

A STRICT LIBEL LAW

Governor Pennypacker Signs Grady-Salus Bill.

OPPOSED BY PENNSYLVANIA PRESS

He Claims Measure Will Not Harm Reputable Newspapers—Aimed at Reckless Journalism Only.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 13.—Governor Pennypacker has approved the Grady-Salus libel bill and at the same time issued a long statement giving the reasons for his action.

The governor claims there is nothing in the terms of the measure which prevents any newspapers from making such comments upon legislative measures or upon the official acts of state, municipal, county or public officers as are proper for the information of the public or are in the line of legitimate public discussion.

Continuing, he says: "The bill in its application is not confined to officials, but affects as well the citizen or business man, whose conduct constitutes no part of the right of the public to information."

"Within the last quarter of a century two presidents of the United States have been murdered, and in each instance the cause was easily traceable to inflammatory and careless newspaper utterance. Crimes are widely propagated not by the malice, but by the recklessness of the press, and in certain classes of cases, among them murder, the accused are at times convicted or acquitted before they reach the court room."

"The governor concludes his statement as follows: "The proposed legislation has been regarded by a large proportion of the reputable press with great misgivings. It is natural that this should be the case. The future is ever uncertain, and the easy way to avoid the dangers ahead is to stand still. This is nevertheless not a wise course. The boy conscious of many lapses who is invited by a stern father into a private room enters with a dread, and yet the purpose may only be to arrange for the coming holidays. When the gardener comes with his hoe into the garden which has been left to run wild it is safe to say that it is the mullein and not the pea which is likely to suffer. This bill may not be the best possible legislation, but the purpose is commendable, and should experience show it to be defective something better may be devised. It ought to be cordially and cheerfully accepted by the reputable press, for they have a special interest in it becoming a law. Where the areas occupy the ground the wheat perishes. It threatens them with no danger. Seeking to utter the truth and not the falsehood, what have they to fear?"

"With a serious sense that the evil is of more than ordinary moment, with full knowledge of the importance of the press and of its value to mankind through all past struggles and with the hope and belief that the greater care and larger measures of responsibility brought about by this law, tending to elevate the meritorious and repress the unworthy, will promote its welfare while benefiting the community, I approve the bill."

Model City at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—It is likely that a considerable number of American cities will maintain a municipal pavilion as part of the model city or install a municipal exhibit as part of the general exhibition of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The committee on legislation has begun a movement to induce the municipal lawmaking bodies to make appropriations to this effect. New York city already has made an appropriation of \$10,000. Boston is at work on a similar appropriation and preliminary steps have been taken in Washington. Secretary Charles E. Reeves of the committee on legislation has addressed to the mayors of the twenty-five largest cities of the United States a letter urging that each city make a representative exhibit.

University Rooms at Manila.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—At a meeting of the undergraduates it has been decided to raise \$1,000 for furnishing a room in the new \$25,000 institutional club at Manila. The students were prompted to this action by an address by the Rev. Dr. Henry Talbot of the Protestant Episcopal church of Manila. He urged the need of having rooms fitted out by the students of different universities, to be supported by them. Harvard, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania will also fit out rooms in the building.

Lombardi's Reception at Home.

BOSTON, May 13.—When Lombardi, the Italian who was under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Nellie Sturtevant at Medford, Mass., just released from custody, arrived here he was given a hearty reception. Fully 300 Italians cheered him and shook his hand. At his boarding place the crowd made Lombardi speak, and he said a few heartfelt words in appreciation of their kind reception.

Four Hundred Powder Kegs Explode

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 13.—An explosion at the Grace Dale Powder mills of 400 kegs of powder, ignited, it is said, by a spark from a passing locomotive, shook the community for many miles around. Only one man was seriously injured. He was violently thrown to the ground, and his clothing was burned from his body. The mixing house was burned to the ground.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Last of American Poets of the Old School Is Dead.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Richard Henry Stoddard, the last member of the "old guard of American poets," is dead at his home, 329 East Fifteenth street, from rheumatism of the heart incidental to advanced age.

Mr. Stoddard had been ill for some time, and it is believed that his death was hastened by grief as the result of the recent death of his wife and his son, Lorimer Stoddard.

The last literary work upon which Mr. Stoddard was engaged was in connection with his "Recollections Personal and Literary," a volume of memoirs covering a period of more than fifty years and affording a glimpse of many of the foremost writers of the past half century, including Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe and Thackeray. This work will be issued probably in the autumn.

It is expected that the funeral ceremony will be on Friday morning, and interment will be at Sag Harbor, where the late Mrs. Stoddard and Lorimer Stoddard, the son, are interred.

Mr. Stoddard was America's oldest poet and New York's most interesting figure in literature. He had been writing for over half a century, the field of his literary career extending over a period that embraces all that is worth mentioning in American literature. Up to quite recently he continued his work of literary criticism.

In recent years Mr. Stoddard had been doubly afflicted. The loss of his wife was a sad blow to him, and an affliction of the eyes almost caused blindness.

Mrs. Stoddard, herself a writer, died on Aug. 1, 1902, after being watched and cared for to the end by the aged poet, who was then familiarly called the "white haired minstrel of New York." She died in the house, 329 East Fifteenth street, that had been their home for a quarter of a century. The time was exactly four months from their golden wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Stoddard was Elizabeth Drew Barstow, born in Mattapoisett, Mass., May 6, 1823. She wrote fiction.

Richard Henry Stoddard was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1825. In the town records the history of the family goes back to 1638. His immediate ancestors were seafaring men. He came to New York in early life, and the story of his struggles against poverty and to gain an education is full of interest. Success came at last, and he became one of the foremost literary figures in America.

OTTAWA'S SUBURB IN RUINS.

Fire Swept Building and Lumber Yards—Thousands Homeless.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—A fire suspected of being of incendiary origin yesterday afternoon and evening destroyed hundreds of houses and millions of feet of lumber in this city.

Fifteen million feet of lumber were destroyed. The loss on the lumber will be about \$300,000. The buildings burned were principally dwelling houses and stores. The loss on the buildings is estimated at about \$3,000,000. Mayor Cook said that there were from 500 to 600 families homeless, or about 2,000 individuals.

Freight House Burned.

WEST BOYLSTON, Mass., May 13.—The West Boylston station, the freight house and the milk depot on the Massachusetts Central division of the Boston and Maine, have been destroyed by fire. Nothing remains but a mass of charred timbers. It was only through quick and hard work that the bridge over the Charendon mill canal was saved. The fire was discovered on the roof of the station and was supposed to be set by sparks from a passing engine. The new American Telephone and Telegraph company's wires opposite the building were put out of business. Of sixty wires but ten are now left.

A Successful Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 13.—The thirtieth annual convention of the National Association of Charities and Correction, one of the most successful and best attended in the history of the organization, came to an end last night. The principal address of the evening session was by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, secretary of the New York Prison Aid association, who discussed the treatment of criminals.

To Honor New York's Bishop.

ROME, May 13.—After the next consistory, when the announcement of the installation of Mgr. Farley as archbishop of New York will be made, Mgr. Farley, secretary of the American college in Rome and privy chamberlain to the pope, will leave for the United States to take to the new archbishop the pallium sent him by the pope as a mark of honor.

Big Railway Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The Lake Shore and Wabash transfer sheds at the corner of Van Rensselaer and Elk streets have been destroyed by fire, and the flames are spreading to adjacent property. Three alarms have been sent in, and the firemen are making a desperate effort to get control of the rapidly spreading fire.

Wireless For British War Ships.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 13.—It is announced that the British admiralty has decided to immediately install the wireless system of telegraphy on all the vessels of the North American and West Indian squadron. The apparatus for the cruiser Tribune has arrived here.

Seventh Suicide With Carbolic.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13.—An unknown man was found dead in his room at the Clarendon hotel. He had taken carbolic acid. This is the seventh case of suicide by carbolic acid here this year.

PRESIDENT IN FRISCO

Chief City of the Golden State's Great Welcome.

MILES OF CHEERING HUMANITY.

Troop of Colored Cavalry Lead the Guard of Honor—Grand Banquet at the Palace Hotel Ends the Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Hearter greeting was never given a president of the United States than that offered by the city of San Francisco to Theodore Roosevelt. Through miles and miles of densely packed, cheering, patriotically enthused humanity the nation's chief passed, bowing his acknowledgments, evidently wearied by maintaining an erect position in his carriage, but buoyed up by the impressiveness of the demonstration. It was a magnificent ovation.

The presidential train, drawn by a handsomely decorated locomotive, arrived promptly on time. A large gathering of federal, state and city officials, army and navy officers, foreign consuls and distinguished citizens was in waiting to welcome the chief magistrate.

Mayor Schmitz stepped aboard the rear car and formally greeted Mr. Roosevelt, the president making a brief response.

Before entering his carriage Mr. Roosevelt stepped up to the locomotive and warmly shook hands with Engineer McGrail and Fireman Everly, who had piloted him safely from the south. In the parade the line was headed by a troop of colored cavalry, this being the first instance in the west where negro soldiers have held the position of honor in a public procession. Following the president came United States troops from the local posts, sailors and marines from war ships in the harbor and at Mare Island and regiments of the state militia.

After reviewing the parade the president was escorted to the Y. M. C. A. building, where a throng had assembled to participate in the burning of mortgages and notes representing the total indebtedness of \$115,280 upon the property. The president by request touched a lighted match to the documents, and as the flames leaped up the papers he joined with the assemblage in singing "The Doxology." The president then made a short address.

The president was banqueted at night at the Palace hotel by the citizens' committee.

At the Hotel Del Monte President Roosevelt spent one of the most restful Sundays he has had since his trip began. In the afternoon he attended St. John's chapel on the hotel grounds.

On Monday the president arrived at Santa Cruz and from there visited the giant trees of California. Luncheon was served by twenty of Santa Cruz's prettiest young ladies. The Pioneers' society presented the president with a silver plate, and a tree was dedicated to him.

Not to Repeat Roosevelt Accident.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 13.—The police of this city served summonses upon the officials of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway company to answer to the charge of violating the city ordinance regulating the speed of street cars. This action by the police is indirectly the result of the accident to President Roosevelt and party last September, when the president's carriage was struck by one of the company's cars and Secret Service Agent Craig was killed. The complaints are the result of the watchfulness of various citizens resulting from the accident to the president who say that they have timed the cars and found that they were being run at an excessive speed.

Labor Trouble Injunction.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—Judge Dickson in the district court, on application of John O. Yeiser, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, has issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors even more sweeping than that issued by the federal court against the unions last week. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, prevents them from boycotting union labor, requires the Business Men's association to cease holding meetings or conspiring against the unions or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs.

Standing of the Baseball Clubs.

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, etc., with W, L, P.C. statistics.

Salt Trust Guilty of Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Before Judge De Haven in the United States district court the Federal Salt company was convicted of maintaining a monopoly contrary to the Sherman antitrust law.

Venezuelan Consul at New York.

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 13.—Pedro Rafael Rincones has been nominated consul general for Venezuela at New York, succeeding Elias Gonzales Esteves.

Re-enforcements Sent to Tetuan.

TANGIER, May 13.—The situation at Tetuan is critical. The sultan is sending 3,000 re-enforcements to that port. They are expected to reach there May 22.

BRITISH CAPTURE SOKOTO.

Fulani Charged the Square With Fanatical Bravery.

LONDON, May 13.—Interesting details have been received here of the capture of Sokoto, in west Africa, by the British column commanded by Colonel Morland. The British numbered about 500 men, with four quick firing guns and four Maxim's. The enemy's horse and foot were estimated to number some 6,000 men, their rifles being armed with modern rifles and using smokeless powder.

The British camped during the night near Sokoto after a hard march of a hundred miles from Kaura, with but little water and having passed through a difficult country. At daybreak the British moved out in square formation toward the valley in which Sokoto lies. Immediately after the British appeared over a ridge the Fulani charged with fanatical bravery, undeterred by a withering Maxim and rifle fire. They had no proper leadership, but the isolated bands continued to advance over heaps of dead and dying, often only individuals reaching within a yard of the square, where, refusing quarter, they were shot down while shouting "Allah!" with their last breath.

The main body of the natives was finally routed, leaving a remnant of about thirty chiefs around the emir's great white flag. These chiefs were defiant to the last, and their corpses were found hedging the standard when the British entered the city, which consisted mostly of thatched houses. Its semi-circular walls extended seven miles round the place and were pierced by eight gates. A few days later the populace returned, and the Fulani tendered their submission to Commissioner Lugard, who installed a new emir. The British then retired toward the coast, leaving a garrison of two companies of infantry.

CAPTAIN PERSHING'S COLUMN.

Moros of Taraca Thoroughly Subdued.

MANILA, May 11.—Captain Pershing and his column have returned to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, from the expedition through the country east of Lake Lanao. The column experienced no opposition after the fighting at Taraca. The prisoners captured at Taraca took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were released.

Among the Moros killed in the Taraca forts were nine dattos and one sultan. The moral effect of this fight will be far reaching, and it is doubtful if there will be any further hostility in the Lake Lanao country. Captain Pershing estimates the population of Taraca at 30,000 and that of the district at 100,000. He says the population of the Lake Lanao district has been underestimated.

Four natives have been found guilty of the murder of three American marines at Olangapo, Subig bay, last September and have been sentenced to death.

The ladron situation seems to have materially improved. In Albay province it is still unsatisfactory, but the other districts which recently have been disturbed are quieter.

Labor Riot at Valparaiso.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 13.—Owing to a great strike of dock laborers at Valparaiso all business has been suspended there. Riotous strikers have destroyed street cars and have committed other excesses, several persons have been killed, and great excitement prevails.

Bubonic Plague at Callao.

PANAMA, May 13.—According to a cablegram received from Callao, Peru, there were five cases of the bubonic plague there on Saturday, seven new cases on Sunday and six new cases on Monday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call easy at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Exchange, \$25,000; balances, \$15,000. Closing prices: Amal. Copper... 65 1/2; N. Y. Central... 129 1/2; Atchafson... 79 1/2; Norfolk & West... 71 1/2; B. & O... 91 1/2; Penn. R. R... 125 1/2; Brooklyn T. 65 1/2; Reading... 54 1/2; Ches. & Ohio... 44 1/2; Rock Island... 44 1/2; Chi. & Northw... 38 1/2; St. Paul... 160 1/2; Erie... 34 1/2; Southern Pac... 54 1/2; Gen. Electric... 152; Southern Ry... 30 1/2; Illinois Cen... 128; South Ry. pf... 92; Lackawanna... 26 1/2; Sugar... 126; Louis. & Nash... 118 1/2; Texas Pacific... 35; Manhattan... 141 1/2; Union Pacific... 89 1/2; Metropolitan... 131 1/2; U. S. Steel... 23 1/2; Missouri Pac... 11 1/2; U. S. Steel pf... 8 1/2.

New York Markets.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Minnesota patents, \$4.40; winter straights, \$3.50; 30; winter extras, \$2.80; 30; winter patents, \$4.10. WHEAT—Opened easy on government report figures, but rallied later on light room covering; July, 77 1/2; September, 74 1/2; 1907-8. RYE—Steady; state, 69 1/2; c. l. f. New York; No. 2 western, 67 1/2; c. o. b. about. CORN—Dull, but fairly steady on further rains in Nebraska and Iowa. OATS—Inactive, but fairly well sustained; track, white, state, 38 1/2; track, white, western, 38 1/2. PORK—Steady; mess, \$18.25; 15 1/2; fam-ly, \$19. LARD—Dull; prime western steam, 8 1/2. BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 17 1/2; c. extra creamery, 22. CHEESE—Steady; state, full cream fancy small, colored and white, old, 13 1/2; large, colored and white, old, 13 1/2; small, colored, new, 12; small, white, new, 12; large, colored, new, 11 1/2; large, white, new, 11 1/2. EGGS—Weak; state and Pennsylvania, 17 1/2; western, 16 1/2. SUGAR—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 1/2-10; centrifugal, 90 test, 3 1/2-10; refined steady; crushed, 5 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2. TURPENTINE—Steady at 46 1/2. MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 16 1/2. RICE—Quiet; domestic, 4 1/2; Japan, 10 1/2. TALLOW—Dull; city, 5 1/2; country, 5 1/2. HAY—Dull; shipping, 70 1/2; good to choice, \$1 1/2. Live Stock Market. CATTLE—Market steady; choice, \$3.50; 5 1/2; prime, \$2.50; medium, \$4.75; 4 1/2; veal calves, \$6.00. HOGS—Market lower; prime heavy, medium and pigs, \$5.00; heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers, \$6.75; 6.80; roughs, \$5.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; prime wethers, \$6.00; culls and common, \$2.00; choice lambs, \$7.00.

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