

DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Killed While Celebrating Election Results.

FIREWORKS ACCIDENTALLY SET OFF

Madison Square, New York, in which immense crowds were gathered before Bulletin Boards, the scene of the horror.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—By a premature explosion of fireworks in Madison square last night fifteen people are believed to have been killed and forty seriously injured.

The fireworks were piled on the east side of Madison square awaiting the time to set them off in the political celebration that was being held.

The explosion simply mowed down the crowd standing around.

Rockets and balls of fire whizzed through the air in every direction.

Ambulances were summoned from all the hospitals in the lower end of the city.

Fire alarms brought engines that created havoc among the throngs on Broadway.

An hour after the explosion the neighborhood for blocks around was in a turmoil.

HALE JOHNSON KILLED.

Prohibition Leader Shot by Man of Whom He Tried to Collect Debt.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 5.—Hon. Hale Johnson, a Prohibition leader of national prominence and a vice presidential candidate on the Prohibition ticket in 1896, was shot and killed by Harry Harris late yesterday at Bogota, a village in Jasper county thirty miles from here.

An altercation occurred between Johnson and Harris at the Harris home, and the latter secured a shotgun and fired at Johnson at close range, a charge striking Johnson in the face and causing instant death.

Harris at a late hour committed suicide in the county jail by taking poison. Johnson was the nominee of the Prohibition party in this state for governor in 1896, but later accepted the nomination for the vice presidency and withdrew as gubernatorial candidate.

Venezuela Rebels Benten.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 5.—The government reports having gained a decisive victory over the revolutionists last week. Government troops dislodged the rebels from their last stronghold at Pipe, near San Mateo and six miles from La Victoria.

St. Pierre Devastated.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 3.—The town of St. Pierre, Miquelon, has been devastated by fire. A destructive conflagration started at night and swept the main portion of the town.

A Bold Burglar.

CLINTON, Ia., Nov. 4.—During the night a burglar entered the residence of A. A. Fay, editor of the Advertiser, and with a pistol which he took from under Fay's head, after lighting the gas, compelled Fay and his wife to give him money and diamonds valued at \$1,300.

Buying Cement in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Unusually heavy American orders for Portland cement have been placed in Germany, and several cargoes are about, including Berlin shipments. The demand is attributed to the construction of the New York underground railroad.

Cholera Rages in Palestine.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3.—There have been 200 deaths from cholera here and twenty-eight at Gaza during the past week. Great distress prevails at Lydda because of the total inadequacy of medical aid there to cope with the disease.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and tersely told.

John Ehrgood of Gouldsboro, Pa., shot a big black bear in his orchard.

The new budget in Japan estimates the revenue at \$129,000,000 and the expenditures at \$131,000,000.

A magnificent specimen of golden eagle was shot near Milford, N. Y., by John Hoesdorfer of New York.

Albany, N. Y., rejected by an overwhelming majority the offer of \$165,000 by Andrew Carnegie for a library.

Seven hundred iron molders struck at Cleveland, O.

Many sheep perished in snowfall in Texas and New Mexico.

A rich vein of gold has been discovered in the Black Hornet district of Idaho.

The Chinese government is to send students for post graduate courses at American universities.

Advices from Guatemala were that 200,000 hundredweight of this year's coffee crop were lost as a result of eruptions of the volcano of Santa Maria.

The house of Joseph Kordeck in Chicago was blown up by a dynamite bomb, killing two members of the family and injuring several others.

Charles H. Miller, a noted landscape engineer, died in Philadelphia, aged seventy-three.

Fire at Larchmont, N. Y., destroyed several business blocks and the homes of a dozen families.

President Roosevelt spent the second day of his Virginia outing in visiting the battlefield of Cedar Mountain.

Walter Cole, full back of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb school football team, was reported to be dying as a result of injuries received in a game played at Maryville, Tenn.

Dogs saved four men from fire in Chicago.

The Morgan Opera House at Sharon, Pa., was ruined by fire.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Indications are that South Manitou island will sink in Lake Michigan.

Chicago beef packers are said to be planning to control stockyards as well as packing houses.

Edmund Bersch was convicted of perjury in the St. Louis boodle case and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Goods and library of Rev. Dr. Moorehouse, famous as a debt raiser in the Methodist church and now reduced to want, brought barely \$70 at auction.

The sum of \$53,497,180 was paid by the ship trust for the White Star line.

Three persons were killed and one badly hurt in a train wreck near Oxford, O.

The Archduchess Elizabeth of Austria has been betrothed to Prince Johann von Lichtenstein.

Colonel Swayne's Somaliland expedition has reached Berbera. His wounded are doing well. The British are gathering a large force to attack Mad Mollah.

Six months' imprisonment in the Kings county penitentiary was the sentence pronounced by Judge Kellogg of Yonkers, N. Y., on W. B. Raymond, the automobilist who caused the accident in which twenty-two persons were hurt.

Musicians in Paris theaters, 1,200 in all, voted for a general strike.

Chicago and Alton Railroad company advanced the wages of its shopmen.

Burglars dynamited the vault of the private bank of Charles K. Knapp, in Sodas, N. Y., obtaining, it is believed, \$5,000 in cash.

About 2,000 shipyard joiners of the northeast coast of England have struck work as a protest against a 5 per cent reduction in their wages.

Ladrones Commit Outrages.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—A portion of a gang of ladrones which has been operating on the island of Leyte, just north of the island of Luzon, where they committed various outrages, crossed over to the island of Leyte last Wednesday and entered a small town near Carigara. Here they captured and beheaded the president of the town, murdered his wife, whom they slashed with bolos, and abducted the president's children.

Son Shot by His Mother.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Mrs. W. S. McLane of Covington, Va., shot to death her son William, thirteen years old, whom she mistook for a thief. Late in the night Mrs. McLane heard some one moving around the outside of the house. She called repeatedly, but noises continued, and, fearing she was about to be attacked, Mrs. McLane fired a shotgun out of a window. She opened the door and found her son dead. William was in a Halloween disguise and had just returned from a frolic with some of his young friends.

New Postage Stamp Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The new issue of 13 cent postage stamps is out. The postmaster general has just received the first sheet of the printed stamps, and the stamps shortly will be on sale in all the postoffices in the country. The issue bears the portrait of the late President Harrison.

Governor Yates' Condition Alarming.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The condition of Governor Yates is considered very alarming. He has been in a delirious condition all day, and his temperature is 104 degrees.

NO WASTE ALLOWED.

Business Nowadays Is Conducted on Narrow Margins.

Therefore Stuff That Was Once Considered Worthless Is Worked Over Until It Becomes Valuable Merchandise.

(Special Chicago Letter.)

"IT IS not the money you make, but the money you save, that can make you rich."

This is the maxim that nearly every boy earning three dollars a week hears from his father. But the father—if he happens to be one of the kind that practice what they preach—has been



"WE MUST BE CAREFUL"

applying this maxim in his business all his life.

Economy in manufacture, reduction of expenses in the handling of goods by the merchant—these are to-day the primary objects of every shrewd business man. In the largest cities where the greatest fortunes are made, the principle is carried farthest.

A committee soliciting contributions for a charity recently called at the office of a millionaire manufacturer in New York city.

"You see, madam, we can afford these little charity outlays here, because we don't let our employees waste papers or pencils in the office. We're just as careful in the factory, and we have figured it out that we clear \$500 a week that way."

Upon asking for the privilege of going through the factory, the members of the committee met a polite but positive refusal.

"It costs too much," the millionaire explained. "We'll pay for a guide," a gentleman rejoined.

But the millionaire shook his head and figured it out. There were 2,000

employees in the factory, he said, getting an average of 20 cents an hour. If visitors appeared, every man would look up from his work, many dropping the task in hand—a minimum average delay of three minutes. This would make \$20 a visit, and with the rule against visitors once broken, the millionaire said, his factory would, or might soon, so raise the cost of production as to wipe out profits.

"Five hundred dollars for charity is nothing," he concluded. "But five cents wasted in violation of business principles is the first step toward bankruptcy."

Mr. A. D. Converse, head of the largest toy factory in the United States, in an interview recently, pointed to the enormous value of the waste products of manufacture. Fully ten per cent of the total manufactured product of the country, he said, was obtained by careful utilization of remnants. Without ingenuity and constant watchfulness the factories of the country would lose this margin, and thereby find more than their total profit wiped out.

Mr. Converse was asked how American toy manufacturers managed to compete against the starvation wage products brought to this country from Europe. Employees in American factories get from three to four times the wages of the boys and girls making toys in Swiss and German towns, and yet in recent years American toys have undersold the imported article.

"Of course, labor-saving machinery has much to do with it," said Mr. Converse. "But the European manufacturers are getting the same machines that we have here. We Americans, however, keep the trade, because we know how to save—that is, save in the right way. There is no trick in selling. It is only when we learn to make goods so that we can sell them at a profit, while the other fellow in order to compete must sell them at cost, that we clinch trade. And this margin of profit we secure by making the most out of all that might seem to be waste product. For instance, in that toy railroad train yonder, every chip of iron scrap is used in the manufacture of some smaller toy, and if we have a little iron left over on that, we keep it for a still smaller toy. The scraps of cloth, even the pieces of wood, are used up in the same way, and I tell you we spend many dollars of time cheerfully, to think out a plan for saving one drop of paint on every toy."

By throwing nothing away, by utilizing every particle of supposed waste so as to coin it into the largest possible number of dollars, the Union Stock Yards plants of Chicago have become the enormous institutions they are to-day. It has been aptly said that everything about the poor pig is utilized except its dying squeal. In fact, the value of the pork pales into insignificance compared with the by-products: Grease for the soapmaker, a hide for the tanner, hair for the brush manufacturer, blood and brains for the glue-maker, etc. On a large scale all this can be saved, and thus the farmer and country butcher, with lesser facilities, are knocked out of competition.

Now follow the course of the pork itself after it has left the hands of the packers. Perhaps the meat is sold first to some high-class hotel. There the chef cuts up the best portions for his guests; what is left is sold to some ordinarily good restaurant. In a big city this sort of a restaurant will waste none of the remainder. One part—that which never left the kitchen—is sold to the cheaper restaurants, and the rest, the scraps from the plates of the guests, is carefully gathered for the "hash houses" in the poorest districts of the city. So far has this system been carried in Chicago that the proprietor of a large restaurant told me that men in his business could no longer compete at a profit unless they made this profit by selling their waste product for a cent or so per pound.

Did you ever stop to consider that what is the waste or remnant of one factory is the raw material for some other kind of manufacture? To go back for illustration to the pig. One waste product of the stock yards is hog-grease. This is a raw material for the manufacturer of soap. From the grease the soap-maker gets another waste product—glycerine—which in former years was thrown away with the so-called spent lye. Recently, however, soap-makers have recognized the importance of extracting the glycerine from the waste and selling it. The big factories have done so and have thus been able to cut prices on the soap itself until the smaller competitor was placed in a sad plight. The big soapmakers sell the glycerine to the manufacturers of nitroglycerine. These men use what they need of the product, and their waste product in turn is sold to the makers of dyes, where finally the last cent's worth of the original hog-grease is utilized.

Still more complicated is the manufacture of coal tar products. When gas is obtained from coal there are two waste products—the coke and coal tar. That apparently is all, and were it not that both of these can be sold at a good price the cost of gas would be three or four times as great as it is. But from the coal tar itself thousands of dollars' worth of waste product can be extracted by distillation, each in turn a waste product or remnant of the previously left-over product. Thus creosote to preserve lumber, oils, such as benzene and naphtha, aniline dyes, saccharine, much sweeter than sugar, antipyrine and other medicines, perfumes and chemicals, something over 200 different products sold to over 200 different industries, are obtained from smelly coal tar which until a few years ago was often thrown away as useless. So thoroughly have the manufacturers of artificial gas recognized the importance of utilizing these waste products—in other words the economy of manufacture—that some conscientious individuals in Philadelphia even suggested a process of distilling the pitch already contained in the asphalt street pavements.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best and safest laxative for the use of delicate women.

TESTS THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED.—I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clark, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., New York.

People who say mean things don't always mean what they say.

There's a story of a farmer and his son driving a load to market. Of the team they were driving one was a steady reliable old gray mare the other a fractious, balky black horse. On the way the wagon was stalled and the black horse balked and refused to pull. "What'll we do father?" said the son, "I guess we'll have to lay the gad on the old gray." That homely compliment to women: "The gray mare's the better horse" suggests how often when there's an extra strain to be borne it is laid on the woman's back. How often she breaks down at last under the added weight of some "last straw." Women who are dragging along wearily through life can gain real strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts back in concentrated form the strength making material which working women use up more rapidly than it can be restored by Nature in the ordinary processes of nourishment and rest.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are universal favorites with women because they are easy to take and thoroughly effective in curing the consequences of constipation.

The unsuccessful man is generally the most lavish with advice.

The eccentricity of genius would be considered boorishness in an ordinary mortal.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents—33 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The lazy man who is content to take things as he finds them complains that he never finds them.

HELP THE OVERWORKED HEART.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—34 Sold by C. A. Kleim.

A fat woman rejoices at getting thin until she makes the horrible discovery that her clothes no longer fit her.

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BARGAIN BABIES.

If babies were for sale the most inveterate bargain-hunting woman in the world would not look for a bargain baby. She would want the best baby that could be bought, regardless of price.

Every woman naturally craves a healthy, handsome child, and her craving can be gratified if she will but remember that the child's health is her own gift, and to give health she must



have it to give. Mothers whose babies have been weak and puny have nursed in strength their first strong child after using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the best preparative for maternity, encouraging the appetite, quieting the nerves and inducing refreshing sleep. It gives the mother strength to give her child, and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

"My wife had been sick nearly all her life," says Mr. E. E. Frick, of Fairbury, Neb., "and after trying everything I could think of I made up my mind to try Favorite Prescription. I got six bottles, which my wife took a tablespoonful three times a day until the baby came. She felt better after taking the first bottle, and when baby was born he weighed nine and a half pounds. Today he is six months old and weighs twenty-two pounds. He is as good a child as any one could wish. The doctor says he is as healthy as any baby could be, and also says the use of your 'Favorite Prescription' was the cause of such a healthy baby."

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LIST OF JURORS

For December Term of Court, Commencing Monday, December 1, 1902.

GRAND JURORS.

- 1 Angle, H. W., undertaker, Scott
2 Birch, Josip, haggagerman, Bloom
3 Bruner, John, gent., Millville
4 Clemens, Geo. E., bar., Berwick
5 Clemens, Fred, foreman, Berwick
6 Christian, J. C., farmer, Pine
7 Derr, Calvin, farmer, Jackson
8 Fairchild, Harvey, farmer, Briarcrest
9 Gardner, Benj. J., farmer, Pine
10 Gillespy, John, farmer, Greenwood
11 Hartman, Hervey, farmer, Madison
12 Hagenbuch, J. S., farmer, Centre
13 Johnson, W. C., clerk, Montour
14 Kiene, Ruby L., clerk, Berwick
15 Lutz, John, farmer, Mifflin
16 Long, J. M., farmer, Fishingcreek
17 McGeatly, Curtis C., far., Orange
18 Miller, W. M., butcher, Fishingcreek
19 Moore, G. Y., butcher, Montour
20 Rich, R. L., butcher, Greenwood
21 Rhodes, Isaiah, car., Cleve'd
22 Stohner, W. B., clerk, Bloom
23 Tresscott, Boyd, surveyor, Millville
24 Wolverton, J. K., merchant, Bloom

PETTIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

- 1 Albertson, Guy, laborer, Benton T.
2 Albertson, Francis, farmer, Jackson
3 Ash, Joseph, farmer, Benton
4 Bowman, John, farmer, Greenwood
5 Black, W. W., gent., Bloom
6 Buckingham, G. A., tinner, Berwick
7 Black, David, J. P., Centra'ia B.
8 Cuff, Michael, agent, Centra'ia B.
9 Deus, John, laborer, Pine
10 Eberhart, T. H., farmer, Pine
11 Edwards, Isaac, physician, Benton B.
12 Earhart, John, clerk, Bloom
13 Eves, Frank P., farmer, Mt. Pleasant
14 Fairchild, John, farmer, Briarcrest
15 Fairman, Thomas, landlord, Bloom
16 Hartell, Boyd, farmer, Main
17 Hunsinger, Wilson, heater, Berwick
18 Henrie, Joseph, farmer, Orange
19 Herring, A. B., farmer, Orange B.
20 Hower, David, millwright, Cata. T.
21 Hunsinger, Freas, roller, Berwick
22 Hampton, William, far., Roaringcreek
23 Kester, Jeremiah, miller, Main
24 Knorr, Henry, laborer, Berwick
25 Keefer, J. F., foreman, Benton T.
26 Melick, John, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
27 Mensch, William, farmer, Montour
28 McHenry, Allen, sawyer, Jackson
29 McEwen, Henry J., far., Greenwood
30 Musselman, I. J., laborer, Scott
31 Mordan, Wesley, carp., Bloom
32 Nasser, S. Y., farmer, Greenwood
33 Nuss, J. B., miller, Main
34 Ohl, Isaiah, machinist, Bloom
35 Roan, Clark, black smith, Bloom
36 Roberts, Arthur, merchant, Montour
37 Runyon, Elmer W., farmer, Montour
38 Rarrig, Frank, farmer, Madison
39 Reichart, Cyrus, farmer, Local
40 Sterling, Lloyd, farmer, Scott
41 Shultz, J. N., carp., Benton T.
42 Savage, Harry, merchant, Bloom
43 Smith, F. M., engineer, Main
44 Utt, G. W., gent., Bloom
45 Volkman, Gathard, farmer, Montour
46 Wolf, John J., farmer, Orange
47 Weiss, F. M., farmer, Greenwood
48 Whightnight, Harry, laborer, Centre

SECOND WEEK.

- 1 Beck, William, H., farmer, Centre
2 Bogert, William, J. P., Scott
3 Billing, John, farmer, Local
4 Bodine, B. S., farmer, Cleveland
5 Berger, John, J., far., Catawissa B.
6 Burrow, Benjamin, far., Bloom
7 Crawford, Clinton, farmer, Mt. Pleas
8 Creasy, H. B., farmer, Catawissa B.
9 Freas, Perry, clerk, Orange B.
10 Frantz, Henry, merchant, Berwick
11 Ferris, O. F., farmer, Briarcrest
12 Geary, J. H., miller, Catawissa B.
13 Hutton, Sylvester, farmer, Orange
14 Hummel, John, laborer, Fishingcreek
15 Hawk, Wm. B., farmer, Roaringcreek
16 Hawk, Frank, farmer, Beaver
17 Henkleman, George, farmer, Centre
18 Hayman, Peter, farmer, Greenwood
19 Hower, William, farmer, Mt. Pleas
20 Hagenbuch, Isaac, farmer, Montour
21 Johnston, Chester, farmer, Madison
22 Keller, Sam'l Y., farmer, Orange
23 Kramer, C. A., farmer, Madison
24 McAnall, John R., marble cut, Berw'k
25 Meers, H. R., clerk, Montour
26 McAllister, William F., lab., Centre
27 Monroe, John S., mine eng., Conynig
28 Shaffer, J. D., contractor, Bloom
29 Smith, Boyd M., merchant, Berwick
30 Smith, Frank, machinist, Berwick
31 Sandarschie, W. P., far., Mt. Pleas
32 Wenner, David, farmer, Fishingcreek
33 Welliver, John E., blk. smith, Bloom
34 Welliver, Miles, farmer, Madison
35 Young, A. P., farmer, Greenwood
36 Yohe, William, farmer, Mifflin

For the meeting of the American Banker's Association the Lackawanna Railroad will sell round trip tickets to New Orleans at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be sold November 8, 9 and 10 and will be good for return leaving New Orleans within eleven days of the date of sale. By the payment of 50 cents additional the return limit will be extended to November 30. Ask nearest Lackawanna agent for full details. 16-4t.