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GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, A. M. EDITOR AND OWNER.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Justice of the Supreme Court,
WILLIAM P. POTTER,
of Allegheny.
State Treasurer,
FRANK G. HARRIS,
of Clearfield.
President Judge,
HON. H. M. McCLURE.
County Surveyor,
GEO. A. BOTDORF.

VOL. XXXVIII. SEPT. 19, 1901. NUMBER 37

PROTECTION FOR THE PRESIDENT.

THE feeling that it is impossible under existing laws adequately to punish the anarchist who attempted to take the life of President McKinley has led to a widespread desire for measures better to protect the Chief of State from the attacks of those who strike at the government through his person. Public sentiment would doubtless approve a law prescribing an extremely severe penalty for any attack upon the President, but it is not easy to devise legislation to that end, because the constitution of the United States was drafted with the set purpose of protecting the people from their rulers, without any thought of the necessity of protecting the rulers from some of the people.

The founders of the government were extremely particular about the bill of rights safeguarding individual citizens and about protecting the representatives of the people from arrest during their sessions. They had before them examples of arbitrary power, and knew how Charles I had trampled on Parliamentary opposition and invaded the House of Commons. They did not dream, however, that in a republic the free choice of the voters could be in any danger of violence, and so they left him to the same protection of the law given to any other citizen. They did not foresee that his danger would be greater, and that before this time three Presidents would be shot down, not because of any personal enmity, but because they happened to stand at the head of the government. It may be doubted if, in case they had foreseen the danger, they would have been willing to guard against it, so fearful were they of surrounding the President with anything of the divinity that doth hedge a king. Under the English common law an attack on the head of the State was treason, but the American democracy, feeling that no just ruler could be in danger, and also feeling that any such law of treason might be used by an unscrupulous President to punish opponents, as it had been in England, where ministers in favor had sent ministers out of favor to the block, changed the common law rule and declared: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The suggestion of Senator Mason, therefore, that "the man who attempted to kill President McKinley is guilty of treason" does not point to a remedy. It is treason in fact, but it is not so under the law of the United States, and cannot be made so. The question, then, arises whether a special penalty can be prescribed for attacks on the President without running counter to this constitutional definition. Mr. McKinley the individual is no different from other citizens and no law could be passed saying that an attack on William McKinley was a different crime from an attack on John Smith. It is only as Mr. McKinley is President that his life becomes of special importance, and an attack on it deserving of special punishment. Popular sentiment is instinctively correct in considering a blow aimed at the President a blow aimed at the State. It is treasonable in its nature, but would the courts look upon legislation constituting assault upon the President into a distinct crime otherwise than as an attempt, under another name, to punish treason beyond the warrant of the constitution?

No doubt, with the importation of European millions, that simple society in which free men are naturally good and only rulers are to be feared, such as the fathers dreamed of in their Utopian isolation, is no longer possible. We have learned that the Executive is not the menace to liberty they feared, and that he is a target for attacks by enemies of society not then in existence. To hedge his office about with legal safeguards may require an amendment to the constitution, and that is a slow and difficult process. It has been suggested that as commander-in-chief of the army the President might be protected under the articles of war, which punish with death any soldier who strikes a superior officer. But the articles of war do not apply to civilians, and the prejudice of the American people against "military despotism" is so great that even to accomplish a desirable object they would never consent to making the relation of the President to any civilian, even a criminal, that of a military chief to his subordinate. The law now seeks to protect officers in the discharge of their duties, and prescribes special punishment for interfering with or resisting them. Possibly an analogy to them may be found for the President, so that a law could punish severely anybody interfering with him or trying by violence to prevent him from performing his duties, without, on the one hand, depriving individuals, whether in the White House or in a hut, of equality before the law, or, on the other hand, trying to reintroduce into the American code a class of treasons expelled from it by the constitution.

Possibly no action at all is necessary. The penalty of an unsuccessful attack on the President's life is indeed ridiculously light, and an outraged people demand heavy punishment of such miscreants as Czolgosz. It is to be remembered, however, that these wretches always strike expecting to kill and to face the death penalty themselves. If that does not deter them it is doubtful if a heavier penalty for assault would do so. It would, perhaps, vindicate the dignity of the government, but it is doubtful if it would really be an additional safeguard to the President's life.

THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

THE scenes and transitions of life that a fortnight can bring forth are legion. What changes! What hopes! what sorrows we

as a nation have faced. A spirit of vengeance seizes us and in a fit of seeming justice we would kill by slow inches the slayer of the father of American prosperity. Then a hope looms up before us like the dawn of morn. That hope is soon dispelled and we stand at the grave of the third martyr of American greatness and grandeur.

The tears of a nation's sorrow are trickling down over millions of loyal cheeks and moistening the hearts of the American people with their bitterness. The yoke of grief is galling and the crime seems all the more severe when we see that only a worthless life can be taken by the law to avenge the crime by which these United States have lost their president—a statesman of the highest type, a scholar, and a diplomat with the keenest eye,—a man for whom every true loyal American had the most devoted love and esteem. We bow to-day at the tomb of a great and grand man. He has been to the American prosperity what Washington was to American liberty and what Lincoln was to the Union of the American States. He has been even more than that. The POST has no desire to rob Washington of any of the lustre he so richly deserves, but the country at that time was only a handful of people in comparison to the multitude of commercial interests that confronted McKinley in this age. Compelled to face the growing power of wealth, the disagreement of labor, and those larger and unwieldy problems arising from the troubles with Spain, President McKinley exhibited himself the complete master of the situation. The tasks devolving upon President McKinley incident to the new and complicated foreign relations required brains and happily McKinley was able to cope with them.

We bow our heads in silence, but, for what? In memory of the stalwart giant and peerless promoter of American prosperity. The nation has lost more than a president. It has lost a man. We mean a man in the very highest sense and our grief is more bitter and more galling because of the short comings of the law to mete out complete justice to such an anarchistic fiend.

It is for us and for all good citizens to submit calmly and quietly to the statutes and bear our grief like men and like soldiers. McKinley is dead and Roosevelt is our president.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"I shall take the oath of office in obedience to your request, sir, and in doing so it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley, which has given peace, prosperity and honor to our beloved country. For the present the cabinet will remain the same."

These words from the new president certainly should allay all fear of those who had the idea that Roosevelt would run things with a high hand. It was natural to suppose that he would want his own cabinet, but he wants no disturbance in the official family at this time. Those who know Roosevelt best, know that he would follow in the footsteps of McKinley's public policy. Why should he not? McKinley won the esteem of the American people by that policy and any change would be at the risk of his own reputation.

The country need not fear President Roosevelt's course. He is a young man, but he has had ample experience in life and especially in public affairs to weigh well every public act and especially if that policy would be at variance with the policy pursued by McKinley. The POST has no fears of the Roosevelt administration.

A Sensational SALE



Freedman's Bargain Season.

Owing to the Spring season on hand we offer you **WONDERFUL BARGAINS** in the beautiful line of Negligee Shirts, beautiful Shirt Waists up-to-date. The very latest styles in Gents' Furnishing Goods at a great reduction in prices as follows:

Everything in proportion we are compelled to reduce, because we made our purchase too heavy for this season. By purchasing ten dollars worth of goods, we will pay half fare.

MEN'S SUITS.	
\$16.00 Suits cut down to	\$13.00
14.00 Suits cut down to	11.00
12.00 Suits cut down to	9.90
10.00 Suits cut down to	7.89
8.00 Suits cut down to	5.00

WOLF FREEDMAN, 315 E. Market St. (Loeb's Old Stand) SUNSBURY, PA.

SHERIFF'S GREAT SACRIFICE SALE



of Clothing and gents' furnishing goods began Thursday, July 11th, and will continue until the whole stock is disposed of. We have bought H. Katz's large stock of Clothing at the Sheriff's Sale at 25c on the dollar and we will sell at your own price, as the stock must be sold regardless of first cost. Don't delay, come at once and get the first bargains.

Here are a few:
\$ 5.00 Suits at \$2.50 \$ 7.50 Suits at \$4.00
10.00 Suits at 5.50 12.00 Suits at 7.00
\$15.00 Suits at \$8.50
We cannot mention many prices as the space is small. Don't forget to come to the Sheriff's Great Sacrifice Sale to get your **BARGAINS**.
The Assignees of **H. KATZ.**
Next to Court House, Middleburgh, Penna.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

I propose to sell out my entire stock of **SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE** at my store at Kantz—the place formerly occupied by Mrs. I. B. Romig.

Bargains Offered Now.
My stock is reduced to cost and below cost.
Lancaster Ginghams 5½c.
Latest Style Shoes as low as 75c.
Calicoes all marked down low.
Freed Bros. Shoes—all sizes.

These shoes are going rapidly. No wonder. The price is so low people can't help but pick up these bargains.
These are Closing-out Bargains that come so seldom, you can not afford to miss them. It will pay you to travel 10 to 20 miles to take advantage of such figures.
We will save you pocket-book from consumption and send you away wiser, happier and richer than ever before. Strike while the iron is hot and we will make your eyes dazzle with the multitude of bargains.

GEO. B. RINE,
Kantz, Pa.

HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 22nd annual convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of central Pennsylvania will be held in the Lutheran church, Middleburgh, Pa., Sept. 23, 24 and 25, 1901.
MONDAY, 7:30 P. M.
Opening Session.
Anthem - - - - - Choir
Devotional Service.
President's Address.
Hymn 290, Book of Worship.
Address—Rev. A. Stewart Hartman, Sec. B. H. M., Baltimore, Md.
Collection. Doxology. Benediction.
TUESDAY, 9 A. M.
Devotional Service led by Mrs. Jacob Loy, Andersonburg, Pa.
9:30 A. M.
Business Session.
Reception of Delegates.
Reports of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Historian, Literature Committee, Organizing Committee, Box Work Committee.
Report of Delegate to Biennial Convention.
Report of Synodical Organizer.
Election of Officers.
Noon-tide Prayer.
TUESDAY, 2 P. M.
Praise Services, led by Rev. R. W. Mottern, Salona, Pa.
Discussion.
Is the work of our Woman's Mission-

ary Society a fulfillment of prophesy?
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Schoch, New Berlin, Pa.
Has the Christian church been made stronger and more progressive by the influence and power of our work?
Mrs. George Parker, Mexico, Pa.
Are we as a Society coming up to the full standard of our opportunities in the Mission field?
Miss Mary E. Garber, Andersonburg, Pa.
What are some of the most grievous hindrances in our work?
Mrs. Dr. Frank, Millhelm, Pa.
Will God remove all barriers in the way of our work, if we simply trust Him and press on in the path wherein He has led us.
Voluntary Personal Responses.
Hymn. Prayer.
7:30 P. M.
Anthem - - - - - Choir
Devotional Service.
Address—Rev. J. H. Harpster, D. D., Guntur, India.
Collection. Doxology. Benediction.
WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.
Devotional Service, led by Mrs. M. E. Smith, Reedsville, Pa.
9:30 A. M.
Roll Call.
Reading of Minutes.
Unfinished Business. New Business.
Our Cradle Roll and its benefits.
Mrs. Rev. W. M. Rearick, West Milton, Pa.
Hymn. Prayer.

2 P. M.
Hymn of Praise. Prayer.
"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse".
Mrs. Rev. R. W. Mottern, Salona, Pa.
Conference of Auxillary Delegates.
"Feed my lambs."
3 P. M.
Children's Hour.
Songs. Recitations.
Address - Mrs. Rev. J. H. Harms, Newport, Pa.
Hymn. Prayer.
7:30 P. M.
Anthem - - - - - Choir
Devotional Service.
Address—The responsibility of woman toward the spread the Gospel.
Rev. I. O. Moser, Port Royal, Pa.
Collection.
Parting Words.
Doxology. Benediction.
\$15 to \$18 a Week
salary for an intelligent man or woman in each town. Permanent position. 30 cents per hour for spare time. Manufacturer, Box 78, Philadelphia.
"What would you do if you had a million dollars?" said one plain everyday man, "Oh," replied the other "I suppose I'd put in most my time comparing myself with some one who had a billion and feeling discontented."—Washington Star.
The plague of '99—La Grippe.
The destroyer of La Grippe—Miller's Nervine.

GOOD ADVICE.
The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick headaches, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth. Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirited, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac.
REDUCED RATES TO SCRANTON VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Account State League of Republican Clubs.
For the meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs, to be held in Scranton, September 17 and 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Scranton from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania and from stations on the Belvidere Division, Trenton to Belvidere, inclusive, at the rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets to be sold and good going September 16, 17, and 18, and to return until September 20, inclusive.
9-12-21.