JACKSON AND FELL.

The Republican State Ticket Selected by Acclamation.

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ELOW.

ARDS.

It took the Republican convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday but 1 hour and 60 minutes to complete its work. When State Chairman Frank Reeder rapped for order there were 253 of the 264 delegates present. Only preliminary work was done at the morning session.

There was a larger attendance at the afternoon session and of course a great deal more life in the proceedings. Ex-State Senator Horace B. Packer of Tioga, was made permanent chairman.

After the platform had been read and adopted and the convention had passed a resolution thanking Gen. Frank Reeder and Frank Willing Leach for their "distinguished services" as chairness. uished services" as chairman and secretar of the State Committee, Chairman and secretary of the State Committee, Chairman Packer called for the naming of candidates for Supreme Justice, District Autorney George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, nominated David Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia, U. B. Eastburn, of Bucks, in behalf of Judge Fell's native county, seconded the nomination. Judge Fell's nomination, was made but

Judge Fell's nomination was made by

acclamation,
The nomination of Col. Samuel M. Jackson, of Armstrong, for State Treasurer. was
also by acclamation. He was formally
named by ex-Judge J. B. Neale, of Kittanning. William R. Leeds, of Philadelphia ning. William R. Leeds, or Philadelphia, seconded the nomination. Col. Jackson was by acclamation made the nominee for State Treasurer and the convention adjourned to the tune of "The Star Spangled Bar."

The platform reads as follows:
The Republicans of Pernsylvania, in convention assembled, reaffirming their adhesion to the declaration of principles adopted by the Republican National convention of 1992, resolve:

That we demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of Congress entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of treasury notes thereon," applying the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of treasury notes thereon," applying the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of treasury notes thereon," applying the purchase of the country upon the recent prompt and patriatic nation of the House of Representatives, and request the Senators from Pennsylvania to support similar legislation now pending in the Senate. We have the expansion of the circulating medium of the country until the same shall amount to \$40 per capita of our population, and approve the proposition to issue to national banks notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation. In this connection we repeat the following declaration of the last Republican National Convention: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism, and the Republican party demands the use sof both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals suthat the purchasing and debt paying power of a doilar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every doilar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other."

Further, we declare that the office and proceedented national distress. A ruinous fall in the price of farm and other products and manutactures; the closing of workshops, factories and mills; the reduction of the wages of labor, the discharge of working men from employment; the cessation of railroad extension and diminition of that a vital attack will be made upon the American system of protective duties is essential to the well-being of the Nation and the prosuper in the process of the Nat

upon the great Republic made perpetual by the loyal services of the Union soldiers and sailors.

We demand the enactment and enforcement of immigration laws which shall effectually prohibit the importation of ignorant and undesirable immigrants. Our intelligent workmen should not be obliged to compete with such labor.

We recommend that therepresentation in the Republican National Convention for 1896 be based upon the Eepublican vote at the presidental election of 1892, and that the Republican National Committee in future State conventions shall be based upon the vote cast at the presidential election of 1892, and that the Republican vote at the presidential election immediately preceding, one delegate being allotted to each legislative district for every 2,000 Republican votes, and additional delegate for a fraction exceeding 1,000 votes, each district to have at least one delegate.

We commend that in setting apart from the revenue of the Commonwealth an additional \$1,000,000 to defray the cost of public schools, thus increasing the appropriation for that purpose to \$5,500,000 per annum, and telleving the burden of local taxation to that extent. This act again forcibly illustrates the integrity of the Republican party in redeeming its pledge for the reduction of taxation.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.

A REVIEW OF THE CARDIDATES.

A REVIEW OF THE CAREES OF JUDGE DAVID
NEWLIN FELL WAS JOON IN BUCKingham township, Bucks county, in November, 1840. His father was su; erintendent of
the Bucks county schools and conducted
the Bucks county schools and c

the war he studied law in Philadelphia with his brother, the late W. W. Fell. and was admitted to the bar on March 17, 1866. On May 2, 1877. Maj. Fell was appointed by Gov. Hartranft to a vacaney on the bencin of the Philadelphia Court of Common pleas No. 2. The same year he was elected with out opposition for the full term of 10 years, and in 1-87 was unanimously re-elected.

Cor., Samuel M. Jackson was born on a farm near Apollo. Armstrong county. on September 24, 1833. He attended for awhile the Jacksonville acadeny, in Indiana county, but was unable to finish his course by reasons of his father's death. He joined the militia as a drummer boy when 13 years of age. Subsequently he became a captain, When the war broke out he recruited Co. G. of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, of which he was chosen captain. On July 2 1861, he was promoted to major, October 25 the same year he was made lieutenant colonel and April 10, 1862. At the close of the war Col. Jackson engaged in the oil business in Venango county, but subsequently returned to Armstrong county. In 1868 he was elected to the Lucy het subsequently returned to Armstrong county. In 1868 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature and in 1871 was re-elected. Four years later he was elected to the State Senate. In 1871 he became cashier of the Apollo Savings Bank and served as such until April, 1892, when he was made collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-third district, an are reved until July 1, 1885. In September, 1886, he was chosen president of the Apolla Savings Bank, an office he still holds.

### KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

MORE CASH THAN IS REQUIRED. STATE TREASURER MORRISON'S DISCOVERY
ABOUT THE STATE BANKS,

ABOUT THE STATE BANES.
HARRISHOM—State Treasurer Morrison
has been investigating the banks of the
state on his own account and finds a satisfactory yet reculiar condition of affairs. In anticipation of the existing stringency the
banks have been swelling their cash reserve banks have been swelling their cash reserved far in excess of the requirements of the national government. The balance sheet of the treasury, he says, will show a surplus of over \$8,0.0,000 on September 1, but much of this does not belong to the State. Under the Boyer act three fourths of the persons property tax must be returned to the coun-ties, and when certain large appropriation to educational and charitable institution have been paid the surplus will be about right. In 20 0 the state treasurer will be about right. In 20 0 the state treasurer will be permitted to open a letter on file in the department stating a sum on deposit in the Girard trust company's vaults in Philadelphia to the credit of the state.

DROUTH IN FAYETTE.

UNIONTOWN.—With the exception of a few isolated fields the corn crop of the county will not be more than half the average yield. The mountain districts probably fared a little better than the farms in the low fared a little better than the farms in the low lanes, but even from Henry Clay, Whartor, and Stewart and the other mountain townships the reports are encouraging. The drouth is perhaps severest along the valley between this place and Smithfield. Potatoes and buckwheat also have suffered and will be light yields.

hight yields.

THE NEW REFUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMAN.

HARRISBURG.—Judge Fell, Col. Jackson, and Chairman Packer had a conference and selected Col. B. F. Gilkeson, of Bucksounty as chairman of the Republican State Committee. John A. McDonald, A. D. Fetterolf and Jere Rex. will be the

PERISHED IN A BARN FIRE. Carliste,—The barn of Thomas Ahl, near Boiling Springs was struck by lightning and burned and George Luiz the tenant of the farm, was burned to death.

STANDING OF THE STATE LEAGUE.

W. L. Pet.
York ... 19 10 .655 Scranton 14 14 ... 06
Easton ... 20 11 .645 Harrisb g 15 15 .484
Johnstown 16 13 .552 Altoona. 15 16 .484
Allentown 16 14 ,553 Reading. 4 25 .188
MES. CONRAD JACOBS, of Penn township
Westmoreland county, while gathering
encumbers, was bitten by either a snake or
spider in the hand. She is old and the
wound may prove fatal.
COUNTERFEITERS are hallayed to be

COUNTERFEITERS are believed to be opera-ing in some secluded spot near the Leisen ring road. Counterfeit dollars and half dol-ars have been turning up daily at Con

FARMERS near Crown Point, who have lost much stock, found the thief prowling around a hog pen and killed it. It was a big lugnar and must have escaped from some streams.

Tramps robbed Joseph Covac, a Connells-ville cokeworker of \$500 as he was going to get it changed into foreign coin preparatory to sailing home.

The Mahoningtown postoffice and rail-road station were rified by robbers Monday might and several hundred dollars worth of goods taken.

J. J. Rhodes, proprietor of the Martin House at Girard was killed with his horse while out driving at Erie, by being struck by a train.

ALFRED ASBLEY, editor of "American Industries," was killed at Mt. Gretna. by a heavy pole, uprooted by the wind, falling upon him.

FIVE HUNDRED miners at Madison and Aron near Greensburg went out on a strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

It is said that Fayette county's corn crop will hardly be more than half the average now, owing to the continued drouth. On Wednesday about 200 Slavs left Connellsville for Europe. The will return when the coke trade improves.

JOHN MCPHARLAND and Mark Fulton, coal miners, near Greensburg were killed while at work by falling slate.

A 4-YEAR-OLD daughter of Michael Siskis-ki, of Bradenville, fell into a well Sunday night and was drowned,

James McGinnis was thrown from his buggy near Templeton and killed, Too Trivial.

Too Trivial.

Judge Chase of Vermont, was a man of excellent sense, and a great stickler for the dignity of courts.

At one time a case of very trifling importance, which had well-nigh run the gauntlet of legal adjudication, came before the highest court in the State. The counsel for the plaintiff was opening with the usual apologies for a frivolous suit, when the subject matter, "to wit, one turkey, of great value," caught the ear of the Judge.

"Mr. Clerk," he called out, in an irate tone, "strike that case from the docket. The Supreme Court of the State of Vermont does not sit here to determine the ownership of a turkey!"

The way out of it for Australia is

## OUR BALLOT LAW.

FUSION AND ALLIANCE MAY HAVE SEPARATE COLUMNS.

Only Political Parties Entitled to the Big Circle For a Straight Ticket. The Voter Must Have a Clear Opportunity to Designate His Choice of Candidates, and the Names of All Who Have Been Duly Nominated Must Be Printed on the Fa ce of the Ballot.

The Baker ballot seems to be as well un-erstood this year as it was last and is the subject of apparently endless controversy.
The trouble just now is in regard to placing of the naries of the Fusion and Alliance candidates upon the official tickets. Some claim, they will be printed in party columns in the state of the st if certified by a nominating convention and some go so far the other way as to claim the names will not be printed at all, but must be written in blank space left for them. Between the two are shades of opinion born of receiving incurrent.

of varying imagination.

The Pittsburg "Commercial Gazette," in order to set the question at rest had a number of lawyers and politicans, who are thoroughly familiar with the original Baker act of 1891 and the amendments of 1893, "interviewed.

There is no disagreement among these. They say it is self-evident from a reading of the law that the Iusionists, not having polled any vote at the last county election must go upon the official ballot by mean- of nomination papers. The Alliance candidates must go on the ticket in the same manner. At the last Pittsburg City election the Citizens' Industrial Alliance polled a sufficient number of votes to entitle it to a party column by certificate at the next city election. but that does not entitle it to a party column on the ballot for the coming state and county election in November The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties may have party columns and cores made columns will out every name in the column. On the other hand the Fusionists and Alliance men must put a cross mark (X) in the square to the right of each candidate to be voted for.

The changes made in the ballot law, which affect the appearance of the ticket, are, first, that all groups are abolished and a single mark in the large circle at the top of a party ticket will vote the straight ticket; second, that the addresses of candidates are omitted. These are the only specific changes that affect the appearance of the official ballot. In all other respects it should be printed the same as last pear.

The change affecting parties is that which reduces the vote necessary to entitle such party to nominate by certificate and have a party column, from 3 per cent to 2 per cent of the highest number of signatures for state office must equal one-half of 1 per centum of the highest tote cast for any cansidate at the last preceding election and for the offices in any electoral division of the state, such as county, city, borough township, legislative, senatorial, congressional or judicial district which is a par

as possible" provision evidently refers to "bodies" having an indefinite political standing.

It is the opinion of nearly all those conversant with the laws of 1891 and 1893 that the fusionists and Alliance will be entitled to "body" columns on the official ballot or such other arrangement as shall in the language of the sixth paragraph of the four teenth section, "give to each voter a clear opnortunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross mars (X) in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate and inside the line inclosing the column." The same paragraph contains two provisos. First, that the voter may designate his choice of an entire group of presidential electors by one cross mark in a larger square which shall be placed at the right of the surnames of the candidates for president and vice president at the head of such group." such mark to be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group. Second. "That a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party by one cross in the circle above such column." The circle is thus made to apply

only to "political parties," while the other designations are all made to apply to the candidates of any "political party," or body

candidates of any possession of electors."

The law might have been clearer in regard to the arrangement of columns as the law of 1891 was. But the omission of the distinction between candidates by pertificate and candidates by nomination papers in the arrangement of columns can only be construed to mean there shall be no distinction. Each "political appellation" is entitled to a column.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 17.

"Personal Responsibility," Romans xiv., 12.23. Golden Text: Romans xiv., 21. Commentary.

12. "So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God." This episite may be divided into three sections and labeled doctrinal (chapters i. to viii.), dispensational (chapters ix. to xi.) and practical (xii. to xvi). The practical, with which we now have to do, may be subdivided as follows: xii., character; xiii., relation to civil rulers; xiv., relation to brethren; xv., labors; xvi., Christian salutations. So that we find ourselves to-day dealing with the practical question of right relations to the brethren, and especially in the matter of eating and drinking. We are reminded of the judgment seat of Christ (verse 10; see also II Cor. v., 10) and of individual responsibility.

13. "Let us not therefore judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way." In I Cor. iv., 5, we are exhorted to judge nothing before the time until the Lord come. In Jas. ii., 13, it is written that "he shall have judgment without mercy that hath showed no mercy, and mercy rejoiceth against judgment," while Jesus Himself said. "If ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy and not saurtless." (Math. xii., 7). We are here not to live unto outselves, but unto the Lord (verses 7, 8) and by a Christlike life lead people unto Him.

14. "I know and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus that there is nothing unclean of itself; but to him that esteemeth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean." Jesus taught that "not that which goeth into the mouth defielt a man, but that which cometh out of the mouth" (Math. xv., 11). And Paul in another place teaches us that if one should see fit to accept an invitation to eat with an unbeliever the proper thing would be to eat what is provided, asking no question for conscience sake (I Cor. x., 27) unless the host should say, "This is offered in sacrifice to idols." Then sellever could not eat of it. The glory of God must be the one aim in all eating and drinking as well as in all else (I Cor. x., 31).

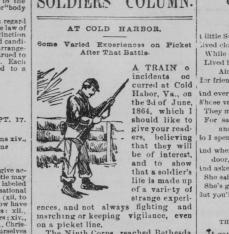
15. "But

where the control of the candidate by nomination papers should be arranged alphabetically to the right of the party columns. This provision is now omitted and make the party columns of the political appellations, in separate columns, the more easily to determine their sequent elections. They may not have the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the large circle for a straight ticket at the head of their column for writing names of persons on the column for writing names of persons on the column for writing names of persons on the column for writing names of persons of the party of body of electors' and in directing are according to the vote obtained at the person of the party or body which obtained the highest the party or body which obtained the light the party of body of electors' and in directing election and "beginning with the party or body which obtained the light to the large election and beginning with the party or body which obtained the light to the large election and beginning with the party or body which obtained the light to the large election and "beginning with the party or body of electors' and in direction to the second persons of the party of the writing that the political party and the party of the writing election and "beginning with the party or body of

Washing Liquor.

Washing Liquor.
The following is a good laundry preparation, and is sold in some quarters at a fancy price per gallon: Soda ash, in fine powder, four ounces; oil of citronella, one fluid ounce; parafin oil, one gallon. Shake the citronella with the parafin oil, then add the soda ash and dissolve; add two tablesp onfuls of this mixture, and one pound of soap to each boilerful of clothes.

# SOLDIERS COLUMN.



ences, and not always fighting and marching or keeping vigilance, even on a picket line.

The Ninth Corps reached Bethesda church after a hard march from the North Anna River, something after dark on the night of the 1st. The rebels had beat us there, and were ready to give us a warm reception.

At midnight three companies of my regiment—the 2d Pa., Prov. H. A.—were sent out about a mile and a half in advance, toward Bethesda church, on a picket line. We were posted

in advance, toward Bethesda church, on a picket line. We were posted along the edge of a dense piece of woods. Immediately around us was a clearing about a quarter of a mile square, the ground being a little marshy and rough.

We were delighted to find a well-preserved line of breastworks along the edge of the piece of woods. It was near here that the battle of Gaines's Mill was fought during McClellan's retrograde movement across the Pen-

retrograde movement across the Pen-

insula.

We soon concluded that we were mighty near the rebel lines. We could hear their mules whinneying, artillery moving, etc., just through the woods; consequently we kept quiet until daylight, realizing that we were only a thin picket line. We had come out here from our lines on an old traveled road into this open square, the road leading out through the woods into the rebel lines and out toward Gaines's Mills. Mills.

Mills.

When daylight came we had a cursiosity to learn how far away the rebels were, and some of the boys got over the works into the woods. One member of my company went a few roods to the right and stepped out into the road, as if to cross, and in an instant we heard a crack and down went the poor fellow, shot by a rebel sharpshooter who commanded the road and no doubt was posted in a tree.

The "crayons" are heavy, blue and red pencils, or thick black ones. These make dustless marks and can readily be rubbed off the celluloid with a damp sponge. When wiped dry with a cloth the board is ready for use again.—

[Chicago Record.

THE ANDAMAN DWARFS.

There probably never was a boy or

er who commanded the road and no doubt was posted in a tree.
Later in the day Capt. Samuel H.
Davis, of Co. I, being sent out to view the picketline, came along the edge of the woods on the opposite side of the road from us. We saw he was about to cross the road. He did not under stand the word of warning we gave him, but stepped into the road and received his death wound from the same sharp-shooter. How terrible this sort of warfare seems! of warfare seems!

of warfare seems!
The ludicrous part of our experience on the picket-line I now wish to relate. The enemy made no advance up to 3 p. m. Some of the buys became careless, Porter C. Burns, of my company was one. He was a practical watchmaker by trade and a good mechanic. As we had marched along from the Wilderness battlefield he had constructed a small kit of tools suitable for tinkering watches, foraging able for tinkering watches, foraging through old abandoned blacksmith shops, etc. He had made four extra pockets in his uniform, and each contained a comrade's watch waiting to be repaired,

Burns concluded to repair a watch.

strongly as that.

"THE short story seems to be quite the fad nowadays," said one club man to another. "I should say so. It seems to me that nearly every man I meet stons to tell me how short he is."

THE fetters of sin are riveted in fire, and burn as well as bind.

#### CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

t little Swiss lady whose name was Jeanne, lived close to the Swiss frontier; While over in France, across the way, Lived her, little French neighbor, Madame

Aimee, For friend of many a year.

and every spring, by a long-tried plan,
Whose value you'll see at a glance,
They made of their houses a fair exchange;
For said Jeanne, "One is better for travel

and change,
so I spend my summers in France."

ind when any one called at her new house

door, and asked for Madame Aimee She said, "I'm sorry she's not at hand; She's gone for the summer to Switzerland, But you'll find her over the way." St. Nicholas.

THE CHILDREN'S WHITEBOARD.

It can't be called a "blackboard," because it wasn't black, but it is desined to take the place of one.

A blackboard, either at school or at ome, is apt to make lots of dust and lirt, and some mothers, after one has been bought for the use of children at nome, feel obliged to let them use it only at certain times-when they are not dressed clean, or when the nursery or playroom has not just been swept or dusted.

To make a "whiteboard" buy a large piece of sheet celluloid and tack it, wrong side out, on a flat board just the size. Celluloid large enough can be bought for about fifty cents. tists' thumb tacks or nice gilt headed tacks can be used.

Along the bottom of the board nail a hollowed piece to hold the crayons and put in one or two tacks to hold the little sponges and cloths used to clean the board. Hang the sponges up by strings run through them.

Two screw-eyes in the top of the board will suffice to hang it up by.

The "crayons" are heavy, blue and red pencils, or thick black ones. These

There probably never was a boy or girl who did not dream of possessing for his or her own pleasure a band of pygmies who should do what they were bidden like so many animated dolls. Dwarfs have been found in Africa, but the natives of the Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, are the smallest race of people in the world. The average height of a full-grown Andaman is four feet five inches, and few weigh over seventy-six pounds. They are marvellously swift of foot, and as they smear themselves with a mixture of oil and red ochre, present a very strange appearance. Few travellers care to encounter any of the warlike little people, for their skill in throwing the spear and in using the bow is only equalled by their readiness to attack strangers.

Altogether their traits are not such as to make them desirable additions to the playrooms of children, since He spread a rubber blanket on the ground, took the watch apart, commenced operations. All at once the woods rang with a clear bugle call. selves. This artistic venture they usually begin when they are eight years of age, using bottle-glass for the purpose of getting their flesh into a conand gave them a volley, and they broke and ran. It was laughable, amidst all the excitement, to see Comrade Burns, in a nervous state, trying to get the corners of the blanket together to save the watch. As he ran the pieces could be heard jingling and being strewn along the ground, the rebels coming up shouting "Stop, you—Yank!" He barely escaped. No doubt they captured the watch, or fragments. —[Harper's Young People.

Wonderful Fall in a Biblical River.

The River Jordan, in Palestine, has the most remarkable fall or descent of any short river in the world. The name of the river is from the Hebrew word Jarden, meaning the descender, and that it is well named may be judged from the following figures concerning its fall: At its source, near Hasbaye, the stream has an elevation of 1,700 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea, and at the place where it empties into the Dead Sea it is 1,300 feer below the level of the Mediterranean, making a total fall of about even 3,000 feet. The distance from Hasbaye Springs to the Dead Sea is 120 miles, and the total length of the river, counting the windings of the The dear girls usually do not set themel, 200 miles. From this we their faces against such things so must subtract twenty miles for the lake and morass of Hooleh, and the Sea of Galilee, leaving but 180 miles of river proper, which gives the river an average fall of seventeen feet to the mile throughout its entire course.

Few rivers have such a fall, and fewer still descend as the Jordan does. without either cascades or waterfalls.

-[St. Louis Republic.