

TARIFF COMPACT. Hide and Leather Schedule to Be Corrected.

REDUCED DUTIES ON ALL SHOES

Opposition to Conference Report Collapses, and Final Vote Is to Be Taken in the Senate Tomorrow.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The complete collapse of all important opposition to the conference report on the tariff bill was evidenced when the senate agreed to vote on that measure at 2 o'clock tomorrow. This was caused by an agreement on the part of the western senators to vote upon the conference report and to correct the hide and leather schedule by means of a concurrent resolution to be acted upon separately.

The form of the concurrent resolution was agreed upon in an informal conference in Senator Aldrich's committee room. Instructions are given by this resolution to the enrolling clerks of the senate and house to change the language of the proviso reducing duties on boots and shoes and harness.

The change will make dutiable at 10 per cent "boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made wholly or in chief value from the hides or skins of cattle and calfskins, instead of confining the reductions to articles made from hides which have hitherto been dutiable. The range of the reduction is greatly increased.

The suggestion for an agreement to vote was made in the senate by Mr. Bailey, representing the minority, and at once concurred in by the chairman of the finance committee. The Texan intimated that there might be considerable debate on the concurrent resolution, but it is not believed that the discussion can be continued many hours.

Senator Culberson gave notice that he would seek to amend the concurrent resolution by placing cotton bagging on the free list, that article having been placed there by the senate and removed by the conference committee.

Questions by Senator Newlands in debate on the conference report called forth a statement from Mr. Aldrich that he believed the conference provision giving the president authority to gather information relating to the enforcement of the maximum and minimum clause was broader and would be found to be more effective than contemplated by the clause as originally adopted by the senate. It would, he thought, authorize the collection of statistics of cost of production at home and abroad.

President Taft is working hard to bring about an early adjournment of congress. It is understood that the president is coaxing the progressives to abandon the idea of making any further speeches.

AWAITING END OF WORLD.

Thousands Camping Out Near Dublin, Holding Prayer Meetings.

Dublin, Aug. 4.—In the belief that the end of the world is at hand and that the millennium may be ushered in any moment, over 4,000 "Cooneyites" are holding continuous prayer meetings at Ballinacorney, County Fermanagh.

The pilgrims have arrived from all parts of the country and remarkable scenes are being witnessed. Hundreds of persons are baptized publicly in the river every day, and the converts are sleeping out in the open air on the farm of one of the leaders.

NO LAND SALES TO JAPANESE.

New Chinese Order Is Chief Obstacle to Manchurian Settlement.

Tokio, Aug. 4.—The greatest stumbling block in the way of an amicable settlement between Japan and China of the differences over the Antung-Mukden railway is an order issued by the Chinese authorities that no land should be sold to Japanese along the line under severe penalties.

This and several other questions concerning Japanese policy in China will be determined in a short time, it is expected, as the whole matter has been placed in the hands of the emperor by Foreign Minister Komura.

Woman Fatally Torn by Bulldog.

New York, Aug. 4.—In the hallway of her home in Brooklyn Mrs. Laura Liebes was attacked by a bulldog and her body so terribly torn that she will die. Neighbors arrived just in time to save her thirteen-year-old son from a similar fate.

Aeronaut and Companion Drown.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Percy Woodruff, an aeronaut who has figured in several balloon ascensions, was drowned by the upsetting of a launch in the Hudson near here. Michael Durkin, a companion, was also drowned.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

For Cleaning Wall Paper.

To clean wall paper use the following recipe: Ten cents' worth of liquid ammonia, 10 cents' worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonfuls (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water. Mix the cold water with the ingredients, then add white flour until it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Put in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling water and cook until done, stirring often. If it does not stick to the hands when cool it is done. Remove from the pail and divide into "loaves," working each piece while in the hand. Take out only what is needed, leaving the rest covered in the pail, to prevent the ammonia from evaporating. Rub the wall with a loaf, rubbing the dirt into the dough. When very dirty exchange for a clean loaf. This removes dirt and grease magically and leaves old paper as good as new when used carefully.—Woman's Home Companion.

Cleaning Summer Wear.

Lingerie waists should be pressed when they are mused and not soiled, but if they are stained with perspiration, be it ever so little, do not press them. Wash them at once, and if they are delicate or old sew them up in an old pillow slip while you are doing it.

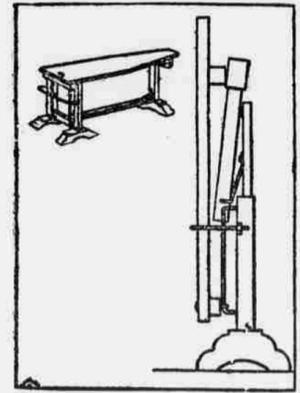
Clean your white shoes with gasoline, then when it has wholly evaporated wash them in peroxide of hydrogen and set in the sun to dry.

If you get grass stains on any cotton or linen fabric rub it with black molasses, then wash in the regular way.

If you have a lot of Irish lace jabots or collars, after they are washed pick out each figure and picot with a fine crochet hook. This is what the professionals do.

Folding Ironing Board.

A folding ironing board that has other advantages besides its collapsibility has been devised by a Pennsylvania man. This board is not only a saver of space, but it is especially adapted for the ironing of skirts or circular garments. It consists of two supports hinged upon the stand so that they fold in upon it. One of these supports is in one piece, and the other, at the broad end of the board, is double. On this latter section the board moves on a pivot, so that the



FOLDS UP WHEN NOT IN USE.

narrow end may be swung clear of the single support and rest on the double uprights. This leaves the end of the board free, and a skirt may be drawn over it without wrinkling or presenting other difficulties to smooth work. Iron rods hold the device firmly in position when it is in use, but when not in use it can be folded into a small compass and stowed away in a corner or a closet. It is also constructed so that the bracing means do not interfere with the work.

Kitchen Helps.

To scald or boil milk first rinse out the dish with cold water and immediately put in the milk and it will not adhere to dish and burn, but will wash easily afterward.

A pinch of cream of tartar added to sugar before boiling makes boiled frosting for cakes delicious and creamy.

One teaspoonful of baking powder in one-half cupful of granulated sugar added to the white of one egg stiffly beaten makes a duffy meringue for lemon pie.

To Protect the Hat.

Buy a piece of oil silk large enough to cover the whole hat and extend under the brim. Cut the goods circular and run a casing around the edge, so that when it is put on the hat the drawing may be pulled up lightly. Fasten the bag securely inside the crown of the hat, and then when you are caught in a summer shower it can be quickly taken out and adjusted to the hat, and you can go on your way in peace of mind.

Restoring Veils to Freshness.

First shake free the veil from dust, and if it is not torn anywhere, but simply limp and stringy from stretching and tying, wind it smoothly on a woolen roller. A towel roller or broom handle will do. Then pin securely in several places to keep it tight. Saturate the whole with alcohol and allow to dry before removing.—Katharine N. Bogan.

Washing Sweaters.

Make a soapsuds of warm water with a little borax added, rub gently with the hands, rinse in several warm waters, button on a wooden coat hanger and hook to the line where the wind can blow through. Stretch in shape as it dries. It will look like new and keep its shape when hung this way.

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Retland, Vt.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 7, '09—(Acts 18: 1-22)



It is interesting to trace back the river of Christianity to its source, and observe the hand of an overruling Providence in the opening years of its inception. Beginning in Jerusalem, a religious city, it went successively to Athens the philosophical city, to Corinth the pleasure-loving city, and to Rome, the military city, each of them centres of influence from whence radiated beams of light to every quarter of the earth.

Strange Providences.

Away off in the city of Rome there dwelt a Jewish couple, Aquila and Priscilla. The Emperor, Claudius, in a fit of rage against the Jews, banished them from Rome, and heavy-hearted and disconsolate these two people emigrated far away to Corinth, and settled down to their trade of tent making. From the opposite direction, unknown to them, a disappointed itinerant preacher, Paul by name, was coming toward the same point. After his mission was ended in Athens the lonely preacher tramped the intervening forty-five miles which brought him to Corinth. He was also a tent maker by trade. He at once sought employment. Being himself a Jew he naturally inquired for his own countrymen.

And so it came to pass that the tent maker Paul, became a laborer and a boarder in the family of the tent makers, Aquila and Priscilla. Hard luck and persecution, extradition and banishment are not handsome courtesies, but they often introduce us to people who are the Prime Ministers of the King.

Paul, the Tent Maker.

What grander testimony can be given to the dignity of labor than that of the tent maker, Paul. All day he toiled at his trade and preached the gospel by the good work he turned out, as well as by the words he uttered. We often see Paul pictured as a preacher in a crowd of listeners, but this lesson shows him as a toiler, and day laborer. Cordage lying head up around him, canvas drawn over the floor in folds, balls of twine scattered about here and there, the tent maker at work. I warrant you his seams never ripped, his cloth never proved to be shoddy. No one ever had to say sneeringly, "I bought these cheap tents of that Christian! See how he cheated me!"

The dignity of labor! Paul's hands were hardened by it. Peter's and Andrew's and John's were burned in the sun. Christ, the son of a carpenter, himself working at the bench. Paul evidently was not looking for a "good place," an easy berth, a fat salary. Else he would never have accepted "a call" to Corinth. He got near the people by working with them. They did not pull him down; he lifted them up. He spent no time grumbling and complaining because he had to toil, he did not feel that it was his right to have people feed him with chickens, put elegant dressing gowns on his back, and soft slippers on his feet, and pamper his body and develop his pride. He worked for what he got and was independent of all.

That was one reason why he was not afraid of losing his salary if he told people the truth, and if he couldn't live in one place he could in another, and if he couldn't preach, he certainly could practice, and he was equally good in both. His tents were as good as his sermons, and he didn't have to eat any man's bread, or be any man's puppet. Independent, dignified, self-reliant, he is a magnificent example to scores of men who are marching about from one church door to another, begging for the privilege of eating their bread and drinking their water.

Not that manual labor is the only kind of labor. The fact that a preacher has white hands and wears good clothes does not necessarily mean that he is not a laborer. Mental labor is often more strenuous than digging ditches. Perspiration of the body is often a relief, where brain sweat is slow suicide. Many a man in the pulpit works harder than some men in the foundry. The one pounds iron and is able to shape it; the other seeks to mould human hearts and finds them harder than flint and as unchangeable as fate. He carries all sorrows, bears all burdens, receives all confidences, visits all perilous places, risks all diseases, responds to all calls, takes all rebuffs, and is responsible for a whole parish of human beings. Work! It is the common lot of man; with pen or spade, with needle or yardstick, with hammer or plough, with type or sewing-machine, hard labor for life is passed upon all men. Let us all put heart and interest and love into it, and so be happy with the dignity of it. For so the old poet put it, "Who sweeps a room as in God's sight, makes that, and the action fine."

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one recarriage four sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and all expenses such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, shall now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto, so as to read:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers shall be held on the Tuesday of February, so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be appointed by law, and thereafter the vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court for record or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

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District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards shall be enacted and apply to cities only; Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be appointed by law, and thereafter the vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court for record or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

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