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Regular Terms of Court.
Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Third Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.
Church and Sabbath School.
Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Calhoun. Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. H. D. Call, Pastor.
The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

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TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.
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WIFE'S PITIFUL STORY.

Mrs. Thaw Told Jury Why She Refused Proposal.

Sensations in Two State Departments. Guests Escaped in Night Clothes. Judge Killed by an Infernal Machine. Exports of Iron and Steel—Rockefeller Gifts.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw told her story on the witness stand last week. To save the life of her husband, who is charged with murder, she bared to the world the innermost secrets of her soul—a portrayal for which a sanctuary were a more fitting place than the crowded, gaping court room. It was the same story she told Harry Thaw in Paris in 1903, when he had asked her to become his wife—the confession of a woman who felt there was an insurmountable barrier to her ever becoming the bride of the man she loved.

In the big witness chair she appeared but a slip of a girl and she told the pitiful story of her eventful young life in a frank, girlish way. As the young wife narrated her girlhood and told of the early struggles of herself and her mother to keep body and soul together, of how poverty stood ever at the door, and of how finally she was able to earn a livelihood by posing for photographers and artists, she had the murmured sympathy of the throng which filled every available space in the big court room.

Important Evidence Missing.
All the evidence on which was based the complaint of Attorney General Julius M. Mayer against the American Ice company of New York City for dissolution of an alleged monopoly of the ice business, served on Dec. 20, has disappeared from the attorney general's office and cannot be found.

This announcement was made last night by Attorney General William S. Jackson. Mr. Jackson also made public affidavits of employees of the attorney general's office which show that a part at least of the papers were known to be missing late in December before the retirement of his predecessor, Mr. Mayer; but that the disappearance of the evidence was not known to Mr. Jackson until early in January, when, after he himself had assumed office, he took up the case with a view of further proceedings.

Attorney General Jackson said that willful abstraction of evidence from the attorney general's office would be a crime under the provisions of the penal code. "This office has been thoroughly searched," said Mr. Jackson, "but nothing can be found except a copy of the summons and complaint served by order of Attorney General Mayer upon the officials of the American Ice company on Dec. 20. All of the evidence upon which that complaint was based and referred to in it as ground for the action, is missing."

Guests Escaped in Night Clothes.
Fire destroyed the Mowry House in Syracuse early Sunday morning. The fire was one of the most spectacular in the history of the city and within an hour from its discovery only the outer walls of the six-story structure were standing and the Andrews Hall block adjacent to the hotel was also in ruins, the property loss aggregating \$250,000.

The conflagration was replete with thrilling incidents and hair breadth escapes. None of the occupants of the building saved any of their personal property and a large number made their way, or were carried to the street, clad in their night clothes. In rescuing the guests of the hotel the firemen were ably assisted by spectators. Several persons were taken out of the first three or four stories on ladders. From the top, or sixth floor, one man came down a rope and the firemen rescued several persons by an extension ladder. No lives are known to have been lost.

Use of Mrs. Sage's Gift.
The board of trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., formally accepted the gift of Mrs. Russell Sage of \$1,000,000 to that institution. The faculty was instructed to prepare an outline of the proposed new courses in electrical and mechanical engineering. The institute will establish a separate department for that work with Mrs. Sage's money, erecting a large building where electrical and mechanical engineering will be taught. This will greatly broaden the scope of the R. P. I. The building will cost, it is estimated, at least \$200,000. A formal resolution of thanks to Mrs. Sage was adopted.

Irish Streets in Havana.
O'Reilly street, one of the big thoroughfares of Havana, gets its name from General Alexander O'Reilly, who named the streets in 1763, and this street after himself. As the name indicates, he was of Irish descent. His forefathers emigrated to Spain from Ireland after the battle of the Boyne in 1690. Many of the O'Reillys have lived in Cuba, and the family had an abattoir monopoly in Havana, which was terminated in 1899.

Other Irish-Spaniards whose names are identified with Cuban history are the O'Lawlers and O'Donnells.
Irregularity in Cancelling Stamps.
Comptroller M. H. Glynn of New York made public Sunday night the results of an investigation which he has been making into the conduct of

the stock transfer tax bureau of his office, with reference to the handling and disposal of millions of dollars' worth of the stamps issued by that department for use in the transfer of stocks under the act of 1905.

According to the comptroller's statement more than \$5,000,000 worth of these stamps have been destroyed, either in process of manufacture or by actual burning, without adequate record or supervision, in the two years since the act was passed, and there is only the personal word of a single clerk, salaried at \$2,500 and not under bond, to certify the fact that they were destroyed at all.

Judge Killed by Infernal Machine.
Before he died Justice of the Peace Robert Cortese of Paterson N. J., who was mortally injured Friday night by the explosion of an infernal machine which he received by express, made a statement naming several persons he suspected of having sent him the package.

The police of Paterson and nearby cities expect to be able to run down the assassin or assassins, by means of this statement. The impression prevails in some quarters that the machine was sent by some criminal organization which had reason to fear the enrollment of Judge Cortese as a detective sergeant on the police force of the city, which the police commissioner was about to do.

Grangers on Good Roads Work.
At the state convention of the grangers at Binghamton the special committee on good roads work presented a lengthy report in which it was urged that the state should not continue the work of constructing good roads until an equitable basis of apportionment between the counties has been adopted. To accomplish this, a law is recommended which will allot to each county its share of an appropriation made from the \$50,000,000 to be used by the state for good roads work. They would have state aid for good roads rated according to the assessed valuation of the towns.

Herd of Wild Buffalo in Alberta.
At the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game association held at Quebec last week an application for membership was received from President Roosevelt and favorably acted upon. President Roosevelt drew attention of the association to the fact that a herd of buffalo in a wild state had been seen in Alberta, Canada, and suggested that the provincial governments be asked to see that this herd be given effective protection. The association decided to act upon the president's suggestion.

Exports of Iron and Steel.
The exportation of iron and steel manufactures reached their highest record the past year, according to figures of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The total of these products exported in the calendar year 1906 aggregated \$172,500,000, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the preceding year. There has been an increase of 75 per cent in the exportation of these articles in the last three years.

The Week in Congress.
With the close of last week in congress the naval appropriation bill was under consideration in the house and the army bill in the senate. Both will be proceeded with at the earliest opportunity by the two houses respectively. In the house the post office appropriation bill will be the next to receive attention, while in the senate the District of Columbia bill will follow the army budget. It in turn will be followed by the agricultural appropriation bill.

Rockefeller Gives \$32,000,000.
Thirty-two million dollars worth of income bearing securities have been given by John D. Rockefeller to the general education board. The donation is for general education throughout the country. It is the largest single benefaction for such purposes ever known. Mr. Rockefeller had previously given the board \$11,000,000 for the same work. His contributions now amount therefore to \$43,000,000.

Monument to Their Fallen Foes.
A St. Petersburg dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria, says that the Japanese are erecting two monuments on Peropelchyn Hill, Port Arthur, to the memory of the Russian and Japanese soldiers who fell in the siege. In proximity to the monument to the Russians a Russian chapel will be built, bearing this inscription: "In memory of the heroes who met their death in defense of Port Arthur."

To Prevent Clash in Central America.
President Diaz, acting on the direct suggestion of President Roosevelt, has sent a note to the governments of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, asking them to use every effort to prevent an armed clash between Nicaragua and Honduras, with the intimation that past treaties must be lived up to and that their dispute must be referred to an arbitration board.

Reform Conventions.
On Thursday the National Woman's Suffrage association will meet in convention in Chicago. On the same day the National Reform convention will meet in Harrisburg, Pa.

John Wanamaker's House Burned.
Lyndhurst, the country home of John Wanamaker at Jenkintown, near Philadelphia, was completely destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss will reach nearly \$1,500,000.

DAY OF LEGAL SPARRING.

Dr. C. G. Wagner Answered a Long Hypothetical Question.

Declared That Thaw Because of Defective Reason Did Not Know That Killing of White Was Wrong—Was Not Allowed to Go Into Conversations He Had With Prisoner.

New York, Feb. 12.—Answering a hypothetical question covering every detail of the testimony up to this time in the Thaw trial, including Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's narration of her life history to the defendant, Dr. C. G. Wagner, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Binghamton, N. Y., declared on the witness stand that in his opinion Harry K. Thaw did not know that the act was wrong when he shot and killed Stanford White on the roof of the Madison Square Garden.

Dr. Wagner stepped aside for cross-examination later on by District Attorney Jerome, and as court adjourned for the day it was announced that the defense will proceed with the testimony of other alienists. Dr. Wagner's opinion of a hypothetical question, the man under consideration in that question being the author of the letters introduced as emanating from Harry Thaw during the period of his estrangement with Evelyn Nesbit after their return from Europe in 1903, followed a day of almost continuous legal sparring between Delphin M. Delmas for the defense and Mr. Jerome for the prosecution.

Mrs. Thaw's Testimony Blocked.
Mr. Jerome effectually blocked the completion, for the time being, of the direct testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw. He insisted that before she went further competent testimony as to Thaw's unsoundness of mind should be placed before the jury. Mr. Delmas tried to carry forward the young wife's story, but the district attorney was ready with an objection to every question asked. Mrs. Thaw had been recalled as the third witness of the day.

One of her predecessors was J. D. Lyon, vice president of the Union National bank of Pittsburgh, who testified that he received Harry Thaw's will from the latter's own hands some time prior to April 1, 1906, and held it in a safe deposit box until late in November last, when he directed his secretary to forward it to John B. Gleason, of Thaw's counsel.

Mr. Gleason followed Mr. Lyon on the stand and said he received the will by mail on Dec. 11, 1906, and that absolutely no changes were made in the instrument during the time it was in his possession. Mr. Jerome admitted the transfer of the will from Lyon to Mr. Gleason and obligated bringing into the case the former's secretary as a witness. Mr. Delmas did not offer the will in evidence, however, because it has not in its entirety been proved as having been legally executed by Thaw.

Cafe Martin Note in Evidence.
When young Mrs. Thaw was called to the stand she was dressed precisely as when she occupied the witness chair last week. As she was taking her seat Mr. Delmas turned to the district attorney and renewed his demand of Wednesday last that the note which was passed by Mrs. Thaw to her husband at the Cafe Martin the night of the tragedy be produced. Mr. Jerome upon the occasion of the first demand remained silent, but yesterday he arose at once and said that he would send for the slip of paper. It was brought from his office, was identified by Mrs. Thaw and was then read by Mr. Delmas as follows: "The B— was here a minute ago but went out again."

The contents of the note caused a surprise only as to the exact wording. It had generally been supposed that the note read: "The B— is here." Mrs. Thaw testified yesterday that "the B—" meant "the blackguard," as Thaw is alleged always to have referred to Stanford White whom she had seen on the balcony of the cafe.

The only other essential point Mrs. Thaw was allowed to bring out in her testimony was that the defendant never carried a pistol except when in New York city. She was asked many other questions by Mr. Delmas embodying various stories she discussed with Thaw, including the alleged fate of a girl known to them as "The Piegirl" at the hands of Stanford White, but Mr. Jerome nullified every one of these questions with sustained objections.

After compelling the defense to resort to expert testimony as to Thaw's insanity by his objections to Mrs. Thaw's testimony, Mr. Jerome proceeded to bar the testimony of Mr. Wagner as to the results of his six visits to the defendant in the Tombs and his tests as to the mental condition of Thaw.

Dr. Wagner was not allowed to go into the conversation he had with the prisoner nor the conclusions he reached from these conversations. He was confined by Mr. Jerome's fusillade of objections to testifying what he actually observed, and he declared his observations were so closely related with his questioning of the defendant that he did not know whether he could differentiate them. A long argument over the point resulted in Mr. Delmas withdrawing any further questions as to the tests and his contenting himself with asking Dr. Wagner for his opinion upon the hypothetical question covering the evidence in the case. The question was almost record-breaking in length—a comprehensive resume of the entire case, including Mrs. Thaw's personal narrative.

PROPOSED CANAL CONTRACT.

Percentage to Be Paid is Only on the Cost of Labor.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Secretary Taft, Chairman of the Isthmian canal commission and R. R. Rogers, general counsel for the commission, appeared before the house committee on Interstate and foreign commerce to explain the proposed canal contract and the plan to merge the Panama Railway company's management with the canal commission.

Mr. Rogers explained that the chief purpose of the contract is to permit the government to avail itself of the practical experience and efficient labor organization of an association of contractors. The percentage to be paid the contractor is to be only on the cost of labor, and not on supplies and equipment, which are to be supplied by the government.

In response to inquiries by members of the committee Mr. Rogers and Secretary Taft both said that the eight-hour law would apply on the isthmus under the proposed contract. When Mr. Rogers was asked what the total amount would probably be upon which the contractor would receive percentage he replied that he had not made any estimate and that so far as he knew no careful estimate had been made by any contractor.

Secretary Taft made a statement about the Panama railway. He said it is controlled absolutely by the government. The directors are named with the understanding that they shall vote as the government desires and, Mr. Taft said, any director would be removed at once for failure to vote as instructed. He said he desired to be heard at length before any steps are taken to change the administration of the railway's affairs.

Secretary Taft said positively that he was in favor of the proposed contract as it now stands. He said that he believed that with the highest class of contractors in charge the work can be done more rapidly under contract than by the government.

Secretary Taft expressed the opinion that the annual payments to the contractor under the proposed contract would probably be about \$400,000. He said that the total amount upon which the contractor would be paid a percentage is estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

Mr. Taft said that his understanding of the contract and of the present law is that they would not prevent the successful contractor from employing Chinese labor on the isthmus.

Number and Value of Farm Animals.
Washington, Feb. 12.—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the numbers and values of the farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on Jan. 1 last were: Horses, 19,747,000, average price per head, \$33.51, value \$1,846,578,000; mules, 3,817,000, average price \$112.16, value \$428,064,000; milch cows, 20,565,000, average price \$31, value \$645,497,000; other cattle, 51,566,000, average price \$17.10, value \$881,775,000; sheep, 53,240,000, average price \$3.84, value \$206,210,000; swine, 54,734,000, average price \$7.62, value \$417,791,000.

Thaw Discussions Barred.
Atlantic City, Feb. 12.—"No discussion of the Thaw case is allowed in this saloon" is the latest order posted by local hotelkeepers, who declare the arguments engendered by the famous legal battle take on too much the appearance of incipient riots.

MARKET REPORT.
New York Provision Market.
New York, Feb. 11.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 85 3/4 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 93 3/4 c. f. o. b.; No. 2 corn, 52 3/4 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 55 3/4 c. f. o. b. afloat; Mixed oats, 26 to 32 lbs., 46 1/2 c.; clipped white, 26 to 40 lbs., 49 1/2 c.
PORK—Mess, \$18.50@19.25; family, \$19.50.
HAY—Shipping, 75@86c; family, choice, \$1.00@1.10.
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 32 1/2 @33c; common to extra, 22@32c; state dairy, common to fancy, 20@30c.
CHEESE—State full cream, fancy, 14 1/2 c.
EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 30c.
POTATOES—State and Western, per sack, \$1.50@1.75.

Buffalo Provision Market.
Buffalo, Feb. 11.
WHEAT—No. 1 northern carloads, 90 3/4 c.; No. 2 red, 81 3/4 c.
CORN—No. 2 corn, 50c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 50 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 45c.
FLOUR—Fancy blended patent, per sack, \$4.75@5.50; winter family, patent, \$4.15@4.90.
BUTTER—Creamery, western extra tubs, 33c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 32c; dairy, choice to fancy, 28@29c.
CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 14@14 1/2 c.; good to choice, 13@13 1/2 c.
EGGS—Selected white, 30c.
POTATOES—Choice to fancy, per bu., 48@50c; fair to good, 42@45c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.
CATTLE—Export, steers, \$5.00 @6.15; good to choice butcher steers, \$4.25@5.35; medium half-fat steers, \$3.65@4.15; fair to good heifers, \$3.65 @4.75; good to choice heifers, \$5.00@5.25; good butcher bulls, \$3.50@4.25; choice veals, \$9.75@10.00; fair to good, \$9.00@9.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice lambs, \$7.00@7.75; choice yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; mixed sheep, \$5.00@5.50.
HOGS—Best Yorkers, \$7.40@7.45; medium and heavy hogs, \$7.40@7.45; pigs, light, \$7.20@7.30.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put in Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who Has Little Time to Spare.

Wednesday.
John B. McDonald, builder of the New York subway, was elected president of the Panama Construction company.

Daniel Osiris, who bought Malmalson, the home of the Empress Josephine, and presented it to France, is dead in Paris.

The state superintendent of insurance has finished his annual report, declaring that the laws passed since the Armstrong investigation insure safe methods in the future.

Charges of grave errors in the work of the Interstate commerce commission, made by Charles S. Hanks and George W. Harriman, were declared unfounded by President Roosevelt.

Attorney General Bonaparte intervened in suit of poor negro woman against the Illinois Central railroad, hoping to prevent the employers' liability law from being declared unconstitutional.

Thursday.
German Socialists have lost 38 more seats in the reichstag on second ballots.

On the basis of the official returns of the Russian elections thus far, a majority of those elected to the duma are oppositional.

Stanford White threatened the life of Harry K. Thaw in 1903, according to the testimony of Benjamin Boman, stage doorkeeper of a New York theater.

Lord Charles Beresford declared on his arrival in New York that he did not think there was any probability of war between the United States and Japan.

Friday.
Reports by the interstate commerce commission show a rapid increase of casualties in railroad accidents.

The jury at Riverhead, in the case of Dr. James W. Simpson, accused of the murder of his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Many letters and telegrams received by President Roosevelt have convinced him of a change of sentiment on the Pacific slope on the Japanese question.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, testifying for her husband, said she told him how she was outraged by Stanford White in his apartments in 1901 when she was a girl of 16.

Attorney General Jackson, alleging that \$600,000 assets of the defunct Republic Savings and Loan association have dwindled to \$20,000, will probe the receivership.

Saturday.
Viscount Goschen, formerly British chancellor of the exchequer, is dead.

Three-masted schooner, unidentified, lost with her crew during storm off Cape Hatteras.

Germany the Modern Rome.
Let the German people keep a lesson from antiquity before their eyes. Once before an England and a Germany of no less different character have confronted each other. They were Carthage and Rome. And old Rome with its policy of force and power finally conquered the chafed politics of Carthage and raised itself to the position of the first power upon earth. We have historical example when we say that the German people must return from the limitation of the un-German Carthaginian-British finance policy and must go back to the Roman-German policy of power and might. In no other way can a really great Weltpolitik be promoted in the hope perhaps of making ourselves ultimately the leading people in the world.—Berlin Grenzboten.

Spanish Sheep.
There are said to be 10,000,000 migratory sheep in Spain, which travel on occasions as much as 200 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same route as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way.

Much Exaggerated.
"Tell me," said the inquisitive foreigner, "do American girls affect men's clothes?"
"No," replied the gallant native, "not to any extent."
"Well, well, is that really true?"
"Well, of course, a little rouge may stick to the shoulder of a fellow's coat occasionally, but then it's easily brushed off."—Philadelphia Press.

Chess and Intellect.
It is doubtful whether a great chess player is often, we are sure he is not necessarily, to be regarded as a man of powerful intellect. It has never been shown that the greatest masters of the game were men with big brains for anything out chess.—London Saturday Review.

Presidential Coincidences.
John Adams was eight years older than his successor, Thomas Jefferson; he was eight years older than James Madison; he was eight years older than James Monroe; and he was eight years older than John Q. Adams. George Washington ended his term as president in his sixty-fifth year, and so, too, did John Adams. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on the same day, July 4, 1826, exactly fifty years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. One other president, James Monroe, died on July 4. His death occurred in 1831.

Advance in Interest Rate.
Commencing February 1, 1907, interest at the rate of Four (4) Per Cent. will be paid on all interest accounts.

Interest will be compounded and credited twice each year. Deposits made on or before the third day of any month, will draw interest from the first day of said month.

Deposits made on or before the 15th day of any month, will draw interest from the fifteenth day of said month.

No Notice required previous to the withdrawal of funds.

Warren National Bank,

New Building, Corner of Second and Liberty Streets, Warren, Penn'a.

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