. My husband dresses up as a policeman in the evening.—Judge.

Possibly. He—Miss Antique is making preparations to go abroad as a missionary. She—Poor thing! She has given up all hopes of being kidnapped at home.—Chicago Daily News.

Among Friends. Mistress (to newly-engaged cook)—And now, what shall we call you? Cook—Well, mum, my name is Bertha, but my friends call me Birdie.—Tit-Bits.

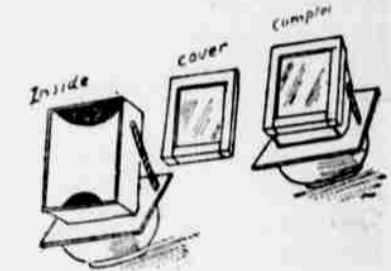
One for Her. She—It must be a terrible shock to a woman when a man proposes. He—It must be a bigger shock when he doesn't propose.—Ally Sloper.

FARM & GARDEN

SOLAR WAX EXTRACTOR.

Sun Will Do the Work Just as Well If Not Better Than the Kitchen Stove.

Every person who has one or more colonies of bees will have use for a wax extractor of some kind. There is more or less danger connected with rendering wax on the kitchen stove; it is better to let old Sol do it for us without risk or expense. Make a box 12 by 18 inches square 6 or 8 inches deep, with a glass cover to fit tight all around; have two legs on the back end fastened with screws for hinges, so as to raise or lower the extractor in order to receive the direct rays of



SOLAR WAX EXTRACTOR.

the sun. Bore a row of small holes into the bottom at the front end, to let the honey drip through into the bowl; take a sheet of tin and bend into the box, the upper edges of the tin to rest on two strips of wood about one inch from the top of the box, the lower middle of the tin not to go lower than two-thirds of the way down. Fasten to one end of the tin a piece of wire netting for a strainer. The tin should not be nailed into the box, as it must be occasionally removed to be cleaned of the refuse which will accumulate. If one has chunk honey to separate from the comb this is a novel way: Just fill the extractor and it will gradually melt, the wax will remain in the box under the tin and the honey will run through into the bowl. For increased heat put on the south side of a building.—F. S. Herman, in Economist.

SILK WORM CULTURE.

Many Sections of the United States, Especially in the South, Are Adapted to It.

Bulletin No. 181, of the Raleigh (N. C.) experiment station gives a condensed history of the culture of the silk worm, with interesting facts about the business as now carried on in North Carolina. Silk worms were domesticated in China about 2700 B. C., and that country is still the greatest producer, Italy, Japan, India and France following. In 1771 this industry was taken up in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and in 1820 it was introduced into the central west. The government issued a manual of silk growing in 1826, and the business became popular along the Atlantic coast, an extensive business being done in the sale of mulberry trees at high prices by nurserymen as food for silk worms. A severe frost in 1841 killed nearly all of these trees, thus practically wiping out the silk business in the north. There are, however, suitable varieties of mulberries that will stand northern winters, and acceptable temporary foods, such as salsify, lettuce, cultivated hemp and some of the legumes. The United States is the greatest silk manufacturing country in the world. It produces practically none of the raw material, yet large sections, particularly in the south, are well adapted to silk culture, as the mulberry tree and other desirable foods flourish. The worms may be tended by women and children in addition to other work about the house. This bulletin estimates that there are at least 50,000 families in North Carolina in which the product of four or five ounces of silk worm eggs could be reared each year, without interfering with other work, making an additional income of over \$2,000,000.

WISDOM IN PARAGRAPHS.

Arrange to go to the state fair this season, and take the boys and girls along, too.

Right now is a good time to haul out the manure and scatter it on grass or grain stubble.

Plenty of shade from trees or sheds in pastures will save many pounds of flesh during fly time.

Don't remind your best neighbor of his faults. He likes to be "jollied" just the same as other people.

If there is some especially disagreeable job to do about the farm give it to the boy to do; the hired man might object to doing it.

If there is some work that must be done on Sunday, keep the boys at home to do it. Hired help sometimes object to having their Sunday plans broken into.—Prairie Farmer.

Yankee Implements Abroad.

Our exports of agricultural implements have grown enormously in the last ten years, but the demand is greater than ever, because many foreign countries are just beginning to use modern machinery. We exported last year machinery amounting to \$16,313,434; the shipments to Europe were \$10,494,530; to North America, \$2,608,862; to South America, \$1,726,973, and to Oceania, \$1,019,101. Of the \$20,273,418 worth of cotton manufactures exported, \$6,628,935 went to North America, \$6,235,281 to Asia, \$3,321,494 to South America, \$2,737,895 to Europe, and \$574,784, to Oceania.

Mr. Halsey seems to be much exercised over what he calls the "literary Books, Good, Bad deluge," and he means the fact and indifferent, that in England and America over 11,000 books are published every year, and that of this number not ten per cent. remains even as a memory at the end of 12 months. But what of this? pertinently asks Roswell Field, in the Chicago Post, Why complain of a deluge of books, when nothing in the constitution or the state laws compels anybody to read them? Book publishing is a useful and legitimate industry. It stimulates the paper trade, gives steady employment to a large force of printers, proof readers, pressmen and binders, and encourages artists and illustrators. More than this, it gives a great many people excellent practice in English composition, of which most of them appear to be deplorably in need, and serves other useful and laudable ends. Of the 11,000 books there must be at least 11 which are really worth while, and we have known the number to rise to 15 in a single year. Let us have as many books as possible. Three minutes' intelligent study will tell us whether any book is worth more time. Dr. Johnson had the correct idea when he said: "You don't read your books through, do you?" It would seem that Mr. Halsey is one of these painfully conscientious gentlemen who think that they must toil painfully through every page, because it is a book. If that is his view, no wonder he complains of a "deluge" when a wiser man merely regards it a gentle shower from which he may protect himself if he wishes.

The Indianapolis Journal objects to the publication of kodak pictures of public men taken in the act of speaking. As sound, unfortunately, in such instances, cannot be photographed, the pictures simply represent the victim standing with his mouth open and gazing into space. Most persons caught in that way look foolish, not to say imbecile. The writer concludes that the camera, even under the most favorable circumstances, is an untruthful machine; when it is allowed a free, untrammelled course it becomes positively fiendish and should be suppressed. But there are fools in all trades and in all amusements. The fool kodaker is annoying, but certainly less dangerous taking idiotic pictures than rocking a boatload of young merrymakers. Suppress the fool in every man, and we shall have gained at the present rate of progress about a hundred thousand years in human civilization.

It was a surprise to the world that of all nations Russia should take the role of leader in proposing the conference for universal peace which resulted in the international treaties of The Hague. And now from the same source comes the proposition for an international conference to deal with trusts. Only those powers are invited that were in the sugar convention at Brussels—that is, only certain leading European nations. A trust conference with America, the chief home of trusts, left out, the New York Independent well observes, would seem like the play without Hamlet, if we did not recall Gortchakoff's warning that the European nations must combine against America. But no European convention can prevent large combinations of capital.

A report by one of the United States consuls in England calls attention to a resolution adopted in May by the National Federation of Fruitcraters. The resolution is directed against the unsatisfactory way in which American apples are shipped to England, and asks that the Canadian plan be adopted, by which the government sorts the apples and stamps the grade upon the box or barrel. The federation says that this or any other plan that will insure the English purchaser that the quality of the apples he buys is what it pretends to be will greatly extend the market for American apples.

The life of the tramp in the west is full of horrible possibilities. One was about to receive sentence for drunkenness the other day when the farmer who had him arrested said: "Don't send him to jail, judge; let me have him." "All right," said the judge; "I will sentence him to you for 30 days." The farmer had to sit on his prisoner all the way home to keep him in the wagon, but his neighbors envied him because he had secured a harvest hand.

The census bureau's report on the slaughtering and meat-packing industry of the United States for 1900 is sad reading for vegetarians. In 50 years the value of meat products has risen from \$11,981,642 to \$785,562,433; and the number of slaughterers from 3,276 to 68,534.

And they do say that our own Pierpy is getting ready to finance the unspeakable Turk. Can it be that the eventuation will be Hamed al Morgan, Commander of the Faithful, Lord of the Umbrella and Grand Smolligoster of the Orient?

AN IDEAL EDUCATOR.

Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University.

One of His Grandest Achievements is the Introduction of the Elective System in American Seats of Learning.

Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, who has recently been elected president of the National Educational association has for 30 critical years been the prime minister of our educational realm. He was born in Boston in 1834, and his preparatory education was acquired at the Latin school in that city. Graduating from Harvard with the class of '53, he became a tutor in mathematics in the university, and later assistant professor in mathematics and chemistry. Being appointed to the chair of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he served until he began his official life as president of Harvard in '69. He regards the administration of a university as a business. He is not, as are many educators, first an author or a teacher, and secondly an administrator. He illustrates the fact of making such presidency a business. President Eliot brought to his work a vigorous and impulsive personality, distinguished alike for moral and intellectual qualities. Some one has said that the normal man is two-thirds will and one-third intellect. Perhaps the two qualities possessed by Dr. Eliot which have done much to make all things possible to him in the line of his endeavor are the wonderful strength of his will and his absolute fearlessness.

The relations which a university president holds are probably more numerous and more important than those held by the average public officer. He holds a relation to the students, the faculty, the various governing boards, the preparatory schools, and, more important still, to the community at large.

President Eliot has put himself in close relation with the commonwealth of Massachusetts and he has closely identified himself with their system of public school instruction. He has pointed out serious defects in the



CHARLES W. ELIOT. (New President of the National Educational Association.)

system and has suggested practical methods of eliminating evils. The teaching of elementary science in the grammar and high schools is due to his recommendations. He believes that it is the duty of every educator to make American education of every grade better, and it is due largely to his criticisms and directions that public education has been organized upon a wiser and better basis. His ideas have resulted in increased respect for the teaching profession, less unnecessary labor for the student and have saved the people much unwise expenditure.

And it is in President Eliot's relation to public education that we touch the keynote of his career. In reality the success of his administration lies in the fact that he has kept himself and the university in vital touch with the community. He has coordinated it with the other social, commercial and educational forces of the time. He has made it a university for the men who are to rule affairs.

Perhaps President Eliot's most conspicuous work has been the introduction of the elective system, a subject which he discusses in nearly every one of his reports. According to his views on the subject, this system will promote concentration, individuality and equip each man to make the largest contribution to the betterment of the race. Its chief aim is to adjust a college education to at once the practical and the higher life.

His reforms have all been rooted in principles and purposes which are essentially moral and religious. He has gone the whole length of the educational line, condemning every defect and rebuking every form of inefficiency as an injury to the community and a crime against the individual. Of a university he says that it should be its principal function to train leaders—men who have the originating power, who reach forward in all fields of activity and push beyond the beaten paths of habit, tradition and custom. The National Educational association has chosen for its president a man who stands for the highest ideals and new and progressive methods in educational reform. In truth, a man of "light and leading," who stands for the advancement of real knowledge in contrast to mere education.

Three Kinds of Men. It is a wise man who knows when to change his mind, a plucky man who does it, a lucky man to have one to change.



What this Boy's Mother Says

has been said by the mothers of many other boys and girls, regarding the wonderful curative and strengthening qualities of

Dr. Miles' Nervine

HASTING, NER. "Our little boy, Harry, had spasms for 3 years and we feared the disease would affect his mind. Through the doctor's continued he grew weak and had ten spasms in one week. Our attention was directed to Dr. Miles' Nervine and we began its use. When he had taken the fourth bottle the spasms disappeared and he has not had one for five years. His health now is perfect."—Mrs. E. M. TINKLE.

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists on guarantee to benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS



Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse to substitute. Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your druggist or send 4c. in stamps for Parcel Post. Write for full particulars and "Relief for Ladies" with return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. 2100 Chestnut Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

J. B. GROUSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MIDDLETOWN, PA. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

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A. R. Pottieger, VETERINARY SURGEON, SELINGROVE, PA. All professional business entrusted to my care will receive prompt and careful attention.

MORE LIVES ARE SAVED BY USING... Dr. King's New Discovery... Consumption, Coughs and Colds Than By All Other Throat and Lung Remedies Combined. This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, LaGrippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE, NO PAY. Price 50c. & \$1. Trial Bottle Free.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Harold M. McCoy, President Judge of the Judicial District of the county of Snyder, Pa., and Peter F. Bigle and Z. T. G. be 1st Esqs., Associate Judges in and for the county of Snyder, have issued their process, bearing date the 27th day of June A. D. 1902, in and directed for the holding of an Orphans' Court, court of Common Pleas, court of Oyer and Terminer and General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Middleburg, Pa., the 1st day of Sept. Snyder, on the 1st Monday, (being the 10th day of Oct. 1902), and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 14th day of Oct. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 21st day of Oct. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 28th day of Oct. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 4th day of Nov. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 11th day of Nov. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 18th day of Nov. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 25th day of Nov. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 2nd day of Dec. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 9th day of Dec. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 16th day of Dec. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 23rd day of Dec. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 30th day of Dec. 1902, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 6th day of Jan. 1903, and to 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thereafter, to wit, the 10th day of November 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 17th day of November 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 24th day of November 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 1st day of December 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 8th day of December 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 15th day of December 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 22nd day of December 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 29th day of December 1904, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 5th day of January 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 12th day of January 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 19th day of January 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 26th day of January 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 2nd day of February 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 9th day of February 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 16th day of February 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 23rd day of February 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 3rd day of March 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 10th day of March 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 17th day of March 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 24th day of March 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 31st day of March 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 7th day of April 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 14th day of April 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 21st day of April 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 28th day of April 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 5th day of May 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 12th day of May 1905, and to continue one 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continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 25th day of August 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 1st day of September 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 8th day of September 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 15th day of September 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 22nd day of September 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 29th day of September 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 6th day of October 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 13th day of October 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 20th day of October 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 27th day of October 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 3rd day of November 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the 10th day of November 1905, and to continue one week thereafter, to wit, the