



THIS FINE ROCKER ONLY \$1.39.

Children's Carriages \$3.75
and upwards.

--All Styles of--
Refrigerators.

J. P.
Williams & Son,
South Main St.

THE LATEST STYLES IN FINE HATS.

- THE KNOX.
- THE LANGDO.
- THE GUYER.
- THE SEAL BRAND.
- THE HERRINGTON.
- THE DUNLAP STYLE.
- THE BROADWAY SPECIAL.

These are all correct styles for this fall. If you wish to dress up-to-date, then buy one of them and be right "in the swim."

MAX LEVIT,

Up-to-Date Hatter and Gent's Furnisher,
15 EAST CENTRE ST.

KEEP YOUR



ON THIS SPACE.

J. J. PRICE'S,

North Main St.,
Shenandoah, Pa.

COLUMBIA BREWING COMPANY

BUYS THE BEST

MAKES THE BEST

and SELLS THE BEST.

BEAUTY ON A WALL

Need not more than ugliness. I now offer the most beautiful WALL PAPER at half what you expect they would cost. The winter season is drawing near and I will make you special bargains. The largest, freshest and best stock of in Shenandoah at from four to fifty cents.

WALL PAPERS

Thomas H. Snyder,

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER AND
DEALER IN WALL PAPER.

23 S. Jardin St., Shenandoah, Pa.

DON'T TAKE ANY RISK.

The chances are 16 to 1 that you will make your horses sick by feeding new oats—A great deal of new oats now in market are stained, musty and light in weight. We offer a car of white oats—strictly old—sound and heavy. The price may be a little higher but the quality is right.

One Car Choice Winter Wheat Middlings.

CHOICE GOODS—FRESH STOCK.

- New Mackerel—This season's catch—White and Fat.
- Mixed Whole Spices for Pickling.
- Creary Butter.
- Fine Fresh Dairy Butter.
- Patted Ham and Tongue.
- Shredded Codfish.
- Tongue and Chipped Beef.
- Corned Beef—10 cents a can.

Fruit Jars—50c a doz. To close them out.
Good Laundry Soap—10 pieces for 25 cents.

GRADE AND PURITY GUARANTEED.

Kele Rendered Lard.
Pure Old Apple Vinegar.
Our Spices are the Highest Grade and Strictly Pure.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. NEW FALL STYLES.

Stock of Floor Oil Cloth and Linoleum is larger than ever. The patterns and lowest prices. We invite attention to the largest RAG CARPETS we have ever had. All grades and prices 5 cents up.

G. W. KEITER,

SHENANDOAH, PENNA.

HARMON WRITES TO BRYAN

Letter From the Attorney General on Federal Authority.

IN THE CARRIAGE OF THE MAILS

A More Serious Matter, in His Judgment, Than the "Money Question or Any Other Question Now Before the People of the United States."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Attorney General Harmon yesterday furnished the following for publication:

I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment, to which general attention is now directed. Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for president by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against federal interference in local affairs, which, strangely enough, is not found in the platforms of the other two conventions which have also nominated him.

As nothing else had been done or proposed to which they can possibly apply, these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the president in forcibly suppressing riotous disorders which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interstate commerce and were defying the civil officers of the United States.

The president took this action not only without the request, but in some instances against the protest of the authorities of the state in which the riots occurred, and Mr. Bryan, taking Section 4 of Article IV of the constitution to be a law on the subject, pledges himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. He vindicates the wisdom of the framers of the constitution by declaring that the local authorities "are better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance."

This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question or any of the other questions before the people, grave as they all are. Our form of government may survive wrong decision of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the president has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded by supplanting the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government, while, if a candidate for president may properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government; for a government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain itself in the discharge of its proper functions is no government at all.

The section of the constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers is as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

This section plainly refers merely to the protection of the states against interference with their authority, laws or property by domestic violence, and they are wisely made the same judges whether and when they need such protection. Mr. Bryan betrays a consciousness of the limited operation of this provision in the expression "federal assistance" in the clause I have quoted.

By the express terms of the constitution a state has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the state. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce and with the administration of justice in the federal courts, are committed to the general government, and to it alone. Such offenses in no wise menace the government of the state within which they are committed. Therefore the state cannot require protection against them. The state has no duties to discharge in those matters. Therefore it can require no "federal assistance" with respect to them.

Of course domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both state and federal authority indistinctly, so that either of both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign government, and on its own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests, because in protecting them those of a state may be incidentally protected, as to claim that a state must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against federal rights or officers as well as its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both governments.

According to Mr. Bryan there is something implied in the constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a state, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

This is contrary to the settled principle that, while the federal government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere, within the territory of the states which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it can make no dif-

ference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

This sovereignty right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents every where they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by section 5,257 of the revised statutes, authorized the president to use the armed forces of the government in aid of state authorities when requested by them, as provided in the constitution, and has also by the following section, 5,258, authorized him to use such forces, upon his own judgment alone, against "unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons" in whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed.

It was under the power conferred by the section last named that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is constitutional is more dangerous than that of secession, the latter at least left the government some power, and the authority in the territory of state which should choose to remain Mr. Bryan's would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the state.

It was no more intended to make the general government dependent upon the states with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the states subject to the general government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the general government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the states cannot do, and as the militia of the states is subject to the direct call of the president, it was natural that they should be made to call on it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it should call or wait on them for protection to itself.

I will recall in this connection the following resolution, proposed by the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, who was president of the convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, which was passed by the senate July 12, 1864, without apparent dissent:

"Resolved, That the senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the president of the United States and the members of his administration to repulse and repress, by military force, the interference of lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States, and with commerce among the states.

"The action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation."

It must be that Mr. Bryan, amid the many demands on his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really believes, the president has no power under the constitution and laws to maintain the government entrusted to his charge. Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to make or permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected and the situation of the riots of 1864 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood, unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the president has no power, or he would himself not use it if elected.

JOSIAH HARMON.

At Green's Rialto Cafe.

Grand Army bean soup will be served as free lunch on Monday morning. Plenty for everybody.
Meals served at all hours.

Will Start Up on Monday.

George Simmons, of Pottsville, master machinist for the P. & R. C. & I. Co., was in town yesterday and visited the Shenandoah City colliery to make measurements for a new crank for the shaft hoisting engine that broke down on Thursday. The damage caused is worse than at first supposed, but the repairs will be made in time for the colliery to resume operations on Monday morning.

Our Flannel Sale.

This department is all activity. You must care for your health. We carry a big line at 12 1/2, 16, 18, 20, 25 and 50 cents per yard. All excellent quality.
R. F. GILL'S.

A Miner Buried.

John G. Bowen, a resident of Wm. Penn, had his hands face and neck burned by an explosion of gas in the Wm. Penn mines yesterday afternoon. Fortunately the explosion was comparatively slight, but the victim required the attendance of a physician and his injuries were dressed by Dr. J. Pierce Roberts, of town.

I. O. O. F. Notice.

All members of John W. Stokes Lodge No. 515, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet in the lodge room on Monday, 14th inst., at 1:30 p. m., to make arrangements to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frank Lewis. By order of
RICHARD D. REESE, N. G.
9-12-11
J. S. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

"V" Program.

The following program will be rendered at a meeting of the "V" to-night: Scripture reading, Lizzie Brooks; comic reading, C. Bashore; solo, Miss Brown; reading, C. Matter; "News of a week," Harry Powell; comic recitation, Harry Gable; duet, Misses Lamb and Harro; solo, Miss Wasley; male quartette; critic's report.

Please Call and Examine.

New carpets and all cloths, ladies' and misses' coats and capes. Dress goods of all kinds cheap at
9-12-11
P. J. MORGAN'S.

Corner Stone Laying.

Sunday, October 4th, will witness the laying of the corner stone of St. Ignatius parochial school and hall at Centralia. Rev. Father Hayes is making the proper preparations for the event and the services connected with it will be very impressive.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

AN ADDRESS TO FIREMEN.

Hon. James Clarence Speaks on the Relief Bill.

MEETING IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

Delegations From the Columbia, Rescue and Phoenix Fire Companies Learn Several Interesting Things in Connection With the Law.

Local discussion over the firemen's relief fund has been revived by an informal meeting held by representatives of three of the fire companies last night. Some time ago, when the bill providing that one-half of the two per cent. tax levied on premiums paid to foreign fire insurance companies should revert to the respective boroughs, towns and cities from the State Department, representatives of the local fire companies organized a relief organization to make a demand upon the borough for the reverting tax so that the money could be devoted to the relief of any fireman who might become disabled while on duty at a fire, or the relief of his family, should he be killed. The matter was taken before the Borough Council and instructions were given that an ordinance governing the matter be prepared. Since that time the movement has received little attention. The ordinance was not prepared, it is said, because the Borough Solicitor had stated that the law did not empower, or direct, that the funds should be appropriated to the firemen and the Borough Council could make no appropriations not authorized by law.

Hon. James Clarence, of Philadelphia, who was the father of the bill in question, is a guest of Hon. Joseph Wyatt, of town. By special invitation he met and addressed in the Council Chamber last night large delegations from the Columbia, Rescue and Phoenix fire companies and fully explained what led to the preparation of the bill, its introduction, passage and conditions under which it became a law. For some reason or other, Mr. Clarence said, the people have never been able to give the same justice to the men who save life and property from the flames that they give to the soldiers and life-savers on the coasts and lakes. The bill which has become a law is not all that could be desired, but it comes as near perfection as can be expected under existing conditions, and is intended to help the firemen's families that they will not be compelled to beg for bread should the main support be crippled or killed at a fire.

It was first intended to have a law specifying that the share of the tax should be paid direct to the disabled firemen, or their families, but it was discovered that such a law would be unconstitutional. It was also found that the cities, towns and boroughs having the best fire services were the places where the insurance companies sought business, therefore the firemen were the direct means of bringing the revenue to the state, which derives an annual revenue of at least \$500,000 from the tax on premiums. The firemen claimed they were entitled to some of that money under certain conditions and the bill was prepared and passed. The matter rests to-day with the local firemen to carry out the promises made to the Governor before he would sign the bill. These promises assured the Governor that upon the passage of the bill the fire companies in the respective boroughs, towns and cities would organize joint relief associations with treasurers under ample bonds, to see that the funds are not diverted from the channel contemplated by the bill. Each association is to have a board of directors of which the Mayor, or Chief Burgess, and Chief Engineer are to be ex-officio members. The idea is to give the organization an official character, so that relief will only be granted to those entitled and deserving of it. The Attorney General says the first installment of the tax will be due some time in November, or December, next. When it comes to the borough treasurer it will be the duty of the firemen to act. Philadelphia passed an ordinance providing that any and all monies received under the bill by the city treasurer be appropriated to the treasurer of the firemen's relief association of the city. The state is full of firemen's friends, said Mr. Clarence, and he did not want all the credit for what had been done in the Legislature in their behalf. Without the earnest and general support that was given him by Mr. Wyatt and many others he would not have succeeded.

Mr. Clarence was asked what could be done if the Borough Council refused to pass an ordinance, or pay over the money. He replied that there was no law to compel the borough to pay the money to the fire companies; such a law would be unconstitutional; but it was a question of honor between the borough officials and the firemen and, if they should refuse to pay the money, all the local relief association need do is to notify W. W. Wunder, of Reading, secretary of the State Firemen's Association, and the borough would receive no more money from that source until its officials agreed to appropriate the money so intended by the bill. More than this, the officials of boroughs and cities well know that the money is intended to help firemen disabled in protecting life and property from fire and he did not think any would be mean enough to withhold the money, or quibble over legal technicalities. It is almost generally conceded that the Pennsylvania Relief Association is not a legal organization, but no one attempts to upset it. The employees will not, because it is of great benefit to them, and the directors do not, because they know it is a good thing for the employees. The firemen of Philadelphia, Reading and West Chester have said, "Pass your ordinance, give us the money intended for us, and we will take the responsibility for any legal technicalities."

Mr. Clarence was heartily applauded upon the conclusion of his remarks and a motion by David Holvey for a vote of thanks was put by Chairman Joseph J. Morris and unanimously carried.

In all probability the local firemen will renew their work in connection with the matter and again call upon the Borough Council for an ordinance.

Fireman's New Restaurant.

Sour kroust and baked potatoes will be served as free lunch on Monday morning.

Don't waste MONEY By having Coffee Ground Before you Are ready To use it.



FAMILY CANISTER COFFEE MILL

will save this loss. The first cost is a trifle more than the common mill, but will not be thought of when you consider the convenience, large saving, and good coffee obtained. It holds two pounds of berries and has an air tight glass to receive the ground coffee, thereby saving the fine aroma. Call and see it.

Get them at GIRVIN'S 8 S. Main Street.

Honors to a Visitor.

A farewell hop was held in Robbins' opera house last night in honor of Miss Coogan, of Philadelphia, who was a guest of friends in town for several weeks. The event was enjoyed by sixty-five couples. Supper was served at midnight. A picked orchestra comprising John W. Curtin, James Riley, of Brownsville, and W. J. Portz furnished the dancing music, which was of a gilt-edged order. The committee to whom the success of the affair is due consisted of Messrs. T. J. Nork, E. J. Miles and T. L. Porcell.

At Kephthinski's Arcade Cafe.

Hot Tamales to-night.
Hot lunch Monday morning.
Meals served at all hours.

Three Serenades.

James M. Mullaly and his bride were serenaded last night at the residence of the bride's parents, on East Centre street, by the Grant and Lithuanian bands. The Grant band also serenaded Emilie Katsburg and his bride, at their residence on South West street. A calliope band also serenaded the couples.

WHITELOCK'S SHOE STORE, they give checks to each buyer of shoes for silver ware, clocks, bread or spice chests. 9-11-11.

Better Working Time.

On Monday the collieries of the P. & R. C. & I. Co., will commence operations on a schedule of nine hours a day. The number of days they will work during the week has not been announced, but it is believed they will be operated at least four.

Kendrick House Free Lunch.

Chicken soup to-night.
Hot lunch on Monday morning.

The C. T. A. U. Convention.

William Welsh, Michael Graham, William Brown, Michael O'Hara, James Grant and David Kelly to-day returned from Shamokin, where they attended the C. T. A. U. convention.

WHITELOCK'S SHOE STORE for children's school shoes. The best and cheapest.

BOUGHT ALL

We could get, which was only nine dozen. A beautiful first-quality oil cloth [not water color] window shade, 35 inches wide and 6 feet long, mounted on good spring roller, ready to hang. They come in three leading colors and are all trimmed with an 8 inch swiss lace to match. Regular value 95 cents. OUR PRICE while they last 60 cents. We can't get these goods again at this price, so buy at once.

F. J. Portz & Son,

SHENANDOAH, PA.

DON'T WORRY USE

Kirlin's Compound Blackberry Cordial. NEVER FAILS. Price, 25c.

KIRLIN'S DRUG STORE, 6 South Main Street.