

Makes you a visit every week in the year and keeps you informed of all the latest events. Can you afford to do without it—less than two cents per copy.

The Star.

Goes right into the home and is read by every member of the family. Advertisers can find no better medium through which to reach the people.

Last Week.

RED TAG SALE.

Last Week.

This being the last week of our Red Tag Sale it means a saving of 15 to 35 per cent. to you on your purchases of Suits, Overcoats, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Underwear, Hosiery, Capes, Jackets, Furs and Basement Goods.



Commencing Thursday morning we put on sale the largest and most complete line of Muslin Wearables ever shown in Reynoldsville. Skirts, Gowns, Corset Covers, at a saving of 15 to 35 per cent. See Window Display.

Bing-Stoke Co. Dep't Stores.

Where there's everything that people wear and most things people want

THE CASH NEW YORK RACKET STORE ONE PRICE TO ALL.

The season for taking inventory is now about here and we are making special efforts to clean out all odds and ends. The history of business teaches us that it's best to have big sales and small profits than to have small sales and big profits. Remember we are at small expense and are able to give our customers New York prices.

- READ THESE PRICES CAREFULLY.
- 12 cakes of laundry soap 25c
 - Turkey red tabbies, 60 in wide, some merchants ask 40c—our price 25c per yd
 - White linen table cloths, all patterns, regular price 60c goods racket price 44c
 - Camel hair underwear all sizes, regular 85c goods, racket price 44c
 - White metal knives, regular 15c goods, racket price 10c
 - 1 set cups and saucers, per set 90c
 - 1 dinner set decorated dishes—12 pieces to the set 95.00
 - Boys' heavy fleece-lined underwear, all sizes 75c
 - 15c Mantles, our price 90c
 - 23 all wool pants, special price 1.25
 - 48c Boys' sweaters 50 to 55c
 - 25c Jean pants, racket price, 19c
 - 50c trousers, 44c
 - \$1.00 duck coats 74c
 - 50c Overalls, racket price 25c
 - Fine nickel plated fancy lamp, some merchants ask \$1.25 to \$2.00, our price 44c
 - Nickel plated coffee pot, copper bottom \$1.25 nickel plated, copper bottom tea kettle, our price 75c
 - 25c nickel plated cuspidors 15c
 - \$1.00 dress shirts, 44c
 - \$1.25 hand saws, 31 in. long, racket price 90c
 - \$1.00 Alarm clocks, 70c
 - Special sale of gloves, mittens and ladies' and men's underwear at about 15 per cent less than the regular racket price.

THE CASH NEW YORK RACKET STORE, SOL FRIEDMAN, PROP., Dr. Murray Building, Main St. Reynoldsville, Penn'a.

CLOSE OUT IN HEATING STOVES

Rather than carry them over we will sell at cost the following new Heaters, fully guaranteed.

	Former price, Now.	
1 Handsome Double Heater, (Oak)	\$13.00	\$10.00
1 " " " " " " " "	17.50	14.50
3 Large (Oak) Single Heaters,	16.00	12.00
3 Medium (Oak) Single Heaters	15.00	11.50
2 Open Front Heaters,	10.50	8.50
2 " " " " " " " "	9.75	7.50
2 Egg Stove Heaters,	5.25	4.00
2 Batchelor Heaters	6.50	4.75
1 Pittsburg Gas Heater	8.74	6.50
8 Economy Gas Heaters	8.75	6.50

C. R. HALL,
Opposite the Postoffice.

Undertaking and Embalming.

FIRST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

I am also headquarters for PICTURE FRAMING.

I can have your picture enlarged at a reasonable price.

I also RE-SILVER MIRRORS.

Office and ware room in rear of G. W. Klepfer's 5 and 10 cent store.

J. H. Hughes.

Clearance Sale At Cost.

A. Katzen, of the People's Bargain store, has decided to make a clearance sale of clothing for 30 Days.

He will sell Mens', Boys', and Children's Cloth.

including men's pants and hats, at cost. These goods are all first class, but are to be sold cheap in order to make room for spring goods. Call in and see my stock and be convinced that I am offering you big bargains in clothing.

A. Katzen, Prop.

JUDGE JOHN W. REED'S CHARGE TO THE JURY

At the Conclusion of the Evidence in the Silk Mill Riot Case Tried Last Week.

CLEAR, CONCISE SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE

The Judge Defines Plainly What Constitutes a Riot—The Rights of Organized Labor to Demonstrate Its Strength—Intimidation and Boycotting.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—The indictments you have been sworn to try contain four counts. The first two charge substantially the same offense, namely, riot as defined at common law. The first count charges the riot generally as having been committed within the county and the second charges it specifically as having been committed on the premises of the American Silk Company, within the county. The third count charges an aggravated riot, as defined by act of assembly, and the fourth count charges an assault and battery. In order that you may intelligently ascertain and designate the offense committed, if you are satisfied from the evidence that any offense whatsoever was committed, we will define to you the several crimes charged against the defendants and point out their essential elements which must be proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, before a conviction can follow.

[Here Judge Reed gave a lengthy definition of the offenses charged against the defendants, which we omit.—Ed.]

The gist of the offense in third count is the tumultuous demolishing, pulling down or destroying, or beginning to demolish, pull down or destroy any building, machinery, etc. Now, gentlemen, we are not satisfied that the evidence in this case is sufficient to submit to you on the question of whether these defendants, or any of them, made an assault on the Enterprise Silk Co. mill, or on any of the machinery contained in it, with the intent to demolish, pull down or destroy the same. If a riot was committed by these defendants, or any of them, the evidence would not warrant the conclusion that the object or purpose of that riot was to demolish, pull down or destroy the building of this silk company, or of any of the machinery contained in it, and we are, therefore, constrained to instruct you that there can be no conviction, in any event, on the third count of these indictments. Whether the defendants, or any of them, are guilty of the offense of riot at common law is a question for your determination under the evidence, and as to that we intimate no opinion. But we instruct you to find them not guilty of the statutory riot charged in the third count of the indictments.

The Commonwealth alleges that the defendants with a large number of others congregated on the property and in the vicinity of the silk mill; that their object was to force out the employees of the silk mill company and to interfere with and injure the company in its business, and that they attempted to execute this object by such demonstration of force and by such conduct as amounted to a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace, and that their manner was so violent and turbulent as to terrorize the employees of the company and to interfere with the work and business of the company; also that the defendants and others acting with them assaulted and hit some of the managers and employees of the company with stones and other missiles, and that they broke windows and machine in the building of the company, and the Commonwealth therefore asks that the defendants be convicted both of riot and of assault and battery. On the other hand the defendants, who marched in the procession, allege their object in forming into a procession with others and marching to the music of a band, on the day in question, was a perfectly honest and legitimate one; and the defendants, generally, allege that they had no purpose or intention either to force out the employees of the silk company, or to terrorize them, or, in any manner, to interfere with the work or business of the company, and their sole object was to display the strength of the labor organizations and unions in and about Reynoldsville. Moreover, they allege that their demonstrations did not involve a purpose to break the peace, nor were they calculated to occasion or result in violence; and the defendants further severally allege that they did not commit a breach of the peace; nor did they incite, encourage, counsel, aid or abet others to do so, nor did they join or act with any person or persons who may have committed acts of violence; and they also allege that the managers and employees of the silk company created and were responsible for all the disturbances

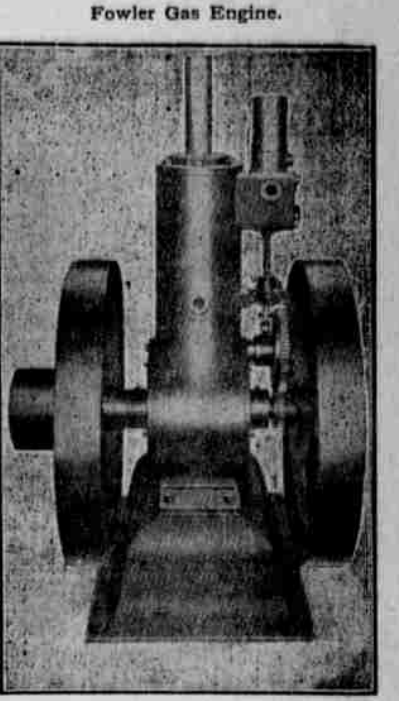
where there is a conflict between the employed and the unemployed, or between employer and employee, and either side desires to make a show of numerical strength by a parade, or demonstration of any kind, it certainly is not the part of wisdom to invite a personal conflict by conducting that parade or demonstration, even upon a public highway, in the immediate vicinity of where the other side is located, although there may be no intent or purpose to harass, annoy, intimidate, or interfere with them. If a breach of the peace is thereby occasioned, and a riot ensues, all parties concerned and participating in such riot must answer criminally for their conduct, because the offense is a public one and is directed against organized society generally, and it is immaterial which side is responsible for bringing on the conflict. The fact which we mean to emphasize, gentlemen of the jury, is this: If a riot takes place a public crime is thereby committed, and the actors are liable to be criminally prosecuted for the same. The inquiry, in such case, is not who is to blame for occasioning the riot, but who was engaged in it.

The defendants in this case, however, are not to be convicted of riot because they may not have acted wisely in parading or in massing about this silk mill, or because of any other mere error of judgment as to their rights in this respect. And we may here remark that there has been some statements made regarding misconduct on the streets of Reynoldsville since a strike was declared by the employees of the silk company some four or five months ago—about insulting gestures and remarks being made, and about boycotting men in business. We are not aware of any evidence in the case tending to fix guilt on these defendants, or any of them, in such matters. They were not legitimately in this case, and the defendants were not and could not be heard on this trial regarding any such charges made against them. A conspiracy to injure a man in his trade or business is criminal, and the parties engaged in it may be criminally indicted and prosecuted. If any of the other matters mentioned or referred to were violations of the law, the parties engaged in them might be proceeded against. But those are not the offenses charged against these defendants, or on which they have been put upon their trial, and they ought not to weigh here against the defendants, or operate to convict them of riot. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that the defendants are entitled to a fair and impartial trial. No feeling or bias should enter the jury-box against them. They are not to be convicted of a criminal offense merely because they have exercised their legal right to form labor organizations, or to march along the public highways in a peaceable and orderly manner. They can only be legally convicted when it is satisfactorily proven that they have violated the law of the land in the manner and form charged against them in these indictments. They are not on trial for belonging to labor unions—that is their right and privilege. Nor are they on trial for merely trespassing on the silk company's property, if they did trespass on it. But they are on trial for the serious and criminal offense of riot, and the question for your determination is did they, or any of them, commit this crime? Did these defendants, or any of them, setting together or with others, to the number of three or more, create a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by combining together with the intent to mutually assist one another against any who might oppose them in the execution of some private object? And did they execute that object in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the silk mill employees, or some of them? If you answer these questions in the affirmative, and are so satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, then it would be your duty to convict the defendants of riot, otherwise not.

The defendants offered testimony tending to show that they enjoyed a good reputation for being peaceable and law-abiding citizens prior to the time of these offenses charged against them. This is not only proper but substantive evidence in the case. Our Supreme Court has said that evidence of good character may be of itself, or in connection with the other evidence in the case, create the reasonable doubt which works an acquittal. In so far as the defendants have severally established or proven a good reputation for being peaceable and law-abiding citizens, you will consider the same in connection with the other testimony in the case, and, if upon the whole testimony, you entertain a reasonable doubt as to their guilt acquit them.

There are thirteen defendants, and you will recall the testimony not only

tending to prove the alleged riot but also the testimony tending to severally connect them with the same; also the testimony which has been severally offered to exculpate them from any wrong doing whatsoever, or that would in any way connect them with a riot, if one occurred. If you are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that there was a riot, you will then pass upon the guilt or innocence of each defendant separately, and if there is a reasonable doubt as to guilt acquit him, otherwise convict him. What we have said regarding the charge of riot also applies to the charge of assault and battery.



The above is a picture of the Fowler gas engine that has been in use in THE STAR office for more than a year. G. Bohren, baker, P. B. Rhodes, butcher, and Northamer & Kellock, of this place, are using the same make of engine in their places of business. The engine has proven very satisfactory in this office and we believe the other people using the engine are well pleased with it. The engine is made at Bradford, Pa. Orrah Smith, of Oil City, is agent for the engine.

Florida. The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington by special train on February 4.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while travelling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, \$48.00; Pittsburgh, \$53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

Splendid Examples of Eloquence. Though unpretending and unfilled, Champ Clark is perhaps the most picturesque figure in the House of Representatives. Though he is what would ordinarily be called a good looking man, his personal appearance is not especially significant of the thoughts that burn within or the razor-like grace with which they are emitted. He has an ample frame and a quietly expressive face. His speeches are splendid examples of heart eloquence.—Cincinnati Enquirer. At Assembly hall February 7th.

Deceitful Women. They met with pleasant greeting, and it was a cheerful meeting, yet both were cheating; two ladies fair were they. They kissed each other sweetly, gave compliments most neatly, then meekly and discreetly they went upon their way. They hated one another, but their feeling did they smother when falsely kissed each other—this very curious pair. 'Tis a kind of oscillation much in need of sanitation and wholesome reformation, both here and everywhere.—Ez.

Mackinaws and homespun at half price to close out at Reynoldsville Woolen Mill. 300 yds mackinaw 54 inch, in black, brown, blue, and grey, at 60c. yd., just the thing for over-shirts and horse blankets. Also 1,000 yds homespun 54 inch at 35c. yd., these are first class bargains. We are offering bargains in merchandise, reducing our stock, and will rent our rooms, as I am on the road selling McCormick machinery and can't run a store at the same time. We have several horses to dispose of and wagons and harness. At the new chop mill below company store you will find all kinds of food. M. C. COLEMAN.