

**Remedies Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.**  
**How To Find Out.**  
 Fill a bottle or common glass with your urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

**What to Do.**  
 There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

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**PENNYPACKER'S SPEECH**  
**What the Republican Leader in His Centre Hall Speech.**  
**FEW HINTS TO EX-GOV. PATTISON**  
**The Policies of the Republican Party in State and Nation Outlined—Some Facts For the "Man With the Hoe."**  
**Great Crowds Listen.**

Following is the speech in full of Judge Pennypacker, delivered at Centre Hall, on the opening of the present campaign:

"Some time ago I was the president judge of one of the courts of common pleas in Philadelphia, but that situation has disappeared, and now I have no other vocation in life than that of a farmer.

"As the owner of a farm in Montgomery county and of another in Chester county, to that extent at least I may claim to have a community of interest with you and a place in this large assemblage.

"I also appear before you as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of governor of this grand and exceptionally great commonwealth, and I know of no class in the community who are more vitally interested in the maintenance and furtherance of those principles and the support of that party which has brought about the present prosperous condition of affairs than the owner of and workers upon the farm.

"The only way to judge of parties and of men is by their fruits and not by their promises alone.

"For 60 years prior to 1861 the Democratic party had control of the affairs of this state and in the main those of the country. It was the same state, with the same glorious early memories, the same wealth which the Lord had given to it in its deposits of iron, coal and oil, the same beautiful streams and green meadows for the pasture of cattle which have made Lancaster county the richest agricultural county in America, and the same industrious and God-fearing people that we have now anxious and willing to turn the soil with labor that they might be gladdened with the returns or harvest.

**DEMOCRATIC DEBT \$40,000,000.**

"From 1837 to 1842, under the operation of the anti-tariff legislation of 1833, a cow and a calf sold in the spring of the year for \$8, and corn and potatoes only brought in the market 12½ cents a bushel. In 1857 a railway company in Philadelphia advertised for 250 men at 60 cents a day wages, and there were 5,000 applicants. When the Democratic party surrendered control of the state in 1861 there was a state debt of over \$40,000,000.

"To meet the exigencies of that debt and the necessities of the state government taxes were imposed not only upon farm land and horses and cattle, but upon all trades and occupations. The only real disgrace which the history of Pennsylvania discloses was when, under Democratic management, in 1843, there was a temporary repudiation of the state debt.

"During the 40 years in which the Republican party has conducted our state affairs that debt has been reduced at the rate of a million dollars a year, until at the present time it practically no longer exists. The taxation of the farmer's land and herds of cattle for the purposes of the state have been brought to an end, and the revenues necessary for the annual expenditure have been imposed upon the corporations. There are in the treasury over \$12,000,000.

**PATTISON SHOULD ANSWER.**

"The distinguished gentleman who leads the opposition said in his speech at Reading the other day that taxation is unequal and that a greater proportion of the burden ought to be laid upon personal property. If he means by that suggestion that a greater burden ought to be imposed upon horses and cattle, corn and wheat, it would be a return to the old order of things, and not an advance. If he means that a greater burden ought to be imposed upon the earnings of corporations, it is certain that the principle was discovered and applied not by the Democratic but by the Republican party.

"The reason for the taxation of land is historical rather than logical. If you were to read the Commentaries of Coke upon Littleton you would find that the whole law at that time was devoted to questions arising out of the ownership of real estate. At the time of the settlement of Pennsylvania there were no other investments than those in land, and even in the days of our grandfathers an increase in individual wealth meant an accumulation of one farm after another and perchance a mill.

The leaders of the Republican party were the first to get away from the traditions of the past and practically to perceive that the conditions of life had changed. The principle adopted by them ought gradually and wisely to be extended further, so that the expenditures necessary for the maintenance of roads, county improvements and county expenses should be provided for not by relieving one class and imposing the burden upon another, but by a system under which all property, corporate as well as individual, should contribute according to its value.

**PERIODS OF DEPRESSION.**

"The history of the world shows that every once in a while occurs a period

when such a spirit of unrest seizes upon the people that they have been willing to abandon their homes and their lands in quest of other and better fortunes. Time and again there have been great depreciations of the value of lands in England and in all other countries. Somewhat similar causes produced in earlier ages the inpouring of races into Europe, the emigration to and settlement of this country and the flow of people from New England to the far West. About 1790 land fell very much in value and there were during the next few years extensive emigrations from Pennsylvania to Canada, to the Genesee county in New York, and to the Shenandoah Valley and Kentucky. During the last twenty-five years we have been going through a period in which the conditions were such that in the East at least the value of farm lands was decreasing, the amount of farm mortgages were accumulating, and the farmers were unrewarded for their toil, unhappy and discontented.

"The general cause of this condition of things is easily to be seen. The opening of numerous railroads throughout the country affording facilities for the transportation of grain from the interior to the seaboard, has brought the Eastern farmer with his high priced lands into competition with the West, where a rich soil hitherto unused, and, therefore, productive without fertilizers, could be secured for a nominal consideration. It was a temporary condition, and it is rapidly passing away.

"The governmental and railroad lands of the West are occupied, with each year they become less productive, and great centers of population like Chicago, St. Louis and Denver are calling upon the territories surrounding them for food.

**THE MAN WITH THE HOE.**

"When the world catches up with its supply of wheat, and the time is sure to come, and is not far distant, the man with the hoe, or if you choose with the plow and reaper and binder, will have his grip on the situation.

The great revival of business which began with the return of Mr. Cleveland to private life, which has given the manufacturer wealth and his employes abundant and well paid labor, is now beginning to affect the farmer. Every wave which influences for good or ill financial affairs reaches first the stock market, then the mills and marts, and last of all, the farmer, who represents the most conservative and stable of all classes in the community. Already we feel the zephyrs which precede the blast, already we have the ripple which is the forerunner of the great wave. Within the last two years corn, oats, horses and cattle have all enhanced in value, and it is inevitable that with the increase of the value of farm produce, unless we do something to interfere with existing conditions, there must be an advance in the value of farm lands.

"Like every one else the farmer reaps a benefit from the general prosperity, but he has a double reason for being interested in the success of the Republican cause.

**THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.**

"It has ever been the policy of the Republican party to build up and maintain the manufactures of the country, and around every mill for the making of iron, steel, carpet, silk and even tin, which latter we were told only a few years ago could not be produced in this country, are gathered the homes of the laborers and their families. Since that party came into power the population has grown more than in the century before, and all are consumers of beef, corn, wheat and potatoes. All must live upon what the farmer has to sell them. That policy is now doing even more. The success which has followed upon it has developed strength and courage upon the part of our manufacturers and merchants, and they are reaching out in all directions for the trade of the world. Everywhere the American products are being introduced, and not only the wealth which is created at home, but that of farther India is being poured into our lap.

**A PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.**

"It means, unless we are unwise enough to interrupt and interfere with the tide which is carrying us forward, that this is in the near future to be a country of immense wealth, teeming with happy and prosperous people. The great centres of population which have arisen along the Thames and Seine will be dwarfed in comparison with those which will be found along the Hudson and the Delaware. The development we have seen within the last few years around Pittsburgh and on the Pennsylvania Railroad outside of Philadelphia, where farm lands have risen in a brief period from a hundred to thousands of dollars per acre in value, is but a manifestation of what is sure to happen in many other localities, unless we ourselves by unwise conduct prevent it.

"The Democrats themselves participate in the welfare which everywhere exists, and are enjoying the benefits which have resulted from the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt. It is doubtful whether they, unless it be the few who are only anxious about the offices, really want a change, and if they do, they ought in all kindness to be protected from the consequences of their want of good judgment. For the Republicans of Pennsylvania to fall would be in the present, as it has been in the past, the first step in a career of disaster which would inflict immeasurable injury upon the whole American people, Republicans and Democrats alike."

**YOUNG CAUGHT IN DERBY**  
**Murderer of Mrs. Pulitzer Identified By a Brooklyn Man.**  
**IS SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED**  
**Fugitive at First Denied His Identity, But Later Admitted He Was William H. Young—Trunk's Gruesome Contents.**

Derby, Conn., Sept. 23. — William Hooper Young, for whom the police of New York have been searching in connection with the murder of Mrs. Pulitzer, was identified by a Brooklyn man as the man who was arrested Sunday evening by the Derby police on suspicion. Although his description corresponded closely with that sent out by the New York officers, the prisoner at first denied any connection with the murder, and even when he was confronted with a man who was formerly a fellow workman he still denied his identity. But last evening, upon the arrival of a man with whom he was intimately acquainted, the prisoner acknowledged that he is William Hooper Young. He consented to go back to New York without requisition papers.

It was Max Levy, a physical culture instructor of Brooklyn, and Detective Sergeant Edward Hughes, of New York, that the prisoner admitted his identity.

"Hello, Hooper," exclaimed Levy, as soon as the prisoner appeared. There was no response and no sign of recognition from the suspected man, but when Levy again saluted him, he said calmly: "I don't know you."

"Of course you know me," said Levy, and, placing his hand on the shoulder of the prisoner, he spoke in a low tone for several minutes. The prisoner said: "You should be sure of your identification. This is a terrible crime for which I am held."

The officer told the prisoner formally the reason for his arrest and the nature of the crime of which he is suspected. The prisoner then for the first time admitted that he was William Hooper Young. He talked with the officer regarding his return to New York, and expressed a willingness to go back at once without requisition papers.

During the interview with the officers which followed he is said to have made a confession regarding the crime. The exact nature of this confession was not made public. It was said that Young had spoken of an accomplice, but one of the officers when questioned about this replied: "If you say simply that a confession has been made you will tell the whole story."

From another apparently reliable source, however, came the information that Young did say that he had an accomplice.

**Trunk's Ghastly Contents.**

New York, Sept. 23. — When the trunk of William Hooper Young, which was found by the Chicago police and sent here, was opened at police headquarters yesterday, there were found in it these articles: A sword-shaped stiletto with a blade eight inches long and an ivory handle four inches long, the half dozen mixed cakes which the woman left her apartments to buy, her set of false teeth with one tooth missing, her skirts and under clothing; a switch of light colored hair, a pair of gloves, the missing bed clothing from Young's apartments, two men's opera hats, a pair of blue and white corsets, the woman's garters, her drawers, her hat, three pairs of men's shoes, all well worn, Young's trousers, coat, vest and undershirt, some red pepper, a broken comb, hair pin and a newspaper clipping of September 10.

As soon as the lid of the trunk was lifted, it could be seen that the inside of the receptacle was covered with blood. The knife or stiletto was about the first article lifted out. The blade was covered with blood its whole length. After that each article of clothing was lifted out and carefully examined. The woman's skirts, underclothes, a couple of handkerchiefs and several small pieces of rags were found to be saturated with blood, as was the bed clothing from Young's room. The man's undershirt was also covered with blood stains. Captain Titus says that every article that is missing from the Young apartments was in the trunk.



**A MORE SERIOUS MISTAKE.**

**Explained.**  
 "But," persisted the optimist, "don't you know married people who love each other?"  
 "Ye-es," admitted the pessimist, "but that doesn't count. Misery loves company."—Brooklyn Life.

**Real Unkind.**  
 Miss Antiquate—Don't you know that I am really feeling younger every day?  
 Miss Buddington—Yes, I've noticed that you are getting quite childish.—Chicago Daily News.

**Small for Its Age.**  
 Mrs. Crimsonbeak—What do you think of that chicken, John?  
 Mr. Crimsonbeak (struggling to carve)—Well, it seems plagued small for its age!—Yonkers Statesman.

**Really Dead.**  
 "So Marie is engaged to an undertaker?"  
 "Yes. But, then, you know, she's really dead in love."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Near to Nature's Heart.**  
 Prof. Bughunter—Don't you love the primeval forest, Miss Poppyhat?  
 Miss Poppyhat—Oh! Of course, professor! But then I think a park is much more stylish.—Puck.



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Articles not alone beautiful, but useful and durable, the most sensible gift. These good features, together with a moderate price, make the genuine "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, ETC. an ideal Holiday gift. They are made in a great variety of shapes, sizes and designs, handsomely packed in lined cases, and vary in price from 25c. to \$3.50. Your dealer can supply you. Ask for "1847" goods. Write us for our handsome catalogue No. 101 to aid you in making selections. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successors to MELDEN BRITANNIA CO., Meriden, Conn.

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**AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION**  
 PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

**A JOINT RESOLUTION**  
 Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured." be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal. No private property shall be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.  
 W. W. GRIEST,  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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**A JOINT RESOLUTION**  
 Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three, of the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application therefor, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election; Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct."

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.  
 W. W. GRIEST,  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**Master of the Situation.**

"It seems to me," said the man from the east, "that you stand a great deal more from that man who just left you than you would from anybody else."

"Yes," answered Plute Pete. "We've got to. He's one of our useful citizens and if he gets arrogant he knows he's in a place where we can't resent it, 'cause if anybody got the drop on him it would stump us for shore."

"Who is he?"

"The only undertaker in 200 miles."—Washington Star.

**Workday Pastimes.**  
 First it's golf and then it's ping-pong, Now and then croquet.  
 Tennis is preferred by many.  
 As a thing to play.  
 What a difference there would be If we only knew  
 These as things that, owned as "work," We were paid to do.  
 —Philadelphia Bulletin.

**SUMMER ANGLING.**

He—Indeed, there's jolly good fishing about here. Miss Swift made a great catch when she was here last summer.  
 She—Yes, that old man was worth at least a million.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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