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FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 24

ONLY STATE FREE OF DEBT

ACCORDING to the figures of the United States Census Bureau, Pennsylvania is the only State in the Union free of debt. In only a small number of the States is the record of Pennsylvania in this respect approached, and some of the Commonwealths of the nation have a per capita debt exceeding that of the United States, $1,059.

It has been the constant charge of the Democrats of this State that under Republican management there has been constant waste of the public money and extravagance beyond measure. Not long since it was seriously asserted by one ardent, but woefully ignorant Democratic writer that Pennsylvania was actually on the verge of bankruptcy and that certain well-known men of the State were being considered as possible receivers. Of course, this was absurd on the face of it, but it shows the length to which these detractors of the great empire of Pennsylvania will go in their efforts to malign those who have been in charge of the affairs of its government.

The truth of the matter is that Pennsylvania, as the census record shows, has been and is one of the most carefully managed States in the Union. Not only have those who have been in charge of its finances been so careful in their expenditures as to constantly leave at the close of every administration a handsome surplus in the treasury, but they have so arranged matters that the burden of our taxes falls largely upon the great corporations that play so prominent a part in the life of the Commonwealth. In this way not only are our own people relieved largely from the payment of State taxes, but consumers of many another State in which our manufactured products are sold are made to contribute their share through corporation taxes to our prosperity.

It may not be, however, that this freedom from State debt is a virtue entirely. For instance, we are in sore need of extensive road improvements. It is well nigh impossible for the Legislature to appropriate sufficient money out of the general revenues, without restricting expenditure elsewhere, to provide sufficient money to carry out the program that the State Highway Department believes to be necessary for the proper development of our highways. There is no question that the taxpayers made a serious mistake when they turned down the road loan a year ago. They were misled by the same falsifying troublemakers who have been telling them that the State is in a bad way financially, and the figures presented by the United States Census Bureau are bound to disillusionize those who have been accepting these lies as facts.

THAT PORK BARREL

SENATOR SIMMONS, chairman of the United States Senate finance committee, has declared that the Democrats of the Senate have solemnly pledged themselves to remain in Washington until the rivers and harbors bill is passed.

This is certainly a high ambition on the part of the Democratic Senators who have entered into the agreement. It is well known that the present rivers and harbors bill contains more "pork" than any other similar measure ever considered by any Congress. This despite the plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 pledging that party to an economical administration of the nation's affairs, with a vicious slap at this very form of rivers and harbors legislation which the Democrats have for years held was misused by the Republicans when they were in power.

So much scandal has been caused by the tremendous abuses in the present measure and the immense amounts of money that will be wasted if it becomes a law, that fears had been entertained by some of those most interested that the "pork" barrel bill would be allowed to go by default, through a lack of quorum in the final days of the session. This authorized statement from the leader of the Senate will quiet the uneasiness of those who have been fearing that they would be denied this form of more or less legitimate graft upon which they are relying to help them in maintaining Democratic supremacy in Congress.

IN MEXICO

IT is laughable to note the enthusiastic message Senator Bryan sent a few days ago to President Wilson congratulating him on the success of his peace policy in Mexico, in the light of recent occurrences in that country. With the Administration rejoicing over the restoration of peace, a dispatch in the Public Ledger of this morning from Mexico City is to the effect that the inhabitants of the capital are alarmed to-day on account of the scarcity of drinking water and the fear that adherents of General Zapata have captured the water works at Xochimilco.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

DECLARING that Representative Fitzgerald had an erroneous impression when he stated that the Democratic Administration regarded him and his congressional colleagues from New York as "political buccaneers," President Wilson told his visitors yesterday that his policy in all the Democratic State fights is one of strict neutrality.

President Wilson evidently forgot the extreme position he took in Pennsylvania just previous to the recent primaries, when he went so far as to consider coming personally into Pennsylvania to urge the nomination of one set of candidates on the Democratic ticket as opposed to another.

President Wilson not only took sides in the fight in this State, but he actually picked out certain candidates, gave them his personal endorsement and did everything in his power to force them upon the voters of the Democratic party, using every possible means to do so and not withholding Federal patronage when that patronage could be used to the advantage of the men upon whom he had placed his stamp of personal approval. If this is the President's idea of neutrality, it might be interesting to ascertain his views as to what constitutes favoritism.

THE SPITE FENCES

HARRISBURG and vicinity are marked by several of these nasty evidences of personal spleen known as "spite fences." It would be a good thing for Pennsylvania if the Legislature of this State passed a law such as that which a California court has just upheld, declaring the "spite fence" to be a public nuisance and therefore illegal.

The first effect of this new law in California was to result in a suit brought against a man residing on Russian Hill, a suburb of San Francisco commanding a view of the bay, which view was obstructed by the erection of flats, and when the flat dwellers declined to remove the top story of their structures, retaliated by building a wall cutting off much of their light and air. When the court ordered him to reduce the wall to ten feet the judge explained his action on the ground that property owners have the right to make the best possible use of their own property, but that no land owner is justified in erecting anything thereon that not only does not benefit him but detracts from the pleasure, comfort or the value of the property of persons immediately adjoining.

As a California newspaper comments in discussing this case, the "spite fence" is merely evidence of a very bad temper. No matter how badly one may have been used he is not justified in taking any such measure as that which the California court has just declared illegal.

THE POPULARITY OF FAIRS

THE popularity of county fairs and expositions throughout Pennsylvania and surrounding States is well illustrated by the announcement that the seven fairs comprising the Pen Mar Fair and Racing Circuit have completed their program for the coming season and will give purses amounting to $35,000. These are in addition to the thousands of dollars that will be presented to winners of livestock, farm, household and manufacturing premiums.

These figures are all the more impressive from the fact that they do not include any of the real large fairs of Pennsylvania, such as those at Allentown, York and others in the western part of the State.

Time was when the county fair was merely a local gathering, frequented by racing sharks, cheap gamblers and tinhorn sports, who took away from the farmer and his family as much of the season's receipts as they brought with them to the show. But the whole aspect of these country fairs has changed. They now not only provide means of pleasure for those who attend, but combine with their amusement side much that is educational and profitable from a business standpoint.

Away back in the middle ages and earlier the fair had a large place in the community life of every well populated district. It was here that the merchant displayed his most attractive goods and where the traveler from far countries sold his imported novelties. In some parts of Europe the fair is to-day much the same as it was in the time of the crusades and before. In America it has come to be the place where the latest things in farm machinery and everything that goes to make up rural life is displayed for the benefit of the up-to-date farmer, who usually brings to it the well-filled purse of after harvest time. It is noticeable, too, that almost all of these fairs are proving profitable and that dividends are being paid and improvements made out of surpluses that only a few years back were deficits. Apparently the fair has come to be a pretty good business proposition.

EVENING CHAT

In these days when the army worm is ravaging lawns and the web worm is eating the hearts of the corn and the San Jose scale destroying the vigor of the fruit trees it is a matter of remark as to why the weeds escape. The weed is something which the average man cannot understand and which the farmer does. To the farmer they mean trouble and work. Just as an illustration of the manner in which weeds can spread it is only necessary to look at the lawn of the federal building. Before the contractors began to enlarge the building Uncle Sam's lawn was the finest in Harrisburg and its velvety appearance attracted much attention. It was kept up to the minute and dandelions and plantains found no root there. In a few months a change has come over it. Take, for instance, the side along Court street. Within fifty feet there are twelve kinds of pestiferous weeds. There is the burdock, something like the wild mustard, a plant suspiciously like chicory, plantains, dandelions and everything that should be kept out of a well-ordered lawn that has been kept at top-notch in the heart of a city for years. The question is how did the weeds get into the lawn? Most of them are not known except where there are outlots and yet they are on the one patch of lawn that rivals the Capitol Park and flourishing vigorously and in full flower.

"One thing you can put down to the credit of the army worm, and it is probably the only thing, too," remarked a man who is interested in educational affairs. "And that is the manner in which the presence of the worm has stimulated interest in the study of natural history. I know of people who never paid much attention to the varieties of creeping, crawling things that we have about us until the army worm began maneuvers on their front lawns. They proceeded to look up the characteristics of the militant pest and the last few days have caused a good many people to be looking up other things in the same line. I have noted it in conversations and I guess the public library has had some demands in that direction."

Property owners in the western part of the city are complaining bitterly of the squirrels which have invaded their premises. They insist that these squirrels follow the telegraph wires from Capitol Park and on this overhead route reach the most distant parts of the city. One prominent citizen said he had noticed a squirrel cleaning out a robin's nest and when one squirrel was shot for killing young birds the survivor immediately went down town and brought back another mate. The same gentleman remarked that the squirrels in Capitol Park were a positive menace to the bird life of the city and that the pigeons around the Capitol were a worse pest than the army worm.

"What's the reason that the Conodoguinet and other streams in Cumberland and Perry counties have it all over our own Swatara as fishing grounds?" asked one of the city's old-time anglers. "I used to go fishing in the Swatara about the early seventies and it was noted as good fishing, but lately I never hear of anyone going there. In fact, the average Dauphin county angler goes to the Cumberland or Perry side when he wants to catch fish. There used to be good fishing in some of the creeks up the county and now you never hear of them, and the average man can't name the streams between the Mahantongo and Conewago that flow into the Susquehanna from Dauphin county."

Members of the Harrisburg Canadian fishing contingent are in their glory just now. They are going and coming and each one is telling the other how fine is the fishing or the sleeping or the other delights. Yesterday F. W. Fleitz, former Deputy Attorney General and a Bobcaygeon habitue of eighteen years, ran right into an Eaglesmere partisan. It happens that Eaglesmere is very popular with many Harrisburgers and this Eaglesmere man happened to be Charles H. Bergner. They argued the respective merits for a quarter of an hour far more earnestly than they did cases before courts.

The ringing of the Courthouse bell yesterday afternoon for a test of the bell about 1.30 caused some people to think that court was being convened earlier than usual. So they went into the courtroom. It is one of the hottest places in Harrisburg early in the afternoon and the interested ones sat and sweltered. They sat and sat and finally about 2 o'clock the court officials came in and things started as usual. Then some indignant ones wanted to know why Brownie rang the bell.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—Robert Wardrup, well-known Pittsburgh banker, has been selected as director of the regional bank for that district.

—Judge Joseph Buffington will go to Pittsburgh to administer the oath to the new judge of the federal court, W. H. S. Thompson, on Tuesday.

—President H. S. Drinker, of Lehigh, is at Bretton Woods, N. H., attending the forestry meeting on behalf of the State.

—Ex-Mayor William A. Magee, of Pittsburgh, is making a tour over the Erie canal in Rochester and vicinity.

—Ellis Ames Ballard, the Philadelphia lawyer, is spending the month in Maine.

—The Rev. Andrew P. Slavey, Jr., was installed in the charge which his father filled for many years in Philadelphia.

—Clarence S. Fisher, noted for studies in the Nile Valley, has been made curator of the Egyptian section of the University of Pennsylvania museum.

POLITICAL SIDELIGHTS

—Morris is in danger of becoming a jester like Blakslee when he says patronage is not a topic at State headquarters.

—The Democratic windmill is well named these days.

—Blakslee is probably taking his vacation visiting Harrisburg on receiving days.

—The Republican revenue officers at Reading have been beheaded to make room for Democrats.

—The Democratic row over the congressional nomination in the Bucks-Montgomery district is to be heard in court August 11.

—Huntingdon and Susquehanna Democrats were here yesterday. Of course, there are no rows in those counties.

—McNair does not seem to be a frequent visitor at Democratic headquarters these days.

—Arrangements for the Republican campaign start are being rapidly perfected.

—Detrich broke loose again at Brumbaugh yesterday. The doctor is off in the Maine woods and Detrich is safe.

—Doc Hoskins has withdrawn his resignation as president of the Democratic Club of Philadelphia because he did not get the mint.

—Pennsylvania free of debt announces an administration bulletin. It was the Democrats who put it in and the Republicans who pulled it out.

—The Wilson announcement that Pennsylvania is free of debt through Republican administration ought to be pleasing news to Palmer, McCormick, et al.

GLOOMY REPORTS MADE TO MORRIS

Democratic State Chairman Loses His Suavity in Discussing the Newspapers

NO PATRONAGE TALK NOW

Jim Blakslee Making Harrisburg One of His Summer Visiting Places This Year

State Chairman Roland S. Morris' second receiving Thursday at the Democratic windmill yesterday was not as pleasant a function as he had hoped it to be. The attendance was not as large as expected, the weather was hot and the reports presented were so gloomy that the chairman forgot his suavity and declared that wicked men were printing stories about the Democratic party. Mr. Morris endeavored to give the impression that there are no dissensions in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, but when his remarks were analyzed it appeared that he considered only the little coterie of reorganization bosses as the Democratic party.

Mr. Morris saw about a score of Democratic bosses of greater or less degree of influence, energy and need. He discussed fusion on legislative tickets, it not being proper to discuss fusion on State or congressional tickets now; arranged for organizing the districts, listing voters and holding meetings. Some of the visitors complained that the chairman was not very definite about where the money was coming from for all of the work he outlined.

Headsman Present at Interview

When Mr. Morris had finished his conferences or receptions he gave some interviews and declared that patronage had not been discussed. When he made that surprising statement there was sitting beside him the official "headsman" of the national administration, James I. Blakslee, fourth assistant postmaster general, the man commonly believed to be the holder of the rubber stamp in the distribution of patronage. Blakslee, who was here at last week's conferences and at other Democratic meetings, appears to have the prevailing habit of absenteeism from Washington that is so popular among Democrats, but which among Republicans is held to be a crime. Charitable folks thought Mr. Morris was joking last night when he announced in the presence of Blakslee that patronage was not discussed. Blakslee knows more about the detail of politics in Pennsylvania than anyone else in the Democratic party and if his frequent visits to Harrisburg and his appearance here when Morris is in town do not mean discussion of jobs the only other conclusion is that Blakslee likes hot weather traveling.

Democrats Planning Campaign

The Democratic city committee got into fashion last night by determining to start its campaign early and to take a share in it instead of allowing the county committee to stage the whole show. The committee met at the rooms of the Central Democratic Club and was jolted loose from its complacency by Jesse J. Lybarger, one of the legislative candidates, who declared that the time to start action was right now. This appeared to appeal to many of the committeemen and they agreed to have President-Chairman Jones start things, trusting to the State committee and the candidates to supply the funds. Herr Moeslein and Candidate John A. Marshall joined in the oratorical feast that followed. The plan is to arrange to block the precincts and to pick watchers before they are snapped up by anyone else.

Focht's Campaign Budding

Senator Penrose, Dr. Brumbaugh and Ex-Congressman B. K. Focht have been invited to address the people at the Union county fair at Lewisburg during the week of September 21 and it is expected that they will attend, although the itinerary has not yet been announced. Focht's campaign for re-election in the Seventeenth district, of which Union is a part, is progressing very well and it is expected that between the blundering of Morris, Blakslee and Dershem in the distribution of post offices in that district that there will be abundant hatchets wielded. The chairmen of the division embraced in this district were summoned to Harrisburg yesterday by Division Boss Duncan and told to get busy. Dershem is in bad shape for campaign managers, there being none who can beat Focht when it comes down to campaigning.

Philadelphia Contests in Dark Just Now

Whether the Philadelphia contests engineered by the reorganization machine in an effort to unseat the men elected by the people to the Democratic city committee will be pushed or not does not appear to be known at the Democratic windmill. The committee named to wash the party linen arranged to call a meeting for next week in Philadelphia, but up to date nothing has been done in the way of giving notice. It is believed that Chairman Morris will sidetrack the resumption of the hearings until later in the fall so as to hold the matter over the heads of the Old Guard as a club. Others say that he wants to get out of the snarl by having the matter dropped.

REDUCING THE MEAT BILL

In the Woman's Home Companion a butcher explains how "skirt" steaks, which are cheaper than others, are in reality just as nutritious and tender as any part of a beef carcass. But the reader is warned that if a butcher takes a "skirt" steak and tears it apart it will not be looked upon as steak by many people. The point is made that the success of dishes prepared from cheap cuts is almost entirely dependent upon two individuals—the butcher and the cook.

The butcher who wants to discourage the purchase of cheap cuts by his customers will cut the cheaper cuts so badly that the best of cooks will be baffled. The cook who may not be able to prepare a choice piece of tenderloin, sirloin, or porterhouse without destroying its flavor will prove unequal in handling the cheaper pieces, of course. Many a choice piece of meat is palatable in spite of the cook and not because of her efficiency. There are some things which are so fine that they will survive almost any sort of treatment. Skirt steak, shoulder chops, plate corned beef will not. They must be prepared with special care.

OUR DAILY LAUGH

A Summer Girl's Demand

The cow has horns, as well we know,
And there should be some law to say
That she a warning loud must blow
When timid people cross her way.

With a Proviso

Could you be contented with love in a cottage?
Yes, dear, if what we saved on the size of the house we could put into an automobile.

Married

Oh, women are the dearest things.
I know that it is so,
For I have had to pay for one
And that is how I know.

Saved

No, this is not the anniversary of the day I made you the happiest of men.
It is; you have done so every day.

WILL HE GET THIS LETTER?

By Wing Dinger

"Dear Woodrow: That Bureau of Census of yours,
Has knocked our plans all in the head;
It's made a report that has made our hearts feel
As though they were loaded with lead.

"We're right in the midst of a busy campaign
For offices, as you well know;
We'd hoped on the question of mismanagement
To deliver a death-dealing blow.

"We've yelled how the party in power up here
In this Keystone State run things quite bad,
And the way that taxpayers are fooled by the bunch
Is of all words, we claim, the most sad.

"And right in the midst of our busy campaign
The Bureau breaks up our best bet,
By giving out dope that the Keystone State is
The only one free of all debt.

"It seems like a shame, when you've picked us to run
For election up here in the Fall,
That you let information like this bubble forth;
It's enough to make anyone bawl.

"Election day comes in November, you know,
In this and most all of the States,
And you might have held off till the battle was o'er
And saved us. Your own Candidates."

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

[From the Telegraph, July 24, 1864.]

NEGRO TROOPS HELP

Cairo, July 23.—The battle of Tapaluci, on the 13th, was a very severe one, the enemy being very severely punished by a cavalry and negro troop, who bore the brunt of the engagement.

27 REBEL PRISONERS

Cairo, July 24.—The steamer Belle Memphis has arrived with ninety-seven rebel prisoners, taken at the battle of Tupelo.

THE MANHEIM INCIDENT

[From the Manheim Sentinel]

The article in the North American referring to "Manheim Manufacturer as Business Tories" is characteristic of the sheet in publishing articles and making statements on subjects which they know nothing about.

The industry in question (asbestos) is one of this country's infant industries in the fullest sense of the word and needs the protection which the Republican administration offered it. This branch of the industry employs altogether approximately 1,000 men in the entire United States—about 400 of whom are employed in Manheim—and when the Democratic tariff went into force the duty on their product was cut 20 per cent., with the direct result that since September 1 the plant has been unable to operate more than 50 per cent. of its capacity, which had its direct effect on the pay envelope.

Interviews with numerous employes of the concern in question have brought forth the statement from the men that "we have had enough of a Democratic administration," which administration, as we all know, was made possible through the activities of the so-called Progressive party; and instead of resenting the intelligent information regarding wages given on the Penrose card, they welcomed same as it simply confirmed the experience which they themselves have been going through.

The Sentinel, next week, will publish figures showing the increased importations of this product under the new tariff.

The statement made in the North American that the distribution of these cards was fathered from Penrose headquarters is along the general lines of misrepresentation, as the concern is not in politics, but believes in legislation that will protect the industry and further the interests of its employes; and the statement which the North American makes, which implies that a workingman's self-respect is such a fragile thing that it can be destroyed by the insertion of a card in the pay envelope, is a direct reflection on the intelligence of the workingman, not only in Manheim but in any other section of the State. Surely if they depended upon the North American and the Progressive party to fill their pay envelopes it is a question in our minds whether they would receive anything but cards, and the information on these cards would probably be so distorted that they would be of no value.

AN EVENING THOUGHT

Time worketh, let me work, too,
Time undoeth, let me do.
As busy as time my work I ply
Till I rest in the rest of eternity.
—Bonar.

SIDES & SIDES
SPECIAL SALE
GENUINE JAPANESE HABUTAI SILK SHIRTS
$2.65
THIS IS INDEED A BARGAIN
Were $4.50 to $5.00
½ Off on All Panamas and Straw Hats
Store Closes Saturday at 1 O'clock

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph, July 24, 1864.]

100-DAY MEN LEAVE

The One Hundred and Ninety-second and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth regiments, Pennsylvania Volunteers (one hundred day men), commanded by Colonels Nagle and Fisher, left here last evening enroute for Washington, in the vicinity of which, according to the call for their services, they will doubtless be placed on duty.

TO SELL 200 CONDEMNED HORSES

We are requested to state that the sale of two hundred condemned government horses, announced to be held in this city, on Thursday next, will positively take place on that day.

BACK TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Without exception indications everywhere point to a return of Progressives and independent Republicans to the Republican party. Primary elections in various States have revealed the homeward movement. So evident is it even to the faithful that the Progressive party is becoming a mere shadow of itself that the call arises from every quarter for the presence of the One Man for whom the party was organized. "Save us or we perish," is the universal appeal that is sent to Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

Even in the State of New York Roosevelt has been wrestled with to become a candidate for governor in order to rescue the sinking craft. That he has thus far refused is a tribute to his sagacity; that he himself is actually engaged in promoting a scheme for a fusion of some sort is evident of his fear that as an organization standing alone the Progressive party of his own State would be doomed to defeat.

The fact is that while there may still be a great deal of sentiment for Roosevelt, self-preservation continues to be the first law of nature. The country is no longer dealing with sentiment, but with solid facts. Mr. Roosevelt himself has declared Democratic rule to be a menace that already has proved to be exceedingly destructive. In that he has but voiced the opinions of business men, of manufacturers and the employes of the industries that have felt the blighting hand of a near-free trade policy.

What is to be done about these unsatisfactory conditions? What is the best way to meet them and put an end to Democratic experimentation with the country? Why, by uniting against all candidates for office who represent the Democratic policies, to be sure.

It is a very simple thing to keep the Democratic party in power. All that is necessary is to repeat the experience of 1912. At the very height of the Progressive movement, when the usually plain thinking man gave way to actual hysteria in his enthusiasm for Roosevelt, the latter was defeated. Wilson was elected and a Democratic government was established in Washington. Anything like a third party movement of similar strength would maintain that government in all of its power. The campaign of 1914 would repeat that of two years ago.

While it is a simple thing to keep the Democratic party in control, it is likewise a simple thing to defeat it. With a return to the Republican party of a goodly number of those who got away from it in 1912 that defeat of Democracy would be inevitable.

The political situation, therefore, appeals to common sense. Just as in 1912, a vote for Progressive candidates next November would merely aid the Democratic party. In the light of experience, this fact is so plain that it cannot be ignored. And because it cannot be ignored doubtless accounts in a considerable measure for the very general return of the 1912 Progressives to the Republican ranks. It is a question of voting for policies which will bring prosperity as opposed to policies which thus far have brought the reverse.

And so the movement back to the Republican party has become pronounced in every State, and it is not only former Republicans who are in it, but Democrats who have suffered under the near-free trade tariff. They, too, are looking to the Republican element to pull them out of the Slough of Despond and bear them toward the rising sun.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
SHIRTS
SIDES & SIDES

AMUSEMENTS

Sacred Band Concert
Boiling Springs Park
8th REGIMENT BAND
Of Carlisle
Sunday, July 26, 2 P. M.

Business Locals

MAKES YOUR MOUTH WATER

B. B. D. Coffee has that delicious taste and delightful aroma that is unequalled. Careful blending and roasting after selecting the choicest berries makes this possible. The proof of its quality is in the fact that it is our "best seller." People keep right on using it year after year. Phone us for a trial order. B. B. Drum, 1801 North Sixth street.

PUT US TO THE TEST

In tire repairs and tubes we guarantee all our work, absolutely, to be of the highest quality and to give you service and satisfaction. We put the "Sterling" mark on all tire and tube repairs. This is our guarantee of the highest class workmanship. Sterling Auto Tire Co., 1451 Zarker street.

PARENTS TELL US

That our Mary Jane pumps for children at $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 are the best buy at the price they have ever seen. And so neat and dressy-looking. Made in patent and gun metal leathers, they are ideal for summer wear. When you want to further your shoe money it will pay you to ride a little farther and see Deichler, Thirteenth and Market streets.

A PERSONAL APPEAL

There is nothing better for producing business results than a direct appeal to the individual. The cost is prohibitive to do this in person for most kinds of business but a Multigraph facsimile letter will reach as many as you like by mail. Phone the Weaver Typewriting Company, 25 North Third street.

AS YOU LIKE IT

If you are not pleased with some garment you have in your wardrobe we would suggest that you send it to us for a change of color and that will make it seem like new. Ask us regarding the proper colors, we can tell you how it will look. Phone Finkelstein. We call for and deliver. 1320 North Sixth street.

AMUSEMENTS

COLONIAL
3-Good Vaudeville Acts-3
and
HOMEMADE MOVIES
Of Bowman's Picnic at Good Hope Mills and scenes at Reservoir Park.
COUNTRY STORE TO-NIGHT

Paxtang Park
VAUDEVILLE
Nellie Brewster & Co.
In "Betty"
CLARA BALLEREINI
4—Other Big Acts—4
Friday Evening
Special Attraction
Grand Fireworks Display

Victoria Theatre
TO-DAY
A ROMANY SPY—Pathe Drama—3 Reels.
TO-MORROW
HER LADYSHIP—Featuring Gertrude Coghlan, Selig Photoplay, in 3 parts. From the famous play by Charles Coghlan.
10c - ADMISSION - 10c