The Democrat.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

THE President has consented to open the public library and art gallery buildings presented by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Allegheny, Pa. The ceremony will take place some time next month, probably about the 11th.

UNCLE SAM pays his 200,000 employes, including soldiers and sailors, an average salary of \$825 apiece. The average earnings of the plain, every-day citizen, who gets pay in proportion to the work he does, are about half that much, probably. This state of affairs explains, perhaps, why about 26,000,000 male American citizens make a dead set for about 50,000 of fices every four years.

THE leading Baptist paper of the country, The Examiner, of New York, says: Mr. Ingalls delivered his annual show speech in the Senate last week. It was "smart," abounding in epigram and sparkle of rhetoric. But it must be alowed, even by the Senator's friends, that the contribution made by him to the solution of the Southern problem was very slight. His warnings of an impeding disaster to the South would have been more impressive if they had been less suggestive of stage thunder. "Try justice," may be given in a word as Mr. Ingalls' panacea. By justice he means, that where the negroes outnumber the whites, the whites should submit to be governed by the negroes. The spectacle of a superior race governed by an inferior was never seen in the history of the world, except for a brief period in the Southern States when the inferior race was backed by Federal bayonets. Those who are familiar with the history of South Carolina and Louisiana during the "reconstruction" period, whether they live North or South, are not anxious to see a return of those days.

WHAT IS LIIKELY TO BE

Lancaster Intelligencer. General Hastings says that he is not going to let Cambria county turn him out | of the gubernatorial race in which he declares that he will stay until the State Convention meets; he thinks that Cambria would have done differently on a fair test of the opinion of the Republican voters, and that he lost its delegates because he was too sure that the sentiment of the voters would prevail in their selection.

No doubt the General was taken advantage of in Cambria by the dark devices of his adversary; but the lesson teaches that the General is going to be laid low in like manner in many places. He may have the voters, but he does not have the schemers; and we do not see much reason to doubt that his "goose is It will be very well for the cooked." General to keep his courage up and his flag flying; until at least he can make good terms of capitulation. It is, as he says, a long time yet before the Convention meets, and much may happen before then to change the face of the situation and if it does not change, it will be time enough then to see what can be made by hauling in his colors and giving his alle-giance to the announted candidate. But Hastings is likely to be for Delamater before the nomination.

BUSINESS IN 1890.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded by all those who have expressed their opinions in our hearing, and our own observation bears out their conclusions, that at present 1890 promises to be one of the best general business years which this country has ever seen. It certainly is safe to say that at present there is no cloud above the liorizon that threatens a storm. There is very little that is disturbing is the situation in whatever direction we look, and the mere fact that the business public at large seem to be settled in the business year goes very far toward assuring that result. In many sections of the If we press this objection we might also country there promises to be unusual, in-dustrial development. This, we believe, ditures of our own citizens during vacais particularly true of the Southwest, with St. Louis as a center. We do not suppose that the Northwest will lose any of its prosperity, nor that it will stop that wonderful advancement which it has been making for many years past, but there are indications that the example which the Northwest has set will shortly be followed if not improved upon by the Southwest. We look also for good business results in the South. Likewise for development and expansion through the Western and Central part of the country. In the extreme Northwest the outlook is described ae favorable. California is no exception to the general rule, while the great Central and Eastern sections of the country, from which many supplies are drawn, will be influenced very much by the activities in the newer and more rapidly growing parts to which we have already directed

THE BEAUTIES OF ANDALUSIA

regards her stature and mold, the Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petite brunette, and although not all are plump, and many are too stout, the majority have exquisitely-symmetrical tapering limbs, well-developed busts, (flat chested women are almost unknown in Spain,) and the most dainty and refined hands and feet. Regarding these feet Gautier makes the most astounding assertion that "without any poetic exaggeration it would be easy here in Seville to find women whose feet an infant might buildings.

hold in its hands. A French girl of seven or eight could not wear the shoes of an Andalusian of twenty." I am glad to attest that, if the feet of Sevellian women really were so monstrously small fifty years ago, they are so no longer. It is dis couraging to see a man like Gautier fall into the vulgar error of fancying that, because a small foot is a thing of beauty, therefore the smaller the foot the more beautiful it must be. Beauty of feet, hands and waists is a matter of proportion, not of absolute size, and too small feet, hands, and waists are not beautiful, but We might as well argue that, ugly. since a man's foot ought to be larger than a woman's therefore the larger his foot the more he has of manly beauty. If Andalusian women really had feet so small that a baby might hold them in its hands, they would not be able to walk at all, or, at least, not gracefully. But it is precisely their graceful gait and carriage for which they are most famed and admired. All Spanish women are graceful as compared with the women of other nations, but among them all the Andalusians are pre-eminent in the poetry of motion, and this is probably the reason that, although regular facial beauty is perhaps commoner in Madrid than in Seville, I found that you cannot pay a greater compliment to a girl in Northern Spain than by asking her if she is an Andalusian. It would be useless to seek among land animals for a gait comparable to that of the women of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, Granada; and when you compare it to the motion of a swan on the water, a fish in the water, a bird in the air, it is the birds and the fishes that must feel complimented.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

The extraordinary flow of English capital into this country within the past year and a half has been watched by many with increasing alarm. The daily press has done its best to give credence to the popular anxiety, lest the industries of America should slip out of the hands of their rightful proprietors into the hands of foreigners. Under such a contingency, it has been urged our industrial welfare would be embarrassed almost past redemption. That this view of the case is extreme and unfounded, we need hardly say. A moment's sober thought wil show that the foreign capital, instead of being a menace to our national life, has a marked influence upon the progressive development of our resources. enterprises that have recently passed into English hands have been bought at a generous figure. The old owners have reaped an ample reward for their years of labor, and the industry itself is destined for a time at least to justify its right to existence by profitable production. will thus add not only to the material wealth of the United States as a nation, but will keep large numbers of her labor ers employed; and, again, the founder of the industry having realized a handsome profit on his first venture, will be spurred on by success to undertake others.

All this may be granted, and yet fear be entertained lest the foreign proprietor should abuse his power by lending aid to political measures, the true nature of which he does not understand or appreciate. This objection is only seemingly sound, and is destroyed at once when we remember that a foreign as well as a domestic proprietor will protect his own interests to the best of his enlightenment In a certain sense we may say that a foreigner would be less likely to support any political measure that involved speculative results in even in a small degree. For his investment in itself, partaking more of the nature of a speculation than were he an American, would deter him

from increasing that risk. Another objection to the foreign acquisition of American industries is based on the supposition that large amounts of money are thereby annually drawn out of the country. True they are, but what goes out is in the form of legitimate profits, and is but the rightful recompense opinion that this year is to be a good business year goes very far toward assur-whose field of activity is our own land. ditures of our own citizens during vacation tours in Europe are depleting the national exchequer. The value of nmoey depending on its activity, it is folly to try to curtail its bounds.

The nature of these investments is again in their favor, being placed as they are in industrial enterprises-breweries for the most part—the proprietorship is directly dependent upon the prosperity of these industries. The case is no wise similar to foreign proprietorship in lands. which we do not believe to be desirable.

As a further justification, the manner in which the investments are made is of weight. Of the \$205,505,000 of English weight. Of the \$205,505,000 of English capital that has come to this country during the past eighteen months, almost the entire amount has been placed through so-called investment companies. These companies capitalize American industries, and dispose of them in shares to the small middle-class English purchaser. They act there merely as middle-men, and their individual responsibilty is thereby increased by their double relation at once toward the industry and towards the security holder.

The causes leading to this surprising

the security holder.

The causes leading to this surprising desire of the Englishman to hold our stock are not easily determined, but they can be safely classed under three general heads: First, a growing confidence in our Government as contrasted with those of Europe; second, an increasing desire for investment, more especially of a speculative nature on the part of the British middle class; third, existence of the investment companies which reduce the risk of investment to the minimum.

A force of men are at work at the Gautier Works dressing stone for the new

A BOSTON INSTITUTION

The Peabody Medical Institute and Its

Quarter Century's Work One of the self-evident propositions regarding most, if not all, human institutions, is that their survival indicates their fitness to exist. In other words, when an institution best serves some good purpose it is apt to live while such a purby the thousand and hospitals by the hundred; but there are ailments of so subtle a nature, many of which infest society like a dry rot, that require special skill and eare in their treatment, that the specialist alone-and he must be a man of rare uch ailments those which have their origin in disorders of the nervous system are usually the most difficult to deal with, or to treat successfully, Their origin may be remote to the eye of the ordinary practitioner, while to the eye of the specialist it may be plainly indicated by the nature of the manifestations. At any rate, they are always more or less difficult of treatment, requiring peculiar methods and patient and persevering attention on the part of the medical man. To treat uch nervous maladies was the object of institute, when, some 25 years ago, he established it at No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, where it is located to this day, and where it will, no doubt, continue for many years to come, it being an estabfact in the history of medical institutions that where they are eminently useful to humanity they become permament. Its mission being largely philanthropic, it was named after that eniment American philanthropist, the late George Peabody, whose beneficence gladdens and will continue to gladden thousands of his fellow-beings on both sides of the At- 000 was an ordinary every day matter. lantic for ages to come. It has had a wonderful history of success, has this tended its usefulness not only throughout the length and breadth of this Isnd, but in the countries of Europe and Asia. So systematic are the methods pursued in the conduct of the business pertaining to this institution that it can treat by letter at any distance the most obtsinate cases of diseases which come within the scope of its treatment.

The Peabody Medical Institute, also, has done a vast amount of philathropic work in its publications, which, while being standard medical works, are vet written for the purpose of bringing about that most necessary condition of self-knowedge that is embodied in the motto, 'Know Thyself." Indeed, there is no stimating the value of such publications, written as these are for popular compre hension, for they disseminate the information that is most essential to the man or woman who would lead a moral, sober and virtuous life.

Filling such a useful sphere in the edcation and enlightenment of the world, and in "ministering to the mind diseased," as well as the body, as is the case in most nervous diseases, it is not to be wondered at that the Peabody Medical Institute lives and thrives, but the wonder would be that it should not live and exend its influence in behalf of suffering humanity .-- Boston, Mass., Herald, Dec.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The Following Have Been Granted Sin

Our Last Report.	
	George GetzeBraddoc Annie SyenzahJohnstow
	Charles F. B. Awtey Gallitzi Mary E. TaylorBennington, Blair Co., P
	John Dinchock Cambri Lizzle Gradacke Cambri
	Andrew Weres
	William Krumenacher Lill Mary Fisher Washington tw
	(Peter McFadden
	Martin Weisel
-	John L. Seil
-	(W. E. Oakes
	Andrew Sunko
-	Stephen Gerock
-	Daniel Conlogue Lilly Sarah McNulty Blair Co., Pa
-	Michael KacsikJohnstown Catharine MillerJohnstown
1	Rachael E. Speicher
-	Justus SpoutLilly Mrs. Elizabeth M. DoughertyLilly
1	R. E. Wilson
1	George Myers
1	Andrew Wikerst

The Third Florida Tour For Jacksonville, under the personal escort of a tourist agent and chaperon, has been announced by the Pennsylvania the Railroad Company, for Tuesday, Febru- wi ary 4th. The tourists' train of Pullman vestibule sleeping cars, meals en route in both directions, and a privelege of a two weeks' sojourn in the South are included in the \$50 ticket from New York, and \$4 8 from Philadelphia. Tourists who anticipate availing themselves of this sea sonable opportunity will do well to co' nmu- f acturing fuel gas for their heating fur nicate with the nearest ticket agen', or S. W. F. Draper, 849 Broadway, Ne w York, or W. W. Lord, Jr., 205 We shington street, Boston, Tourist Agents.

sylvania Railroad ticket offic

Telephone to Gel stown,

Mr. Bernard Nees, the enterprising citzen of Geistown, has about completed duced, or if it can be done, the Archer arrangements to have the telephone put in his house at Geiste Jwn. Mr. Neer; will an artificial fuel gas has been successfully put up the poles and 1 wire at his own ex- solved by several scientists and inventors, pense from this city. This will be a notably by Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, at Los great convenience, to the people of that Angeles, California, and we understand

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

Civil Service Reform in the Two Adminis-

February Forum. On civil service reform the practical ecord of neither party is immaculate. Both parties have made public professions of adhession to the principles of this reform, and both have fallen short of their pose is to be, or should be served. To professions under the temptations of pow-combat the ordinary ills to which the er. Mr.Cleveland's administration in its latflesh is heir, we have good physicians er months, lapsed painfully from the resolute faithfulness with which it began, But at its worst estate, his administration was like the driven snow in comparison with the shameful corruption with which the Postoffice "patronage" has been handled by those two emineut Presbyterian elders, qualifications-can best treat them. Of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker, from the moment that they gripped the reins. Curious, isn't it, that "the party of the saloon keepers and ballot-box stuffers" should have given us, in this respect. a comparatively honest administration; while "the party of the elders and deacons," in defiance of its formal pledges and of the solemn obtestations of its Presidential candidate on the floor of the Senate, should so have renewed the shame of the worst days of the Republic? No punctiliousness in family papers, not a lifetime of labor in Sunday school, the founder of the Peabody Medical can undo or outdo one hundredth part of the demoralization that has been wrought by this treachery to public duty

The Clinton Street Question

To the Editor of the Johnstown Democ

The question of widening Clinton street is one of much importance to the borough of Johnstown, but the manner in which the three councilmen of the Third ward, are railroading the matter through our "legislature," it would seem to indicate that the burdening of the borough with a debt of \$25,000 or \$30,-

Before the councilmen of the sever wards of Johnstown borough should give Peabody Medical Institute, and it has ex- their consent to the passage of this ordinance, it might be well for them to inquire into the motives for the widening of Clinton street, and the benefits derived therefrom and then consider if the result is such that the borough should tax the citizens to pay for it.

It goes without saying that the direct benefits derived, would be for Clinton street alone. Our three energetic councilmen from that ward are all enterprising business men. They know that in widening the street, the side on which they live and do business will not be in jured by the taking of eight feet of the ground from their premises. It will all come from the opposite or Southern side, which will make them gain just double. Notwithstanding they say it is as much benefit for the man living out in the 7th, 6th, or 5th wards, as it is to Clinton street business men, and therefore all seven wards should be taxed to pay it. Again they say the street at present is too narrow to allow he laying of two tracks for the Electric Street Railway, and as a matter of accommodation to the Street Railway people they wish to widen the street eight

Ever since the flood, the question of eavy municipal debt, being placed upon the tax-payers of the borough has been before the people, and in Council the matter caused much discussion.

The bridges had to be built by the Re lief Fund money, in order to save the tax-payer. The grading of the lower and of Main street has been [before Cor mei for four months, yet never settled for fear of saddling a small debt on the bor ough. The policemen were not pat d their just and earned dues, as a matter of econ omy, but the Clinton street ma' ter mus not be delayed; our all- wise and shrewd Councilman from the ward seeing the advantages to them in their different business, want Clinton street widened at once. As one of the interested parties to this sc' meme remarked, We do not want a sin gle line of track on Clinton street, runn' mg one direction, nor do we want a de suble track as the street is at present. Either way it will drive people from ov .r trade. With two tracks on the street: sat prese nt a farmar's wagon could not stand in front of my business house, while the cars were passing, and he would be forced to drive around to Mai street, and do his buying Oh, ' mo,' we must widen Clinton street at onc

Now, the question is if the widening of the s' speet is a benfit to the Clinton street m exchants, let them pay for it. If, as they say it will benefit the whole city sorporated, then wait and let the role city" pay for it, and not burden seven wards in Johnstown borough th this unjust debt. Let the Councilan of Johnstown borough consider this. CITIZEN.

Artificial Fuel-Gas at Moxham. As is well known, the Johnson Com-

pr iny have a process, the Archer, in sucsful operation at their works, manunaces. As it is expected that the residents of the town will be deprived of the convenience of gaseous fuel in their homes, the wide-awake corporation is Itineraries can be procured a tany Penn - taking steps to supply an artificial fuel gas to take the place of the natural article. To accomplish this, one of the many processes now in successful operation in different parts of the country, will be introsystem will be applied. The problem of place, as it will also be to many of the people of this city.

That another system is in use in several to every man there, sprang on a stack of towns in Michigan.

The people of that the people of that towns in Michigan.

A GASEXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

seven Injured, One Fatally-Delay in Securing Volunteers to Enter the Mine After the Explosion-A Brother's He-

WILKESBARRE, February 2.-The Nottingnam Colliery, at Plymouth, was the scene of a fearful explosion of gas at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by which six men were almost instantly killed, and at least one so badly injured that his death is certain. The victims are :

THE KILLED.

John Humphreys, John Crossing, David J. Williams, John Williams, Edward Morris, Powell Schultz.

THE INJURED. Joseph Jones, fatally hurt; Thomas Duke, badly bruised; James Dunstan, badly burned; Peter Lynn, bruised and John Thomas, cut and bruised badly: David Fox, burned and bruised: John Dennis, cut and bruised.

Every one of the injured men are married, except John Thomas, who is a young Very few details as to the killed could be learned.

THE DEAD BODIES NOT RECOVERED. Saturday evening, up to 10 o'clock, the odles of but two of the dead had not been recovered. There existed, however, no hope that they could be found alive.

On Friday notices were posted at the head of the shaft announcing that the colliery would resume work on Saturday and at the regular time in the morning the men gathered around the mine. They were greatly disgusted and enraged, how ever, when boss Berkheiser informed them that the colliery would not resume, that all he wanted was a few men to get up tne coal that was already loaded in the mine and two gangs of men for lumbering. The men were not backward in expressing their disapproval and disgust but their remonstrances only resulted in eliciting curses and abuse from Berkheiser.

"Go home, you starving curs," he said, with an oath, "go home and starve there. There is no work here for you today.

The timbermen were divided into two gangs and sent one into the fifth and th other into the sixth lift of the West gang way. They were in charge of fire-boss George Dunstan, who directed them where to put the timbers and how to

stand them.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, Dunstan, who had been with the gang of men in the sixth lift, left them to go with the fifth lift, to see how they were getting along. He had been gone about ten or fifteen minutes whe the explosion oc

curred.

The gas was first fired in the outlet opening into the fifth lift, and, as the men in that lift had not yet seen Dunstan, it is believed that it was he who fired the gas. On his way from the lower to the upper lift he must have passed through the outlet, and it is believed that as he was passing through there he encountered a standing body of gas which took fire frem his naked light.

The violence of the explasion was terrific, the men on both lifts were dashed about as though by a cyclone. They knew nothing from the moment the explusion took place, In the upper, or fifth ift, they were also wrapped in flames and were horribly burned. In the lower lift there was no fire, but the concussion was felt in its full force, blowing props and timbers, shattering cars that stood on the track like match boxes and dashing the men about as if they were straws. rush of air was so violent that on its way ap the lower air shaft down on the flats i topped the fan at the head of the shaft and blew the engineer, A. H. Kocher, through the door of the fan-house.

FLOCKING TO THE SCENE.

Like wild-fire the news spread that there had been a terrible explosion in the old Nottingham, and that several men had been killed and miured. As soon as this became known, the people of the town and those residing on the hills back of the colliery, began to flock toward the mine. By noon fully three thousand people were gathered around the colliery and excitement ran high. There were many women in the throng and some of them and friends and relatives among those who had gone down in the mine, and their grief and agony was heartrending

Mine Inspector G. M. Williams, of this city, arrived soon after the disaster took place, and at once entered the mine and took charge of all measure for relief.

Soon after the disaster the officers be gan asking for men to go down the mine and help clear up, and get out the killed and wounded. In marked contrast to the unusual action of them in such cases not a voluteer came forward. The men were leeply enraged at the action of the Boss Berkheiser in the morning, and also seemed to feel that the whole disaster was attributable to bad management. They would not stir; Berkheiser begged and implored them to go down, offering double pay, but they would not stir.

For hours the work of relief was almost stopped for lack of men. Up to noon only one or two of the injured men had been brought to the surface. The men stood around sullen and dogged and would not stir.

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER.

Just after dinner James Crossing, brother of John, arrived on the scene. With tears streaming down his face he reached the head of the shaft and sprung on to a carriage that was just going down. Boys, come with me; I must find Johnny." The men were deeply touched but

Suddenly Morgan W. Morgan, the old boss of the Nottingnam, who was known

down to get out these men. Who is with me?" A cheer burst from the men, and in a moment a hundred volunteers ready, and from that time the work of relief went rapidly along.

Humphrey was brought out of the mine in a dying condition and breathed his last while on his way home in the ambulance. The other injured men were out before 4 o'clock, but it was 8 o'clock Saturday night before any of the bodies of the killed reached the surface. At that time the remains of Crossing and Shultz were sent up, both horribly mangled. At 9:30 no other bodies had been recovered.

The explosion had been followed by a heavy fall of roof rock and the work of digging out the bodies was slow and la borious.

Humphreys was a married man with a large family; Williams and Shultz were also married men. The others were single. Crossing was a very popular young man and was First Sergeant in Company I, Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Low Rates to Washington via Pennsyl-yania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's special excursions to Washington on February 13th. March 6th, April 3d, and April 24th present an extraordinary opportunity for a delightful visit to the capital of the nation. The capital with all its interesting teatures is most attractive in winter and spring, and that is also the season when our people can command the greatest od of leisure.

The limits of the tickets are generous enough to make the visit thorough, not only taking in Washington, but Baltimore, Mt. Vernon, Richmond, and Petersburg. Round-trip tickets will be sold from Pittsburgh to Washington at \$9.00, valid for ten days, and admitting of a stop-over in. Baltimore in either direction. The rate from other stations in the western portion of the State will be proportionately low. Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburgh at 8 A. M., stopping at principal stations and connecting from branch lines. will also be good on the night trains leaving Pittsburgh on dates mentioned,

Round-trip tickets to Mt. Vernon, Richmond, and Petersburg may be purchased in Washington at reduced rates.

The round-trip rate from Johnstown is \$7.35 and the leaving time of the train is 10:13 A. M.

Killed at Gallitzin.

While walking on the track at Gallitzin on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, and unknown man was run over by a train and instantly killed. His head was mashed o a jelly and one of his legs cut in a horrible manner.

The remains were brought to this city on Altoona Accommodation and taken to Henderson's morgue.

The only things found on his person were a note-book bearing a memorandum of expenses, and contained the name, John Gearney, Cassandra, Cambria Co., Pa." Also the name, "P. McGough, Portage, Cambria Co., Pa.," who is the

Coroner of Cambria county.

There were also found on his person several bandana handkerchiefs, a common plush cap, a pipe, and some tobacco. There is no clue to his identity. The body will be held at Henderson's morgue until Tuesday, and if not claimed will be buried in the Potter's field, in Sandyvale Cemetery.

Busy Days at the Gautier.
The Gautier Steel Department of the ambria Iron Company, is being worked to its full capacity, mostly on steel specialties for farm implements. Plans have been prepared for permanent quar-ters for this department, now being operated in very circumscribed quarters. These plans show a structure fifteen hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide, constructed mainly of iron. A large force of men are engaged on the ground where the wire mill stood, cutting stone for foundations and piers for the new mill, which it is understood will be commenced at once and pushed to completion as rap idly as possible.

The new maugh and Vigilant Fire Companies are expected here this week.

REASONS

Why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is preferable to any other for the cure of Blood Diseases.

Because no poisonous or deleterious ngredients enter into the composition Aver's Sarsaparilla.

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- Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prepared with extreme care, skill, and cleanline — Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed by leading physicians.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is for sale everywhere, and recommended by all first-class druggists.

-Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a medicine, and not a beverage in disguise.

-Ayer's Sarsaparilla never fails to effect a cure, when persistently used, according to directions

— Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a highly con-centrated extract, and therefore the most economical Blood Medicine in the

market. -Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had a successful career of nearly half a century, and was never so popular as at present. -Thousands of testimonials are on file from those benefited by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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