

AN OPENING GUN

Judge Pennypacker Speaks to Three Thousand Republicans.

LEHIGH COUNTY'S GREAT RALLY

Senator Penrose Makes An Able Speech On National Issues—Both Speakers Warn Against a Change In the State's Political Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—While the appearance of Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose at the county committee meeting in Lehigh county Saturday afternoon signaled the former's entrance into the active canvass, it must not be understood as the opening of the campaign. Rather it was a clarion call. Although the brief address of the judge was, as he put it, a word of greeting to the Republicans of Lehigh, yet there were some very solid truths embodied in it.

There were three thousand enthusiastic Republicans at the meeting, which was the largest attendance in recent years. It was held in Foglesville in the heart of a farming country, and this large attendance was all the more remarkable by reason of the fact that to reach it one had to drive or walk, as no steam or trolley cars reached the place. Judge Pennypacker said in part:

THEN A JUDGE NOW A FARMER.

"For many years I have been a judge in Philadelphia, but for the present I have no occupation but that of a farmer, and I am one of your neighbors, living along the Perkiomen railroad. It is to be hoped that the campaign, upon our side, at least, will be conducted with decency and propriety, and that no unkindness may be exhibited in the treatment of our Democratic opponents. They are American citizens, like ourselves, interested in the maintenance of the public welfare, and also, like ourselves, getting the benefit of the prosperous condition of affairs. It is very doubtful whether even they are hopeful of bringing about a change in the control of the government, or would do it, if they had the opportunity within their grasp. They keep up an organization and make ostensible efforts from force of habit, and fear of necessity for the future; but certainly they must see that in the present it would be wise not to interfere.

"Some years ago a sailor, whose life had been spent on the sea, decided he would go through the country and find out how the land looked. In the course of his travels he entered into one of our rural graveyards, and amused himself by reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. On one of them he read: 'I did not read but I was here.' He remarked: 'Well, if I were dead I would own up.'

"We do not expect our Democratic friends to own up that they are dead; but we do expect them to admit that the condition of things is fairly favorable. (Laughter and prolonged applause.)

PROSPERITY AND THE FARMER.

"The great tide of prosperity which has swept over the country since the retirement of Mr. Cleveland to private life is just now reaching the farmer. Every wave affecting business interests reaches first the dealer in stocks, then the manufacturer and merchant, and finally, the tiller of the soil, who represents the most stable and conservative of all classes in the community. Last year the price of corn went up at least 20 cents a bushel. This year the price of oats had a like increase. Horses and cattle are bringing more money in the market. I have been supervising the conduct of a farm since 1883 and during the last year the revenues from the sale of milk were larger than ever before, and I am sure your experience has been like my own. From the increased price of farm products their most present inevitable result is an increase in the value of farm land. This one is dependent upon the other. The time is not far distant when you will no longer see the farmer within fifty miles of a great center of population like Philadelphia, never to see his land for one-half what it was worth at the time of his father, and without the ability to find a purchaser. What folly it would be to strive to stem the current which is now carrying us onward.

IMPORTANCE OF NEXT ELECTION.

"While it is of some importance to determine who shall be your next governor, it is of much more importance to see that the members elected to the next legislature should be men, who, when they are sent there, can be trusted to vote for a United States Senator who will be a Republican.

"A weakening of the efforts of the Republicans in Pennsylvania has ever been a precursor of a change in the control of national affairs and a prelude to national disaster. I am sure I speak your opinion as well as my own, when I say that we do not propose to take a step, however slight, in that direction."

SENATOR PENROSE'S SPEECH.

Senator Boies Penrose made a lengthy address, dealing eloquently and convincingly with Republican policies and achievements. His speech appealed particularly to the wage earner and farmer, the largest beneficiaries under the protective system. Senator Penrose said in part:

"No political party in the history of political parties can point to more splendid achievements than can the Republican party at this time. The Republican party, therefore, claims the

support of the people at the approaching election, not alone for what it intends to do, or promises to do, but for what it has already accomplished.

FARMERS PROSPEROUS.

"Our agricultural prosperity has been as extraordinary as has been our commercial development. Our agricultural growth since the Republican party came into control in 1896 has been as marked as was the preceding agricultural depression under Democratic rule. The farm value of the wheat, corn and oats crop in 1901 was nearly double that of 1896, the last year of the Cleveland administration. The former in 1901, in other words, for the three crops of corn, wheat and oats received nearly double the amount that he did in 1896.

"Rural prosperity and Republican rule are coincident, while agricultural depression, mortgage foreclosures and low prices for farm products accompany Democratic administration of national affairs. The prosperity of the farmer depends upon the prosperity of all other industrial elements of our population; when the industrial classes are employed at American wages their consumption of farm products is on a liberal scale and they are able and willing to pay good prices for the necessities and luxuries of life; under such conditions there is a good market for all the farmer has to sell. When the reverse is true, and workmen are idle, or working scant time at cut wages, they are forced to practice pinching economy, and the farmer necessarily loses a part of his market. The American farmer is prosperous when well-paid workmen are carrying well-filled dinner pails, a condition which always accompanied Republican supremacy.

LABOR NEVER SO WELL OFF.

"It has been estimated by the president of the American Federation of Labor that three million men were out of employment during the free trade period from 1893 to 1897, while the wages of those employed had been constantly forced down. In 1897 the same president declared in his annual report that no man in this country worthy and willing to work need be out of employment. Labor in the United States was never so well off as it is today, never so fully employed, never so well paid; in fine, the most pessimistic free-trader will not deny that.

"This condition of the mass of our people is the foundation and the frame-work of our prosperity. It is this great purchasing power of our wage earners that is today keeping our mills busy, our railroads running to their very highest capacity, our farmers rewarded to the limit of their industry, and our great army of clerical, professional and mercantile workers fully occupied with liberal recompense.

DAKOTA IN A CHANGE.

"Business conditions should not be allowed to continue onward in the extraordinary career marked out for them without having their prosperity imperiled by experiment or change. Pennsylvania above all the other states of the union should not hesitate at this time. Let Pennsylvania, which leads all the other states in the general prosperity of the country, also lead in renewed evidence of devotion to those great policies and principles through which those splendid results have been achieved."

Before the close of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted, after eulogizing President Roosevelt and pledging support to the entire Republican ticket:

"We commend our United States Senators Hon. M. S. Quay and Hon. Boies Penrose for the ability and fidelity exercised in the discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon their responsible positions. And Senator Penrose is especially entitled to the gratitude of the farmer and dairyman for his championing the anti-oligarchic bill, and carrying it to a successful enactment."

For Pennypacker and Penrose.

Ex-Senator N. B. Critchfield, a prominent farmer and active member of the grange of Somerset county, is quoted by the Philadelphia newspapers in an interview as saying:

"I have no means of judging what the condition may be in other parts of the state, but if it be the same as it is in the southwestern section, there can be no question regarding the election of Judge Pennypacker, as well as the return of Mr. Penrose to the senate. Among the farmers, especially of southwestern Pennsylvania, the name of Judge Pennypacker stands for everything that should be embodied in the character of a chief executive of the commonwealth. "We have full faith both in his ability and integrity, and we feel sure that not only the agricultural interests of the state, but every other interest of our people will be safe in his hands.

"Senator Penrose is regarded as an able legislator, and one in whose hands the interests of the whole people can be confided. There need be no fear of the result in our section of the state."

Team Plunged Sixty Feet.

Norristown, Pa., Aug. 26.—Frightened by a stone thrown by an unknown person, a horse of Howard Wood, the Conshohocken iron master, plunged through the guard rail along the river road in Lower Merion yesterday and went over a 60-foot embankment to the main line of the Reading Railway. The occupants of the buggy, Marie Rehman and Mary Farley, of the Wood household, were badly injured. The horse had to be killed.

CANNON'S WARNING CRY

The Illinois Congressman's Message to Pennsylvania.

TARIFF MUST NOT BE TOUCHED

Pattison's Election Would Mean a Lack of Confidence in President Roosevelt and His Policy—Prosperity and Republican Rule.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—"You can say to the people of Pennsylvania that if our present prosperity is to continue, then tariff protection as exemplified in the Dingley act must continue."

These significant and impressive words were uttered by the chairman of the house committee on appropriations, Hon. Joseph Cannon, of Illinois. He has been in the city for several days, returning from the naval maneuvers and is on his way home to take part in the Republican campaign in his state.

"In your campaign speeches are you going to promise the people that there will be a revision of the tariff at the next session?" he was asked.

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

"No sir. Why should I make such a promise? The people of this country do not want the marvellous prosperity we are enjoying checked, and that is what would happen if any revision of the tariff should be agitated. There is always a year of uncertainty connected with tariff revision. Business becomes demoralized and industries shut down. Manufacturers do not care to make contracts for the future, because they do not know what the tariff rate will be.

"No sir. The tariff will not be revised at the next session of congress or by the succeeding congress, unless there is an unforeseen check to our present prosperity. There is nothing sacred about the present tariff schedule, but any tinkering with it at the present time would be demoralizing."

The above is a significant utterance. It comes from one of the best posted and one of the most conservative men in congress. It is a statement particularly interesting to Pennsylvania, which above all states of the union with its great iron and steel industries would be affected by tariff agitation.

There are four great manufacturing states in the union and Pennsylvania is second. They are New York with \$2,175,000,000 of manufactured products; Pennsylvania with \$1,835,000,000; Illinois, \$1,266,000,000, and Massachusetts \$1,035,000,000. The instant the tariff is touched or revision is agitated by its enemies, the Democrats, just that instant do we have an era of Democratic hard times.

Here is an interesting statement of facts as showing the difference between conditions in 1896 when Cleveland left the White House and last year after five years of undisturbed Republican rule.

The deposits in the savings banks of the country, those depositories of the surplus funds of the working man, were \$690,000,000 greater in the single year 1901 than they were in 1896. The individual deposits in the National banks of the country were \$1,298,064,000 greater in 1901 than in 1896. Thus the deposits in the Savings and National banks in the country in Republican good times exceed those of 1896 at the close of four years of Democratic uncertainty by the enormous sum of \$1,988,000,000.

FARMERS GETTING RICH.

Now what has this meant to the farmer? The live-stock on the farms of the country which was reported by the agricultural department in 1896, at \$1,727,926,084, is reported at \$1,981,054,115 by the census of 1900, an increase of \$253,128,031. With the increased activity, increased earnings, and increased consumption by a prosperous people the farmer has received greatly increased prices for his production.

The farmer is becoming an exporter. The exportation of agricultural products increased from \$570,000,000 in 1896 to \$944,000,000 in 1901, an increase of \$374,000,000, in the mere surplus remaining after supplying our great and rapidly increasing home market. The farmers of the country received \$350,000,000 more for their cereals alone in 1900 than they did in 1896.

A statistician in one of the departments here in Washington, said to me the other day:

"The Democratic stump speakers sneeringly claim that the Republicans claim every big crop as a result of protection or Republican legislation, thereby robbing Divine Providence and Heaven of its just dues," but the figures show that it is a fact that during Republican administrations there are larger crops and better prices than there are in Democratic times." Interesting isn't it?

But this is easily explained. The intelligent farmer, in connection with the rest of the country, has no faith in Democratic administration or promises, consequently during Democratic administrations less wheat, corn, oats and other crops are planted. This is proven by official figures. The farm value of the corn crops for the four years of Cleveland's first administration, from 1885 to 1889, aggregated \$2,569,652,980. In the four years of Harrison's administration which followed, the farm value of the corn crop aggregated \$2,830,938,138, an increase of more than \$260,000,000 during the Cleveland administration. The same condition was repeated in the second Cleveland administration and the following Mc-

Kinley administration. In the McKinley administration years the farm value of corn increased \$250,000,000 over that of the preceding Democratic administration.

WHAT THE ELECTION OF PAT-TISON MEANS.

The farmers of Pennsylvania shared in this prosperity. Do they propose to help elect a Democratic governor this year, and by that action indicate that they have a weakening faith in President Roosevelt and Republican principles? For that is what the election of Pattison would mean! That is the question that heads of departments and the strangers that visit Washington are asking. Almost every day I am asked the question, "What is Pennsylvania going to do?"

The Democrats from Pennsylvania who come down to Washington on business boast that they are going to make their fight on state issues. When they are asked why they do not discuss national issues, those who are honest reply that it isn't the year for a discussion of national issues, seeing that their party has not recovered from Bryanism and free silver, and so there is nothing left to do but take up state issues. As a result when I am asked what Pennsylvania is going to do I invariably reply:

"Why elect Pennypacker of course."

DEMOCRATIC SCHEME EXPOSED

Trying to Fool the Farmers by a Mis-statement of Facts.

One of the arguments upon which Democratic stump speakers this fall will largely depend to capture unthinking voters has been disclosed through some boasting remarks of Democratic State Chairman Creasy. Its first outcropping was at the meeting of the McKean county Democrats.

At that meeting the resolutions adopted made the following declaration:

"The auditor general's report of the state of Pennsylvania shows that the farmers and home owners pay \$16.50 in taxes for each \$1,000 in value, while the steam railroads pay but \$2.75, the street railroads but \$4.75, and telegraph and telephone companies but \$3.20."

The statement is absolutely false in every particular. It is an attempt of the Democrats to excuse their own wretched short comings on the matter of taxation when they were in power. Republicans will not be deceived by this trick and subterfuge when they consider the deception, as exposed by the Philadelphia Press, which says:

"There is no state tax on real estate, as everybody should know by this time, since it was wiped out almost 40 years ago. There is no state tax on trades and occupations, or on horses and cattle or on household furniture, all such taxes having been repealed years ago so far as the state is concerned. Wherever taxes of this kind are imposed it is a local matter. The tax on real estate paid by the farmers and home owners is fixed by the local authorities and raised only for local purposes. If it is burdensome it is the fault of the county, borough or city authorities, for the state has absolutely nothing to do with it. It is not a subject for legislation at Harrisburg, as the McKean Democrats want to pretend.

"The state gets the bulk of its revenues from tax on corporations in various forms, and though it is complained that the corporations are not taxed enough the state revenues have been so large for many years as to support the policy, long since adopted, of returning large amounts to the counties as a means of relieving the local burdens of taxation. This policy has been greatly enlarged in the past dozen years, and with the present overflowing state treasury there is very certain to be a clamor before the next legislature for still more liberality in that direction. Without counting what the state has surrendered by the remission of taxes on real estate it is paying to the counties from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 annually. This is in the form of returns of three-fourths of the personal property tax, school appropriations, the payment of judges' salaries and charities, together with some lesser items.

"Now let us see what kind of a grievance McKean county has against the state. The auditor general went to the trouble in 1897 to prepare some tables showing the amount paid the state by each county and that returned to each county by the state. These tables show that there was paid into the state treasury by McKean county in that year \$19,358.88. There was returned to the county on account of personal property tax, judge's salary and schools alone \$43,589.93, to say nothing of appropriations to charities. By charging the county with its proportion of state expenses and hospital and charitable appropriations the auditor general makes the benefits received by it amount to \$92,445.14, as against \$19,358.88 received from the county. But we have been content to take the direct payments, which show that the county received more than twice what it paid.

"The figures for McKean county are not exceptional. They are proportionately the same for all the counties. The money is collected from corporations and paid over to the counties to relieve the local burdens of taxation. If the farmers and home owners in any county are taxed too much let them look into their local administration and seek relief there. The state does not impose a penny of tax on them."

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Aug. 1902.