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FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—P. M. Spear. Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall. Assembly—W. J. Campbell. President Judge—W. D. Hunkley.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

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. S. Barton.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 389, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows Hall, Partridge building.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. C. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

T. F. RITCHIE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.

M. A. CARRINGER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Office over Forest County National Bank Building, TIONESTA, PA.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S., Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank, TIONESTA, PA.

DR. F. J. BOYARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA. Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

DR. J. B. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

HOTEL WEAVER, J. B. PIERCE, Proprietor. Modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. Every convenience and comfort provided for the traveling public.

CENTRAL HOUSE, R. A. FULTON, Proprietor. Tionesta, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public.

PHIL. EMERT, FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop over R. L. Haslet's grocery store on Elm street. Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

Fred. Grettenberger GENERAL BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.

All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Filings and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop in rear of, and just west of the Shaw House, Tidoute, Pa. Your patronage solicited.

FRED. GRETTEBERGER THE TIONESTA Racket Store

Can supply your wants in such staple lines as Hand Painted China, Japanese China, Decorated Glassware, and Plain and Fancy Dishes, Candy, as well as other lines too numerous to mention.

Time to Think of Paint & Paper.

Before you plan your spring work in painting and papering let us give you our estimates on the complete job. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. F. RODDA, Next Door to the Fruit Store, Elm Street, Tionesta, Pa.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

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

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows: "Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, that the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rehabilitating the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, 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 to Article Three, Section Seven.

Section 2. Amend section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:—"

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:—" "Changing the names of persons or places:—" "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:—" "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:—" "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:—" "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:—" "Authorizing the adoption or legitimization of children:—" "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:—" "Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:—" "For the opening and conducting of elections, fixing or changing the place of voting:—" "Granting divorces:—" "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:—" "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:—" "Changing the law of descent or succession:—" "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:—" "Fixing the rate of interest:—" "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:—" "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:—" "Exempting property from taxation:—" "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:—" "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:—" "Granting to any corporation, asso-

ciation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:—" "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:—" "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for:—" "We as to read as follows:—" "Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:—" "Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:—" "Changing the names of persons or places:—" "Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:—" "Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:—" "Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and other States:—" "Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:—" "Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:—" "Authorizing the adoption, or legitimization of children:—" "Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:—" "Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:—" "For the opening and conducting of elections, fixing or changing the place of voting:—" "Granting divorces:—" "Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:—" "Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:—" "Changing the law of descent or succession:—" "Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:—" "Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:—" "Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, or the raising of money for such purposes:—" "Fixing the rate of interest:—" "Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:—" "Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:—" "Exempting property from taxation:—" "Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, village, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:—" "Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:—" "Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:—" "Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a special law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:—" "Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for:—" "A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), 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:—"Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—" "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the State and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, 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:—"Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—" "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:—"All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subject of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

lar terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 15. No obligations which have heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said fund charges shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities or counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

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1904 CAMPAIGN SECRETS BARED

Stated by Penrose and Archbold Startle Senate

ATTACK ON COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Testify That Teddy Knew of \$125,000 Contribution and Approved—Finn Offered \$2,000,000 For Support For Senatorial Ambition Alleged by Penrose—Roosevelt and Finn Offer Denials—Van Valkenburg Accused.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of personal privilege in the senate, made his promised disclosures in regard to the Roosevelt 1904 campaign fund.

Senator Penrose charged that the Standard Oil company contributed \$125,000 toward the promotion of Roosevelt's candidacy. Subsequently the late Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Roosevelt's treasurer of the Republican national committee, called on the Standard Oil company for an additional contribution of \$150,000. Officials of the trust declined the second contribution.

Bliss, according to Penrose, represented that both Mr. Roosevelt and Cortelyou, his national chairman, knew of the original contribution and "appreciated it." Not only this, but the demand for the additional \$150,000, so Penrose charged, purported to come from Mr. Roosevelt himself, and from George Cortelyou.

Of the \$125,000, Senator Penrose said, \$25,000 was given to him as state chairman in Pennsylvania and was used in the 1904 campaign in the Keystone state.

The Pennsylvania senator startled his hearers when he alleged that ex-Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania and one of Roosevelt's chief supporters, had offered to Israel Durham of Philadelphia and to himself \$1,000,000 or even \$2,000,000 for support for his candidacy to the United States senate and had also solicited the support of John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company. In this connection the senator said:

"Mr. William Flinn of the unsavory Flinn-Van Valkenburg combination, which until recently Mr. Roosevelt would have been quick to denounce and repudiate, has made a fortune out of crooked municipal contracts and the corrupt control of municipal councils and state legislatures. Mr. E. A. Van Valkenburg was arrested and indicted for bribery in my first senatorial contest and only escaped conviction on the leniency of Senator Quay and payment of \$10,000 for cost. Upon the death of Senator Quay Mr. Flinn became a candidate to succeed him in the United States senate."

"In Philadelphia Mr. Flinn, during a discussion of the successorship of Senator Quay, offered to Israel V. Durham, a Republican leader in Philadelphia, and to me \$1,000,000 or even \$2,000,000 to favor his ambition and the offer was known to others at the time. The offer was declined and I refused to support his candidacy."

Again speaking before his colleagues in the senate chamber Senator Penrose charged that a \$3,000,000 fund had been underwritten by George W. Perkins and others to make Colonel Roosevelt the nominee of the regular Republican party at Chicago.

Senator Penrose charged in effect that Colonel Roosevelt knew when he dictated this letter that the \$125,000 contributed by the Standard Oil company had been spent and could not be returned.

Following the disclosures by Penrose John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil company appeared before the senate committee investigating campaign contributions and corroborated in every essential point the story told by the Pennsylvania senator in regard to the Standard Oil contribution in 1904 and of Roosevelt's alleged knowledge of the gift.

In his testimony John D. Archbold made the startling statement that in his opinion Roosevelt's attack upon the big corporation was inspired by the failure of the Standard officials to give up the additional \$150,000 that he says Bliss asked for.

Mr. Archbold testified that Mr. Bliss himself had knowledge that things might have been different for the Standard if they had given the additional \$150,000. Bliss, according to Archbold, said that it was a matter of deep humiliation to him, but that he was obliged to say that he had no influence with Roosevelt.

Mr. Archbold verified Penrose's charges that the Standard had "received assurances that Roosevelt knew all about the \$100,000 contribution. Mr. Archbold also declared that the oil officials insisted upon assurances before they gave the money that it would be acceptable and "appreciated by Roosevelt."

Archbold testified that Mr. Bliss had assured him definitely that he had informed both the president and George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the national committee, of the Standard Oil contribution. This statement is a direct contradiction of Colonel Roosevelt and Cortelyou, who say they knew nothing of any Standard Oil contributions.

Mr. Archbold testified that the Standard had contributed to the Roosevelt campaign because upon the representation of Mr. Bliss they believed the election of the Republican candidate would conserve the business

Says Standard Oil Gave to 1904 G. O. P. Campaign



JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

Interests of the country. The oil magnate said Penrose was paid \$25,000 for the Pennsylvania campaign in currency rather than check to avoid publicity. He also corroborated Penrose when he testified that William Flinn sought his (Archbold's) aid to gain a seat in the senate after the death of Senator Quay.

Finn's Answer. Former State Senator Flinn issued a statement in which he answered Senator Penrose. Mr. Flinn says: "First, as I understand it, he alleges that I sought the support of John D. Archbold to the appointment and what purports to be an exchange of telegrams between Archbold and myself."

"When the senatorial vacancy occurred in 1904 a practically solid Republican delegation in the assembly from Allegheny county and a large majority from western Pennsylvania favored my selection to succeed Quay. Penrose favored Oliver. He was not allowed to name his man, for the appointment of Knox was decided on at a conference held in the offices of the Pennsylvania railroad in Philadelphia by A. J. Cassatt, Henry C. Frick and ex-Senator Don Cameron. The latter two were representing the corporations in this state and the big interests in New York."

"Under the old system in Pennsylvania no senator has been chosen from this state without the O. K. of the Standard Oil company and the Pennsylvania railroad. If the telegrams which Penrose read in the senate are genuine they showed that I made a pretty good guess as to who would dictate the appointment to succeed Quay and also that Archbold and his associates were opposed to me."

"Second, Penrose alleges that I offered \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 to him and to Israel V. Durham, the latter now being dead and unable to testify, to favor my appointment to the senate."

"Third, the very allegation that I solicited Archbold's support and requested the Standard Oil chief to give orders to his man Penrose in my behalf indicates that I was wise enough to know how Penrose could be controlled without the necessity of buying him."

"As a matter of fact I never asked either Penrose or Durham to support me for senator. I never even discussed the matter with them, with men who were my personal enemies with whom I had no relations since 1896."

Editor Van Valkenburg issued a statement in part as follows: "Senator Penrose's reference to me concerns one of thirty or forty suits which he and his co-corruptors in Pennsylvania have brought against me during the last fifteen years, not one of which has yet been brought to trial."

He declared that the accusation that one dollar was paid in the settlement of costs against him is unqualifiedly false.

Colonel Gives Out Correspondence. "The only part of the Penrose statement that needs comment by me," said Roosevelt when shown the statement, "is that portion where it asserts that I had been advised of a heavy campaign contribution from Archbold in behalf of the Standard Oil company to the Republican committee and that I directly requested a contribution from Mr. Archbold and his associates interested in the Standard Oil company. This statement is false. The colonel gave out for publication two letters and a telegram. One letter dated Oct. 16, 1904, and addressed to Manager Cortelyou, reads:—"I have just been informed that the Standard Oil people have contributed \$100,000 to our campaign fund. This may be entirely untrue, but if true I must ask you to direct that the money be returned to them. In returning the money I wish