

# CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH ENTHUSIASM

## Pennypacker on His Tour Speaks to Vast Crowds.

### HE HAS A WORD FOR PATTISON

#### The Republican Candidate Shakes Hands With Thousands of Farmers and Addresses a Great Meeting of Workingmen—The State Appropriations to Charity Discussed.

Harrisburg, Sept. 22.—Judge Pennypacker and his company of spellbinders, including Senator Penrose and Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith have just concluded their first week's tour of the campaign. Everywhere he has spoken, Judge Pennypacker has been greeted by great and enthusiastic audiences that listened with interest to his utterances.

The campaign was formally opened at Center Hall, Centre county, on Tuesday of last week where the spellbinders addressed several thousand farmers. The occasion was the annual gathering of the Center County Grangers. The great auditorium was crowded and fully a thousand persons listened outside unable to gain admittance. George Dale, master of the Center Grange, called the meeting to order and introduced ex-Governor Daniel H. Hastings as presiding officer.

Prior to the opening of the mass meeting in the auditorium Judge Pennypacker held a reception at which he shook hands with the farmers and their families, who had assembled.

Ex-Governor Hastings in introducing Judge Pennypacker referred to the fact that there was never a war for our flag waged in this country that Judge Pennypacker's ancestors did not bear an honorable part.

The Republican candidate for governor spoke for over half an hour, and was followed by Senator Penrose and Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. It was well on towards evening when the meeting, one of the largest ever held at Center Hall, adjourned.

### THE LEAGUE OF CLUBS.

From Centre Hall the spellbinders went the following day to Lock Haven where an enthusiastic reception was tendered them. Then Judge Pennypacker and Senator Penrose went on to Erie where they attended the annual meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs. The convention was one of the most enthusiastic that has been held in years. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Frederick W. Fleitz, of Scranton, president; John R. Wiggins, John S. Durham, William MacDonald and John McCleary, of Philadelphia; Robert H. Lindsay and S. A. J. Burchfield, of Pittsburg; William J. Swope, of Clearfield, and James D. Hay, of Erie, vice presidents; John Kelly, of Philadelphia, and George Lywell, of Luzerne, were elected secretaries; Jere H. Shaw, treasurer, and John D. Long, of the Harry R. Willey Club, of Philadelphia, assistant secretary.

On Wednesday night Judge Pennypacker addressed an audience that packed the Erie Opera House. He was received with great enthusiasm by the club men present and the hundreds of citizens of Erie who gathered to hear him. Judge Pennypacker in his address replied to some of Ex-Governor Pattison's criticisms of state affairs as follows:

### A WORD TO PATTISON

"Instead of discussing these matters (the continuation of prosperity, and the matter of tariff revision), which are of vital interest to us all and affect the life and home of every man in Pennsylvania perhaps more closely than those of other American states, he (Ex-Governor Pattison) indulges in a well-a-distrille, a denunciation of the state which he proposes to govern, and its people standing upon a platform which declares that this is a disgraced state. He does not hesitate to accept its mendacity, and in appealing to the furies, the unhappy and the discontented he hopes to win your favor and esteem. Without discrimination, and discovering nothing which is worthy of commendation, he withers and condemns all our local and state legislative bodies.

"Facts," he says, "might be cited in connection with the appropriation bills almost beyond belief. He adds that the very best members are powerless unless they consent in violence of their consciences to arrangements and deals which corrupt men who are pointing less than public pirates."

"This is a charge which, as you see, affects the whole legislature—not only the wicked members, but the very best of which enter into these corrupt deals in order to secure appropriations. It affects further, as I shall show you, the governor as well. More than that, it is a reflection upon the officers and managers of the hundreds of charities all over the state, who must be cognizant of and enter into the deals, for it is impossible that the appropriations made to them should be reduced without their knowledge and assent.

### ARE THERE MEN THIEVES?

"It has been my duty as one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and further as a member of the Valley Forge Commission, to appear before the committee of the legislature for a number of years to ask for appropriations in behalf of that time-honored institution of learning—the University, and its hospital, and in behalf of the commission for its historic purposes. None of the moneys re-

ceived by us was diminished by the necessities of such deals. It was my fortune to meet there Judge Hanna, president of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, representing the Homeopathic Hospital, and many other persons of like standing engaged in similar errands, and I cannot believe they say more than myself participated in such performances. I am bound to believe that the vivid imagination of the gentleman has run riot and escaped its bounds.

"But under the constitution of Pennsylvania the governor of the state has a decided control over the appropriations. He may at his sweet will reject any of them, and then they must be returned for consideration.

"During the last twenty years the gentleman has himself been governor for eight years, or for more than one-third of the whole period. Where is the record of an appropriation he rejected because it appeared that it was the result of a corrupt deal? Would not this have been the appropriate time to set the seal of condemnation upon iniquity and prevent its growth for the future? Or, if it appeared that under the regime of some prior governor moneys of the state appropriated to charities had through corrupt deals been diverted into other hands, how does it occur that the attorney general was not instructed to bring suit for their recovery? And, generally, is it not fair to inquire whether if after his unusually long service things are in such a dreadful way it would be of any benefit to the community to elect him again? Would it not be wiser to endeavor to cure the manifold ills of the state in some other way? If there be any foundation for this accusation, and if there be any truth whatever in the stories about 'take-offs,' which the sensational and worthless newspapers bespatter in huge headlines across their ugly faces, I give warning now that should I be elected governor the charity which enters into such a deal to secure funds will get no appropriation if it be possible to prevent it."

### GREAT PITTSBURG MEETING.

Continuing their journey a brief halt was made in New Castle at the home of Hon. W. M. Brown, candidate for lieutenant-governor. The coming of the distinguished visitors had not been announced, but despite this fact hundreds of citizens of New Castle gathered at Senator Brown's home to pay their respects.

On Friday night the candidates and spellbinders were in Pittsburg, where the largest meeting that has been known in a dozen years was held in Old City Hall. The building was packed to its capacity, the majority of those present being workmen. All factions of the Republican party were present as a tribute of respect and enthusiasm to the party leaders. The speakers were Judge Pennypacker, Congressman Littlefield, of Maine; Senator Penrose, and ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith.

The present week will witness the opening of the city campaign in Philadelphia with an immense meeting at the Academy of Music, at which Judge Pennypacker will be the principal speaker. The remainder of the week will be taken up with a brief trip through the western part of the state. Beginning with next week the campaign tour of Judge Pennypacker and his company of spellbinders will commence in earnest and before it ends almost every county in the state will be visited. From the enthusiasm already manifested the campaign promises to be the most remarkable in the history of the state.

### WE SHOULD STAND FIRM

#### Pennsylvania's Dury Today As Outlined By Hon. Charles Emory Smith.

The following is the speech, in part, of Hon. Charles Emory Smith delivered at Centre Hall, Centre county:

"Looking to the broader field of national affairs at stake are of such tremendous consequence that no Republican and indeed no patriotic citizen of any party ought to feel any doubt about his duty. Shall Pennsylvania uphold the national administration or shall we cripple and paralyze it? Shall we sustain the policies which have given us such national greatness and glory or shall we condemn and undertake to overthrow them? Shall we vote to continue the unparalleled prosperity which fills the country with content and happiness and growth, or shall we vote to overshadow it with doubt and to create distrust which will bring calamity? Who wants to go back to the business conditions which prevailed from 1893 to 1897?

### PAINFUL OBJECT LESSONS.

"In deciding what path we ought to follow we don't have to guess. We know. We know in the light of experience which it would be madness to disregard. The object lessons of the past ten years blaze the way for every man who is not blind to the truth. In 1892 we were in the full tide of the greatest prosperity the country had ever enjoyed up to that period. I need not stop to picture the conditions. You all recall them. You all remember the business life and the industrial activity which then prevailed. Yet in a moment of madness and passion without realizing what they were doing, the people elected a Democratic congress and president and instantly the whole business sky was covered with clouds. The mere election of a Democratic congress and president created uncertainty, halted enterprise, impaired credit, checked the wheels of industry and spread distrust everywhere. It was the effect simply of the election and the fears it created, the results were aggravated when the fruits were fully realized.

### DEMOCRATIC HARD TIMES.

"When the Democratic party came

into power it overthrew the Republican policies which had given national security, confidence and progress, and paralyzed business like the blight of an autumn frost. For four years the country suffered a stagnation and depression which caused wide spread distress. Hundreds of mills were stopped or ran on half time. Three millions of workmen were out of employment. You could not altogether stop production in this great country but it was so checked as to cause a period of hard times. If you have forgotten those conditions which existed only six years ago you may make the mistake of voting to return to them. But no man who remembers them in contrast with the magnificent prosperity of the last six years can vote to run any risk of changing back to the situation from 1893 to 1897 without displaying a recklessness which is incomprehensible."

### PROSPERITY AND REPUBLICANISM.

"In 1896 the people voted to get out of the slough of despondency by electing Wm. McKinley president. As the election of 1892 had been the turning point from prosperity to disaster, so the election of 1896 was the turning point from gloom and depression to a new era of prosperity and advancement beyond anything the world has ever seen.

"Never before has this country stood on such heights of prosperity and greatness and every step in this magnificent progress has been taken with the opposition or the criticism of the Democratic party. In the light of this experience shall Pennsylvania falter in her Republicanism or pronounce a verdict which would weaken the national administration in carrying forward the great work to which it is devoted?"

### SENATOR PENROSE'S SPEECH

#### What the Great Republican Party Has Done For the Farmer.

United States Senator Penrose was one of the speakers at the opening of the campaign at Centre Hall, Centre county. Judge Pennypacker and Hon. Charles Emory Smith were the others. Senator Penrose spoke as follows:

"When William McKinley was first elected president of the United States the Republican party promised to restore to the country that prosperity which had existed under the Harrison administration, and which had been so rudely and disastrously interrupted under President Cleveland, but no one could have imagined at the time that this pledge would have been carried out upon a scale incredibly larger than the wildest promise.

"The prosperity of the American people under the Republican administration of the last six years, in the rapidity and unparalleled greatness of our industrial, commercial and agricultural development, has surpassed the imagination of anyone and is unequalled in the history of the world; and not only does this prosperity exist, but it is rapidly increasing. We have every assurance and reason to hope that if the political and governmental policies of the country are not disturbed our country will in a few years have attained an extraordinary growth in wealth, population and power.

Only one thing can check this splendid progress, and that is a change in these governmental policies under which we can point to these splendid achievements. No party of our community has benefitted more than have the agricultural classes. The farmer has in the last five years received a greater share of prosperity than any other representative of any other occupation. The value of the wheat, corn and oat crops in 1901 was nearly double that of 1896, the last year of the Cleveland administration. This is a startling statement, but it is based upon official figures, which cannot be disputed. The farmer in 1901 received nearly double the amount of money for these three crops that he did in 1896, the last year of the Cleveland administration.

"This increase of farm values under Republican administration is not accidental. It is a matter of history that rural prosperity and Republican rule are coincident. It is equally a matter of history that agricultural depression and mortgage foreclosures and low prices for farm products accompany Democratic administration of national affairs.

### THE FARMER A PIONEER.

"The American farmer has been the pioneer in establishing our Republic, which, notwithstanding all its defects, is the best government the world has ever known. Wherever, courage, skill, enterprise and labor have been required the farmer has been foremost in the fray. While other classes have been persistently demanding legislation to promote their own interests, the farmer has been foremost in directing legislation, not only in the interests of agriculture, but for the promotion of the well-being of all our people.

"For example, in the creation of the Department of Agriculture, which has become one of the most important divisions of our national government, provision has been made not only for searching every country of the world for a market for the farmer's products, but provision has also been made for increasing the productiveness of American soil by systematic experiment and by applying the principles of science to agriculture, and so the wealth, prosperity and happiness of all our people have been enhanced, for whatever benefits the agriculture of any country must prove a benefit to all her people.

"The farmers and the Grange in Pennsylvania have been foremost in securing legislation for the promotion and protection of the agricultural interests of our state, and, by the cre-

ation of the State Department of Agriculture, patterned after the national department, the farmer is given representation in the governor's cabinet, a privilege that is not accorded to any other class or industry in the commonwealth.

"When the farmers and the Grange demanded legislation creating this department the Republican party promptly took the matter up, and in less than six weeks enacted it into a law.

"The organization of any new department of government is always attended with more or less difficulty. Until some settled policy is reached, methods which may not always prove the best must be tried, and oftentimes the best friends of a measure may for a while suffer disappointment.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

"There is no interest of greater importance to our country than that of agriculture. It is the fundamental business of our country; the leading commercial interest and the most important home industry. And not only are the people of the United States interested in American agriculture, but the whole world, because America is the granary of the world. Three-fourths of our entire exports are agricultural products. Thirty-seven millions of people of our country are engaged in agriculture. Yet, notwithstanding all the importance of agriculture to the prosperity of our institutions and our government, little protection is afforded to the farmer as compared with other classes. This is not so much owing to a disposition on the part of other classes or our legislative councils to discriminate against the farmer as it is the result of the growth and development of the resources of our country in transportation and transmission companies, mining, manufacturing, banking and merchandising.

"The farmers have been the pioneers of every country in the world. Before governments, cities and towns could exist the lands had to be denuded of their forests and brought under cultivation to make the development of other industries possible and in the rapid growth of our country, naturally many inequalities have arisen, which for a time have placed greater hardships upon one class than upon another. The farmers being the pioneers of civilization, have naturally been the first to suffer from discriminating conditions. As, for instance, originally when the colony of Pennsylvania was founded which later, under the development of civilization, grew into a state with an organized government requiring revenues for the administration of public affairs, the tax burdens necessarily fell upon real estate, farms and homes, as there was nothing else to tax. But in course of time manufacturing, commerce and transportation became necessary and banking institutions to finance them, and when individuality and enterprise no longer had the capacity to manage them it became necessary to create great corporations and financial institutions with centralized ability to control them.

### TAX REVISION IS NECESSARY.

"Under these conditions it also became necessary to tax these new enterprises for the privilege and protection accorded them by the state. But so rapid has been their growth and so powerful their influence that the state has scarcely kept pace with them in adjusting its new revenue policy to meet these new requirements, and as a result the real estate, farmers and home owners, have been and are now paying a disproportionate share of the public burdens.

"In meeting these new conditions and in correcting these growing inequalities, the Republican party has been foremost. In 1866 it amended the tax laws so as to relieve real estate of taxation for the state government proper; and on the other hand imposed on personal and corporate property and licenses for business privileges the entire expenses of the state government.

"But it soon became apparent that imposing the entire expense of the state government upon these subjects of taxation would not correct these great inequalities.

"It was in 1891 when the Grange took up this subject before the public and so forcibly pressed it before the legislature, under what was known as the Taggart or Grange Tax bill, that the Republican party came to the rescue and passed a compromise bill, known as the Boyer act, whereby taxes on corporate property were sufficiently increased to enable the state to appropriate \$5,000,000 to our public schools annually and to return to the counties three-fourths of the personal property tax, amounting to two millions three hundred thousand dollars, also to secure for the counties and townships the entire retail liquor licenses, amounting to three million five hundred thousand dollars more, thus making an annual saving to the local taxpayers of eleven million three hundred thousand dollars.

"By this legislation the Republican party has saved for the real estate, farm and home owners, in the past eleven years, one hundred and twenty-four million three hundred thousand dollars.

"But notwithstanding all this great progress secured by the Republican party, as demanded by the Grange and real estate owners, in equalizing taxes, between the different industries for the necessary support of the several divisions of government, there are still great and unjust discriminations between the personal, corporate and real estate property holders which the Republican party stands pledged to correct in the future as guaranteed by its action in the past."

There is to be held during the world's fair at St. Louis a "congress of Show Indians and of aborigines" of Real Indians. America, which is

mainly interesting to eastern people, most of whom have never seen an Indian. These Indians at the "congress" are to be clad in paint and blankets, not because they thus prefer to be dressed, but because it will spoil the show if they don't. We can well believe the Globe-Democrat when that paper says it will be quite a trial for them to shell off their comfortable ready-made suits and their black slouch hats, daub themselves up in grease paint and hop around a striped pole with a factory-made tomahawk in their hands, but they will be well paid for doing it, and will endure the discomfort of a red blanket for six months in St. Louis for the salary involved. The old-fashioned Indian is gone. A "congress of aborigines" would nowadays mostly consist of representatives from tribal remnants wearing civilized clothing and to be distinguished from other frontiersmen only by their color, features and an occasional ribbon in the hat or moccasins on the feet. They are not yet accustomed to our deformity-provoking shoes. But they still know how to "rig themselves out" for show occasions, and visitors will see the real thing, paint, blankets, feathers and all. After the performance the braves will take a bath, put on their good clothes and exchange their "pipe of peace" for a cigar. The noble red man is very much up to date.

CHICHESTER No 37.

An Ordinance, Granting permission to A. G. Scholl, Carl F. Eschenbach and others to propose a corporation to be called and known as THE MIDDLEBURG ELECTRIC COMPANY, the charter to be mentioned as the said proposed corporation, to be organized in and for the borough of Middleburg, Pa., with poles and wires for the purpose of supplying light, heat and power by means of electricity.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the borough of Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa., in Town Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the town council, that permission be and the same is hereby granted and ordained by authority of the same that permission be and the same is hereby granted to the said proposed corporation and their successors and assigns, to erect, construct, maintain poles and wires with necessary fixtures upon the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough for the purpose of supplying light, heat and power by means of electricity, within the limits of said borough.

It is further ordained by the said town council, that an agreement shall be embodied herein, whereby the said proposed corporation and their successors and assigns shall furnish light for street purposes for said borough, by twenty (20) or more incandescent lights, of either 16 C. P. or 20 C. P., or 30 C. P., as the town council may see fit, at not exceeding \$6.00 per light of 16 C. P. per annum; \$8.00 per light of 20 C. P. per annum and \$13.00 per light of 30 C. P. per annum, and the said contract may be renewed from time to time, at the option of said town council, at not exceeding the rates hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 2. All poles which may be planted upon the streets, lanes and alleys of said borough, shall be straight poles, and also be painted and kept painted at least fifteen feet from the ground up, with such paint as the said town council may direct.

The said poles shall be planted at such points and places as the said street committee may direct or approve.

Should it become necessary at any time in the judgment of said street committee that any of said poles should be replaced, the same shall at once be done by the said proposed corporation, their successors and assigns at their own cost, upon notice being given by said street committee.

Poles shall not be less than 25 feet high from the ground and all street lights shall be suspended in the center of the streets, and at such points as the street committee may direct.

Section 3. The said proposed corporation and their successors and assigns shall be liable for any and all damages caused by the construction and existence of poles and wires of said corporation within the limits of said borough.

Section 4. When the said proposed corporation shall enter upon any street, lanes or alleys for the purpose of constructing or repairing their system, they shall proceed to work with all due diligence, close up all holes as soon as possible, and leaving the streets, lanes and alleys in as good condition as they were found by them at the time of their entry.

Section 5. The said proposed corporation and their successors and assigns shall not be permitted to cut or trim trees or shrubs or to remove or to destroy or to disfigure them, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof.

Section 6. This entire Ordinance shall be null and void, and of no effect, as follows, viz: Should the said proposed corporation refuse or neglect to formally accept the provisions of this ordinance with the agreement, within thirty days after the same has been finally passed.

2. Should the system of the said proposed corporation for lighting of building be faulty and fail to conform with the rules of the Underwriters' Association of the County of Luzerne, Pa., in force at the time.

3. Should the said proposed corporation fail to have the system for lighting in full operation within eight months from date of final passage.

Section 7. All costs of publication shall be paid by the said proposed corporation.

Section 8. It is hereby understood and agreed by and between the said town council and the said proposed corporation their successors and assigns, shall furnish twenty street lights, and as many more as the said town council may require from time to time, of good and substantial pattern, and shall be maintained and kept in first class condition by the said proposed corporation during the life of the contract, said life shall be for a period of five years from the completion of the said plant.

The said lights shall be placed as per section 2 of this ordinance, and shall continue in full light from dark to day, of good and substantial pattern, and shall be maintained and kept in first class condition by the said proposed corporation during the life of the contract.

In consideration of which the said town council agrees to pay the said proposed corporation, not exceeding the schedule fixed by section 1 of the ordinance, payable quarterly without due, and in further consideration the proposed corporation with the poles, lamps, lines and transformers shall be free from municipal tax, so long as the said proposed corporation and their successors and assigns furnish public or street light for the said borough, under this contract or any renewal thereof.

Section 9. Should the said proposed corporation shut off light for any cause, for more than twenty-four hours at one time, a pro-rata rebate shall be allowed the said borough out of the then next payment due, for all time so exceeding twenty-four hours.

Section 10. The said proposed corporation their successors and assigns, shall furnish the council chamber of said borough with not less than two or more than six incandescent lights of 16 C. P. each, during the life of this contract and all renewals thereof.

Section 11. Whenever the letters C. P. appear they are to be taken to mean candle power. Enacted into an ordinance this 1st day of Sept. A. D. 1902, at a regular meeting of the town council of the borough of Middleburg, Pa. Attest: D. A. KILGUS, Mayor.



## A Miraculous Feat.

"It seemed that nothing short of a miracle could save my little daughter from an untimely death," says City Marshall A. H. Malcolm, of Cheokee, Kan. "When two years old she was taken with stomach and bowel trouble and despite the efforts of the best physicians we could procure, she grew gradually worse and was pronounced incurable. A friend advised

## Dr. Miles' Nervine

and after giving it a few days she began to improve and finally fully recovered. She is now past five years of age and the very picture of health."

Sold by all Druggists. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Safe. Always reliable. London, and Druggists in all countries. Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. 2100 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Mentions this paper.

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Consumption, Coughs and Colds Than By All Other Throat and Lung Remedies Combined.

This wonderful medicine positively cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Hay Fever, Pleurisy, La Grippe, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough. NO CURE, NO PAY. Price 50c. & \$1. Trial Bottle Free.

## Court Proceedings

WHEREAS the Hon. Harold M. McClure, President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of the counties of Snyder, Adams, Berks and Peter F. Riegler and Z. T. Gorbler, Esq., Associate Judges in and before said county, have issued their 12th order, dated the 7th day of June A. D. 1902, as directed for the holding of an Orphans' Court of Common Pleas, court of Oyer and Terminer and General Court of Quarter Sessions for the Peace, at Middleburg, for the county of Snyder, on the 1st Monday (being the 30th day of Oct. 1902), and to continue on said date, and have further directed that notice be given to the parties in and about the county of Snyder, to appear in their proper person with their rolls, records, judgments, examinations and other remittances to do those things which of their office and in their behalf pertain to be done and witness and persons prosecuting in behalf of the commonwealth against any person or persons are required to be then and there attending and participating without leave at their peril. Justices are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time as hereinbefore notified. Given under my hand and seal at the county office in Middleburg, the 1st day of Sept. A. D., one thousand nine hundred two. G. W. ROW, Supt.

## WINDSOR HOUSE

W. H. BUTLER, Proprietor 418 Market St., Harrisburg Pa. (Opposite P. R. R. Depot Entrance) Called for All Trains Rooms, 25 and 50c. Good Meals, 25c Good accommodations.

## W. H. Butler

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## Agents Wanted

SAFE OF T. DEWITT TALMAGE, by the son, REV. FRANK DEWITT TALMAGE, and associate editors of Christian Herald, a book endorsed by Talmage family. Duplicates profit for agents who act quickly. Sole office in Middleburg, Pa. 1st day of Sept. 8 5th St., Philadelphia. Mention the Post-9-4 16.