

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Patents granted.—Alfred M. Aklin, Pittsburg, apparatus for removing material from boats, etc.; Sidney W. Bollinger, Pittsburg, car haul; James Bonar, Pittsburg, steam trap; Charles J. Jackson, Erie, screw cutting die; Lowell H. Kenyon, Allegheny, locomotive driving wheel; Joseph A. Shinn, Pittsburg, artificial sand and producing same; Jackson Simonton, Altoona, operating device for car doors; Oliver S. Weddell, McCeesport, rail-joint; Henry H. Westinghouse, Edgewood Park, fluid pressure brake.

Pensions.—John G. Raymond, Uniondale, \$6; William Quinn, Erie, \$6; Jacob McCloud, Spencerville, \$12; Henry Roaugh, Conemaugh, \$12; William H. H. Smith, Bruin, \$10; Henry E. Emory, New Castle, \$8; Henry Vogie, Kammerer, \$12; Josiah D. Hicks, Altoona, \$8; John Taylor, Pittsburg, \$12; Mary C. Calhoun, Altoona, \$12; Mary E. Johnson, New Castle, \$8; Frederick Smith, Pittsburg, \$12; Tilgesman Creagle, Bear Meadows, \$12; Herman Decker, Pittsburg, \$12; William A. Comers, Johnstown, \$8; Ephraim Isenbarg, Blandburg, \$8.

The private engine of General Superintendent W. A. Garrett, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, jumped the track in the cut just south of Mortonville Station and plunging into the rocks she was completely wrecked. Mr. Garrett received a severe bruise on the head and had one of his cars badly cut.

Harry S. Cavanaugh, the Easton lawyer, who left that city August 6 and mysteriously disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, the following day, has been located. He is seriously ill at Paterson, N. J., and his mental condition is such that he cannot coherently give an account of himself.

Victoria Yosanitch, a young Hungarian woman, was committed to the Easton jail charged with having drowned her infant child in a mill dam at Stegried.

John Bolen, an Austrian, of Harrisburg, who was recently forced to quit work because of illness, attended a picnic on the bank of the Swatara Creek. During the dancing, Bolen waded out into the stream and held up a glass of beer and shouted: "Here goes my last drink." Then he plunged into the water of the creek. He was dragged to shore, but life was extinct.

The School Board of Mahanoy Township removed six of the oldest teachers in the township. The reason given was that members of the families of these teachers were non-union mine employees.

Governor Stone issued a requisition on the Governor of California for the extradition of Henry T. Deweiler, former chief clerk of the Union League, Philadelphia, who is alleged to have embezzled funds of the League.

The Chester Grand Jury found a true bill in the criminal libel case of T. Larry Eyre against Thomas O'Connell, but the case was continued to the next term because of the illness of the defendant's counsel. It is alleged that O'Connell published a statement that Eyre had used the words "d—n the people" in an argument relative to trolley interests in Chester County.

The Susquehanna County Teachers' Association will hold a convention at Hop Bottom, September 20.

John Laukitis, who was arrested for arson at Mahanoy City, has been committed to jail without bail by Justice Morgan.

Susquehanna County Veterans' organization...

RIOTING AT HAZELTON.

Mob Forms Cordon to Prevent Collieries From Starting.

Hazleton, Pa. (Special).—The most turbulent scene that has occurred during the anthracite strike in this vicinity took place between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock a. m. Rumors were current for a week that an attempt would be made to open the Cranberry and No. 40 collieries. Both are practically in the heart of the city.

About midnight strikers began to gather on the streets, and at 5 o'clock a. m. 5000 miners had formed a cordon about both the Cranberry and No. 40 colliery yards. This demonstration either forestalled the attempt to open or the rumors that operations would be commenced were false, for only a few non-unionists, about 40 in all, appeared at the mines.

These men were set upon by the strikers, were beaten with clubs and driven back. A number of them were kidnapped by strikers, and their present whereabouts are unknown. The most serious feature of the demonstration occurred when August Scheuch, a foreman, while attempting to rescue his son from the mob, was seized, stabbed, beaten to the ground and stamped upon by unknown parties. Scheuch was taken to the Hazleton Hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition. The physicians there discovered internal injuries which, they think, will cause the foreman's death.

The mob would have killed him had it not been for the timely interference of a party of citizens, who caught the wounded man up from the ground and ran with him to a place of safety. It is believed that several of the non-unionists who were kidnapped are also badly hurt. No shots were fired. The strikers used clubs and sticks as weapons.

THIS WOMAN HAD NERVE.

Burglar Quailed Before Her and Promised Always to Be Good.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—Mrs. John G. Ford, of 446 East Hanover Street, showed no outward sign of fear when she discovered a man trying to break into her bedroom. Instead of fainting and screaming, she went quietly to a bureau drawer and secured a pistol. The burglar had barely entered the house when he was confronted with the weapon in the hands of Mrs. Ford, who save for the servants, had been alone in the house. "Throw up your hands and don't move, or you're a dead man!" commanded Mrs. Ford. The burglar did more, he sank on his knees and implored the woman not to shoot, at the same time promising never to do another dishonest thing if released.

Door Too Small for Woman.

Owensborough, Ky. (Special).—An unusual request was telegraphed to Washington by United States Commissioner Dudley Lindsey of this place. Jane Woolsey, was arrested at Leitchfield, Grayson county, for "moonshining," and was brought here. The woman is so large that she could not be brought into the Federal Court-room. The officers were able to get her up one flight of stairs, but were unable to proceed further. Accordingly Commissioner Lindsey wired for authority to hold court outside his office, and when permission is received he will hear the case in the open air. The woman is only 5 feet 5 inches in height, but she weighs 430 pounds.

His Wife An American.

Paris (By Cable).—M. Jusserand, French minister at Copenhagen, who was in Washington recently and is an English bookseller, is an American. Richards, is an American and has been in the movement for the movement of athletic goods.

„The Uses of Speculation.“

By Charles A. Conant.

THE stock market offers the most effective safeguard today against unexpected demands upon the money market. By providing a means of exchange which supplements metallic money in international operations, the stock market gives to the money market that wonderful elasticity which permits loans of hundreds of millions to be floated without disturbance, and which enables the larger markets to resist trophies with a firmness and a readiness of rebound that would not have been possible in transactions of such magnitude half a century ago.

Nothing can be more beautiful from the standpoint of pure reasoning, and nothing is more vital to the smooth working of the great machine of modern civilized life than this transfer of capital through the mechanism of the stock market. Let us suppose the volume of capital seeking investment, both permanent and temporary, to be as large as it is today, without any common markets in which transferable securities could be sold. Then what would happen if a sudden demand for money should fall upon London, Paris, or New York? If the entire demand had to be met in gold, or even in trade bills of exchange, the result would be a drain upon the market where the money was demanded which would result in convulsion upon convulsion, in the impairment of value below any point ever reached in a "stock market panic," and in the paralysis of the whole industrial mechanism of the country. Mills would stop and wages would cease to be paid, because the commercial banks would be called upon to denude themselves of gold and commercial bills, so that they would board with the tenacity of terror what little money they had left.

How does the stock market avert such dangers? Simply by substituting securities for money. If money becomes plentiful in a given market like New York, the surplus gravitates to the stock market. This increases the offer of money for securities, and the prices of securities rise. Such securities are then drawn by the magnet of high prices from other markets, where money is less plentiful and prices are lower. The money, in other words, is drawn from the market where it is redundant to the market where it is most needed. It becomes profitable to sell securities for money where they bring a good price, because the money obtained for them can be lent at a high rate in the market where it is scarce. The rate of interest for money thus co-operates with the fluctuations in securities to maintain, in the supply of money and loanable capital, a balance which is the more accurate in proportion to the case with which securities and money move between markets.

The cost of shipping gold was once a controlling factor in the difference in the rates for money. Securities have now to a large extent taken the place of gold in these international exchanges. The cost of shipment is smaller, the risk is less, and the time required for making transactions has been reduced by the use of the telegraph, the ocean cable, and the telephone. The larger the ownership of foreign securities on a given market, the more elastic is the cushion which that market presents against sudden shocks. Foreign securities do not usually suffer impairment from the same causes which affect domestic securities, and they therefore represents in international transactions the most perfect substitute for money.

"A RICH MAN KILLED."

By Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of The Century.

THE observer of American manners is called upon to note a curious tendency of some of our newspapers, and to question whether it is to be charged purely to sensationalism—of which it is undoubtedly one form—or whether it reflects a growing tendency of the American mind. We refer to the habit of recording accidents and other interesting occurrences as happening not to mortals, simply as such, but as to possessors, or prospective possessors, of worldly goods. In the journalistic "scare-heads" it is not John Jones of Jonesville who has been run over at the railroad crossing but "A Rich Man Killed." It is not Miss Marigold who has been struck by lightning while riding on the old Marlborough road, but "The Daughter of a Millionaire." "The Son of a Wealthy Contractor" has been hurt in an automobile smash-up; "The Great-aunt of one of the Richest Men in Laurel County" has fallen out of a second-story window; "A Millionaire" has come near getting drowned; "The Second Cousin of a Multimillionaire" has written a play.

Is this sort of thing plain snobbishness in the maker of the scare-head, and in that part of the public which is supposedly pleased with this method of identification, or is it a sign of a general greed for money and of curiosity concerning those who have it? There are those who hold that snobbishness is confined to the inhabitants of countries that exist under a monarchical system of government, and to the few in other countries who toady to foreign aristocrats. There are those who hold, also, that the possession of much or little money is not an important distinction in the minds of Americans. But we have noticed that those persons who have traveled farthest and best are apt to come to the conclusion that there is a good deal of similarity in human nature.

As a matter of fact, when you get three persons together of varying ability you are in danger of having immediately, in any community, an upper class, as the English call it; and if there come a few more to the group, perhaps you will have in addition a middle class. (How interesting it is to see how perfect equality is maintained in this paper.)

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

Cured by Pe-ru-na of Systematic Catarrh.

An Interesting Letter From Mrs. M. K. Bousch, of Richmond, and Her Little Daughter, Pearl.



Mrs. M. K. Bousch, Richmond, Va., writes:

"I had catarrh all through my system for two years and could get no relief. I was advised to try Peruna, and I have taken five bottles of it and am well and better now than I have been for years. I can advise any one who has catarrh of any part of the body to take Peruna. My little girl, who is eleven years old, had catarrh, but was cured by Peruna. Before I began to take Peruna I was sick all the time, but now I am entirely cured and all praise is due Peruna."—Mrs. M. K. Bousch.

Miss Pearl Bousch writes: "When I was

a baby I contracted catarrh, and was doctor'd by several good physicians, but none did me any good. My mother was taking Peruna at the time and gave some of it to me, and I soon began to improve, and am now well and fat as a little pig. I am twelve years old. The doctors told mother I had the consumption, but it was only catarrh."—Miss Pearl Bousch.

It is no longer a question as to whether Peruna can be relied on to cure all such cases. During the many years in which Peruna has been put to test in all forms and stages of acute and chronic catarrh, no one year has put this remedy to greater test than the past year.

Peruna is the acknowledged catarrh remedy of the age. Dr. Hartman, the compounding of Peruna, has written a book on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, entitled, "Health and Beauty." It will be sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Susquehanna County Veterans' organization...

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