

Calendar for May 1901 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

County Treasurer, CALVIN M. ARNER, Tionesta.

The County Superintendent's Salary.

After twice complaining that the REPUBLICAN had expended the space of a column in giving the correct "history" (and a truthful one, too, mind you) of the manner by which the superintendent of schools of Forest county is enabled to draw five hundred dollars per year extra from the tax payers of the county, the editor of the Marienville Express proceeds to go us one better and occupies two columns in an effort to refute the plain, unvarnished facts, and, while not intending to do so, corroborates every material point laid bare by this paper. Before proceeding further let us again briefly but plainly put the facts fairly before the public:

First. The convention of school directors which elected E. E. Stitzinger superintendent of schools of Forest county in May, 1899, took absolutely no action on the matter of fixing his salary:

Second. The average school term preceding that election did not exceed seven and one-half months, and therefore the salary of the Superintendent would not be more than \$1,000 per annum, unless otherwise fixed by a vote of that convention:

Third. The officers of that convention, after adjournment, in certifying Mr. Stitzinger's election to the State Superintendent, inserted in that certificate after the word "Salary," Fifteen Hundred (\$1500) Dollars, notwithstanding the convention had taken no action on the question of salary.

Fourth. The Superintendent-elect received and accepted a duplicate certificate from said officers knowing full well the convention had not voted him such a sum, and has received and accepted the sum stipulated—fifteen hundred dollars per year.

We want the public to keep the foregoing facts in mind so as not to get confused by and falsehood which the Express may employ to bolster up an unlawful transaction that is costing the taxpayers of Forest county five hundred dollars a year.

And now as to the Express' wearisome tirade of abuse of individuals for daring to defend the taxpayers against a proceeding so manifestly unrighteous, the public cares nothing, much less do we. What the people want is the truth, the facts in the case, and these they are going to have through the columns of the REPUBLICAN.

The Express, so eager to create prejudice in the minds of the people and thus draw the fire away from the main question, naturally gets halled up in its reasoning. For instance it says:

When the question of salary was raised in the convention Mr. Stitzinger was asked to speak and said the average school term in the county the past year was seven and one-half months, and he believed that fixed the salary at \$1500 per year.

The words "fifteen hundred dollars" never fell from the lips of Mr. Stitzinger during the sitting of that convention. He contented himself by simply saying "that would fix the salary." Why he avoided mention of the amount of salary must be left to conjecture. Again we quote from the Express:

As no person in the convention expressed a different opinion and there was no motion to fix the salary, the chairman, T. J. Reyner, twice asked if the convention was satisfied with that statement and salary, and neither time was there a dissenting voice raised.

This piece of information is news to the members of that convention and every person in the audience who listened attentively to the proceedings. It is not true in fact, but supposing it were, did that silence give Mr. Reyner license to sign or Mr. Stitzinger the legal right to accept, a certificate such as is on file in the State school department? Is not every sane person aware that it requires the vote of a majority of the school directors' convention to increase the Superintendent's salary above \$1000 a year? It is often remarked that "silence gives consent," but this silence, according to the Express, has proved the most expensive to the taxpayers of Forest county of any we have heard of, costing them \$500 annually. Again quoting from the Express:

Before that convention was held the length of term of each district in the county was given to State Superintendent Schaeffer, and he was asked what under the law and that average length of school term the Superintendent's salary would be, and his reply was \$1500.

Until that visit to Harrisburg the salary of the Superintendent was paid out of the funds appropriated for paying the salaries of superintendents; since that visit two-thirds has been paid out of that fund and one-third out of the appropriation to the schools of Forest county.

There is something wrong with these two sentences. They don't harmonize. If Supt. Schaeffer was paying Mr. Stitzinger's salary "out of the funds appropriated for paying superintendent's salaries," why did he change that method and deduct the \$500 from the appropriation for Forest county? The quickest way to prove the falsity of those two sentences is to quote Dr. Schaeffer's letter, which vindicates the Doctor, and relieves him of the awkward position in which the Express seeks to place him.

COMMUNWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HARRISBURG, Pa., September 22, 1900. Mr. T. F. RITCHIEY, Tionesta, Pa. Dear Sir:—

The salary of the county superintendent of Forest County has been paid on the Certificate of Election sent by the convention of Directors. The excess has been deducted from the appropriation due for Forest county. The law does not

specify the method of calculating the average length of the school term. Of the different methods for calculating the average I think we have adopted the one to which the least objection can be urged. The method of making this calculation must evidently be determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Act of Assembly says "that in all counties having over two hundred and ninety schools or twelve hundred square miles of territory, or a school term exceeding seven and one-half months the salary of the superintendent shall not be less than five hundred dollars."

Some of your questions are repetition of preceding questions and I do not deem it incumbent to answer the same point twice in same letter.

Yours truly, NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, State Supt. of Public Instruction. If the foregoing letter proves anything it proves as plainly as language can do so that the Express is seeking to falsify the records and grossly deceive the public. It will be noted that the letter was written in September last, four months prior to "at visit" which seems so to rankle in the editor's craw. The Express' silly twaddle on that subject, and its statement that from that time on the manner of paying Supt. Stitzinger's salary was changed, is too ridiculous to require refutation. Dr. Schaeffer's own language gives the lie so plainly to the editor's statement that it would seem common decency should dissuade him from further attempt to maintain the falsehood.

The Express denies the accuracy of our statement to the effect that all but two districts in the county sent representatives to the convention called to investigate the superintendent's salary question, and states that "Green Independent did not elect" a delegate. The REPUBLICAN never makes a statement it can't back up with the facts. Here are the minutes of that convention, verbatim:

Tionesta, Pa., Mar. 12, 1901. The following school directors, being delegates duly elected by the school boards of the districts which they represent, viz: Barnett, Isalah Cassett, Green, Edward Kiser, Green Independent, George Watson, Harmony, Wm. G. Morrow, Howe, J. C. Welsh, Kingsley, Rev. Wm. Richards, Tionesta, C. F. Ledebur, Tionesta Boro, J. C. Snowden, with a proposition to leave the matter of fixing or adjusting the salary of Supt. E. E. Stitzinger, at fifteen hundred (\$1500) dollars per annum, when no action was taken by said convention.

It was moved by J. C. Snowden and seconded by J. C. Welsh, that we adjourn to meet at the call of the president.

Motion carried.

It was moved by J. C. Snowden and seconded by J. C. Welsh, that we adjourn to meet at the call of the president.

Motion carried.

It will be observed that eight of the ten school districts, or four-fifths, were represented, and that Green Independent was one of them, and that by no less a personage than Mr. George Watson, who participated in the proceedings of that convention, expressed himself as well satisfied with the spirit of the meeting and its actions, and said he would speak personally with superintendent Stitzinger on the matter. As to where this investigation was started the records will show that Green township was the first to propose it, and the first to elect a delegate in the person of Mr. Edward Kiser, a member of the school board of that township, the assertion of the Express or any one else to the contrary notwithstanding.

The editor of the Express acknowledges being present when the certificates of election were filled out, and says "both were signed by the chairman and examined by several others." And doubtless pronounced a good job.

The editor of the REPUBLICAN did name Prof. Speer before the convention but used no such nonsensical language as the Express would put in his mouth; however, had the convention seen the wisdom of electing Prof. Speer he would not today be drawing \$500 excess salary from the taxpayers of Forest county on a certificate that falsifies the action of that convention.

If the editor of the Express or any one else desires to uphold such official conduct it is their privilege so to do, as for this journal it will not be found in that kind of business.

In spite of many unexpected difficulties the President has sounded the main keynotes of his journey across the continent.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER, whose name became famous during the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home, Morris-town, N. J., aged 80 years.

The Supreme Court on Monday rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the so-called "ripper bill." Now look out for an onslaught by the insurgent sheets.

An immense merchant steamship of 12,000 tons was launched at San Francisco last week. Uncle Sam's expansion on the Pacific brings along one or two big items every day.

In less than six months after the reelection of a Republican President the Filipino forces in the field surrendered. No one is in doubt now about what kept the insurrection alive.

An American torpedo boat just completed at Bath, Me., has a speed of thirty-four miles an hour. The contract was for a mile less, but marine builders in this country are accustomed to give good measure.

AFTER a heated discussion Tammany has decided not to invite Mr. Bryan to its Fourth of July celebration. Getting the Democratic nomination for president seems to unfit a man for further party usefulness.

From the Holy Land.

DAMASCUS, SYRIA, April 30, 1901.

I spent about two hours last night in America, principally in Tionesta, and you can rest assured I fully enjoyed it. I mean by this that I got my mail, the first in three weeks, and in the quiet of my room forgot all about my "pilgrimage" and the strange and wonderful scenes through which I have been daily passing and read my papers—THE REPUBLICAN—and letters surrounded by the familiar scenes, faces and voices of good old America and Americans.

How true it is that "We never miss the water 'Till the well runs dry."

I even read all the advertisements and then to finish up read over the list of boro and county officers. You gave the only account I have seen of the capture of Aguinaldo. We had only heard a rumor of it before.

Our Palestine company trip is over and just at present there is a slight difference of opinion expressed in regard to it. Some who were not used to roughing it on horseback felt a little tired and sore and think the trip too hard for anyone to undergo, others were more oblivious to the hardships, or more accustomed to them and are enthusiastic over it. I belong to the latter class and feel amply repaid for the weariness of body, without which no one can take the trip, and only wish I could have had more time on the way to absorb what I saw and learned.

The whole way from Jaffa to Beyrout was filled with surprises, wonder and delight. I had read considerable about Palestine and thought I knew something about it, but I now confess that my conceptions in most cases were far from the reality in so far as the topography of it is concerned. To attempt a description of this country in a letter would be to fail, so I shall confine myself to matters in general and leave the rest for some future and more suitable occasion.

Our landing at Jaffa was done by small boats coming out a half mile to meet us. There is no dock here at all. This is one of the things travelers dread, as the natives yell and pull and clamor at you in an unknown tongue till you scarcely know yourself and could not recognize your own voice. The way in is full of rocks which in a rough sea are not without danger to the boats. Fortunately we got in at early dawn and had the benefit of a tide which knew what to do and how to treat those fellows so that we got to land without incident worthy of note. Of course we looked up the house of Simon the Tanner and found it, and read that portion of Scripture referring to him. The well of water and large stone trough are still there and there is not much doubt as to the identity of the place. Then we drove to the house, or rather the tomb of Dorcas, where a Greek church now stands.

Jaffa is a much larger and more beautiful city than I had expected to find. It numbers about 35,000 souls and has attained its recent size and importance largely in consequence of the large number of pilgrims (about 15,000 annually) who go to Jerusalem. Large orchards of oranges, figs and similar fruits, with grain and beautiful flowers in full bloom were on every hand. The air was soft and balmy which with a gentle breeze blowing in the cool of the morning gives one a very pleasant recollection of the place.

We left on the Jerusalem and Jaffa railroad which is a narrow gauge but fairly comfortable road. At once we struck the renowned plain of Sharon lying between almost parallel ranges of hills running east and west but gradually closing in on us as we proceeded toward Jerusalem. This plain is about sixteen miles wide near the sea and is usually very fruitful. This year the winter rains were light and ceased early so that almost a drought has come upon the land as in the days of old. As we proceeded eastward these ranges of hills closed in till we soon found ourselves in a deep gorge, up which we wended our way like a serpent's trail till we reached the great center of the world's history—Jerusalem. This road is 24 miles long and fully half the way it runs through this deep gorge. Every foot of the way is filled with interest and our new dragoman, Esa, was kept busy pointing out these places. How strange it sounds to our ears to hear called out the plain of Sharon, Lydda, Ramleh, Gizeh, Beth Heron, Beth Shemesh, Vale of Elah, and know we were looking upon landscapes that had been the scenes of conflicts, or hallowed associations, now possessing a reality unknown before. And then the incongruity of Jerusalem for a railway station. I am sure I would have enjoyed it much better had we been able to ride or drive up from Jaffa. It would certainly have been much more in keeping with the fitness of things than rushing in on a modern railway train.

There are only three things in all Palestine that I think I would have recognized without assistance and one of these is Jerusalem. Had I been blindfolded, not knowing where I was being led, and taken to the top of any of the hills round about and the bandage then removed I would have said that is Jerusalem. I could not miss it—the city of David. Two familiar passages from the Psalms came to my mind and received a new interpretation—"Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together." It has been said to have no suburbs, and it is only recently that any considerable number of houses have been built outside the walls. These high walls surround an exceedingly small enclosure for 60,000 people. In our country it would not contain an ordinary village. They know how to economize space. The streets are mere alleys and the space for a family is small.

The other passage was this—"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem so the Lord is round about his people." While the city is on a hill it is surrounded on all sides except the west by hills still higher but separated by deep valleys only to the north. This made the city such a safe place and gave David so much trouble to take from the Jebusites. From all sides one can look down into the city. Especially is this true from the Mount of Olives which is over against the temple and where our Lord doubtless stood when he wept over the city. The hill is so precipitous that the distance is short—one-half mile or less I should say in a direct line and very much higher. Between lies the valley of Jehoshaphat through which "Siloam's shady rills" runs, only in the winter. The wall of the city on this east side, which formed the east side foundation of the temple

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Straw Sailors and Cloth hats for Ladies.

ROBINSON.

Farmers' Institutes.

The County Board of Farmers' Institute Managers, will meet at the County Commissioners' office on the second Tuesday in June, to arrange for the place where institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire institutes, ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. The board is composed of the local members of the State Board of Agriculture, and one representative from each county agricultural society, the Pomona Grange and County Alliance. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting, address a letter with your request to Chairman of Board of Institute Managers, care of County Commissioners. A suitable hall for the meeting ought to be provided, free of charge, by the locality wishing the institute.

The usual places of interest were visited. The church of the Holy Sepulcher was full of pilgrims from all lands and the holy relics and places were, to our eyes, idolatrously revered. The stone where the body was embalmed was a place where the devotion was particularly noticed. Kneeling before the slab, which rested on a step about a foot high, they would bow, laying their faces upon it, kissing it most ardently and laying coins, handkerchiefs and even rags and paper upon it and then turned away while their lips moved in earnest prayer. This was true of many other things in the temple, the tomb itself, the cover, the cradle, etc. We followed the Via Dolorosa from Pilate's Judgment Hall till it seemed lost in the scramble to locate the real place of the crucifixion. New Calvary, as it is called because only recently accepted as the real calvary by many, is just outside the city wall east of the Damascus gate and seems to fulfill the scriptural account.

On the sight of the temple now stands a Mohammedan mosque built over the threshold floor David brought from Aram, and said to be the costliest mosque in the world. It is octagonal in form and constructed of beautiful marble all finished and carved with wonderful skill. Everywhere costly lamps are hanging, some of them richly adorned with crystal glass pendants. I do not think it is intended as a place of worship as we understand that term, but rather a place of religious veneration. I saw pilgrims reach their hands through the grating that surrounded the rock and rub their faces, often kissing the hand that touched the stone. Two of the Prophets' hairs are there in a case. These I did not see. Just south of this in the same area is the mosque of El Aksa where they show the prints of the Saviour's feet in a rock. One turns away from all these things with very mixed feelings. The Greeks, Latins and Mohammedans have located every important place and have built a church over it.

When speaking of the sea of Galilee one day a member of the party asked in a semi-serious manner if a church had been built over that yet. I shall only mention one other place visited here and that is the Upper Room underneath which David's tomb is said to be. Only three of us made this trip as it was done very early on the morning we left Jerusalem and was not without some unusual proceeding. Our dragoman and guides had told us that it could not be seen on account of very fanatic Mohammedans, who dwell in that part of the city and who would not permit any one to go there. Of course this only increased our desire to go while at the same time we did not feel like taking too great risks. One of our number saw Dr. Merrill, our Consul, and secured his kawas or special representative, and also a soldier, the former leading the way and the latter bringing up the rear. The trip was made without incident, however, but how much we owe to these men of freedom from molestation we do not know. The place was an old house recently repaired just outside Zion's gate and looked to be suited to the purpose, and with the adjacent room sufficiently large to shelter the one hundred and twenty who remained here waiting for the descent of the Holy Spirit.

Although Jerusalem is situated in the midst of rocky, barren hills for the most part, and in a country badly watered one can see how the Jewish heart could cling to it and in his exile say, "How can we sing the songs of Zion in a strange land?" "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." In my next letter I shall tell you of our camping trip which I had neither time nor disposition to write.

Very sincerely, J. V. McANICHOL.

\$100 REWARD, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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It is a pleasure to hear that the presidential review of the school children of San Francisco was finally held. A disappointment to the President, as well as the children, was thus happily averted.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c. with Devore's Gloss Carriage Paint, ready for use; 10 colors. Gives a high gloss equal to new. Sold by James D. Davis, 3-6-4m.

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- 17 lb granulated sugar, \$1. Arbuckle or Lion coffee, 2 lb for 25c. Mocha and Java blend, 5 lb for \$1. Good corn, 7c can. Good tomatoes, 3 cans for 25c. Good peas, 10c can. Dried peas, 7 lb for 25c. Beans, 5 lb for 25c. Peaches, 10c. lb. Nectarines 3 lb for 25c. Oat meal and rolled oats, 9 lb for 25c. Lenox and Oak leaf soap, 7 bars 25c. Syrup, 25c. gal. N. O. Molasses 35c. gal.

Here are some Specials in Ladies' Suits:

All wool Jacket Suits, gray, \$6.50, brown, \$7.50. All colors at \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00. All colors in Jackets at \$5.00. Also, men's all wool suits at \$6.50 and up to \$10.00. Pants, Shirts, Underwear, Hats and Caps.

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