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 - At \$7.50—Black Taffeta, Eton Jackets, of good, wearable silks, and propriety made. Others at \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.
- Women's Silk Petticoats at \$5.00, excellent quality taffeta silk, worth easily \$6.50; in black only.
- TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, \$2.90
- In Lt. Blue, Pink, Mauve, Cardinal, Green, very latest colors, and worth fully a dollar more.
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 - All Wool Venetian in plain colors, all the staple shades, a material specially adapted for tailored gowns—50c. yd.
 - English Cheviots, 44 inches wide, all pure wool, in all colors and black especially good 75c. yd.
 - Samite Cloths, Satin Solides, and French Voiles, all colors, the dollar quality at—90c. yd.

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ONE PRICE ONLY.
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LAWMAKERS HARD AT WORK

Three Sessions a Day the Rule in the House at Harrisburg.

BALLOT REFORM MUST BE PRACTICAL.

Suggestion Once More Made For the Holding of a Convention to Revise the Constitution to Meet New Conditions of Industrial and Commercial Development.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, April 9.—Consideration of reports from the committees on apportionment, the passage of the Guffey ballot reform bill through the senate and a further inquiry into the various requests for appropriations will be among the other things which will command the attention of members of the legislature this week.

LEGISLATORS WORKING HARD.

Notwithstanding the fact that three sessions a day are now being held by the house of representatives, there is still a vast amount of business to be transacted before a final adjournment can be reached.

There is a serious contention between conflicting interests, political and personal, in the framing of apportionment measures. While the congressional apportionment bill has passed the senate and has been reported with amendments to the house, there will have to be conference committees appointed before this matter can be settled. It is unlikely that the senate will be able to come to an early agreement on a senatorial apportionment bill, and the house will have its own troubles when it comes to redistricting the assembly districts. The judicial apportionment will be an easier problem to solve.

Senator Focht, of Union, has charge of the ballot reform bill, the measure introduced at the instance of Col. Guffey, the Democratic leader, and amended so as to provide for the party circle and to permit voters who so desire to have assistance in the preparation of their ballots. He says this bill will pass the senate probably this week.

The house has adopted a very liberal course up to date on this issue. It has passed without opposition on second reading all of the ballot and primary election reform bills reported from committee. The amended Guffey bill will without doubt be supported by the Republican leaders.

MUST HAVE PARTY CIRCLE.

The necessity for retaining the party circle at the top of the ballot is becoming apparent to many who were at first inclined to be indifferent on this subject.

"Party organization has arisen in this country by a natural process of constitutional development," says the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, "and we owe to the establishment of popular rule. But anything in the nature of cohesion or articulation among the masses is objectionable to the idealists,

who have a queer notion that if they can only pulverize citizenship into atoms, evils arising from defects of party organization will disappear. As a matter of fact these evils would be intensified, and the consequences of their political schemes, if fully accomplished, would be anarchy. What we really need for the betterment of political conditions is not less party responsibility, but more of it, and by laboring to substitute mob caprice for party action the doctrinaire reformers are promoting political degeneracy.

"The particular feature upon which they are insisting is that the law shall prevent voters from casting a party ticket, as about 899 voters out of every 1,000 prefer to do." The ballot law as proposed by the Republican party organization, provides facilities for voting in detail, by marking each name with a cross, but what they demand is that while they are allowed to vote in the way they prefer, regular party men shall also be compelled to go over the ballot in detail. In according to this demand in behalf of the Democratic party organization Col. Guffey, we believe, misinterprets the desire of his own party. Perhaps if he were in a position of actual responsibility for legislation on the subject, he would take a different view of the case. The duty of the Republican party leaders is plain. They have no right to set aside the wishes of the party to gratify the demand of a comparatively small body of doctrinaire reformers. Upon this point there can be no compromise, and the party pledge of upholding the bill fully redeemed in accepting the bill just as offered by Col. Guffey, with amendments preserving the right of party voters to vote a party ticket as a whole."

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Some comment has been occasioned by a statement made by Senator Focht, who usually speaks by the card, regarding a constitutional convention.

"It is generally admitted," said Senator Focht, "that the present state constitution needs overhauling, and it is quite likely the present legislature will make provision for the adoption of a new one. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey P. Black was here this week, and to the writer expressed himself in the strongest terms in favor of amendments. It is agreed that there should be some modification with regard to the enactment of special laws, so as to admit of certain subjects and committees being specially treated. When the present constitution was adopted we did not have the present great corporations and industrial combinations, nor was the energy of electricity applied as a power in the electric lighting and railroad world. There has been a mighty sweep in the march of advancing science since the present governing instrument was adopted. The next convention would have a membership of nearly 200, which would be selected from the strongest men intellectually, presenting all parties.

"When Senator Quay comes here to a new session he and Governor Black will have a conference relative to passing a resolution in the legislature looking to the adoption of a constitution which will be wider and more modern in its provisions."

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED.

The defeat of the Leard local option bill was not due to concerted action of any party. Republicans and Democrats, stalwarts and insurgents divided on this issue.

Another bill which failed to pass the house was that providing for the removal of all screens and other ob-

structions from in front of hotels, saloons and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

TAXING COMPANY STORES.

Bill providing for the weighing of anthracite, checks, dividers, coupons, pass books or other paper representing wages or earnings of an employee not paid in cash to the employe or member of his family, to provide for a report to the auditor general of the same and for the failure to make reports, which had been defeated, was reconsidered and passed finally by a vote of 109 to 78. The bill provides for the payment into the state treasury of 25 per cent on all store orders and similar papers, except orders for tools and blasting powder used by the employe. It would practically close all the company stores in the state.

Representative Theodore B. Stubb, of Philadelphia, was pleased last week to see the house pass his bill calling for a tax of \$250 upon every dealer in cigarettes and cigarette supplies. As the result was announced showing that the bill had passed the house finally by a vote of 122 to 30 he proudly exclaimed, "I am opposed to children smoking cigarettes, and I think men who smoke at all should smoke either pipes or cigars." The bill now goes to the senate.

Representative Colville, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill at the instance of Capt. J. S. Muckie, of Philadelphia, which would place the naval militia on the same plane as the infantry of the National Guard and provide for two ships' companies in time of peace and make provision for an increase for a war footing.

NO COMPROMISE WITH INSURGENTS

Governor Stone Has Not Entered Into Any Deal With Senator Flinn.

AN INSURGENT CANARD.

While the Olive Branch Is Held Out to All Republicans to Co-operate With the Regular Organization No Terms Will Be Made With Party Wreckers.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, April 9.—Quite like the insurgent moves in the United States senatorial contest, is an effort that is being made to create an impression in the minds of the Republicans of Pennsylvania that Governor Stone entered into a political deal with William Flinn, the boss of the insurgent movement, before making his appointment of Maj. A. M. Brown to be recorder of Pittsburgh.

When the announcement of this appointment was made Flinn at once spoke in terms of praise of Maj. Brown, all the while, however, predicting that the appointment would not stand, as, in his opinion, the supreme court would declare unconstitutional the so-called "ripper" act, under which the appointment was made.

The insurgent newspapers, taking their cue from Flinn, started in with ingenuously concocted stories of a combination entered into by the governor with the insurgents to get Flinn's support for future contests in state politics. The appointment of J. R. Murphy as recorder of Allegheny was announced at the same time, but no such intimation was made in connection with his selection.

No deal or understanding of any kind has been had with the Flinn insurgents in the making of either of these appointments, and none is to be made.

FORMER MAGEE MEN DESERT FLINN.

It is true that some of the followers of the late Senator Magee, who, while their leader was alive, co-operated with the Flinn contingent, are especially pleased with the selection of Maj. Brown, and it is also a fact that some of the Flinn men are endeavoring to make it appear that they were consulted in the selection of the recorder of Pittsburgh. They seek to have it understood that there has been a deal made by which they are to be recognized as controlling the party organization in Allegheny and that they are to accordingly desert the insurgents and co-operate and aid the leaders of the regular party organization in the state.

Governor Stone made these appointments after conferring with influential citizens in both cities and giving particular heed to the wishes of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and similar public spirited organizations which led the fight for the passage of the so-called "ripper" bill, the sole and only purpose of which was to enable the citizens of the two western cities to overthrow the Flinn machine, which has had for years absolute control of the contracts, the patronage and the levying of taxes to pay the bills incurred by the machine administrations of these two municipalities.

The selection of Maj. Brown was met with almost universal approval. The newspapers, even those which have supported the insurgent movement, gave all praise to the appointments.

The Flinn Heutenants, in attempting to give foundation to their stories of a compact between the state administration leaders and their boss, referred to the fact that Director of Public Safety Brown and two other prominent officials under Mayor Diehl, of Pittsburgh, conferred with Governor Stone before he made public his appointments.

LOOKING OUT FOR THEMSELVES.

These officials, however, are part of the old Magee contingent, and as officeholders under the present administration are naturally desirous of being retained on the pay roll under the new order of things.

The Flinn adherents, in building up their story of a harmony deal between the regular Republican leaders and the Flinn machine, pointed to the presence of these three officeholders in Harrisburg as bearing out their statements that a deal has been entered into for future political contests, by which, through the governor giving the Flinn men what they wanted in Pittsburgh, the Flinn delegates in future state conventions would co-operate with the governor's political friends on the state treasury, the governorship and other state offices.

While this would, to those not familiar with the case, appear to be a plausible story, it is utterly without foundation in fact.

The action of the governor in conferring with these officials simply means that those Republicans in and out of office in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City who are ready and willing to co-operate with the reform forces in these cities in a reorganization of the Republican party in Allegheny county will be welcomed into the ranks of the regulars. Such of the public officials who are competent and who do not hold sinners, who are prepared to cut away from the Flinn insurgent movement and work with the regular Republicans need have no fear of being disturbed in their official positions.

CASE BEFORE THE COURTS.

The question of the constitutionality of the reform charter, bill affecting Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Scranton will be argued before the supreme court on the 23d inst. It is possible that the new recorders of Allegheny City and Pittsburgh will not attempt to take possession of their offices until the supreme court shall have passed upon the new law. While under the terms of the bill the governor was obliged to make these appointments within 30 days after it became a law, and that period expired at midnight, there is no requirement that the appointees of the governor shall be sworn in immediately.

The recorder, formerly Mayor Mair, is now exercising the functions of his new office and his case has been used to test the constitutionality of the act. The Lackawanna county court has unani- mously declared the act to be constitutional.

Flinn and his close advisers recognize the fact that the machine is rapidly going to pieces in Allegheny county. Already three members of the legislature, Representatives McTighe, Nesbit and McCandless, all of Allegheny county, have left the insurgents and gone over to the regular Republicans.

LEAVING THE INSURGENTS.

Mr. McCandless, who was the last to leave Flinn, in a statement of his position as a former insurgent, said as far as Allegheny county was concerned the insurgent movement was originally intended to advance the candidacy of the late C. L. Magee for United States senator and to defeat Col. Quay for re-election. He told of his continued loyalty to this cause and added that with all political pledges kept, "every man ought to be at liberty to look after the local interests of his own district and to have the personal privilege of recognizing caucus rules and party regularity and majority control," which he trusted his associates among the insurgents would accord him.

At a meeting of insurgent members of the legislature Representative McCandless offered a series of resolutions which set forth that the objects and purposes of the organization known as "insurgents" having terminated with the election of Senator Quay, and the further object for which they continued, the organization, the defeat of the "ripper" legislation, having been eliminated, "it would seem that there was no further object or purpose in view in continuing an organization such as 'the insurgents' are outside of the recognized caucus rules and party regularity."

The resolutions closed with a provision for the dissolution of "the insurgents."

Of course, the resolutions were not adopted, but Mr. McCandless' attitude fairly represents the sentiments of a large number of Republicans of Allegheny county who do not propose to continue to follow Flinn in his party wrecking operations.

PHILADELPHIA'S WHITE ELEPHANT.

By a unanimous vote the house of representatives at Harrisburg last week passed the bill abolishing the public buildings of Philadelphia.

This will place the custody and the responsibility of the completion of the structure with the Ashbridge administration after it shall pass the senate.

Representative Walter Willard, of the Quaker City, who introduced the bill, was cordially congratulated by his colleagues over the fact that while there were 164 votes in favor of the bill, there was not one against it, and the vote was the largest cast on the roll of the roll during the entire day.

"The citizens of Philadelphia," said Mr. Willard, "are anxious to have this building finished and turned over to the city. That there was not a single vote against this bill is certainly complimentary to Mayor Ashbridge, upon whom the responsibility of finishing the building and the custody of it will fall with the abolition of the present commission."

The bill will now go to the senate and there is not the slightest doubt of its passage. It provides that when the public building commission shall cease to exist the bureau of city property under the city administration will then assume charge of the building.

Naptha and Water Bugs.

While water bugs are known as "clean bugs," which mean implies that, like accidents, they will occur in the cleanest kitchens, they are not to be encouraged, and their presence is an unnecessary evil. Naptha, in spite of its predilection for blowing people up once in a while when they are careless, is one of the boon in the life of the modern house-keeper. Any kitchen that receives a daily baptism of naptha will no longer remain on the visiting list of the water bug, but the treatment must be thorough and constantly persisted in. Wood work, shelves, stationary tubs and crevices must be well drenched with the fluid, and it should be unnecessary to state that no matches must be lighted nor gas stoves nor jets nor flame of any kind while the work is going on and for some time afterward. Besides this, of course, there must be scrupulous cleanliness. But the naptha treatment, although somewhat expensive, is effective.

—New York Sun.

The city of Lima and the city of Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, both claim the honor of having the first printing press in the new world, and both of them were probably established about the same date by the Jesuit missionaries.

Many Chinese use their hollow idols as savings banks.

Low Rates West.

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License Applications.

Notice is hereby given that the following applications for license have been filed in my office and will be presented April 19, 1901, at the Court of Quarter Sessions of Forest County Pa.:

1. J. H. Powers, Keystone Hotel, Marienville, Pa.
2. J. H. Fidler, Hotel Forest, Marienville, Pa.
3. James Aharah & F. R. Larimer, Marienville Hotel, Marienville, Pa.
4. E. S. Caldwell, Diagonal House, Byington, Pa.
5. L. E. Branch, Central Hotel, Clarlington, Pa.
6. G. R. & M. L. Gerow, Central House, Tionesta Borough.
7. E. A. Weaver, Hotel Weaver, Tionesta Borough.

Certified from the record, J. H. ROBERTSON, Clerk, March 26, 1901.

Wanted—An Idea

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