

**THIS STATE MAY  
SAVE THE DAY.**

Pennsylvania's Election Returns  
May Decide the Control  
of Congress.

**BOTH BRANCHES ARE INVOLVED.**

**Vital Importance of Electing State  
Legislators Who Will Elect a Re-  
publican United States Senator and  
of Carrying Every Close Congres-  
sional District.**

While her electoral vote will, of course, be cast for McKinley for president, Pennsylvania may play an important part in deciding the great contest now under way for the control of both branches of congress.

The recent poll by the New York Herald correspondents gave the Republicans but one majority in their estimates of the probable outcome of the struggle for control of the next United States senate. In the contest for the house of representatives the Herald gave the Republicans the larger branch of congress by a probable majority of six.

On this subject Senator Penrose has made a very opportune declaration to Republicans of the Keystone state.

**PENNSYLVANIA'S POSITION.**

"Pennsylvania is entitled, under the federal constitution, to two votes in the senate of the United States," said Senator Penrose. "In other words, to a full representation. Many of the most important issues over determined in this country in the United States senate have been lost by a majority of only one vote. The impeachment of Andrew Johnson failed by one vote. The tariff bill of 1896 was defeated by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, then vice president. The case of Senator Quay was determined in the senate by the majority of one vote; the case of Senator Mantle, a similar instance of contested credentials in the United States senate, and the last precedent to Senator Quay, would have been decided in favor of the contention that the governor has the right to make these senatorial appointments if it had not been for the misunderstanding regarding two pairs.

"The great industries of Pennsylvania and our other vast interests are clearly entitled to two votes to sustain the system of protection to American industries, and our sound financial system and all the great issues now depend upon Republican success.

"It does not do to say that the senate is safely Republican, and after all that it does not matter whether Pennsylvania has a Democratic senator or any senator at all. Party success is not maintained by such relaxation of effort and vigilance; party success is only retained by the exhibition of nearly as much effort as was originally required to obtain the victory. In fact, many important battles have been won after being lost and have been lost after being won. We saw in 1892 how the people deliberately abandoned the Republican party when in the enjoyment of a high tide of prosperity to go after the false doctrines and promises of Cleveland and the Democracy.

"The assurance of party success can only be retained by supporting the Republican organization in all its nominations, local, county, state and national. Many well meaning persons even now say that it is safe to vote for Bryan, because congress will be safely Republican, and the monetary system cannot be interfered with during his four years of administration. They would gratify their local or factional animosities or yield to their disagreements upon minor and even trivial questions of public policy and thereby imperil great general results.

**CONGRESS MUST BE CARRIED.**

"They fail to realize how perilous their assertion is that it is safe to trifle either with the election of the president, a senator or a congressman. Their views would not seem to require any serious reply if they were not so seriously declared. A similar pernicious belief nearly cost the sound money men the control of the house of representatives in the congressional campaign of 1898. Without such control we could not have enacted the existing financial law, but the apathy of the sound money Democrats and the desertion of certain Republican members cost the Republican party the control of the house of representatives in the congressional campaign of 1898.

"In the election of that year the Democrats captured 25 congressional districts in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and West Virginia. It was not in any way due to the consistent and organized and intelligent effort of the American people that we still control the house of representatives. We retained that control only by gains unexpectedly made in Kansas and other Western states. When we stop to consider the dreadful calamities that might have ensued with a Democratic majority in the house of representatives in the middle of Mr. McKinley's term and a Democratic speaker, holding an office second only in its influence and importance to the president, ready to obstruct and defeat all legislation proposed by a Republican administration, we may well pause before any of us yields to apathy or over-confidence or prejudice or disagreement upon any minor question, and thereby perhaps expose our country again to such disastrous possibilities. We started in the present contest for the house of representatives with the battle lost. We have a majority in the present house of 13.






"The loss of seven Republican members in Texas, North Carolina and other states was certain and admitted. In fact, we entered the contest with our majority practically reduced to a minority. The battle has been to recover more than enough to compensate for these losses in every debatable district in the United States and more particularly in those districts which had been represented by Republicans until two years ago.

"Republicans cannot afford to relax

# ELECTION PROCLAMA

**A Cross (X) in the Large Square at the right of the Surnames of the Candidates for Pres of Presidential Electors shall be equivalent to a mark opposite every name of the group**  
**A cross (X) marked in the Square at the right of the names of each Candidate inside the each Candidate thus marked.**

**If a cross (X) be marked within the Circle at the head of the column it will be equiva**

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET,  MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET,  MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET  MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET  MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.	FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET,  MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE.
<b>REPUBLICAN.</b>	<b>DEMOCRATIC.</b>	<b>PROHIBITION.</b>	<b>PEOPLES.</b>	<b>SOCIALIST LABOR.</b>
For President & Vice President <b>McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.</b>	For President & Vice President <b>BRYAN AND STEVENSON.</b>	For President & Vice President <b>WOOLLEY AND METCALF.</b>	For President & Vice President <b>BARKER AND DONNELLY.</b>	For President & Vice President <b>MALLONEY AND REMEL.</b>
<b>PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</b> (Mark 32.)	<b>PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</b> (Mark 32.)	<b>PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</b> (Mark 32.)	<b>PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</b> (Mark 32.)	<b>PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.</b> (Mark 32.)
William H. Sayen,	Otto Germer, Sr.,	Cilas C. Swallow,	A. S. Aiman,	Hayden Morgan,
Clarence Wolf,	Alexander H. Coffroth,	Hiram DeWalt,	G. P. Armstrong,	R. W. Evans.
Frank H. Buhl,	Francis Shunk Brown,	J. S. DuShane,	George T. Bateman,	H. A. J. Brown,
Algernon B. Roberts,	Andrew Kaul,	James Mansel,	John J. Brady,	Anton Fenrich,
Edwin S. Stuart,	Hugh Moore,	Thomis S. Francis,	C. Brinton,	Enos Schwartz,
William W. Gibbs,	Henry Fernberger,	Edwin J. Walker,	J. W. Campion,	E. Gustave Stelter,
George F. Hoffman,	Matthew Dittman,	J. W. Salmons,	C. C. Cooper,	Henry Mossbaugher,
George C. Blabon,	W. Horace Hoskins,	George W. Bean,	George W. Dawson,	Peter R. Herriger,
Daniel R. Greenwood,	Adam K. Walch,	William R. Miles,	W. C. Deakin,	Thomas J. Scott,
William M. Hayes,	Nathaniel M. Ellis,	Lewis Palmer,	Chas. W. Miller,	James Dunn,
Charles N. Cressman,	Albert Kneule,	Marvin H. Scarborough,	D. H. Fisher,	Wm. McKay,
Robert H. Sayre,	David J. Pearsall,	A. F. Snyder,	F. A. Foreman,	Matthew Dowdell,
Russell W. Davenport,	Lot W. Reiff,	Wm. M. Staufur,	W. A. Gardner,	Francis Love,
John Franklin Keller,	Daniel R. McCormick,	Joseph H. Brosins,	James H. Graybill,	Flory Mauriocrat,
James Moir,	Joseph O'Brien,	William H. Richmond,	D. Hetrick,	C. H. Jacobson,
William J. Harvey,	Thomas Maloney,	Emmett D. Nichols,	W. C. Hill,	C. A. Danielson,
Robert Allison,	Michael Mellot,	John F. Diener,	Lester M. Kinter,	Joseph Campbell,
Jacob L. Hauser,	James Bell,	J. W. Ellenberger,	William F. Kreigh,	Louis Katz,
Richard H. Ely,	Frank P. Kimble,	Gilbert Wolfe,	Thomas S. Laird,	Charles Durner,
George Weymouth,	Hiram S. Hastings,	Herbert T. Ames,	A. H. P. Leuf,	Joseph Hueftle,
Cortez Hicks Jennings,	R. Scott Ammerman,	William H. Zweizig,	E. N. Woodcock,	James Simpson,
James G. Thomsdon,	Dallas S. Bernhart,	H. S. Montfort,	John H. Lorimer,	Wm. Peak,
J. Frank Small,	Harvey W. Haines,	John O. Stoner,	S. F. Lane,	Charles Hammerbacher,
Henry A. Gripp,	Warren Worth Bailey,	W. A. Dible,	O. G. Moore,	James McCarrol,
Morris J. Lewis,	William L. McCracken,	Isaiah G. Beam,	E. Muzzy,	Edwin A. Hepting,
Robert Pitcairn,	Wesley S. Guffey,	John A. McConnell,	A. C. Price,	D. C. Wismer,
David Edgar Park,	Samuel W. Black,	Alfred Brashar Miller,	J. D. Pyott,	Albert Mura,
Thomas S. Crago,	John F. Pauley,	William H. Covey,	Andrew Storry,	John Jandt,
George W. Johnson,	John C. Kelley,	Oscar Glezen,	John Suckling,	Henry Jones,
William Hardwick,	John T. Brew,	Howard A. Pinney,	Edward M. Thompson,	B. D. Warren,
Herold H. Clayson,	James S. Carmichael,	William H. Rees,	Justus Watkins,	Robert Muir,
Harry R. Wilson.	Thomas F. Ritchey.	John M. Kelso.	J. A. Welsch.	Martin Garden.
<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>	<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>	<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>	<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>	<b>AUDITOR GENERAL.</b>
Ddmund B. Hardenbergh,	P. Gray Meek,	John E. Gill.	D. O. Coughlin,	William J. Eberle,
<b>Representative-at-Large in Congress.</b>	<b>Representative-at-Large in Congress.</b>	<b>Representative-at-Large in Congress.</b>	<b>Representrtive-at-Large in Congress.</b>	<b>Representative-at-Large in Congress.</b>
Galusha A. Grow.	Harry E. Grim,	William W. Hague,	Robert Brigham,	Donald L. Monro,
Robert H. Foerderer.	Nicholas M. Edwards.	Lee L. Grumbine.	George Main.	John R. Roof,
<b>Representative in Congress.</b>	<b>Representative in Congress.</b>	<b>Representative in Congress.</b>		
Clarence F. Huth,	Rufus K. Polk,	Samuel W. Murray.		
<b>Representative in the General Assembly.</b>	<b>Representative in the Geneaal Assembly.</b>	<b>Representative in the General Assembly.</b>		
J. L. Christian.	Edward G. Rogers.	W. L. Norton,		
<b>ASSOCIATE JUDGE.</b>	<b>ASSOCIATE JUDGE.</b>	<b>ASSOCIATE JUDGE.</b>		
William C. Rogers.	Jacob A. Meyers.	T. J. Keeler.		
<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY.</b>	<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY.</b>	<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY.</b>		
William P. Shoemaker.	Howard W. Hill.			
<b>JURY COMMISSIONER.</b>	<b>JURY COMMISSIONER.</b>	<b>JURY COMMISSIONER.</b>		
Thomas S. Simmons.	Ira Cott.	J. P. Kilmer.		
<b>CORONER.</b>	<b>CORONER.</b>	<b>CORONER.</b>		
P. G. Biddle.	R. J. McHenry.	Irvin Woodhead.		