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## THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

Her father was a merchant bold  
Who o'er the wild Biscayan water  
Still brought back the good red gold  
To richly dower his only daughter.  
Radiant she as rose on tree;  
But, though full many a gallant sought  
her,  
No, no, no! on all their woo  
Frowned back the merchant's daughter.  
Until, effluent from the light  
That shook the shores from France to  
Flanders,  
Shone upon her patriot sight  
The kindest of our sea commanders,  
Looked her through, and from her view  
Vanished smiling, and from her view  
Ahi! but she her laughing gloe  
Forsook for sighing sorrow.  
"Fair blows the wind; the skies are blue.  
Wilt sail with me, my winsome daughter?"  
"That will I! Dear friends, adieu!"  
And o'er the wave her sire has caught  
her.  
Southward far, by sun and star,  
His good ship fleets the ocean over.  
When, ah! across her track  
There strikes a Salee rover.  
But as the pirate pressed them sore,  
And deck and hold ran red with slaughter,  
Sudden round the headland hoar  
A noble warship sweeps the water.  
Heavens above! 'tis her true love  
That bath this great deliv'rance wrought  
her.  
Grief, farewell! woe, marriage bell,  
For our lost merchant's daughter!  
—Alfred Percival Graves in Athenism.

## A MORMON LESSON.

### AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT WAS FOUNDED BY A GENIUS.

Brigham Young Chose For the Cornerstone of State the Sound Principle of Industrialism—What He Did With the Problem of Irrigation.

On July 14, 1847, President Young and his fellow pioneers passed through the picturesque outlet of Emigration canyon into the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Utah was then Mexican soil, and the leader believed he could found whatever character of institution should suit him and his people. In the bitter anti-Mormon crusades of the past it has been alleged that "Brigham Young had chains on men's souls." There is no doubt that religious superstition, rendered effective by the marvelous machinery of the church, was partly the source of the leader's irresistible power with his own people, but back of the religious superstition and the church organization stood the brain of a great and masterful man. He knew that his power, to be enduring, must rest upon something material and tangible, and this some-

thing he discerned to be the prosperity of the people themselves.

Brigham Young was an organizer of prosperity. This was the real source of his strength. He did not aim at mere temporary prosperity. On the contrary, he fought everything that tended to that end, going to the length of actually forbidding the opening of rich mines in the mountains near at hand, because he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He chose for the cornerstone of his state the principle of industrialism, and that principle lies there yet, at the base of a noble edifice of economic fact, reared by human toil and held firmly in place by the average prosperity of all who had part in its building. If the great architect and the superintendents and foreman who surrounded him enjoyed a larger share of the profits than the workmen, it is also true that the humblest heaver of stone and carrier of mortar was paid in proportion to the importance of his labors. And what fair mind can object to an industrial system that yields these results?

So far as can be learned, Brigham Young had no previous knowledge of irrigation when he entered Salt Lake valley. He quickly realized that he had come to an arid country, which would be hopeless for agriculture unless artificially watered. With marvelous perception, he saw that irrigation was not a drawback, but an advantage of the most important sort. He realized that it meant freedom alike from the dangers of the drought and of the flood. He discovered that, having a rich soil and ample sunshine, and adding moisture by the construction of ditches, it was actually an improvement upon nature to be able to turn the "rain" either on or off with equal facility. And therefore he rightly concluded that he had found in these conditions the basis of the most certain worldly prosperity and the most scientific agriculture.

It remained for a later genius to remark: "Irrigation is not a substitute for rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation, and a mighty poor one." But if the Mormon leader did not say so he evidently felt it. He perceived, furthermore, that irrigation was much more than an insurance policy upon the crops. It brought all the processes of agriculture within the realm of known facts, and that is science.

It even rendered possible the control of the size of vegetables, and this became important many years afterward, when the Mormon people added a great sugar factory to their industrial system, for it is important to grow sugar beets of about a standard size to get the best

results. Moisture is required to give the beet a vigorous growth at the beginning, but when it is well started weeks of uninterrupted sunshine are desirable in order to develop the saccharine qualities. Much sunshine at the wrong time dries up the crop, while much moisture at the wrong time produces a beet pleasing to look upon, but unprofitable at the factory.

Brigham Young also realized, almost at the first, that the necessity of careful irrigation largely increased the labor upon an acre of land, but he found that this labor was generously rewarded by the increased yield both in quantity and quality. And from this fact he drew the most important principle of his commonwealth, which was the division of land into small holdings. Closely related to this is the other twin factor in Mormon prosperity—the diversification of farm products to the last degree.

Natural conditions, even where there is the most abundant and well distributed rainfall, are often favorable to the production of only a few crops. But the Mormons realized that the skillful application of water just where and when needed, and in just the right quantity, and by the very best method, rendered possible the widest variety of fruits, vegetables and cereals suited to the temperate zone. Thus Brigham Young taught the people that no man should own more land than he could cultivate to its highest point by his own and his family's labor, and that no man should go to a store for any article of food or clothing that could be profitably produced on his own small farm.—"The Conquest of Arid America," by William E. Smythe, in Century.

### She'd Get It.

Miss Elder—Well, I maintain that women can do anything that men can.

Mr. Gazzam—Oh, no, the auctioneer's business is one women cannot go into!

Miss Elder—Nonsense! She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man.

Mr. Gazzam—Well, just imagine an unmarried woman getting up before a crowd and exclaiming, "Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!"—London Quiver.

### Mozart.

Mozart was very small, being only a little over 5 feet in height. His face was thin, and the size of his nose was apparently exaggerated by the attenuation of his features. He wore his hair long and done up in a cue, according to the custom of his day. His mouth was small and his face clean shaven.

### Glass Houses.

There were whole streets in Tyre entirely occupied by glass works, and it is stated that the first glass houses were erected in Tyre. The glass houses of Alexandria were highly celebrated for the ingenuity and skill of their workmen and the extent of their manufactures.

Layard, in writing about his discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, says: "In one chamber were found two entire glass bowls, with fragments of others. These bowls are probably of the same period as the small bottle found in the ruins of the north-west palace during the previous excavations, and now in the British museum. On this highly interesting relic is the name of Sargon, with his title of king of Assyria, in cuneiform characters, and the figure of a lion. We are, therefore, able to fix its date to the latter part of the seventh century B. C. It is consequently the most ancient known specimen of transparent glass."—Boston Herald.

### A Bit of Black.

Nothing is complete without its bit of black. It is a bit of cunning the French have taught us and is most valuable, for it immediately adds the touch we have strived for. No matter what the color or material if not pointed or striped with black, a bunchy black chon, bands of ribbon or pipings of satin are need. There are no end of means of decoration, and all most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock nor bonnet escapes it.—Boston Traveller.

### Heavy Sermon.

Mason—Why does Jason prefer taking a walk on Fifth avenue on Sunday morning to going to church?

Payson—He says he likes to read sermons in stones rather than to listen to sermons from sticks.—New York Herald.

### He Was Foxy.

Tough Customer—How much are your neckties?

Clerk—A quarter, 50 cents, 75 and a dollar.

Tough Customer—See here, young fellow, the sign outside says that this is a one price store. Now, don't you think you can bunko me! G'day—see?—Roxbury Gazette.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.

## Silks!

19c, 25c, 35c and 40c.  
They are all Great Bargains!

## Get Your Muslins!

You will save money.  
Cottons are advancing.

## Our Shoe Bargain Counter

Is a genuine money-maker for the consumer.

## Dress Gingham!

We have every pattern.  
They are cheap at the price we sell them at.

Five cases of Lancaster Apron Gingham which we are selling at the old price.

**A. D. Deemer & Co.**

WE TELL THE TRUTH.

# MILLIREN'S!

WE TELL THE TRUTH.

JUDGE - US - BY - OUR - WORK!

Judging from the big crowds continually surrounding our clothing counters, and from the masses of people that crowd into our store daily, would lead a person to believe that there is no other clothing house in the town. Why? Because we tell the truth and show the goods to correspond with our advertisement. Truly we save every purchaser big money. Gentlemen who read our advertisement came with great expectations and not one of them went away disappointed nor dissatisfied. Of course our success has stirred up a lot of imitators who have attempted by misrepresentation to pull the trade towards themselves, but misrepresentation is one thing and truth is another. The truth that tells in this case is that no such values in clothing are obtainable in any store in the county, only at MILLIREN'S, as we are now offering.

Our former purchase of clothing was only an infant when compared with the mighty invoice that arrived last week. That we sold, in the beginning of our former sale, more suits of clothing in one day than any other house in town, is a true fact.

### Surprised!

When some of our customers come in and see these bargains they exclaim, "How do you sell so cheap?" That is easily answered. We buy from two of the most famous factories in the world and pay cash and sell for cash. Unlike all other clothing, we don't rely on Printer's Ink to make our sales, but let the goods tell their own story.

### HIGHEST CLASS!

Every fastidious and most particular dresser knows that we make a specialty of highest class ready-to-wear suits, goods that have been made from the choicest imported wools, cannot be beaten by the most expensive tailor work. Comparison of these goods is out of the question as no other clothing house takes the risk of handling such extra high quality goods.

### All Wool!

Every well-posted wearer of men's wearing apparel in Reynoldsville knows there is no place where more honest clothing values are obtainable than at MILLIREN'S. He who is well dressed is well satisfied, if he don't pay too much for his clothing. An ill-fitting garment is dear at any price. Good clothes are worth what they cost if bought at a reliable clothing house like MILLIREN'S.

### NO FAKE!

In these days of fake advertisements we deem it wise and expedient to state the fact that what we say is true, and we state it boldly and in such a way that it cannot be misconstrued; the superiority of the materials of our goods speak for themselves.



Purchase one of these

## Fine SUITS!

We Tell the Truth

when we say that our \$3.98 suit for men is worth \$6.00.

Double or single breasted, square cut, or in the late Stratford sack.

\$5.00 Every fashionable weave is contained in our line at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00. Every prevailing color, mixture and pattern. All fresh from two of the most famous factories in existence. Some may think the price is too small for a well trimmed all wool suit, but a single glance to a competent judge is sufficient to see that these same garments are sold elsewhere in this town and even in the cities at \$15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and \$20. We save you one-half.

## Spring Trousers!

\$6.50 is all we ask for a double stitched Jean with extra seat room, worth \$1.

\$1.00 for serviceable trousers, strongly sewed, in the neatest stripes of the \$2 and 2.50 materials.

\$2.25 for all wool chevrot and fancy cassimere trousers, perfect fitting, dressy patterns, worth \$4.

\$3.00 for the choice of elegant \$6 patterns, in a splendid variety of light and dark greys, neat stripes and mixtures.

For Dressy Spring Trousers call at our store and get prices. We are confident that we can suit you.

## Hats.

We make a specialty of hats and display the largest and most complete assortment of headwear for men and children in the county.

Arguments are needless to any good judge of men's headwear when we show our Derbys and Alpines at our modern low prices. \$3.00 and \$4.00 are old foggy figures when the exact same qualities are sold at our store at 80c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

## STRAW HATS

—FOR—

### Summer Heat!

5c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

These prices, though small, talk big of the comfort, style and wearability in our hot weather headgear. Here are Panamas, French Palms and Split Braids, Cantons and the new Senets, in the Seaside Yacht and Roll Turban Shapes.

## Sweaters.

Every Sweater we sell means a bargain for the purchaser; and for us, we find that every boy, youth and man that buys a sweater from us brings his friends in to purchase one from us, too. No indorsement is better than this. Call and see them. Every sweater is close ribbed and heavy weight, well made and extra long neck, in all colors.

## Shirts!

Fancy striped percale laundered shirts, late style and perfect fit, from 50c. upward. Also over 1,000 patterns of fancy chevrots, sateens, in stripes and bars, all cut and sewed by hand, from 24c. up.

## Come Early,

Avoid the rush and get first selection of these bargains.

Boys' very neat and serviceable

## SUITS!

All wool chevrot, cassimere and imported worsted, made up in the height of fashion, actually worth \$2, our price 98c.

Boys' all wool double breasted blue and black chevrots, worth \$5, our price 2.25 and 2.50.

Everything new in style and color is represented in our superb showing of children's clothing. Call and see them.

Reynoldsville, Pa.

