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PARTY PLACES WILL BE KEPT.

With Stalwart Republicans in Control of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS AND INSURGENTS BLOCKED

Ballot Reform, More Rigid Laws For the Protection of the Farm and Dairy Interests and a Decency Bill For the Public Schools Will be Immediately Taken Up and Acted Upon by Regular Republicans.

(Special Correspondence.) Harrisburg, Nov. 29.—Having elected a majority of stalwart Republicans in both branches of the legislature, the regular Republican leaders of Pennsylvania propose to carry out the pledges made to the people in the recent campaign and pass such legislation as shall be in keeping with the promises made by the Republican party in the state convention and by its leaders on the stump in the recent canvass.

It has been the practice of the so-called reformers to lay claim to pretty much all the virtue that is going around, and their allies, the insurgent politicians and the Democrats, are always a good second in the race for notoriety in the same direction. None of them, however, gets further than the publication of resolutions or speeches, in which they arraign the Republican leadership for alleged delinquencies, and promise all sorts of things which they are utterly incapable of carrying out.

Now the Republican party is in a position to ignore these fake reformers, the insurgents and the Democrats, and will proceed to give the people what they want in the way of practical legislation to remedy existing evils.

Throughout the last campaign much ado was made about the question of ballot reform. Election frauds were made the subject of tirades against the Republican leaders, but the men who were most conspicuous in this campaign always neglected to state that the alleged violations of the election laws were almost entirely confined to the large cities, and that neither party had an absolutely clear record on this score.

The discovery of great frauds in one precinct of the Seventh ward of Philadelphia, in which Republican election officers were involved, made a great sensation, and it is still the subject of frequent comment in many quarters. But little is being said about the disclosures made in 'Squire McMullen's' division in Philadelphia, where it is alleged over one hundred ballots were stuffed in the box at the last election in favor of McAlear, the Democratic candidate for congress, and Lloyd the insurgent candidate for state senator. This revelation was passed over as though it amounted to nothing by the insurgent newspapers, which devoted columns to the case in the Seventh ward. This time Democrats and fusionists were involved.

But whether the frauds be committed by Republicans or Democrats the situation is the same, and it is manifest that the present ballot law must be amended, and the Republican leaders will undertake the task of passing such amendments as will block the frauds in the slum districts of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

WILL KEEP THIS PROMISE.

The Democrats and insurgents may attempt to claim credit for what will be done, but as the regular Republicans will frame the measures and pass them with Republican votes, the people will know to whom to give credit due.

The platform adopted at the last Republican state convention contained a plank which read:

"The Republican party of Pennsylvania has always stood for an honest ballot and a fair count. In the furtherance of this idea, an act was passed in 1891, known as the Baker ballot law, for the purpose of protecting the citizen in the exercise of the elective franchise.

"This act was passed by a Republican legislature at the instance of the Baker Reform association, and was intended to secure a secret and honest ballot. Further safeguards were thrown around the ballot law by the supplemental act

of 1894. In addition, however, to these laws, we favor such legislation as will enable the courts to open the ballot boxes upon the petition of citizens, duly presented, in all cases where complaint is properly made, alleging fraud in the holding of an election or the counting of the votes cast, so that if fraudulent ballots are placed in the boxes or a false count has been made it can be exposed by the courts with expedition and all offenders against the purity of the ballot detected and brought to speedy justice."

The subject of ballot reform will be among the first taken up by the stalwart Republican leaders.

REFORM OLEO LEGISLATION.

Another matter which will receive prompt attention from the Republican leaders will be the proposed amendments to the laws governing the sale of oleomargarine. The Republican party is committed in the most positive manner by the speeches made by Governor Stone and his subordinates in the department of agriculture to urge legislation which will remedy defects in the present law on that subject. The fact is that the law makes it difficult to suppress the traffic in oleo colored as butter, as it places but small punishment upon violators of the law and it is deficient in other respects.

Despite these facts, Governor Stone's administration has done great work in the suppression of the "oleo" traffic. It is known that prior to the inauguration of Governor Stone the enormous quantity of 11,433,341 pounds of oleo was sold in Pennsylvania in one year. The sales have been reduced to less than 500,000, as many dealers who have sold oleo colored as butter have been arrested and convicted through the operations of the state officials. The present law, the act of May 5, 1899, was passed at the instance of the Dairy-men's Union and the State Grange as the outcome of a meeting held at Williamsport in December. The bill was taken to Harrisburg by the secretary of the Dairy-men's Union and by the legislative committee of the State Grange. The weak points in the measure have been demonstrated by practical experience of the state officials, and they will undertake to recommend amendments to the present act which will make the prosecution of the men accused of selling oleo in imitation of butter less difficult and which will make the punishment quite severe.

SCHOOLS TO BE CARED FOR.

The matter of the appropriations to the public schools has been the subject of much newspaper abuse of the state administration. It is manifest that these attacks have been for purely partisan purposes and were without justification.

When Governor Stone was inaugurated he sent a message to the legislature explaining the conditions of the state finances and setting forth the fact that there would be an estimated deficiency of three millions of dollars unless appropriations were greatly reduced or some new sources of revenue were procured. He made several recommendations regarding means to raise more money, but the insurgent and Democratic combine in the house defeated the bills which were intended to meet this contingency.

This combine not only prevented the passage of legislation to raise money, but it failed to reduce the appropriations, and the governor, in order to protect the credit of the commonwealth, felt obliged to cut \$500,000 a year from the item for schools.

STONE'S PROMPT ACTION.

Less than two years have elapsed, and owing to the extraordinary activity of the state officials in collecting back taxes from delinquent corporations and making other corporations pay their full share of taxation, the apparent deficit has been changed to a magnificent surplus, and Governor Stone has publicly stated that with the opening of the next legislature he will at once forward a message calling for the immediate passage of a deficiency bill which will make up the \$500,000 a year for the schools, the amount which he deducted, so that they will actually not suffer in the slightest degree for any part of the original appropriation of \$5,500,000 a year made by the last legislature.

The stalwart Republican majority in the legislature will without doubt promptly adopt the suggestion of Governor Stone and the so-called school issue will have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the people, and no doubt to the disgust of the Democrats and the insurgents, who, with nothing to kick about, will accordingly be un-

BRIBERY CANNOT DEFEAT QUAY.

His Majority Too Great For Unscrupulous Opponents to Overcome.

A POPULAR VICTORY.

Dr. Snyder, of Chester, Will Be Elected Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate and Hon. William T. Marshall, of Allegheny, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—While the Democrats and assistant Democrats, the so-called insurgents, are making desperate efforts to create the impression that the supporters of Col. M. S. Quay will not have a majority in the joint convention for the election of a United States senator, it is significant that they dare not make a statement in detail of the names of the men whom they claim are opposed to Col. Quay.

The facts are that there is an undoubted majority of stalwart Republican members of the state senate and the house of representatives who were elected with the understanding that they would support Col. Quay, and this they will do.

His re-election to the United States senate could only be prevented by wholesale bribery of the representatives of the people.

Men who value their reputations will have nothing to do with unscrupulous schemers who are now looking to the resources of a well known millionaire in this city, which they would like to have placed at their disposal for a campaign of debauchery, intimidation and blackmail.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania know who have been elected as stalwart Republicans, and attempts to corrupt legislators will meet with prompt and positive action on the part of the people.

A review of the situation in the state shows that there is practically little left of the insurgent movement outside of the Pittsburgh ring of politicians and a few retainers who still cling to David Martin in this city. The Washington county machine, of which Congressman Acheson is at the head, is dependent upon the Allegheny county contingent for support in Acheson's congressional campaign. Their alliance with the insurgents in the contest against Col. Quay is quite natural.

Two years ago Senator Quay was a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. In the contest at the primaries he won more than two-thirds of the Republican members and senators. In that legislature at the beginning of the voting for United States senator there were 112 regular Republicans, 87 Democrats and 54 insurgents. Of the 112 regulars included eight Republicans controlled by Maceo in Allegheny and three subsequently controlled by Martin in Philadelphia, so that it left only 101 regulars after these deductions were made.

FOR MAJORITY RULE.

These figures show that a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats made a clear majority in joint assembly. The regulars stood by Senator Quay because he had been elected by more than two-thirds of the Republican vote. They stood upon the rule of majority and Democrats, not being able to come together, the legislature was deadlocked and adjourned without the election of a United States senator.

For more than two years this state, with its six and a half millions of people, its great material and industrial interests, has only had one senator in the upper branch of the national congress.

With this condition of affairs, the Republican state convention met in Harrisburg last April and in its platform announced Senator Quay as a candidate for re-election.

BACKED BY HIS PARTY.

This is a quotation from the platform of the Republican state convention, adopted at Harrisburg on June 29, 1899: "We deplore the action of the United States senate in denying us the right of full representation to which we are entitled under the federal constitution. We still contend that the governor had constitutional authority to make the appoint-

ment, and in selecting the non-Matthew Stanley Quay he was acting in accordance with the clearly expressed will of large majority of the Republicans of the state. We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership and we believe in his political and personal integrity. A great wrong has been done him, which the people will right at the proper time, and therefore we view Stanley Quay shall be a candidate for re-election to the United States senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and fidelity, and to this end we pledge him our hearty and cordial support."

Col. Quay appeared directly to the people. He went before the Republican voters in every county where there was a contest of the senatorial question. The issue was made in such a way that it could not be misunderstood, and the election resulted favorably to his candidacy in almost every instance. He made his appeals in Chester, Montgomery, Blair, Potter, Lawrence, Fayette, Westmoreland, Franklin, Clearfield, Mercer and Union. He won in all of these counties.

WON ON DIRECT VOTE.

In this connection it should be remembered that the insurgents and Democrats effected fusion and pooled their issues for the purpose of defeating the candidates for the legislature favorable to Col. Quay, and yet on a direct vote the people sustained his candidacy.

In a number of counties candidates friendly to him were defeated by a very small plurality, but the returns show that in joint assembly there will be 191 Republicans, including insurgents, and 63 Democrats, making a total of 254.

The insurgents have elected 53 members and senators who will sit in the next legislature. These figures give them more than they will probably get, but every doubtful man is placed in this list.

Deducting this number from the total number of Republicans elected leaves 133 regular Republicans in the next legislature. All of these were elected either as direct friends of Col. Quay or were pledged to go into the caucus and abide by its decision. They were supported in their counties by the regular Republicans on the issue of party regularity and majority rule, and are pledged to carry out these instructions at the coming session of the legislature.

Under all these circumstances it would seem as though the contest had been definitely settled by the returns, but the hand of party wreckers who have been attempting to disrupt the Republican party during the past two or three years are trying to steal some of the regular Republicans in the hope that they can reduce the number who will go into the caucus below 128, which is the number necessary to elect, and thus prevent an election of United States senator, as they did two years ago.

SIMPLY OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

These people do not expect to be able to elect a senator themselves. The insurgent Republicans here no hope of this kind. They have only 53 votes; they will have only 53 votes in joint assembly, but in joining these 53 with the 63 Democratic members and senators they hope, by filibustering tactics, to prevent an election. If they can tempt, by use of the large corruption fund at their hands, or otherwise, some 12 or 15 members who were elected on a platform of party regularity to disregard their instructions, sell their honor and their manhood to this hand of party wreckers, they think they can delay the election of a senator two years longer.

This is the whole contest now before the Republicans of Pennsylvania. It will not succeed, because there is a clear majority of regular Republicans elected.

MAKE THE MOST.

Few things worth having come without trouble, strife or effort. The best must be battled for. Neither fruit nor flowers can be gathered unless the hand be stretched out to pluck them. So with knowledge and culture; these must be the effort, the reaching out of the mind to grasp the truth and the unknown.

A Big Drop.

Hobson—I've seen a drop of water run an electric light plant, mill and—Dobson—Where did you see a drop of water do that? Hobson—At Niagara falls.

GENEROSITY OF A GAMBLER.

Twice Paid the Funeral Expenses of One of His Pensioners.

Thomas Jefferson Adams Chambers, the heavy bettor of the Metropolitan billiard room in San Francisco in 1854, like all generous men, was very often imposed upon by people who were under great obligations to him and were continually scheming to take advantage of his good nature. A man named Cooper, a clerk in the banking house of Adams & Co., appealed to him to make good a large sum of money that he had lost playing faro and for which he was liable to be imprisoned. Chambers paid the money and Cooper, being unable, or possibly not trying, to get another position, became a "pensioner" of Chambers, never failing to call for his regular stipend, which was cheerfully given to him until Chambers discovered that Cooper gambled the money away and neglected to pay any honest debts he could possibly avoid paying.

The next time he called Chambers said to him: "Cooper, I believe you will play faro as long as you live and can get any money to play with, and I will not give you any more. But go around to the international hotel, get a room and board and tell Charles Ellis to send me the bill every week, and I will pay it, but do not ask me for money as long as you live." Chambers received the board bill regularly and paid them promptly for some weeks. One day a man who seemed to be in great sorrow called on him and said: "Mr. Chambers, your friend Cooper died last night. I was with him at the time. Before he died he told me to call on you and see if you would be kind enough to pay the expenses of his burial. I have been to an undertaker and find it will cost about \$100."

Chambers said: "Certainly, here is the money. If that is not enough, let me know." In about half an hour he stopped at the bar of the Bella Union and, hearing a familiar voice in the direction of the gambling room, walked in just in time to hear Cooper say to the dealer "Give me a stack of reds," and to see him hand in the same \$100 which Chambers had given to his sorrowful friend a short time before. In a few minutes the dealer had captured all the "chips," and Cooper was broke again. He had not noticed Chambers, who was close to him, who said, "Cooper, I told you that you would play faro as long as you live and could get money, but I did not expect to see you, now that you are dead, play away your funeral expenses." Cooper walked out of the place, and his body was found floating in the bay a few days after. It was supposed that he committed suicide. Chambers sent word to Mr. Grey, the undertaker, to take charge of the body and have it buried in Lone Mountain cemetery. As he paid the bill he said: "I have paid a great many undertakers' bills, but I never paid for burying a man twice in the same week. I wonder if any one will see that I am buried decently if I die broke?"

Chambers was born in Kentucky, and it would be difficult to find one more generous or a truer friend than he—George E. Pheasant in New York Sun.

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