

Smart & Silberberg.

Getting in Shape For Fall Campaign.

It is sometimes good business policy to take losses rather than carry goods over into another year; at least we think so. We believe there is money made in assuming these losses, even though we wince at the time, for it leaves our stock bright and fresh and frees us from the handicap so many of our competitors are struggling under.

We make mistakes occasionally, just as often, perhaps, as anyone else does, but when we find we have erred in judgment we try and remedy it as soon as we can. A mistake means a loss; oftentimes a big one. Hence these prices:

A choice of about 50 patterns of Foulard Silks, all our \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 grade, at 50¢ yard. Many may doubt this assertion, but our word is it—not a yard of this lot cost less than 75¢, while most of them cost 92¢ and some as high as \$1.15 a yard. This is a big loss to us, but we made the serious mistake of buying 200 patterns, where 100 would have answered. We've sold about the latter quantity, and in our judgment the only way to make a clean sweep of the balance is to assume this great loss.

Also a choice of about 50 patterns of our 75¢ and 85¢ Foulard Silks at 40¢ yard. Not an old one in the lot; not a single poor pattern. They're not only well worth the price we originally asked for them, but they're as good as lots of stores charge \$1.00 for.

Carpets at Less Than Cost.

Ten patterns of best 10 wire Tapestry Brussels at 40¢ a yard. Not bad patterns either, but some that we've carried over for a season or two and we want them to move.

200 or More Rug Lengths at 43c, 65c and 98c Each.

Some of these are of Tapestry Brussels, some Velvets, Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, etc. They're just in right lengths for rugs, and are particularly cheap.

Special Matting Sale.

25c Matting for.....	18c
35c Matting for.....	23c
50c Matting for.....	38c

SMART & SILBERBERG, OIL CITY, PA.

Business
Affords better opportunities for capable, ambitious, energetic young people than any other department of human activity. The Rochester Business Institute has a national reputation for thorough work, and its graduates are in constant demand. Many times during the last year the managers were compelled to say to applicants for young men and women to fill general, remunerative positions: "Nobody to send—the supply is exhausted." Catalogue free, Rochester, N.Y.

AN OPENING GUN

Judge Pennypacker Speaks to Three Thousand Republicans.

LEHIGH COUNTY'S GREAT RALLY

Senator Penrose Makes An Able Speech On National Issues—Both Speakers Warn Against a Change In the State's Political Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—While the appearance of Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose at the county committee meeting in Lehigh county Saturday afternoon signalized the former's entrance into the active canvass, it must not be understood as the opening of the campaign. Rather it was a clarion call. Although the brief address of the judge was, as he put it, a word of greeting to the Republicans of Lehigh, yet there were some very solid truths embodied in it.

There were three thousand enthusiastic Republicans at the meeting, which was the largest attendance in recent years. It was held in Foglesville in the heart of a farming country, and this large attendance was all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that to reach it one had to drive or walk, as no steam or trolley cars reached the place. Judge Pennypacker said in part:

THEN A JUDGE NOW A FARMER.

"For many years I have been a Judge in Philadelphia, but for the present I have no occupation but that of a farmer, and I am one of your neighbors, living along the Perkiomen railroad. It is to be hoped that the campaign, upon our side, at least, will be conducted with decency and propriety, and that no unkindness may be exhibited in the treatment of our Democratic opponents. They are American citizens, like ourselves, interested in the maintenance of the public welfare, and also, like ourselves, getting the benefit of the prosperous condition of affairs. It is very doubtful whether even they are hopeful of bringing about a change in the control of the government, or would do it, if they had the opportunity without their grasp. They keep up an organization and make ostensible efforts from force of habit, and fear of necessity for the future; but certainly they must see that in the present it would be wise not to interfere."

"A weakening of the efforts of the Republicans in Pennsylvania has ever been a precursor of a change in the control of national affairs and a prelude to national disaster. I am sure I voice your opinion, as well as my own, when I say that we do not propose to take a step, however slight, in that direction."

SENATOR PENROSE'S SPEECH.

Senator Boles Penrose made a lengthy address dealing eloquently and convincingly with Republican policies and achievements. His speech appealed particularly to the wage earner and farmer, the largest beneficiaries under the protective system. Senator Penrose said in part:

"Some years ago a sailor, whose life had been spent on the sea, decided he would go through the country and find out how the land looked. In the course of his travels he entered into one of our rural graveyards, and amused himself by reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. On one of them he read:

"No political party in the history of political parties can point to more

Republican party at this time. The Republican party, therefore, claims the support of the people at the approaching election, not alone for what it intends to do, or promises to do, but for what it has already accomplished.

FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

"Our agricultural prosperity has been as extraordinary as has been our commercial development. Our agricultural growth since the Republican party came into control in 1896 has been as marked as was the preceding agricultural depression under Democratic rule. The farm value of the wheat, corn and oats crop in 1901 was nearly double that of 1896, the last year of the Cleveland administration. The former in 1901, in other words, for the three crops of corn, wheat and oats received nearly double the amount that he did in 1896.

"Rural prosperity and Republican rule are coincident, while agricultural depression, mortgage foreclosures and low prices for farm products accompany Democratic administration of national affairs. The prosperity of the farmer depends upon the prosperity of all other industrial elements of our population; when the industrial classes are employed at American wages their consumption of farm products is on a liberal scale and they are able and willing to pay good prices for the necessities and luxuries of life; under such conditions there is a good market for all the farmer has to sell. When the reverse is true, and workers are idle, or working scant time at cut wages, they are forced to practice pinching economy, and the farmer necessarily loses a part of his market. The American farmer is prosperous when well-paid workers are carrying well-filled dinner pails, a condition which always accompanied Republican supremacy.

LABOR NEVER SO WELL OFF.

"It has been estimated by the president of the American Federation of Labor that three million men were out of employment during the free trade period from 1893 to 1897, while the wages of those employed had been constantly forced down. In 1897 the same president declared in his annual report that no man in this country worthy and willing to work need be out of employment. Labor in the United States was never so well off as it is today, never so fully employed, never so well paid; in fine, the most pessimistic free-trader will not deny that.

"This condition of the mass of our people is the foundation and the framework of our prosperity. It is this great purchasing power of our wage earners that is today keeping our mills busy, our railroads running to their very highest capacity, our farmers rewarded to the limit of their industry, and our great army of clerical, professional and mercantile workers fully occupied with liberal recompence.

DANGER IN A CHANGE.

"Business conditions should be let alone; the American people should be permitted to continue onward in the extraordinary career marked out for them without having their prosperity imperiled by experiment or change. Pennsylvania above all the other states of the union should not hesitate at this time. Let Pennsylvania, which leads all the other states in the general prosperity of the country, also lead in renewed evidence of devotion to those great policies and principles through which those splendid results have been achieved."

Before the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted, after enjoining President Roosevelt and pledging support to the entire Republican ticket:

"We commend our United States Senators Hon. M. S. Quay and Hon. Boles Penrose for the ability and fidelity exercised in the discharge of the numerous duties devolving upon their responsible positions. And Senator Penrose is especially entitled to the gratitude of the farmer and dairyman for his championing the anti-chimericonge bill, and carrying it to a successful enactment."

PROSPERITY AND THE FARMER.

"The great tide of prosperity which has swept over the country since the retirement of Mr. Cleveland to private life is just now reaching the farmer. Every wave affecting business interests reaches first the dealer in stocks, then the manufacturer and merchant, and, finally, the tiller of the soil, who represents the most stable and conservative of all classes in the community. Last year the price of corn went up at least 20 cents a bushel. This year the price of oats had a like increase. Horses and cattle are bringing more money in the market. I have been supervising the conduct of a farm since 1883, and during the last year the revenues from the sale of milk were larger than ever before; and I am sure your experience has been like my own. From the increased price of farm products there must presently inevitably result an enhancement in the value of farm lands. The one is dependent upon the other. The time is not far distant when you will no longer see the farmer within fifty miles of a great center of population, like Philadelphia, eager to sell his land for one-half what it was worth at the time of his father, and without the ability to find a purchaser. What folly it would be to strive to stem the current which is now carrying us onward."

IMPORTANCE OF NEXT ELECTION.

"While it is of some importance to determine who shall be your next governor, it is of much more importance to see that the members elected to the next legislature should be men who, when they are sent there, can be trusted to vote for a United States Senator who will uphold Republicanism.

"A weakening of the efforts of the Republicans in Pennsylvania has ever been a precursor of a change in the control of national affairs and a prelude to national disaster. I am sure I voice your opinion, as well as my own, when I say that we do not propose to take a step, however slight, in that direction."

SENATOR PENROSE'S SPEECH.

Senator Boles Penrose made a lengthy address dealing eloquently and convincingly with Republican policies and achievements. His speech appealed particularly to the wage earner and farmer, the largest beneficiaries under the protective system. Senator Penrose said in part:

"No political party in the history of political parties can point to more

advantages to exceed their own wracked short comings on the matter of taxation when they were in power. Republicans will not be deceived by this trick and subterfuge when they consider the deception, as exposed by the Philadelphia Press, which says:

"There is no state tax on real estate, as everybody should know by this time, since it was wiped out almost 40 years ago. There is no state tax on trades and occupations, or on horses and cattle or on household furniture, all such taxes having been repealed years ago so far as the state is concerned. Wherever taxes of this kind are imposed it is a local matter. The tax on real estate paid by the farmers and home owners is fixed by the local authorities and raised only for local purposes. If it is burdensome it is the fault of the county, borough or city authorities, for the state has absolutely nothing to do with it. It is not a subject for legislation at Harrisburg, as the McKean Democrats want to pretend."

"The state gets the bulk of its revenues from tax on corporations in various forms, and though it is complained that the corporations are not taxed enough the state revenues have been so large for many years as to support the policy, long since adopted, of returning large amounts to the counties as a means of relieving the local burdens of taxation. This policy has been greatly enlarged in the past dozen years, and with the present overflowing state treasury there is very certain to be a clamor before the next legislature for still more liberality in that direction. Without counting what the state has surrendered by the remission of taxes on real estate it is paying to the counties from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually. This is in the form of returns of three-fourths of the personal property tax, school appropriations, the payment of judges' salaries and charities, together with some lesser items."

"Now let us see what kind of a grievance McKeans has against the state. The auditor general has written to the trouble in 1897 to prepare some tables showing the amount paid the state by each county and that returned to each county by the state. These tables show that there was paid into the state treasury by McKeans county in that year \$18,553.88. There was returned to the county on account of personal property tax, judge's salary and schools alone \$43,580.93, to say nothing of appropriations to charities. By charging the county with its proportion of state expenses and hospital and charitable appropriations the auditor general makes the benefits received by it amount to \$22,445.14, as against \$15,775.15 received from the county. But we have been content to take the direct payments, which show that the county received more than twice what it paid."

"The figures for McKeans county are not exceptional. They are proportionately the same for all the counties. The money is collected from corporations and paid over to the counties to relieve the local burdens of taxation. If the farmers and home owners in any county are taxed too much let them look into their local administration and seek relief there. The state does not impose a penny of tax on them."

NOT OTHERWISE.

"There is an old allegorical picture of a girl scared at a grasshopper, but in the act of heedlessly treading on a snake. This is paralleled by the man who spends a large sum of money building a cyclone cellar, but neglecting to provide his family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints, whose victims outnumber those of the cyclone a hundred to one. This remedy is a sure remedy, recognized as the most prompt reliable medicine in use for these diseases. Sold by Killmer Bros., Tionesta, W. G. Wilkins, West Hickory, Pa.

DANGER IN A CHANGE.

"Business conditions should be let alone; the American people should be permitted to continue onward in the extraordinary career marked out for them without having their prosperity imperiled by experiment or change. Pennsylvania above all the other states of the union should not hesitate at this time. Let Pennsylvania, which leads all the other states in the general prosperity of the country, also lead in renewed evidence of devotion to those great policies and principles through which those splendid results have been achieved."

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution; that is to say, that Section ten of Article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

2. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

3. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

4. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

5. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

6. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

7. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

8. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

9. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdeemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work as a discharge of the entire jury.

10. Shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be held to answer except by indictment specially by

the grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or