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1900 SEPTEMBER 1900

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County Superintendent—E. E. Stitzinger.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m.

Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. C. C. Rumberger.

Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. F. W. McClelland, Pastor.

Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, Rev. J. V. McAninch officiating.

The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building.

FOREST LODGE, No. 184, A. O. U. W., Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. hall, Tionesta, Pa.

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

SAMUEL C. CALHOUN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office at Carson's jewelry store, Tionesta, Pa. All legal business and collections promptly and faithfully attended to.

J. W. MORROW, M. D.,
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TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. DUNN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
GEROW & GEROW Proprietor.
Tionsets, Pa. This is the most centrally located hotel in the place, and has all the modern improvements. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant stopping place for the traveling public. First class Livery in connection.

PHIL. EMERT
FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets, Is prepared to do all kinds of custom work from the finest to the coarsest and guarantees his work to give perfect satisfaction. Prompt attention given to mending, and prices reasonable.

LORENZO FULTON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES,
And all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
TIONESTA, PA.

NO HEAD,
Back or other ache remains; stiff joints, lame and sore muscles, and rheumatic pains vanish after using
WANO ELECTRIC OIL.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

Formally Accepts Vice Presidential Nomination.

DEALS WITH IMPERIALISM.

McKinley's Policy In the Philippines Is Compared to the Expansion Acts of Other Presidents, and the Matter Is Thoroughly Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The letter of Governor Roosevelt formally accepting the nomination for vice president, was made public last night. In substance it is as follows:

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 15.

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice President.

Sir—I accept the nomination as vice president of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Problem of Trusts.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrongheaded attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to co-operate the national government steps in.

Our Duty as a Nation.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their selfrespect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first constitutional congress met at Liberty hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains. Even during the Revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under General Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinskney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit. The doctrine that the "constitution follows the flag" was not then considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory; and he rallied at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

Seminoles Like Filipinos.

The next step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase, nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand,—for we have already expanded, — but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated.

Incapable of Self-Government.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards, than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of General Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reason applies to the case of the Philippines.

To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Wellknown Art Critic Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—John B. Randolph, a wellknown art critic of this city, was killed by a fall down stairs in his residence on West One Hundred and Twenty-first street yesterday, his skull having been fractured by the fall. Mr. Randolph for years had been the purchasing critic for the Goulds, Huntingtons, Mills and several other prominent families.

MINERS REMAIN CALM.

Quiet Prevails Throughout Anthracite Region.

President Mitchell Says That 112,000 Men Are on Strike — An Important Point Settled — Miners and Operators Testing Each Other's Strength—No Violence Reported.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The first day of the struggle between the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania and their employes ended last night. Each side is confident of winning and neither of the contending forces shows any disposition to yield. With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh Coal company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been entirely devoid of violence of any kind. The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told as only estimates of the number of men who did not start work were made.

Reports received by the United Mine Workers officials from the entire anthracite region were, to them, most satisfactory. In this territory, known as District No. 7, there are 16,000 men employed in and about the mines. Of this number it is conservatively estimated that about 50 per cent, or 8,000 miners, obeyed the order of President Mitchell to quit work. Five thousand of these belong to collieries which did not work at all and the remaining 3,000 to mines which worked short handed.

The district south of this place known as the South Side was tied up completely with the exception of Coleraine, Beaver Meadow and Carson's washeries. In this territory the United Mine Workers are very strong. On the north side the upper Lehigh, Milnesville, Ebervale and Drifton No. 1 collieries, employing about 1,500 men, are shut down, the mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1,200 men, are working full, but every other mine in that big territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Markle mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day with about 65 per cent of their men. On the west side every colliery started up minus its union men, except at the Hazle mines, where the union miners went to work in consequence of a misunderstanding.

Important Point Decided.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important point yesterday in the matter of arbitration. It will be remembered that last week the miners employed by G. G. Markle & Co. decided not to strike until the firm had passed upon a set of their own grievances which differ somewhat from those of the United Mine Workers. The firm has an agreement with its men that if any differences fail of adjustment then the grievances shall be arbitrated. John Markle, of the firm, agreed to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia arbitrate the differences if the mediators already decided upon by the firm and the men cannot come to a satisfactory agreement. Mr. Markle gave out an interview to newspaper reporters to this effect and suggested to the reporters that they go and see what President Mitchell would have to say to the proposition, Mr. Markle not caring to be put on record as recognizing the union. This was done, and after due deliberation Mr. Mitchell replied:

"I regard this as a rather unusual way of conveying the wishes of Mr. Markle, but I wish to say that we intend to ask the men employed by Mr. Markle to cease work. We intend to use all lawful means to induce them to join the strike. This strike is probably different from any other strike in the anthracite region before. If the miners employed by one big company in the anthracite region fail, they all fail. They may prove successful in some companies for a brief time, but the ratio of wages in the entire anthracite region will get to a certain level. If we succeed at one place and fail at another the low wages must be brought up to meet the higher, or the higher must come down to meet the lower, so that I am not now, and do not propose to, officially accept or reject for our organization any proposition for a settlement that is not made either by the company or by some other person to whom they will give authority to act as their representative."

Must Wait a Few Days.

Father Phillips, who suggested the idea of having Archbishop Ryan brought in as arbitrator on behalf of the men, would not talk on the decision of President Mitchell, but in speaking on the subject of an early settlement of the strike, he said: "There can hardly be anything done for a few days, and it is likely that the nature of the archbishop's efforts may depend upon the contingency that may arise in the meantime or due to the continuance of the strike. I will watch events closely and keep him informed of every opportunity where mediation or intercession can serve to make this strike of brief duration. That is about all that can be accomplished or even attempted now that the conflict has begun, unless overtures for arbitration should be made to him, but, of course, that will have to come from both sides agreeing to it. It is too early to look for a basis of negotiations, or mediation, as the contending forces will probably test each other's strength before deciding on peace or continued war. It is yet hoped that it will be peace."

It is not unlikely that Father Phillips will go to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan this week for the purpose of getting the latter's views on the matter of attempting a settlement, and also to explain the situation fully to his eminence.

Number of Men on Strike.

President Mitchell last night gave out the following statement:

"Information received up to this time indicates that 112,000 mine workers are on strike in the anthracite region. Of this number 72,000 are in District No. 1, 30,000 in District No. 9, and 10,000 in District No. 7.

"Reports received are to the effect that large numbers of those who went to the mines today will join the suspension tomorrow.

"We feel confident that the entire number of men employed in and about the coal mines of the anthracite district will be idle in the next few days.

"The men appear determined to continue on strike until their demands for justice have been acceded to.

"The number of men out on strike exceeds that of any other industrial contest in the history of our country."

NO POLITICS IN IT.

President Mitchell Says the Charge Is Ridiculous and Nonsensical.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 18.—In speaking of the charge that politics might have something to do with the present strike, President Mitchell said:

"Politics will not, cannot and must not enter into the strike. Personally I approach the contest as a mother would her baby's health. The men who are object of that mother is restoration of her bay's health. The men who are called leaders in this strike are animated with the same consideration. There cannot be and shall not be any contention in a political sense as the declaration of the strike. The leaders feel and they want their men to feel and they want the public to know, that this is a fight for human liberty. It would be nonsensical, it would be cruel, for any one to inject politics."

CREMATING THE DEAD.

Galveston Aflame With Huge Funeral Pyres, Fire Being the Only Agent With Which Pestilence Can Be Fought.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—The tenth day after the storm, and still the gruesome work goes on of recovering the dead from the gigantic mass of debris that lines the south side of what remains of the city. Sunday 107 bodies were recovered and cremated. Among them was a mother with suckling babe tightly clasped to her breast.

The body of Major W. T. Levy, United States emigrant inspector of this district, was among the number. He made a struggle to save his wife and three children. All were lost. The bodies of the wife and children have not been recovered. The number cremated yesterday will exceed 100.

The task of recovering the bodies that are jammed beneath the immense rick of debris extending from the eastern to the western limits of the city, a distance of over three miles, is a herculean one and the most expeditious way of removing the whole from a sanitary point of view is by fire.

This, however, in the crippled condition of the fire department and waterworks would endanger the remaining portion of the city. As it now stands, this immense amount of debris, strewn with bodies, the carcasses of decaying animals, etc., is a sore menace to the health of the city and is the most difficult problem the board of health has to deal with.

The work of opening up the streets and disinfecting them is being vigorously prosecuted. The debris and garbage is being removed, 250 vehicles of every description carrying it out to a safe place where it is burned. In a few days all streets will be opened for the passage of vehicles. It was decided at a meeting of the central executive committee that all the laborers now employed in burying the dead, cleaning the buildings and moving the debris from the streets and sidewalks shall receive $1.50 per day and rations. Heretofore they have been working for nothing, and if they refused were impressed by the military.

The relief work of the sick and injured is well in hand and under the direction of skilled physicians and nurses it is improved daily. Eleven hundred tents were received yesterday by the board of health. All except 300, retained for hospital purposes, will be distributed by the chairman of the various ward sub-committees to shelter the homeless in their respective wards.

KNOWN DEAD, 4,078.

Governor Sayers Is Distributing Relief Wherever Needed.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 18.—The latest list of the dead in the Galveston disaster printed by the Post, revised to date, shows the loss of 4,078 lives. The paper says none of the persons whose names are printed in the list have been heard from and that a great number of names have been furnished by relatives of those dead.

It is estimated that 8,000 people have left Galveston. Others have gone into the interior or to other states. The number coming up on the trains yesterday showed no falling off.

Governor Sayers has taken charge of the relief work here as well as at other points and money is being given out where needed more than provisions and clothing.

The total number of people fed here Saturday was 16,144 persons. Sunday the number increased slightly. Supplies are now coming in steadily and all orders for provisions and clothing are being given on general stores in the city.

A number of prominent Galvestonians were here yesterday letting contracts for new buildings and ordering new goods.

Telegraphic communication was established with Galveston yesterday and restriction as to delay in delivery of telegrams has been removed.

KRUGER RELEASED.

Portuguese Government Authorizes His Departure for Europe Safeguarded.

LISBON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe.

The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard the personal security of Mr. Kruger.

Dutch Warship for Kruger.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17.—The government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lorenzo Marques offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

Mrs. Kruger at Lorenzo Marques.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Kruger, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express, has arrived in Lorenzo Marques.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

Record of Many Happenings Condensed and Put In Small Space and Arranged With Special Regard For the Convenience of the Reader Who Has Little Time to Spare.

American yacht Genesee, in the race for the Fisher cup with the Minota, the Canadian boat, wins the second race, the Canadian craft being disabled when in the lead. This victory secures the coveted prize to the American boat.

General Buller captures Boer position at Spitzkop, after a hard struggle. Said that the Boers are talking of trekking into German territory.

Hamburg-American liner Deutschland makes another record on the trip from New York to Plymouth.

Said that lack of food makes the generals in Pekin willing to withdraw a portion of the troops temporarily.

Steamer foundered near Cohassett, Mass., with 600 people aboard, but all are safely landed.

Miners' strike falls flat and the executive board adjourns without taking the expected action.

Thursday.

Papers found in the imperial palace at Pekin show that rewards were offered by the prefect of police for the murder of foreigners at the rate of 56 taels for a man, 40 for a woman and 30 for a child.

Consul Goodnow places the number of murdered missionaries, British and American, at 93, while 170 are missing and unaccounted for.

Steamer Danube arrives from the Klondike bringing down over half a million in gold dust.

Sydney Smith, a prominent resident of Skaneateles, dies at the age of 86 years.

L. G. Schiffer and G. R. Schiffer, father and son, forced to the wall by the big cotton slump on the New York cotton exchange.

Peter Austin, a farmer of Stormville, N. Y., confesses to having murdered Charles Bowser, over 14 years ago.

Deutschland defeats the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by several hours in the ocean race.

Friday.

Missionaries under imperial protection at Pao Ting Fu are foully murdered while the troops of all nations remain inactive at Pekin not thinking of going to avenge the victims.

French ministers pass resolution favorable to resignation of the cabinet in a body before parliament reassembles.

Flour trust said to be insolvent by Central Trust company, which brings heavy suit against it in New York.

International forces attack Chinese forts at Pei Tang inflicting and sustaining considerable loss.

Mrs. U. S. Grant's daughter reported too sick to attend the celebration at Sackett's Harbor the scene of General Grant's early military experience.

Frank Gilbo, struck and killed by a train at Watertown, N. Y.

Saturday.

Fire at Narragansett Pier destroys the finest hotel at that popular watering place, causing an estimated damage of $350,000.

Several female members of Duncan Clark's minstrel company meet death in the wreck of their special car at Cairo, Ill.

Japanese at Pekin arrest the murderer of Baron Von Ketteler and hand him over to the Germans. He confesses his guilt saying that the imperial government ordered the commission of the act.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America signs the document granting the miners of the anthracite region permission to go out on strike on Monday. The strike will affect 150,000 men.

Bird S. Coler, replying to the suggestion that he become a candidate for governor of New York on an independent ticket, absolutely refuses to listen to such advice.

Monday.

United States consul at London enters protest against the treatment accorded Mrs. Mary Rowe, an American, who was roughly handled and searched by men at Westgate-on-the-Sea who believed her to be a smuggler. They claim it was a case of mistaken identity.

Run on the Bank of the Republic of Rio Janiero compels it to issue 60-day checks to the depositors. The government has promised to help it out of its difficulties.

Secretary of London street railroad company denies that John Yerkes of Chicago has purchased the franchise of that company.

Samuel E. Goodrich, yardmaster of the Erie, at Binghamton, fell from an engine directly under the wheels and was instantly ground to pieces.

British infantry for China ordered to stop and remain at Hong Kong.

Bird S. Coler offers his services as a speechmaker for the Democratic party

Tuesday.

Prince Henry of Hesse dies at Munich.

Master James Smith, the messenger boy who carried a message of sympathy from Philadelphia schoolchildren to President Kruger of the Transvaal, returns to New York having delivered his message and received an answer.

Nationalists win the elections in Cuba and will have a majority at the constitutional convention.

John B. Randolph, one of the best known and accredited art critics of America, killed by a fall down stairs at his home in New York.

Outlet to Onondaga lake is completely clogged up with dead fish killed by the recent storm. The stench can be noticed for miles.

Twenty-six fishing schooners washed upon the shore and wrecked during a fierce hurricane off Newfoundland coast.

GENEROUS WORKMEN.

Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. Donates $200 to Galveston Sufferers.

NEW CASTLE, Sept. 14.—Wednesday's session of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, was devoted to hearing reports from the committees to which were referred the reports of the different Grand Lodge officers. By a resolution the grand master workman was directed to telegraph $200 to the flood sufferers at Galveston, Tex., this action not to interfere with subsequent donations from the subordinate lodges of the order.

The Degree of Honor, which is an organization of ladies auxiliary to the Ancient Order United Workmen, have been in session here since Tuesday morning. The following officers were elected: Grand past chief of honor, Mrs. Sarah McCutcheon, Pittsburg; grand chief of honor, Mrs. Catherine Vaupel, Pittsburg; grand lady of honor, Mrs. Mary Bracken, Corry; grand chief of ceremonies, Mrs. Hettie H. First, Oil City; grand recorder, Mrs. Laura Douglass, Allegheny; grand receiver, Mrs. Elizabeth Slevin, Pittsburg; grand usher, Mrs. G. C. Smith, Allegheny; grand inside watch, Mrs. Lida Kepler, New Castle; grand outside watch, Mrs. Sarah Nesbitt, Franklin.

REVENGEFUL MURDER.

Discharged Employe Killed Martin Fisher but Hadn't the Nerve to Suicide.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 14.—At Danville Wednesday Martin L. Fisher, superintendent of the Bennett farm, was shot and instantly killed by Boyd Winterstein, a former resident of Bloomsburg. The shooting took place near the farm and is said to have been provoked by an altercation growing out of Winterstein's discharge from Fisher's employ last Saturday.

He brooded over it and when he met Fisher he fired twice at him with a revolver. One of the shots took effect in the left side and the victim died instantly. Winterstein then placed the weapon to his own head to end his life, but his nerve failed, and he subsequently gave himself up to the authorities.

JONES FOR BRYAN.

Mayor of Toledo Comes Out In Favor of the Democratic Candidate.

TOLEDO, O., Sept 15.—Mayor Jones has issued a signed statement in which he says:

"I think it is both misleading and mischievous to refer to our elections as 'Political Battles,' 'Great Fights,' and warlike terms of that class. I regard the ballot as a sacrament rather than an implement of war, and when I enter the booth to record my conscience in favor of equality and against war, in favor of love and reason rather than war and revenge, I shall vote for William J. Bryan, believing him to be the candidate who most nearly represents not the high ideals of a few great souls who have a clear vision of the perfected social state, but who does stand for what is best in the public conscience of America today."

STORM AT CORRY.

Eighty-Mile-an-Hour Cyclone Wrought Havoc Throughout the City.

CORRY, Sept. 14.—A cyclone spread disaster over Northwestern Pennsylvania Wednesday, the wind blowing 80 miles an hour. In this city houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, glass broken and smoke stacks torn down. The oldest inhabitant cannot remember a storm equal to this.

Every telegraph and telephone wire was blown down during the storm, making it impossible to move trains on any road.

On the Lake Erie grape belt great damage was done. But little rain fell during the storm.

New Company for Glass Plant.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 15.-The Standard Glass company was formally organized here Thursday. The company will operate the National Glass company's plant No. 8, south of this town. John M. Jamison was elected president; W. Scott Lane, vice president, and D. L. Shirley, secretary and treasurer. The plant is now undergoing extensive alterations. It is the intention of the managers to start about Oct. 1 and employ about 200 men.

Big Man's Coffin.

YORK, Sept. 14.—The coffin of Samuel Marks, who died at his home near Tilden, arrived here from Baltimore. Its measurements were six feet long, two feet two inches high, three feet three inches wide. The dead man's measurement was taken. He was five feet four and a half inches tall; girth measurement, six feet three inches; weight, 500 pounds. Eight men were required to handle him.

Pittsburg Groom; Greensburg Bride.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—The marriage of Miss Lucy Benford of Greensburg and Edward Suter of Pittsburg took place Thursday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. John Elsaman, of Chestnut street, Rev. John A. Douthett, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, officiating. After a short stay in Pittsburg the bride and groom will go to Denver, where Mr. Suter has accepted a railroad position.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

BEAVER—The inquest in the death of the unknown highwayman killed at Legionville Saturday night resulted in freeing Charles Swaista and Mike De Maria, they having shot in self-defense.

CUMBERLAND—Senator A. P. Gorman is to speak in this city in October after stumping the eastern part of the state for the Democrats.

CORRY—Mylan Brown, a small boy, was probably fatally hurt by a vicious bulldog here.

WARREN—John Hasle, aged 3 years, tipped a bucketful of carbolic acid over himself and may die.

CONNELLSVILLE—The conference of the Evangelical association of the Pittsburg district was held Thursday.

SHARON—Mrs. Teresa Seible, aged 77 years, was killed by the "Pittsburg Flyer" while walking on the track.

NEW CASTLE—All of the police had to be called out to quell a riot started by high school students over a flag raising.