THE FOREST REPUBLICAN.

J. E. WENK, - EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1901.

1901 AUGUST 1901

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

COUNTY.

County Treasurer,
CALVIN M. ARNER, Tionesta.

Opinion of the Deputy Attorney General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 31, 1901.

HON. N. C. SCHAEFFER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Sir:

Your letter of recent date, to the Attorney General, enclosing letter of T. F. Ritchey, attorney for the school directors of Forest county, and other papers relative to the election of E. E. Stitzinger, Superintendent of the Public Schools of said county, and requesting an opinion upon the facts therein stated, has been referred to me.

It appears from the letter, affidavits and other papers filed in the case, that a convention of the school directors of Forest county was held in Tionesta on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1899, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent. There were several candidates for the position, but the official return shows that of the 59 directors present 32, more than a majority of all present, voted for E. E. Stitzinger, who was thereupon declared elected. The official return also shows that his salary was fixed at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500) per year, and this return is certified to by the secretaries of the convention, as required by law. Since that time Mr. Stitzinger has officiated as County Superintendent, and has performed his duties and received his salary in accordance with the official return originally filed in your department.

Now, after a lapse of two years, the charge is made by certain school directors of Forest county, through their attorney, that the original return was improperly made out and that the convention which elected Mr. Stitzinger did not, in fact, fix any compensation whatever and therfore, he is entitled to only one thousand dollars ($1000) per annum under the law; and it is requested that he be compelled to refund the amount in excess of that sum, which has already been paid him, to the school directors of Forest county. In support of this contention a new return is filed, to which is attached the affidavit of the secretaries of the convention in which they state that the original return was defective in that the convention did not fix any salary, but that the words "fifteen hundred dollars" were filled in by mistake or error.

The question raised is a novel one, and a careful research discloses no precedent, but in view of the fact that the original return bears every mark of regularity, and the further fact that there is no allegation of fraud, nor is there any excuse offered for the long delay on the part of those now complaining, it seems to me that you are justified in taking no action at this late day. It would, in my opinion, establish a dangerous precedent if those upon whom is devolved the duty of making returns in cases of this kind were to be permitted, after a silence of two years, to decrease or increase the salary of a Superintendent upon a plea of mistake or error.

The last Legislature passed an act, which was signed by the Governor on the 17th day of May, 1901, prescribing a different method of fixing the salaries of county superintendents, and, inasmuch as the term of office for which Mr. Stitzinger was elected is so nearly at an end, and the mistake or error complained of is directly attributable to the action of those in control of the convention which elected him, I am satisfied that your department ought not to be asked to move in this matter.

I, therefore, advise you that, after a careful consideration of the facts submitted to me, I am of opinion that you would be warranted in refusing to be a party to the present proceedings, and that the complainants must seek their remedy in another tribunal.

I return herewith the papers submitted.

Respectfully,
(Signed) FREDERIC W. FLEITZ,
Deputy Attorney General.

In the opinion of the Deputy Attorney General, the department of State Supt. Shaeffer, is not the proper tribunal for this case, and he advises him to take no action in the matter. It is proper to state that the directors were disposed to try this milder method of adjusting the matter, in which the secretaries of the convention acquiesced by their sworn statement of the facts. There was no disposition to be harsh or to invoke the strong arm of the law, but that seems to be the only alternative left to the school directors of the county, and it is now for them to say whether they desire to pursue that course, or allow the balance of $500 to go with the other $1000 already lost to the county. In the matter of delay, it should be remembered that more than a year had elapsed before the directors of the county became aware that such a certificate was on file in the State school department.

IT is stated in a recent Pittsburg dispatch that that city may furnish the opposing candidate to Joseph C. Sibley when he comes up for re-election next year in the Venango-Warren-Mercer-Forest-Elk District. J. W. Lee, trustee of the Pure Oil Company, is credited with intending to make the fight. Mr. Lee is a former citizen of Venango county and represented the Warren-Venango district in the State Senate. He has been living in Pittsburg for a number of years. When Mr. Lee attempts that job he will very soon realize that a seat in Congress will not be readily obtained by attempting to down Joseph C. Sibley.—Kane Republican. All of which is news to us of the 28th.

THERE are two women in the United States who enjoy a peculiar distinction. They may use the mails without paying for the privilege. These women are widows of former Presidents. They are Mrs. Julia D. Grant and Mrs. Lucretia A. Garfield. All mail matter sent by Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant, under their respective written autograph signatures, and all mail matter sent to these two ladies, will be carried free during the rest of their lives. No signatures or marks are necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of these ladies, the address being sufficient. Mrs. Garfield has enjoyed the privilege since 1881, and Mrs. Grant since 1886.

Athens.

I have already refered to the poverty of the kingdom of Greece but this was the first place I ever came in contact with depreciated currency. I made the discovery in a way surprising to myself and I am sure was no less so to the shopkeeper who let me into the secret. I had gone into a shop to buy a roll of films for my camera. The price asked was six and one half drachmas, or about $1.30 of our money. As that was more than double the price paid at home I began to "Jew" him down. As the shop keeper spoke very imperfect English I had to resort to the use of pencil and signs, a never failing resource in foreign lands. Finally I discovered that the 10 franc gold piece I had, worth $2.00 in our money, was worth 16 drachmas or $3.20 in Greek paper money. The price is always the same whether paid in gold, silver or paper money. I then exchanged the gold 10 francs for 16 paper drachmas, paid for the films and had the purhasing equivolent of 9½ francs left. So instead of paying $1.30 for my films I really only paid 10 cents. After that I exchanged my gold for paper money. I discovered the same condition of affairs in Italy only in a less degree.

And just here I might say a word about foreign monies. Unless one has an unlimited bank account he had better familiarize himself with the coin of the realm the first thing when he enters a country, otherwise he will wonder what becomes of all his money. These shopkeepers are not above taking advantage of ones ignorance when the opportunity presents itself. Their coins are generally very large in size and their value inversely proportional to their size, so that when a purchase is made and paid for with a small gold piece and he gets a whole handfull of coin back in change one very naturally thinks he has got the best of the bargain sure. But when he counts up this change at its true value his face begins to lengthen and he concludes he has been "done up" by a very innocent looking heathen. As a rule the values of native money is easily learned and one can soon acquire the ability to take care of himself in making change. The exception is in Turkey, and particularly in Jerusalem where they have such a variety of coins so dimly marked and many of which do not pass outside of the city, that special care must be taken. The best way is to demand change in French coin which can always be obtained. American, English, and French monies are current everywhere.

The streets of old Athens are characteristic of all Oriental cities, very narrow and exceedingly crooked. The central part of Boston is a fair sample of eastern streets. The houses also are small and bear the stamp of eastern architecture. But the newer part of the city bears an entirely different aspect. The streets are wide and well paved and the houses are handsome in design and material. Many of them are built of white marble and are adorned with statuary in the lawn, on the porches and on the roof. One of the most marked in this respect is that of Mrs. Schleiman, who, with her late husband, have been widely noted for their archeological researches in the ruins of of Athens, Troy, &c. Her house roof bears quite a number of beautiful statues and is said to be the most handsome house in the city.

Our first visit was to the Stadion where the ancient Panathenian games were held. This is a natural amphitheater and is 670 feet long, 109 feet wide and was surrounded by tiers of seats that would accommodate about 50,000 people. It was built in 330 B. C. by Lycurgus from the beautiful marble found in the near by mountains and was the scene of some of the greatest festivitives of the age. Later on it was neglected and during the dark ages of Grecian history this marble was burned for lime, and the place became filled with debris. In 1894 a wealthy Greek banker of Alexandria undertook the task of its reconstruction on the same plan of the old one, using only Pentelicon marble in it. Already the work is about half done, and when it is finished will produce a very imposing effect with its extent and the hight of its long rows of marble seats. The goal and the starting posts were found in the excavating, in good condition and are set up in their proper places in the new Stadion. Many persons will recall the re-inauguration of the Athenian games a few years ago in which the American athletes took part, carrying off several prizes, among them was throwing the discus the National Greek game. King George took an active interest in these sports.

Passing on a short distance to the west we come to the temple of the Olympian Zeus of which only sixteen of the original one hundred huge Corinthinian Pentelic marble columns remain. These columns are fifty-six feet six inches high and about five and one-half feet in diameter. The foundation has all been laid bare and shows it to be the second largest of all the ancient Greek temples, exceeded in size by the temple Diana alone. This magnificent Temple which excited the admiration of all beholders, and about which early writers had much to say, was begun by Pelsistratos in 530 B. C., but was not finally completed till 130 A. D. by Hadrian, the Roman. Near this is the arch of Hadrian, built early in the second century, and is well preserved. It was built to separate the old Greek city from the then modern Roman city and bears an inscriptition on either side; on the one side "This is Athens, the old city of Theseus," on the other, "This is the city of Hadrian and not of Theseus." The Arch is fifty-nine feet high, forty-four feet wide with a twenty foot opening. The upper part is like a triple window, once filled with thin marble slabs.

We are now almost at the eastern foot of the Acropolis but in order to ascend this prominent point in Athens we must go around to the west side where alone it is possibl to ascend. A good carriage road has been constructed as far as it is possible to drive. About midway to the top we dismounted to visit one of the most interesting places in all the city, to christian people at least,—Mars Hill. This is a steep ledge of rocks difficult to ascend. On the top of this was where the city fathers used to meet to discuss matters, especially the religious afairs of the State, which had been committed to them. It was here Paul met this senate, while in session doubtless, which gave him the opportunity to deliver one of the most magnificent orations on record. From this point almost the whole city was in view, particularly that part where the temples and palaces of religious worship were. Here we rested for a time and while one of our number read Paul's address from the Acts of the Apostles (17ch.), we endeavered to picture out the scene enacted here nearly twenty centuries ago.

Going on up the steep ascent we passed over a long series of stone steps, through the Propylea and were soon standing on the famed Acropolis. This Gibralter like rock of crystaline limestone rises precipitously to a hight of 500 feet above the sea. It breaks off almost perpendicularly on every side, except the west, and the plateau on the top contains about four acres. Upon this plateau the ancient Greeks built their chief places of worship and the most elaborate and sacred forms of their religion were celebrated. The building of the chief attraction is the Parthenon which occupies the highest point of the Acropolis, and although now only a very small part of what it once was, still is an imposing structure and is the most perfect monument of ancient art. It is the product of the Golden Age of Pericles and was opened for public worship in 438 B. C., during the Panathenian games. A large part of it has been entirely destroyed during the various sieges that have taken place there and only the platform remains to show how large it once was, and from the part still standing to give an idea of its grandure when first constructed. I shall not here attempt to describe the Parthenon nor the other smaller temples that grace this historic Mount for that has already been well done by writers in various magazines. Suffice to say that the reality excelled my former conceptions both of the place itself and the outlook. Mark Twain has beautifully described the scene from the Belvedere in "Athens by Moonlight." The view, whether by daylight or moonlight, is one that never can be forgotten. Immediately at one's feet lies the whole city spread out before him as if looking down from a captive baloon anchored at 500 feet. On every side rise hills or sharp mountain peaks whose names are preserved in Grecian prose and song, while in the distance the eye roams over the land of Leonidas and the Spartans, Marathon and Salamis. Close by, on a slight elevation, the Pnyx, so near that the voice could easily be heard, is the platform from which Demosthenes, Socrates, Pericles, Lycurgus and a long list of others discussed themes of importance to the state and swayed the citizens with their eloquence and wisdom. What a host of names comes up to the student of classic history as he looks out over these plains and hills. How vivid and real does all that become which was once but a dim, hazy dream. What a place for meditation and gathering up fragments of past history learned and weaving them into one harmonious fabric. Only too brief was the time allotted for the contemplation of these scenes. The Acropolis is not all of Athens, though largely so, and we must hasten on.

J. V. MCANINCH.

May 11, 1901.

A MAN should have complete mastery of himself, and see to it that his habits do not obtain mastery over him. When one becomes confirmed in the use of certain drugs or narcotics, he is in the basest kind of servitude. He has established the relation of master and slave, and his apetite is in absolute control. A man may complain bitterly of the tyranny of custom, and resist the authority of law, and still bow meekly and humbly to the mandates of a corn cob pipe or the dictations of a drink of whisky.—Punx'y Spirit. Or the soothing influence of a "glass o' wale."

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Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Convention Volunteer Firemen's Association, Middle District.

On account of the Convention of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, Middle District, at Du Bois, August 7 and 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Williamsport, Erie, and intermediate stations on the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Division and branches; also from all stations on the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division in the State of Pennsylvania, at the rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). These tickets will be sold and good going on August 6, 7, and 8, and good to return until August 9, inclusive. 2t

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Hart-burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac.

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AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the general Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He shall have resided in the state one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Remnants!
Remnants!

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Same as in dry goods. Won't have anything in the store that isn't up to date. We've got a lot of shoes in the store that are all right—good goods—but they'll be in the way when our new ones come in. This is where you win out—*we're going to put a price on them that will move them out of our way.* COME LOOK 'EM OVER.

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that unlocks the secret of our methods, and enables us to make a liberal profit and name you prices that startle competition, as witness the following: 17 lbs granulated sugar for $1.00, 6 lbs Cal. prunes 25c, 6 lbs corn starch 25c, 9 lbs rolled oats or oat meal, 25c, Boys' knee pants 25c to 50c, Men's pants 75c to $1.00, Men's fine shoes $1.50 and up, Ladies' fine shoes $1.50 and up, ladies suits $5.00 and up and we have not room to tell of Shirts, Hats, Clothing, Uuderwear and Summer goods of all kinds at same proportionate low prices. Come in and see them and know the facts at

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