

The Smart and Silberberg Co.

Come to Our Angle Ice Cream Party.

You know the old sort of freezer—g-r-r, g-r-r, crunch, g-r-r, g-r-r, crunch—a half hour's work, in the cellar or barn, hanging on with one hand and grinding away with the other until tired out.

But here is a new kind of freezer. Turns as easy as an egg-beater. Make delicious frozen desserts of all kinds in eight minutes on your Kitchen Table. When you've used an Angle Freezer you will add ice cream to your list of frequent desserts because it's quicker, easier, and much cheaper to make than pie, cake or pudding—and of course lots healthier as everybody knows.

No Cogs Mean No Work

The Angle Freezer has but four simple parts. There are no cogs or gears—nothing to clog with ice or salt—nothing to cause friction. Its action is direct. The crank turns the can and its contents; the dasher remaining stationary, thoroughly stirs the cream.

The Angle Freezer is the cheapest, too. That is another thing gained by eliminating the cogs and heavy wooden tubs. But the greatest saving is weight and work. You would want the Angle Freezer if it cost twice, instead of half, as much as others.

Prices—One quart size, \$1; two quart size, \$1.50; three quart size, \$2; four quart size, \$2.50.

Change of Management Sale Continues All This Week.

Bargains in all Carpets, Rugs and Mattings. At present prices it will pay you to consider for present delivery, or with a small deposit we will hold.

The Smart & Silberberg Co.

OIL CITY, PA.

Oil City Trust Company, Oil City, Pa.

President, JOSEPH SEEP. Vice President, GEORGE LEWIS. Treasurer, H. R. MERRITT.

WHAT THEY ARE.

CAPITAL—Is the amount of Cash actually paid in by the Stockholders of a company.
SURPLUS—Is additional money paid in by the Stockholders or Profits earned and allowed to remain in the business.
Our Capital and Surplus amount to

\$750,000.00

And every Dollar of it protects our Depositors.

4 Per Ct. Paid on Time Deposits

FOREST COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,

TIONESTA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$50,000.
SURPLUS, - - - \$90,000.

Time Deposits Solicited. Will pay Four Per Cent, per Annum

A. WAYNE COOK, President. A. B. KELLY, Cashier. Wm. Smearbaugh, Vice President.
—DIRECTORS—
A. Wayne Cook, G. W. Robinson, Wm. Smearbaugh,
N. P. Wheeler, T. F. Ritchey, J. T. Dale, A. B. Kelly.

Collections remitted for on day of payment at low rates. We promise our customers all the benefits consistent with conservative banking. Interest paid on time deposits. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Our 36th year opens September 14th, 1909.

Send for our new catalogue—beautifully illustrated—full in detail. Proper training for life in its broadest sense. Ideal location, 1300 feet above the sea. Perfect modern equipment. Scholarly, Christian influence. Dr. JAMES E. AMENT, Principal, Indiana, Pa.



WAVERLY GASOLINES
never fail—guaranteed best for all Auto purposes. Three brands:
76—MOTOR—STOVE
Made from Pennsylvania Crude Oil. Cost no more than the ordinary kind. Your dealer knows—ask him.
Waverly Oil Works Co., Independent Refiners, Pittsburg, Pa.

SATISFACTORY TARIFF SYSTEM

Senator Penrose Makes Prediction Concerning Final Outcome of Special Session

PENROSE ALWAYS ON GUARD

Close of Arduous Session Will See Senior Senator Off in Search of Recreation in Western Wilds—Tariff Teachings That Should Not Be Lost Sight of.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that Senator Boies Penrose predicts that the new tariff law when finally framed, adopted by both branches of Congress and signed by the President, will provide the most satisfactory tariff system ever established in this country. Senator Penrose is in a position to know what he is talking about. As a member of the Senate Finance committee and a conferee, he has been able to prevent the adoption of severe reductions in the iron and steel, chemical and other schedules with which Pennsylvania's tremendous industrial interests are concerned. That his great work in this direction is appreciated, is amply shown by the strong statements of commendation that have been received by him from members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress and from representatives of labor and capital in the Keystone State.

Owing to the complexity of Pennsylvania's industries the revision of the tariff schedules brought an immense volume of work to members of the Pennsylvania delegation. As Senator Penrose recently remarked, there is hardly a page of the Payne bill that does not contain a rate in which this Commonwealth is directly interested. The Pennsylvania Congressmen have been in receipt of thousands of letters, briefs and other communications on both sides of the tariff question. The duties of Senator Penrose were peculiarly exacting. As a member of the Finance committee the appeals for assistance that reached him came not only from Pennsylvania but from the representatives of every industry in the United States.

In a large room adjoining Senator Penrose's office are long rows of cases which contain, classified and indexed, the communications he received relative to the revision of the tariff rates. The mails brought him valuable compilations of facts relative to the industrial interests of this State. Mr. Penrose received the tariff argument of every manufacturer in the Keystone State with a detailed statement of the duty desired. Letters from Pennsylvania farmers urging him to vote for the retention of the Dingley duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides were filed with the printed briefs of the tanners and shoe and leather manufacturers presenting arguments in support of their demand for free hides. Every scrap of paper bearing upon the tariff bill was filed. The arguments thus presented were briefed and submitted to the Finance committee and in some instances to the Senate, in which body consideration of the measure required the almost constant attendance of Senators Penrose and Oliver as hardly a day passed during the time the bill was being discussed in the Upper House that a schedule affecting a Pennsylvania industry was not taken up.

As the situation now presents itself, petroleum, hides and iron ore are likely to be found on the free list, while coal will be protected by a duty of 40 cents a ton and lumber by \$1.25 per thousand, this figure being a quarter lower than the rate fixed by the Senate and a quarter higher than the House rate.

At the dinner given by President Taft to the Republican members of the Conference committee and some of his Cabinet advisers, Chairman Sereno E. Payne, of the Ways and Means committee, advanced the claim that Pennsylvania's interests were being too well protected, but Senator Penrose showed the President conclusively that the State was not being given a tithe more protection than was needed to preserve its industries. For a time at that dinner this State's industries became the pivot of all the discussion and the defense put up by Senator Penrose and Representative John Dalzell was a warm one. The result appears to be that Pennsylvania came out practically unscathed.

Despite the vital interest of Pennsylvania in tariff legislation Senator Penrose is the only senator from the Keystone State within this generation who has served as a member of a Conference committee in charge of a Tariff bill. When the McKinley bill was enacted this Commonwealth was represented in the Senate by J. Donald Cameron and Mathew Stanley Quay, neither of whom was a member of the Finance committee, and who, therefore, were not in line for appointment as conferees. Quay and Penrose were the Pennsylvania senators at the time of the passage of the Dingley bill and both had other committee appointments. Owing to his familiarity with tariff legislation and the industrial conditions in this State, Senator Penrose during his second term was appointed a member of the Finance committee and now ranks third as a member of that body only Chairman Aldrich and ex-convict baron, of Michigan, preceding him. His selection as a conferee was due to his effective work in the preparation of the bill and to forcible advocacy of its provisions upon the floor of the Senate.

Senator Penrose upon the adjournment of Congress will go to Philadelphia for a few days before starting for Montana. He will be accompanied by his brother, Dr. Charles Penrose, and they will spend probably six weeks in the Lewis and Clark forest reserve and the Flatbush river country in Northern Montana. They

will go after bear, deer and other big game, and fish for trout. Senator Penrose declares that despite the intense heat prevailing in Washington this season and the strain of the special session of Congress, he is in excellent health. All that he required, he added, was a vacation in the mountains to make him feel as good as ever. Senator Oliver will go to his summer home in Cobourg, Canada, upon the adjournment of Congress and he expects to remain there until late in September.

The Altoona Gazette quite wisely remarks that in these days when almost every publication one picks up contains a fling at the protective tariff, either at the principle or at the measure Congress has been laboring over, it is well for us to recall and remember a few things we all know. No intelligent person will contend that Americans can pay the prevailing rate of labor now paid in this country and manufacture goods if that tariff is lowered a point where cheap foreign products can be unloaded here. The tariff was wisely created fifty years ago or more to build up the greatest manufacturing fabric in the world. The advantages offered by that policy have brought millions of foreigners here because wages and conditions were vastly better. The tariff alone made them so. Would foreigners come here if conditions were no better than they are in Europe?

Continuing, the Gazette says: "No manufacturer of goods in this country could live and pay the high wages he pays if there was no barrier against the foreign manufacturer paying one-third or one-half the rate of wages paid in this country and shipping his product here. He could undersell the home manufacturer, drive him out of the business or force him to reduce the wages of his help to the condition of the cheap labor he would have to compete with. These facts are so plain that a school boy can understand them."

"And here is where the western senators who profess to represent the farmers have made their mistake. Ninety odd per cent of all that the farmer produces is bought and consumed in this country. The free entry of European and tropical goods made with cheap labor would force home manufacturers to cut wages 50 per cent, reduce the ability of the wage earners to buy farm products and what would be the effect on the prices and consumption of what the farmer has to sell? It does not require the expert knowledge or understanding of a United States senator to figure this out. The policy that has built up the greatest manufacturing industry in the world, that pays the highest wages, that has made the American wage worker and the farmer the most prosperous in all the world, is a good policy to the."

To the King's Taste.
We learn in "Leaves From the Journal of Sir George Smart" that when Sir George, who was chorister at the Chapel Royal, arranged the musical programme at the opening of the new London bridge in 1831 his chief attraction was a glee party.

Immediately after the glee party had sung "God Save the King" in the tent in which the king and queen were seated two unknown persons in costume, a man and his wife, stepped forward, and to Sir George's infinite disgust the man played "God Save the King" with his knuckles on his chin, accompanied by his wife's voice.

The king called Sir George to him and asked who they were. Sir George by that time knew the name of the performers and gave it, adding that he was sorry they had intruded without permission.

"Oh, no intrusion!" said the king. "It was charming. Tell them to perform again."

So Sir George had to tell the performers that their number was ordered by royal command, and to their great delight and to the chagrin of Sir George they repeated it.

Not Abashed.
"When I was young," said a lawyer, "my best client was a wealthy old lady noted for saying caustic things about her acquaintances. One morning, when I was staying at her house, she vilified one of her neighbors, named Stamford, without stint."

"By way of changing the subject I proposed to read to her from a volume of lectures I had happened to bring with me. She assented. I started at random and when too late discovered that I was in the middle of a lecture on the government of the tongue."

"I was afraid she would think I had selected it to admonish her, yet I dared not stop for fear of seeming to make the offense more pointed. So on I read to the end, pretty sure that my reading would cost me a client worth two hundred a year to me. But when I ended she said:

"Thank you, Mr. —. It is an excellent lecture and would fit my neighbor Stamford to a T."

Loses His Head.
At a banquet of clergymen recently the subject of absent-minded people was under discussion and various anecdotal and recent origin were told by several speakers.

It is seldom that ministers compete with one another to tell stories that lack the credulity of their hearers, but upon this occasion the Rev. Dr. Dana, pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian church, carried off the honors.

"There was a physician whose absent-mindedness was so marked that it often caused queer complications," said Dr. Dana. "Why, when he was married the minister told him to place the wedding ring on his bride's finger."

"He reached for her, felt her pulse, and as it was very naturally beating faster than normal, exclaimed: 'Let me see your tongue.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Consistent.
"Why do you wear a yachting cap, dear boy? It's your brother that owns the yacht."

"Very true, old chap. This is me brother's cap."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beauty is part of the finished language which goodness speaks.—Ellot.

A Woman's Oath.
"Do I believe a woman under oath?" commented a judge whose name has figured prominently in many big cases. "Well, and there was a twinkle in the judicial eye, 'I'll tell you what I know about women in that connection and perhaps you can figure it out for yourself. If a woman likes a lawyer or the judge or the defendant at the bar or any one who happens to be related to him, she will swear to anything that she thinks will help him win his case. Not purposely, certainly, but that's the peculiar kink in a woman's mind. Whatever she wants to believe she does believe and honestly believes it to be true, and the same is good of the opposite proposition. If she dislikes a man nothing she can say will be too bad for him; if she likes him she can't say anything good enough. Now, do you still want an answer to that question?"—The San Francisco Call.

London's Chinatown.
New York is not the only great city outside of China itself which can boast a Chinatown of its own.

Within twenty minutes of the bank of England are to be found narrow lanes and alleys that for picturesque and oriental character are almost equal to the streets of the land of the "yellow man" itself.

Linthouse is the home of John Chinaman in London. There, within a stone's throw of the great docks, are to be found rows of narrow streets containing small but clean shops, over which are to be read such names as Wah-hup, W. Shing, Ahon, and Lum Gut Wah, supplemented by quaint inscriptions in Chinese characters which, in a pretentious hand, read thus: "Prosperity by honesty" and "Righteous prosperity" are the mottoes of the occupants.—Home Chat.

"Jack Tar" Newspapers.

Several of the big ships in the United States Navy have their own newspapers. On board the Kentucky is printed The Kentucky Budget, a semi-monthly paper. The Louisiana is responsible for The Pelican, which is issued monthly. The battleship Ohio has The Buckeye. The West Virginia boasts of The Ditty Box. The Badger is printed monthly on the Wisconsin. All of the above papers are issued by the enlisted men of the ships. The aim of each is identical—to make life aboard the ship more agreeable, and to give the friends of civil life an outline of naval doings and of the brighter side of naval life.—Washington Post.

Camels Her Pets.

The Czar's one and only great aunt, the Grand Duchess of Alexandra-Josefovna of Russia, bought two pairs of camels some years ago while on a visit to the Caucasus, and at her lovely place outside St. Petersburg she devotes much of her time each summer to her somewhat uncommon pets. She has now no fewer than 17 of the animals and several zoological gardens in various Russian towns have been presented with camels bred on the Grand Duchess' estate.

Patient Woman.

Woman, as the uncivilized sex, has to wait for the vote; but she waits with surprising patience for many things more easily attainable in twentieth-century London. Why is it that at all our great railway stations but two she must wash her hands in cold water, while men have hot, as a matter of course? Why is it that she cannot get her boots cleaned when she comes to town on a wet day unless she goes to a large draper's shop, which may be a mile out of her way?—Westminster Gazette.

Defective Teeth.

How grave a national risk defective teeth may become was sufficiently evidenced by the enormous wastage during the South African war, owing to the number of men who lacked sufficient teeth to masticate ordinary food, and to the same cause is due a large proportion, if not the majority, of the rejections of other, wise suitable army recruits at the present time.—British Medical Journal.

Indian Galle.

A Creek freedman faker, in order to sell the land of his wife and four children, took the buyer out to the cemetery and pointed out five headstones bearing the names of his family. The man who holds the sack has discovered that the woman and children are very much alive, and is hunting for the slick negro with a shotgun.—Kansas City Journal.

Increase of Electric Roads.

The first electric roads were opened in 1889 in Richmond, Va., Allegheny, Pa., and Washington, D. C. In 1902, the total number of lines in the United States was 797, with a mileage of 22,577 miles. In 1890 there were only 8,123 miles of street railroads, of which seven-tenths still used animal power. In 1902 97 per cent used electric power.

They Are Going Fast.

Since 1890 when the Grand Army of the Republic had 499,489 members enrolled, its numerical strength has been cut down almost one-half. There are only about 212,000 comrades now. The losses by death run up to 2,000 or 10,000 a year. There is practically no chance to gain recruits.

Carrot Pudding.

One cupful of grated carrots, one cupful of grated potatoes, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of raisins and currants mixed, two teaspoonfuls of all kinds of spice mixed, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together and steam for three hours. Grease a small pan and put the dough in it. Set the pan in a kettle of boiling water, keeping the water well up near the top of the pan. Cover kettle over so all the steam may be kept in as much as possible.—Boston Post.

James
Oil City, Pa.

Our 1-4 Off Sales

Are in full force this week.

To say that these are unusual and extraordinary methods of emptying the shelves would be a statement most conservative.

That, however, is an exact statement of fact and those who come will find as they have always found that James does exactly what he promises to do.

Don't miss the bargains we are offering.

WILLIAM B. JAMES, - OIL CITY, PA.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Bulletin. Forty Playgrounds By the Sea.

This is seashore time. The dog days call to the worker, in home, office, and mill and the answer brings up thoughts of the many resorts beside the sea, where comfort, recreation, and pleasure alike await the coming of the holiday-maker.

Along the shores of New Jersey from Cape May to Sandy Hook lie forty beaches, each offering delights for outings long or short and each easily accessible by the splendid train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Atlantic City, with its myriad attractions for young and old, needs no introduction, for its charms are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Cape May, for a century the summering place of satisfied thousands of seekers after cool breezes, fine bathing, and the refined amusements of the seaside, is more attractive than ever in its new life.

Ocean City, Wildwood, Sea Isle City, with their smaller neighbors, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Wildwood Crest, Avalon, and Stone Harbor, afford summer pleasure to thousands.

To the north lie Beach Haven, Seaside Park, Island Heights and the other resorts about Barnegat Bay, where the lover of fishing and sailing finds the choicest sport.

Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake, Long Branch, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Allenhurst, Elberon, and Belmar on the Upper Coast where the country meets the sea right on the beach, appeal with mighty force to the vacationist.

Fifteen-day excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, and Sea Isle City, at specially low rates leave on August 6 and 24, and September 3.

Any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent will be glad to give full information regarding excursion rates, time of trains and arrange your outing whether it be for a day, a week, a fortnight, or the whole summer.

Pennsylvania Railroad RACES AT OIL CITY, PA.

August 3 to 6, 1909.
For this occasion
EXCURSION TICKETS
To Oil City and return will be sold August 3 to 6, good returning August 7, inclusive, from
CORRY, WARREN
and intermediate stations at
REDUCED RATES.
Consult Ticket Agents.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Fragment of Early History.
Father Marquette had pitched his tent near the mouth of the Chicago river.
"Then he began to fish."
"It's a modest looking stream," he said, "but I predict that before the twentieth century dawns it will be a good deal more backward, so to speak, than it is now."
Regretting that it wasn't 200 years later, so that he could relieve his feeling of homesickness by climbing into his automobile and going to see the "Streets of Paris," he asked Fernando Jones, as a personal favor, to represent him at that function and proceeded to angle for a mess of ring perch for dinner.—Chicago Tribune.

Always Shows Politeness
The most polite man has been found in Robert Wilder of Clarksburg, W. Va. He has never been known to say a cross word to anybody, and he is respected highly by his relatives, which is saying a great deal.
When Wilder was held up by a highwayman near Dugan's dam, Mr. Wilder handed over \$12.25 and apologized for not having more with him.
Wilder smiles when a person trips on his corn, and congratulates his wife on her discernment when she calls him names.
Taken ill one day, he insisted upon telephoning the undertaker, expressing regret at the trouble he might cause him.—Philadelphia North America.