

GREAT LAND GRAB.

Business Saturday and Sunday Along the Cherokee Strip.

OKLAHOMA, O. T., Sep. 18.—Sunday in a new town, especially a town made on Saturday afternoon, is never a very enjoyable day, and it was less so than usual in the little city of Perry. The great majority of tents and supply wagons did not arrive until late and everybody was busy trying to get away from the dust of a terrible gale. The signal for the start Saturday was the firing of the guns of the soldiers and deputy marshals.

The greatest struggle of the day took place in the rush of ten thousand people attempting to get aboard the first train, which could carry but a few over a thousand.

Men were pushed off upon the ground, women jostled rudely, and the cars cleared of all save a few favorites in the ring. The people in the first train were told that everybody must go up to the line to get in the train, and hundreds walked through a mile of straggling dust to the line only to find the train from which they had been ejected by them without stopping.

The first train was filled with people who had been given inside information.

When the trains pulled up to the line the terrible struggle began. Women had their clothes torn off and were trampled under foot. All decency, self-respect, manhood and womanhood were laid aside.

The first train into Perry found the best lots taken by soopers and fast horsemen, and by the time the second train arrived most of the business was preempted.

Before night business houses were doing business, and the inhabitants of the new town were talking about selecting city officers. The people on the first train secured residence lots in the outskirts, but those upon the second and third secured nothing.

The race between the trains and horsemen was an exciting one, with the odds in favor of the horsemen.

Lorenzo Holcomb, of the place, was fatally crushed by a horse falling upon him. One woman was injured in falling from a moving train.

A cowboy from Texas fell from his horse, shot through the body, but there is no clue as to who fired the shot.

It is feared the death list will reach a score, and the injured be numbered by hundreds.

NOT SO EASY.

Difficulties in the Way of Continuing the Fair After Oct. 1.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sep. 18.—There are many intricate problems involved in the proposition to keep the exposition open after October 31 for any length of time, no matter how unanimous may be the action of the local board of directors at its meeting to-morrow. One obstacle to be overcome is the unwillingness of many foreign commissioners and exhibitors to remain any longer away from their homes than the contracts between their government and the exposition calls for.

In speaking on this point to many of the British and Colonial commissioners and exhibitors the invariable reply was "We want to get away from here and go home. There is only extra expense for us in this scheme to continue the Fair, although it would no doubt put money in the pockets of others. Our governments and our employers have made no provision for this extra expense, and we would not be in favor of keeping our part of the exposition here after October."

There is another reason why many of the foreign exhibitors object to prolonging their stay in Chicago. They have openly declared among themselves that they have been greatly disappointed at the lack of entertainment in their honor by the officials of the exposition and wealthy citizens of Chicago who are identified with the Fair management. They have taken umbrage over this alleged failure of Chicago's four hundred to invite them to their homes, and the reasons the foreigners assign among themselves for the apparent neglect are not at all complimentary.

DR. BURSELL'S CASE.

Satelli Has Decided Not to Interfere in the Matter.

NEW YORK, Sep. 18.—The Times says the petition of the parishioners of the Epiphany Church to Mgr. Satelli, the Papal delegate, for the return of their old pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bursell, has come to nothing. Dr. Bursell will remain in Rondout for the present.

The delegate has decided that he has no jurisdiction in the matter. He received the petitioners very kindly last winter and promised to do whatever lay in his power to induce Archbishop Corrigan to reconsider the Bursell case. He kept his promise by writing a polite letter to the Archbishop, expressing the wish that he would reopen the case.

The Archbishop replied that it was a question which the Propaganda had already settled and he had no desire to interfere. The matter ended there. All that has since been published about it was mere guesswork.

Mgr. Satelli on his recent visit to New York said that he had taken no steps in the affair and would take none. Dr. Bursell will be compelled, therefore, to carry his cause to Rome. So far he has taken no measures for his restoration, although he would like such a vindication very much.

TO WORK OR NOT TO WORK.

That is the Question Which Agitates New Bedford Mill Operatives.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 18.—The situation among the mill operatives of this city remains the same as the first of last week. The Acushnet mill operatives were forced to quit work on account of the strike of the back-boys and are anxiously waiting for to-day, when the gates of the mill will be opened for all who wish to go to work. The back-boys say they will not go to work under the reduction, and unless some filling is obtained the mills will be forced to remain idle. The manufacturers have given no word that they will give in to the back-boys, and the indications are that the Acushnet mill will be idle for some time to come.

The Boom in Ohio.

BELLAIRE, O., Sep. 19.—The Bellaire, Riverside and Wheeling Iron and Steel Company's works in this city and Benwood, W. Va., started after ten weeks stoppage at a reduction of wages of from 20 to 30 per cent. Work will be continued while orders last giving employment to 5,000 people.

Cholera at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sep. 19.—There have been 12 cases of cholera and five deaths here since Friday noon.

HISTORY WARMED OVER

Capitol Centennial Recalls Inspiring Events.

GEMS OF THOUGHT AND ORATORY

Following the Programme of a Hundred Years Ago—Addresses by the President and Vice-President and William Wirt Henry—A Glorious Day.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 19.—Yesterday was a memorable day for Washington. Though the day is said to have been fair and beautiful 100 years ago when President George Washington crossed the Potomac into Maryland and escorted by Virginia and Maryland troops and Masonic and other bodies, moved in procession to Capitol Hill, and there laid the corner-stone of the National Capitol, the weather could not possibly have been more pleasant on that occasion than the clear skies and buoyant sunshine which smiled on the centennial commemoration of that great event.

Following as closely as possible the programme of the original ceremonies, the procession was chiefly confined to civic bodies, under the marshaling of General Ordway, commanding the District National Guard.

At the head of the procession, immediately following Grand Marshal Ordway and his well mounted staff, rode the President of the United States and his Cabinet officers.

An interesting side feature of the day was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons which had been sent to the Engineer Corps of the National Guard from New York city, Brooklyn, N. Y., Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., Fall River, Mass., and Leesburg, Va. The little messengers entrusted with messages of congratulation from the district commissioners to the mayors of the respective cities were turned loose at different times during the day, according to the distances to be traversed.

Arrived at the Capitol shortly after 2 o'clock, the parade was dismissed and the ceremonies of commemoration were commenced from stands erected on the East front, and in the presence on an immense concourse of people.

The musical part of the programme was exceedingly notable and effective. Then after Bishop Parets eloquent prayer Dudley Buck's magnificent, "Te Deum in E flat" was rendered by a chorus of fifteen hundred trained voices, under the leadership of Prof. Du Shane Cloward.

After an appropriate address by Chairman Gardner, which was replete with local and historical interest, President Cleveland spoke as follows:

While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape the sober reflections which these ceremonies suggest. Those who suppose that we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent structure devoted to important public uses, have overlooked the most useful and inspiring lesson of the hour; we do indeed celebrate the laying of a cornerstone from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American citizen; but our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant because this edifice was designed and planned by great and good men as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people.

If representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow-countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion, or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner-stone of our Capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it, will not be worth commemorating.

The sentiment and traditions connected with this structure and its uses belong to all the people of the land. They are most valuable as reminders of patriotism in the discharge of public duty and steadfastness in many a struggle for the public good. They also furnish a standard by which our people may measure the conduct of those chosen to serve them.

I believe our fellow citizens have no greater nor better cause for rejoicing on this centennial than it found in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration, and that in the days to come those who shall again commemorate the laying of the corner stone of their nation's Capitol will find in the recital of our performance of public duty no less reason for enthusiasm and congratulations than we find in recalling the wisdom and virtue of those who have preceded us.

The oration of the day by William Wirt Henry was learned and eloquent, closing as follows:

When we remember the great men who have shed lustre on this Capitol during the past century, as Presidents, legislators and jurists, we can justly claim an eminence for our republic which has not been excelled, if ever equalled, by any other nation of this or any other age.

Filled with the patriotic spirit of our founders, may those who administer the government come year by year to this Capitol, and by wisdom in counsel do continued honor to their memory in contributing to the happiness of this great people. Illustrious founders:

"Ages on ages shall your fate admire,
No future shall see your names expire
While stands the Capitol, immortal dome."
The "Star Spangled Banner" sung by the grand chorus followed after which Vice President Stevenson was introduced and made a historical and interesting address. A short speech was also made by Speaker Crisp.

The closing exercises consisted of the rendering of the grand chorus "The Heavens are Telling" from Haydn "The Creation." A judicial address by Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown of the United States Supreme Court, a closing speech by Commissioner Myron M. Parker, for the district governor and the rendering of "America" by the Marine band, chorus and audience.

Connecticut's Crooked Brandy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sep. 19.—Dwight L. Shurtleff of West Ashford, whose elder brandy still was recently seized by Collector Hutchinson, waived examination before United States Commissioner Marvin and was bound over to the United States Court under \$1,000 bonds. His case will be continued to the December term.

Cholera Death at Cairo.

CAIRO, Sep. 19.—A death from cholera occurred here to-day.

The Javanese at the World's Fair

From Harper's Bazar.

The people are small in stature, of a yellowish brown color, and the women have abundance of long glossy black hair, which they twist up into rather graceful knots, without either hair-pins or combs to hold it in place. To be sure, the hair sometimes slips down, but they calmly and deftly put it up again. Both men and women wear long pieces of colored calico around the hips, lapped over and pinned in front, forming a skirt, and short tunics or sacks, frequently of light blue. When working in the sun they wear large straw hats like those of the Japanese. Most of the Javanese were barefooted, but some wore American shoes and white stockings. A boy and a girl two or three years old, the smallest children I ever saw walking, sat flat on the floor by a little table less than a foot high, and peacefully fed themselves with what looked like bread and milk. The mother took the smaller child on her hip. When she dropped her handkerchief it was amusing to see her pick it up with her toes and raise it to her hand with a motion much like that with which our own countrywomen pick up their trains. The women are very pretty when young, in spite of high cheek-bones and broad faces, having soft eyes, white teeth, clear smooth complexions, and a sweet gentle expression. They sit or lie on the floor like children.

Not His Specialty.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Distracted Wife. "What is the extent of his injuries, doctor?"

Young Physician. "His nerve centres are highly disturbed, madam. Give him one of these powders every hour until—"

"But his leg—is it broken, doctor?"

"As to that, madam, my advice is that you consult a surgeon. Fee for prescription and advice \$5."

Hard Luck Story.

Ruffen—Old fellow, you look blue. Are you on the wrong side of the market?

Tumbull—Market nothing! I moved yesterday, the truckman broke twenty-five dollars' worth of the furniture, I lost a five-dollar bill, the gas company held me up for double the usual deposit, and I've just been drawn on a jury.—Chicago Tribune.

A Suggestion.

Peter—I don't think fire-flies are very sensible.

Warren—Why not?

Peter—Because if they only knew enough to come out in the daytime they wouldn't have to worry about seeing their way around with lanterns.—Harper's Young People.

Results May Differ.

Teacher—If a woman buys a pound of forty-cent coffee and a pound of twenty-cent coffee, how much does she pay?

Boy (who has worked in a grocery store)—That depends on whether she gets 'em separate or asks for two pounds of "blended."—Good News.

A Hasty Toilet.

Little Dick—What are you tryin' to do, anyhow?

Little Dot—Manma has sent for the doctor to come and see me, and I is scrubbin' my tongue so it'll be fit to look at.—Good News.

More Lucky.

"When a man shaves a friend he is scraping an acquaintance, isn't he?" inquired the picnic editor.

"On the contrary," growled the cigarette editor, "he is cutting one."—Truth.

Two Women Speak

For the benefit of others.

Miss Helen Smith,

43 22d Place, Chicago, Ill.,

says:—

"I was troubled with irregularity and leucorrhœa. I followed Mrs. Pinkham's advice, took her Vegetable Compound, and used her Sanative Wash. I now feel like a new woman, and am perfectly healthy."

Mrs. E. Fox,

Woodstown, N. J., writes:—

"I had been sick 10 years with womb trouble and leucorrhœa. I could do no work. Doctors could not help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did. Now I can do all my work, and stand nearly all day, and not feel tired. I cannot thank you enough. I recommend it to every woman who has any weakness."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Liver Pills, 25 cents.



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