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which must be paid in advance when sent outside the county.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All transient advertisements not otherwise contracted for will be charged at the rate of 15 cents per line (insertion) for first insertion and 10 cents per line for every subsequent insertion.

Death notices published free; obituary notices, 25 cents a line; notices of respect, 50 cents a line.

Thursday, Nov. 26, 1896.

The U. S. Senatorship.

The fight for the position of U. S. Senatorship is already under way. Hon. Boies Penrose, State Senator and Ex-postmaster General John Wanamaker, both of Philadelphia, are full-fledged candidates.

We elsewhere in to day's issue publish matter relative both to Senator Penrose and Mr. Wanamaker. The question of choosing a U. S. Senator should be placed directly to the voters of the state.

Thanksgiving Day.

This is the day set apart by the president of the United States and the Governor of this Commonwealth as a National Day of Thanksgiving.

The thousands of families who surround their dinner tables laden with a Thanksgiving turkey and a bountiful supply of other delicacies can do so with a keener feeling of hope and a deeper sense of gratitude than they have done for several years.

The vice President will have been elected previously, in all human probability, because if he has not been voted by a majority of electoral votes the house of representatives fails to choose a president before the next March 4, the vice president acts as president.

Woman's "Influence."

I saw it mentioned in a newspaper—a Boston weekly, that a well known club of women in Philadelphia, that interests itself in municipal affairs, though without desire to take any active part in such, anxious to have women represented in the local school boards of Philadelphia, applied to the committees of both political parties in 14 wards of that city, asking that women be nominated for school directors on the regular tickets.

The first I noticed was the 7th ward. Seven candidates for school directors were voted for, 4 of them being men, 3 women. The man having the highest number of votes received 3318; the woman having the highest, 608. So in the 7th ward, woman's "influence" was as 1 to 54.

women on the ticket. One of the women received the highest number of votes, 2092, so her "influence," or the "influence" of women in the 8th ward outranked that of even the men candidates, a truly gratifying result. Next to the 9th ward, 4 men and 2 women candidates. Highest number of votes received by a man, 977; by a woman, 86. "Influence" about 1 to 11. Then came the 22nd ward. Six candidates were 4 men and 2 women. Highest vote cast for a man, 5332; for woman, 1052. "Influence" still high for influence, although not the banner ward of woman's "influence." There were 9 candidates, 7 were men and 2 were women. Highest number of votes cast for a man, 5136; for a woman, 57. "Influence" 1 to 90.

Of the 35 women candidates 1 was elected, not an excessively large proportion, one thirty-fifth. Of the 89 men candidates in these 14 wards 55 were elected, almost three-fourths. The figures tell their own story.

According to the last census (1890) there are in Philadelphia 24,720 more females than males. I will merely remark in closing that for my part were I a candidate for school director in Philadelphia, I should, on the whole, prefer the certain assurance that 34,720 votes could give the "influence" used with such wonderful effect in this last city school election.

Gucklen's Anker Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Graybill, Garman & Co., Richfield and all Druggists.

How the President is Elected.

The exact procedure of a Presidential election is known to comparatively few people, and a recitation of the principal points is always worth while.

The election takes place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The vote is for electors, the number of whom in each State must equal the whole number of representatives and senators from each State in congress.

The electors are required by the constitution to meet in their respective States upon the same day, and congress has decreed the second Monday in January following the election as the date.

The electors vote separately for president and vice president (one of whom at least, shall not be from the same State as the elector), and the list of votes, after being signed, certified and sealed, is transmitted to Washington, directed to the president of the senate.

At a session of the senate for the purpose of counting the votes of the electors upon the second Wednesday in the following February, the president of senate opening the certificates in the presence of the senate and house of representatives jointly assembled.

A majority of the electoral votes elects the president and likewise the vice president.

If no one has a majority, the election goes to the house of representatives, the three (or two) candidates having the highest number of the electoral votes being voted upon by States. Each State has one vote. There must be two-thirds of the representation from each State present for a quorum and a majority of States elect the president.

If the house of representatives fails to choose a president before the next March 4, the vice president acts as president.

The vice President will have been elected previously, in all human probability, because if he has not been voted by a majority of electoral votes the house of representatives fails to choose a president before the next March 4, the vice president acts as president.

Beyond the provision of the constitution act of the forty-ninth congress covers all proceedings in case of dispute and also fixed the presidential succession in the emergency of death, resignation, and disability in the following order: Secretary of State, Treasury, war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy and interior. But his acting president must have been approved by the senate as cabinet officer, and within constitutional requirements for presidential eligibility. He is compelled to convene congress immediately and within twenty days notice.

The dates above in the pending presidential succession matter falls as follows: Election, November 3, 1896; electors vote, January 11, 1897; congress counts vote, February 10, 1897. The electoral vote 417, of which 224 constitute a majority.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alternative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle at Graybill, Garman & Co.'s Store, Richfield, Pa. and all druggists.

Wanted—An Idiot. Protect your ideas; they will be stolen. Write JOHN W. WOODWARD, 215 Washington, D. C. and list of two hundred.

HON. BOIES PENROSE.



The above is an excellent portrait of that magnetic and brilliant Republican leader whose name today is on the lips of every Philadelphian, and is heard ringing throughout all Pennsylvania; we refer to Hon. Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, the man who was foully politically assassinated by the combine in January, 1895, being a candidate for the majority of the Quaker City.

Mr. Penrose was born in Philadelphia in 1806. He comes from a long line of illustrious ancestors, commencing with William Biddle, one of the proprietors of the province of New Jersey, a friend of William Penn, and founder of the Biddle family of Philadelphia. Nicholas Scull, surveyor general of Pennsylvania in the old colonial days, was one of his immediate ancestors. Philip Thomas, private secretary to Cecil Calvert (Lord Baltimore), and founder of the Thomas family of Maryland, was a direct ancestor on the maternal side. Boies Penrose is also descended from some of the best stock of New England. His great grandfather, J. S. Boies, of Boston, Mass., when a mere lad assisted in erecting the breastworks on Bunker Hill, the night before the famous battle. His great grandfather on the paternal side, Clement Biddle Penrose, was one of the commissioners appointed by President Thomas Jefferson for the territory ceded by France to the United States. His grandfather, Charles Bingham Penrose, was elected as a Whig to the state senate from Cumberland county, Pa., and was speaker of that body at the time of the Buckshot war. He was solicitor of the United States treasury under President Harrison, and in 1855 was elected as a reform candidate from Philadelphia to the state senate. Before the expiration of his term as senator he died. He was one of the editors of Penrose & Watts' Reports. The father of Boies Penrose is Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, LL.D., who was for thirty years professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the University of Pennsylvania. Hon. Clement Biddle Penrose, one of the judges of the orphans' court of Philadelphia county, is an uncle of Boies Penrose.

Early Education. Boies Penrose was educated at the Episcopal academy in Philadelphia and by private tutors, and at the early age of 16 years entered Harvard college. He graduated in 1827 with honors, and was selected as one of the orators at commencement, the subject of his oration being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." After leaving college he studied law in the office of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bingham, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1833. He was elected in 1834 to represent the Eighth ward of Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, as a Republican, succeeding Hon. William C. Bullitt, a Democrat. In the session of 1835 he was active in securing the passage of the act providing a new government for Philadelphia, commonly known as the Bullitt bill. In 1836 Mr. Penrose was elected to represent the Sixth district in the state senate. This district embracing the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Philadelphia, is the richest and most intelligent in Pennsylvania. In the sessions of 1837 and 1838 he voted for Matthew Stanley Quay for the United States senate, and seconded his nomination in the Republican caucus. Among the many subjects of legislation that Mr. Penrose took an active part in were those relating to the questions of railroad discrimination, revenue and taxation. He was prominent in all the debates on these subjects, as well as in the discussions on the legislation required to carry out the provisions of an act establishing a new form of local government for Philadelphia.

As a Legislator. In the senate he is a recognized leader, a skillful debater, a fluent speaker and one ever powerful in argument. In the session of 1863 he introduced a bill to abolish the public building commission of Philadelphia, and notwithstanding the active hostility of a powerful lobby he succeeded in safely piloting the measure through both houses, and placing it in the hands of the governor for his signature. In the session of 1865 he introduced a resolution in the senate authorizing a committee to investigate the municipal affairs of Philadelphia—a committee which has done such heroic work in the cause of good government. Mr. Penrose has ever been consistent; he never has been appealed to in vain by the people when their interests were in jeopardy; in fact, it can truly be said, his voice and pen have ever been ready to uphold the rights and interests of his fellow men. He was a candidate for the mayoralty of Philadelphia in 1865, but was politically assassinated at the last moment by the combine on account of his

Anti-Corporation Record. In Philadelphia he is today the idol of the masses—a fact due to the magnificent and successful battle he has waged against the ringsters—and is recognized by all as one wholly deserving of confidence, by reason of his superior judgment in sizing up public affairs, his steadfastness of purpose, and his conceded ability to battle in the line of his convictions. Mr. Penrose by training and inheritance is devoted to his profession, the law, and is engaged in active practice in Philadelphia, in partnership with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allison, the firm being Page, Allison & Penrose. He is a member of the Union League, Union Republican club, Clover club, the J. O. U. A. M., the Masonic fraternity and other political clubs and associations.

How Senator Penrose is Regarded in His Own City. The following extracts, selected at random from many similar notices which have appeared in the Philadelphia papers during his public career, will serve to give a fair idea of the esteem with which Senator Penrose is regarded by those who know him best. Altogether they constitute the

ANOTHER LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Advise Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura Because He Knows It Will Cure.

Lieut.-Governor Fletcher Bids the Weak, Nervous and Discouraged to Hope, for the Wonderful Dr. Greene's Nervura Will Surely Cure Them.

The world believes its great men. Their word is accepted as truth, their example followed, their advice taken.

Knowing this fact, the illustrious Lieut.-Governor of Vermont, Hon. Henry A. Fletcher, of Proctorsville, Vt., who is the descendant of a long line of Statesmen and Rulers, tells the people if they wish to get well, if they desire to get back their health and strength, to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy because he knows from personal experience, from its use in his own family and among his friends, and from having observed time and time again its wonderful curative powers, that it will surely and certainly cure, that it will give strength to the weak, strong nerves to the nervous, natural refreshing sleep to the sleepless, perfect digestion to the dyspeptic, rich, red blood to the feeble, freedom from pain to the rheumatic, in fact, sound and vigorous health to all who use it.

Lieut.-Governor Fletcher's family have been leaders and advisers of the people and publicly identified with the history of the United States for more than a hundred years. His father was both Lieut.-Governor and Governor of Vermont and his grandfather was one

of the framers of the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Certainly no higher testimonial, no greater proof of a medicine's wonderful power to cure can possibly be given than is here bestowed upon Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy by this most distinguished statesman and head of the government of the state.

Surely no one who is ill, worn-out, run-down, weak, nervous, discouraged, and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured can require any greater proof, any stronger testimony that Dr. Greene's Nervura will cure, that it will certainly restore health and strength to the weak and nervous sufferer, than Lieut.-Governor Fletcher's powerful words wherein he states that he has personally used it in his family with greatest benefit, knows it to be a most wonderful curer of disease, and earnestly recommends its use by all who are out of health and need medicine.

The great Statesman says: "I have long heard of the good effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and have used it in my family. I have heard cases among my neighbors who have derived great benefit from its use and can truly say, that as far as my experience and in-

formation go, the results are highly satisfactory. This letter can be published for others' good."

If you are a sufferer from weakness or disease, do not hesitate to take Dr. Greene's Nervura and get well, such a testimonial from so illustrious and distinguished a Statesman.

Do you think so eminent a man as such high official position would use his name and give his emphatic advice to use Dr. Greene's Nervura unless he knew positively its great value, its wondrous power to cure? He knows that his words will be heeded and advice to use this grand remedy followed because of his high standing; he unhesitatingly tells the people speaking the welcome truth to the authority, that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure the weak and suffering, will give health and strength, renewed life, renewed energies and the zest and happiness of living.

Remember also that this is an un-called patent medicine, but the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, the successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, who can be consulted without charge, personally or by letter.

most flattering indorsement ever given to a candidate for a public office: Duties Acceptably Performed. From the Evening Telegraph. No representative of Philadelphia in the legislature ever more acceptably performed the duties assigned to him than Mr. Penrose. After serving one term in the house he was promoted to the senate, to which body he has been elected three times, over which he had presided, and in which he is recognized as a leader of undoubted merit and strength.

His contest at the last session against the public buildings commission and all the great power it was able to exert was but an incident to his legislative career. Senator Penrose has not been a one-sided or narrow minded legislator. He has not been forgetful of his duty to the whole state and to his party, yet he has made his special business to promote, as far as possible, the welfare of the people of this city. No candidate for any important nomination has heretofore commanded such hearty indorsement from those representing all phases of public opinion.

Represents Youth and Chivalry. From the Evening Star. Senator Penrose represents the youth, the chivalry, the education, and the highest ambitions of the Republican party. A member of one of our oldest families, and Philadelphia to the heart strings, by other ties he represents whatever is representative of the achievement and splendor of Philadelphia. He graduated with honor at Harvard. His private life is without blame and his public life teems with achievement. His battle against the public buildings maelstrom of squandered money was a commendable civil effort. His belief in the sanctity of the American Sabbath and the integrity of the American school bring him close to the American heart.

His declaration in favor of a high license and favoring a stern hand upon the rum traffic will commend him to the support of those who see in this liquor issue the one more than all others pregnant with evil.

Capacity for Leadership. From the Evening Bulletin. Senator Penrose's public service for the past ten years—first as a member of the house and latterly of the senate at Harrisburg—has been marked by ability, vigilance and high minded zeal, his splendid work in grappling with the public buildings ring giving him particular opportunity to display his personal force and his capacity for leadership. Few men of his years are as familiar as he is, by both study and observation, with the history and condition of municipal affairs, and none more closely in touch with that progressive spirit for making Philadelphia a city of the first class in fact as well as in name. His scholar-like habits of mind are supplemented by the most practical of common sense, by a fine civic pride, by a civil probity of character, and by the manners of an accomplished man of affairs.

A Record to Be Proud Of. From the Philadelphia Inquirer. Senator Penrose is well versed in every department of municipal government. His elaborate "History of Municipal Development" marks him as an intelligent and observant student. His course in the state senate has been one that any legislator might be proud of. He was present when the charter of the city, popularly known as the "Bullitt bill," was discussed and adopted, and his careful work in behalf of that great instrument brought him the personal acknowledgments of Mr. Bullitt. His fight for the abolishment of the public buildings commission was one that was conducted with marked ability, and which rallied to his support the great bulk of the population of Philadelphia.

But beyond all that, Senator Penrose believes firmly in municipal progress. Ability and Firmness of Character. From the Evening Herald. Senator Penrose is a man of strong intellect and of firmness of character. What he is practical, progressive and sensible. He has a good name to maintain; he has the pride of character as well as the dignity along with the other qualities mentioned. He stood up manfully against the manœuvring of the building commission, both public and private, and pushed through the legislature at its last session the bill which provided for the abolishment of the commission—an object which reformers in Philadelphia had been striving to accomplish for years. He is young, vir-

orous and exceedingly forceful. Experienced in Public Affairs. From the Philadelphia Times. Senator Penrose has all the vigor of youth; he is experienced in public affairs; he has carefully studied all our varied municipal interests; he possesses the pride of character that must make him appreciate the responsible duties of public office, and his heroic action in leading the great battle for the overthrow of the building commission demonstrates that he has sufficient courage to grapple with wrong even when it is entrenched within his own political household.

Straightforward and Clean Handed. From Taggart's Times. Senator Penrose we believe is a straightforward and clean handed young man, who is in sympathy with liberal and broad minded ideas. Although he is well educated and comes of a well known family there is nothing dudiah or namby-pamby or aristocratic in his makeup. He is a party man, with no artificial nonsense in his notions of politics, but he is one of the kind who can think for themselves, and we are very much mistaken in him if he would become the slave of the combine or of any man or set of men.

He is Progressive and Pushing. From the Daily News. Senator Penrose has great ability, and his ten years of public life has been splendid training for him. But above all this, he is progressive and pushing. That is the kind of a man we want, and that is the kind we will get with Penrose.

Courage to Fight Corporations. From the Philadelphia Record. In his present position Senator Penrose has as great opportunities to serve the public as he would have had in the office of the mayor of Philadelphia. By helping to curb the corporation lobby in the state senate he can do much to promote honest and wholesome legislation in Pennsylvania. He has the ability and the courage to confront the corporation lobbyists, while he has no longer any temptation to conciliate them. He can serve the public now without any trammels. The building commission did what little it could to help the corporation "combine" and the contractors to defeat him for the majority, but he is still where his enemies may have the most cause to fear him.

Well Versed in Public Affairs. From the Evening Call. Senator Penrose, although a young man, has had large and successful experience in public business. He is a Philadelphian by birth, education and affiliations, and is well versed in the affairs of his own city.

Good Intention Put Into Action. From the Item. Penrose will not only mean well, but this meaning will be emphasized by action, prompt and needful. We've had enough soft blather; let us have horse sense, action, and proper aggressiveness, with no quarter to lobbyists, corruptionists and civic and "Co." bandits, whose pockets get filled with public pelf, part of which is returned to the worthy patriots who permit and further the grabs and steals.

Honorable Public Purpose. From the Philadelphia Press. The future of Senator Penrose lies in his own hands. He has only to go forward and do his public duty in an honorable, straightforward way, as heretofore, and he is secure. He has just entered upon a four years' term in the senate. It is a large arena for fine public service. Senator Penrose can, if he pleases, conquer his antagonists and win the people. Such assiduous and intrepid devotion to good public work as evinced in his heroic warfare on the building commission will assure his position.

Intelligent Zeal and Public Spirit. From the Public Ledger. Governor Pattison showed his appreciation of the strength and sincerity of the demand of his fellow citizens for the abolition of the public buildings commission by signing the Penrose bill. Governor Pattison has been daily informed for months past with regard to it; he knew long before it passed either house of the general assembly that it was practically the unanimous demand of the public spirited and disinterested part of this great community that it should pass, and that the discredited commission should be abolished; he knew that the reasons for its abolition were irrefutable and conclusive, and that after the protracted struggle over it in senate and house the governor had all the information he needed

to more than justify his prompt approval of the Penrose bill.

The contest in the legislature was one of the most extraordinary of this or any other sessions. There was never at any time prior to the passage of the bill the assurance that it would pass. "Advised that ends well," and this struggle between the citizens of Philadelphia on the one side and the building commission and their dependents upon the other ended when the governor signed the Penrose bill, just as it should have ended.

Senator Penrose deserves the highest commendation of his fellow citizens for the intelligence, zeal and public spirit with which he contended for the abolition of the public buildings commission. His service was one of great public importance, and its value is generally recognized.

As a Campaigner. During the campaign which closed Nov. 3, this year, so gloriously for Pennsylvania and the nation, Senator Penrose bore a brilliant part. He rendered services to the Republican cause everywhere, and was assigned for duty in the western end of the state. No man since the time of James G. Blaine has drawn such magnificent gatherings of the people as he has ever aroused more genuine enthusiasm. His campaign was a brilliant success, and the returns from the sections visited bear abundant evidence of his magnetic powers to sway the masses and convince the most exacting.

Senator Penrose, as an old and experienced statesman recently remarked, cast in a giant mould, and is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future history of his country.

An Old Building. Poughkeepsie has a building that is probably the oldest one on the Hudson river. It is at the corner of Washington and Delafield streets, and was erected according to tradition, in 1710. The plaster on the walls is six inches thick, and the laths are hand cut, about three inches in thickness. It is safe to say that that house, even if antiquated, will be warm one to live in during the winter.—Oak Hill Record.

Strategic Mr. Chaffie. Mrs. Chaffie—I don't know how Mr. Chaffie can take his medicine. If I tell him what it is, he won't take it, and if I don't tell him he won't take it.

Mr. Chaffie—I'll tell you what to do. Just put it on the table and forget to touch it, and then he will take it sure.—London Tit-Bits.

WANTED—SEVERAL FEMALE persons to travel for responsible establishments in Pennsylvania, salary \$75 per week and expenses. Position permanent. For one self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago, 9-21-19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. I, the Administrator of the estate of A. J. Bowers, late of Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, having been appointed by the undersigned, all persons interested in said estate are required to make immediate payment, while the claims will present them duly authenticated under the act of April 22, 1895.

Nov. 26. H. A. BOWERS, Administrator.

The Christmas Number of McClure's Magazine.

The publishers of McClure's Magazine announce a Christmas number of quite extraordinary quality, both in its reading matter and its pictures. There is to be a rich presentation, decorated with one of Botticelli's most precious Madonnas, specially redrawn by James McArthur; a first reproduction of a Madonna painted by Josephine Wood Collyer; a reproduction of a portrait of Washington painted at the bay Forge by Charles Wilson Peale, and before published; reproductions of some Madonnas by Metozzo da Forli; illustrations of Christmas poems by Harriet Prescott Spofford and some new and especially important ones of Palestine, made under the personal direction of the editor of the magazine. In addition, this year's contribution will be fully illustrated, and among the contributions will be those of Kipling, Ian Maclaren, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Frank R. Stockton, Hamlin Garland, John B. Burt Foster, Cyrus C. Adams, of the New York Sun, and William Canton, author of "The Ver Book."