

Terms, \$1.00 A Year, Strictly in Advance. No subscription received for a shorter period than three months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one inch, one week... \$ 1.00 One Square, one inch, one month... 3.00 One Square, one inch, 3 months... 5.00 One Square, one inch, one year... 10.00 Two Squares, one year... 15.00 Quarter Column, one year... 30.00 Half Column, one year... 50.00 One Column, one year... 100.00

FREE TRIAL.

Costs You Nothing If You Are Not Cured.

The proprietors of that splendid remedy Thompson's Barosmia, Backache, Kidney and Liver cure authorize the druggists of whom you buy their remedies to refund all our purchase money if the Barosmia fails to cure you.

The Barosmia sells at one dollar a bottle or six for five dollars. With each purchase of six bottles your druggist will give you a guarantee certificate.

Look Out For These Signs.

Pain in the back, a giddy sensation or headache, palpitation of the heart, a salivaceous complexion, a bad taste in the morning, flatulency and fullness of the stomach, constipation, loss of sleep, cold feet and feeble circulation. Is there a sediment in your urine, or a scum on it after it has stood for twelve hours? Is it stringy andropy? Are you sure that albumen, the most vital element of the body, is not being washed away in the urine?

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution; that is to say, That section ten of Article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of public life, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

Section 2. Be it resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution; that is to say, That section ten of Article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal. Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

A JOINT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment. Add at the end of section seven, article three, the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election: Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct."

A true copy of the Joint Resolution. W. W. GRIEST, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE OLD RELIABLE. Good Stock, Good Carriages and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms. He will also do JOB TEAMING. All orders left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

LIVERY STABLE. TIONESTA, - PENN. S. S. CANFIELD, PROPRIETOR.

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.

L ORENZO FULTON. Manufacturer of and Dealer in HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, And all kinds of HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.

S. H. HASLET & SONS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, AND UNDERTAKERS. TIONESTA, PENN.

KILLED HIS PARTNERS.

Triple Tragedy by an Alleged Defaulter.

Fierce Electrical Storm - The Arbitration Commission - Advance in Wheat - Miners' Convention This Week - Governor Odell's Itinerary. Sale of Author's Effects.

Using a new automatic magazine pistol William C. Turner, former president and treasurer of the Climax Bottling company, in New York city shot and killed W. A. Mallard, secretary and treasurer of the company, and Robert Hamilton, its president, and then killed himself with the same weapon.

A second revolver, loaded in every chamber, was found in Turner's pocket and it is believed he planned to take more lives than he did. The shooting was caused by a quarrel between the three men over a shortage in Turner's accounts, for which he was threatened with criminal prosecution.

The tragedy occurred in the offices of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre in the heart of the Wall street district during the busy noon hour.

The three men met in the law office by appointment to allow Turner to make a partial settlement and he was asked for a certified check.

"I have it," he said, and then closed the door of the room. An instant later he drew a revolver and began firing. Mallard fell through the heart and Hamilton lived only a few moments. A number of other persons who were in the room, clerks and members of the firm, fled in a panic. After killing Hamilton and Mallard, Turner shot himself in the head. Some shots, those who had fled ventured back into the room and found the three bodies.

President's Arbitration Commission. The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields is as follows:

Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, late chief of engineers U. S. A., Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.

E. W. PARKER, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

E. E. CRAIG, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

Bishop John L. Spaulding of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spaulding's name to the commission.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been appointed recorder of the commission.

Fierce Electric Storms. Telegraphic dispatches received in Rochester from Danville, Livingston county, state that the electrical storm of Saturday afternoon and night was unusually severe in that vicinity. The lightning was almost incessant throughout the afternoon and evening.

Verdict in Craig Inquest. The report in the Craig inquest at Pittsfield, Mass., says that the trolley was allowed to attain a most dangerous speed, the car fender was not properly locked in position, but that if it had been it would not in all probability have prevented the death of Craig and that the unlawful act of Motorman Madden and Conductor Kelley contributed to the death of Craig.

Notable Advance in Wheat. Bradstreet's says of the state of trade: With the settling of the great coal strike of 1902, the most remarkable in some respects of modern records, practically the only unfavorable feature in general trade and industry disappears.

Decreased Registration. The registration figures for the four days this year in Greater New York, and comparison with last year, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Registration figures. Includes Manhattan & Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Grand Total.

Reasonable strength is noted in butter and cheese, and the metals are also higher. Business failures for the week ending Thursday, Oct. 16, number 208, as against 179 last week.

Inauguration of President Wilson. The official program of the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton college on October 25, has been issued. Governor Murphy of New Jersey will preside at the public exercises.

Among those who will be guests of the university are President Roosevelt if his illness does not prevent his coming, ex-Speaker Reed, J. P. Morgan, ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, Samuel L. Clemens, Wayne MacVeagh, H. C. Frick, W. D. Howells, and Albert Shaw.

Young Widow Charged With Murder. Mrs. William A. Kiehl, 17 years of age, of South Onondaga, near Syracuse, was arrested and taken to Cortland, on the charge of killing her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl, with strychnine. Her husband died suddenly in February. It is said that she was infatuated with Adam, and the night following her husband's funeral asked him to marry her. Adam did not return her affections and the woman became jealous.

The sudden deaths of the two brothers was regarded as suspicious, and an investigation was made by Coroner E. M. Saute. The body of Adam Kiehl was exhumed and the stomach and other organs sent to the chemistry department at Cornell university. Professor E. M. Chamot reported that he found strychnine in the viscera. It is believed by the coroner that the poison was put in tea which Kiehl drank.

Governor Odell's Itinerary. The state committee has announced the itinerary of Governor B. B. Odell: Wednesday, Oct. 22, Syracuse, evening; Thursday, Oct. 23, Geneva, afternoon; Rochester, evening; Friday, Oct. 24, Lockport, afternoon; Niagara Falls, afternoon; Buffalo, evening; Saturday, Oct. 25, Dunkirk, afternoon; Jamestown, evening; Tuesday, Oct. 28, Binghamton; Thursday, Oct. 30, New York city; Friday, Oct. 31, Patchoque, L. I.

It would be accompanied at Syracuse by Hon. Job E. Hedger and other prominent speakers and at Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Jamestown he would be accompanied by Senator Dewey and others.

Locals Elected Delegates. In accordance with the call issued by the executive boards of the anthracite districts of the miners' union all "locals" throughout the coal fields have elected delegates to the convention which began in Wilkes-Barre on Monday to consider the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration plan submitted by President Roosevelt.

The prominent officials of the union say there is no fear that the opposition will be strong enough to defeat the efforts of those who favor ending the strike by arbitrating their differences with the operators.

It is estimated that 25 per cent of the collieries will be in operation on the first day after the suspension is over.

Sale of Author's Effects. An auction sale of part of the effects of the late Edward Noyes Westcott, author of David Harum, was held at the late home of the novelist in James street, Syracuse, N. Y. The valuable bric-a-brac, library and personal belongings of Mr. Westcott had been reserved from sale by the heirs, but several articles of interest were knocked down at a small price.

A solid mahogany bedstead, used by Mr. Westcott just before his death, went for \$1.40. A stag's head, shot by the author, sold for \$1.25. A music cabinet brought \$1. The entire sale netted but \$75.

The report in the Craig inquest at Pittsfield, Mass., says that the trolley was allowed to attain a most dangerous speed, the car fender was not properly locked in position, but that if it had been it would not in all probability have prevented the death of Craig and that the unlawful act of Motorman Madden and Conductor Kelley contributed to the death of Craig.

The routine proceedings were followed by singing, the suggestion having been made that the convention be entertained for a while by some of the "Sweet Welsh singers" of the organization. A delegate from the Wyoming Valley caused a storm of enthusiasm by singing a song entitled "Give three cheers for Mitchell for the strike that we have won." Song and short speeches by other delegates followed and the striking mine workers for the time being seemed to have forgotten their troubles.

The final reports of the three district secretaries comprising the credentials committee was called for and they showed a total of 662 delegates present authorized to cast 867 votes.

The proceedings for a while moved rapidly. Without any speech making Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent chairman and National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson was selected as the permanent secretary.

Just as the cheering for the election of the two officers was ended, President Mitchell at 2:30 walked on the stage. The instant the delegates saw him they rose en masse and cheered their leader for several minutes.

When the enthusiasm had subsided

MINERS IN CONVENTION.

Serious Question Over Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen.

Mr. Mitchell Laid President's Plan Before the Convention and Advocated It in an Eloquent Speech - Newspaper Men Admitted Despite Some Opposition.

Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 21.—The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met Monday but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so some time today.

There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbitt theater, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposition of arbitration.

The great majority of the delegates were unopposed, the few who were being engineers, firemen and pumpmen who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places now held by non-union men.

This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the president's plan, which carries with it the clearing off of the strike and a general resumption of work through the 174 mile strip of hard coal mining region.

At one time it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steam men's plea was too earnest and the final vote went over until today. It is practically certain, however, that the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it.

The leaders of the strikers, except Mr. Mitchell, were hardly heard at all in the convention, the engineers being allowed to give full expression to their feelings. But today it is predicted the leaders will be heard and one of them, a high district officer, said there would be no more than 15 votes cast against the plan which the president of the United States had proposed to them and which all the highest officials of the mine workers in this region earnestly have recommended.

Committee on Resolutions Appointed. There were two sessions yesterday, forenoon and afternoon and the net result as regards the progress of the convention towards its object was a permanent organization with Mr. Mitchell in the chair, his speech laying the president's plan before the delegates, his eloquent impromptu speech advocating its adoption and the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said to the delegates, would prepare a formal statement to the public telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off, if that was the outcome of their deliberations.

The question before the convention when it adjourned for the day was on the adoption of a resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions to the president's commission.

The convention decided to admit newspaper representatives to all its sessions, open and executive, so that the public whose opinion and sympathy had helped the strikers so much in their fight might have an accurate report of the occurrences at the convention.

District President Nichols, of Scranton, called the convention to order at 10:20 o'clock. On account of pressure of business at strike headquarters President Mitchell was unable to be present until the afternoon session.

The call for the convention was read and three district secretaries, John T. Dempsey of Scranton, John P. Gallagher of Hazleton and George Hartlein of Shamokin were appointed a committee on credentials.

Owing to the late arrival of some of the delegates, the reports were not quite complete and it was decided to proceed no further until the reports were corrected and passed on finally by the convention.

The routine proceedings were followed by singing, the suggestion having been made that the convention be entertained for a while by some of the "Sweet Welsh singers" of the organization. A delegate from the Wyoming Valley caused a storm of enthusiasm by singing a song entitled "Give three cheers for Mitchell for the strike that we have won."

Song and short speeches by other delegates followed and the striking mine workers for the time being seemed to have forgotten their troubles. At 11:45 adjournment was taken until afternoon.

The final reports of the three district secretaries comprising the credentials committee was called for and they showed a total of 662 delegates present authorized to cast 867 votes.

The proceedings for a while moved rapidly. Without any speech making Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent chairman and National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson was selected as the permanent secretary.

Just as the cheering for the election of the two officers was ended, President Mitchell at 2:30 walked on the stage. The instant the delegates saw him they rose en masse and cheered their leader for several minutes. When the enthusiasm had subsided

an outburst of another character was precipitated. Objection was made by a delegate to the presence of the correspondents, if the strikers not delegates who were standing in great numbers in the street in front of the hall could not be admitted.

Non-Delegates Burst In. A debate followed, and suddenly a rush was heard in the upper gallery. Some one had burst open the door from the outside and the theater was soon filled with almost as many union men who were not delegates as there were delegates.

Confusion reigned for a time and President Mitchell, after he had restored quiet, came to the rescue and suggested that the public be permitted to remain until the convention reached such business as would warrant the convention in closing the doors.

This was adopted and the strike leader began reading his carefully prepared opening address.

The address was followed with the closest attention by the delegates. Those who expected him to tell all he knew of the situation with references to the arbitration commission and questions of having all the men obtain their former positions, were disappointed, as he reserved this for his later remarks when the question was actually brought before the delegates.

At various stages of the reading of the address, Mr. Mitchell was applauded, but when he urged the delegates to adopt the recommendations of the executive boards to call off the strike "and all men are then to work in the positions they occupied before the strike was inaugurated," tremendous applause greeted the remark.

The moment he finished, a Wilkes-Barre delegate was on his feet and moved that the recommendations contained in President Mitchell's address be adopted. If this had been acted upon at once the strike would have been off and the convention's work done, but those in opposition would not have it that way. They wanted to add debate the matter until the adjournment after 5 o'clock.

A Panther Creek engineer was first to take the floor in opposition to accepting the plan until he and his colleagues had some assurance they would be reinstated in their old positions.

"The companies have declared," he said, "that they will not dismiss the men now employed by them and place strikers in their positions."

At this point a delegate arose and asked Mr. Mitchell to express his views on the subject. He immediately responded and made one of the most important addresses he has been called on to make during the past five months. He spoke slowly and clearly and every word was listened to with the deepest interest. It proved to be his real speech of the day.

His remarks were greeted with applause. Another delegate made a speech against ending the strike without definite assurance of reinstatement, and Mr. Mitchell was again called upon for an explanation of the status of the arbitration plan as it now stands.

Then the delegates again took up the debate. Many of the delegates spoke with great earnestness. Three of them were willing to return to work and trust to the union to do justice to them. Another was willing to leave the whole matter in the hands of President Roosevelt's commission and another said: "If I can't get my job I can look for another one, therefore let us go to work and give the American people some coal."

The sentiment of the last speaker was loudly applauded. After further debate on both sides it was decided to let the question go over until morning.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed and at 5:18 p. m. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

The committee is composed of the following delegates and officers of the union: President Mitchell, Secretary Wilson, District Presidents Nichols, Duffy and Paby, Delegates P. F. O'Hara of Dunmore, Adam Resavague of Plymouth, John L. Jones of Plymouth, James Gallagher of Hazleton, William McElhenney of Coal Dale, Andrew Matly of Hazleton, Thomas Thomas of Minersville, Paul Palaski of Mt. Carmel and Louis Cupp of Tremont.

The resolutions committee met and outlined a set of resolutions to be presented to the convention.

Nothing official was given out as to what they will contain. It is probable they will recommend the acceptance of the arbitration plan; that all grievances be submitted to the commission appointed by president; that all men who shall not find immediate employment shall be taken care of by the union until they get positions, and that organized labor throughout the world and other organizations and individuals be thanked for the assistance given the mine workers during their struggle.

Arraigned For Rioting. Paterson, N. J., Oct. 21.—William McQueen and Rudolf Crossman were arraigned for trial before Judge Scott in the court of oyer and terminer. Both men were indicted for alleged complicity in the rioting on June 18 during the strike of the dyers' helpers. Several witnesses testified to having seen the defendants with the rioters in the attack on the Bamford mill and at other scenes of disturbances.

Smallest in Five Years. Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The total registration for this city was 9,248, the smallest registration for the past five years.

INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

True Bill Found Against a Millionaire Politician in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.—The millionaire politician, Edward Butler, was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of paying to Delegate Charles F. Kelly, a \$47,500 bribe for members of the house of delegates combine who passed the 19-year city lighting bill Nov. 23, 1899.

The witnesses whose names appear on the back of the information are: J. K. Murrell, E. E. Murrell, George F. Robertson, Otto Schumacher, John Heims, William M. Tamblin, Joseph N. Judge and George F. Mockler.

The last two named are formal witnesses, Judge being clerk of the present house of delegates and Mockler secretary of the present council. The other six members of the combine which included the recipients of the bribe. Butler later was released on a bond of \$20,000.

News From Caracas. New York, Oct. 21.—Senator Estevos, consul general of Venezuela here, has received the following cable from the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs at Caracas: "Great battle in state of Aragua. Complete triumph for the army commanded by General Castro. Revolution crushed. Peace of the republic assured."

Death of Ex-City Clerk. Syracuse, Oct. 21.—Henry F. Stephens, former city clerk, died here after a long illness, aged 58 years. Mr. Stephens was born in Rome. He has been prominent in Republican politics for years and was said to be the best posted man in Syracuse on city finances.

Charge Against Church Dismissed. New York, Oct. 21.—The grand jury has dismissed the complaint of assault against George W. Church, superintendent for Hoe & Co., growing out of the riot around the Hoe factory at the time of the Rabbi Joseph's funeral. The complainant against Mr. Church was Albert Levine, who swore at the preliminary hearing that he heard Church order that streams of water be turned on the crowd.

MARKET REPORT. New York Provision Market. New York, Oct. 20. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 78 7/8c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 83 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 69 1/2c f. o. b. afloat. OATS—No. 2 oats, 34 c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c.

PORK—Mess, \$18.75@19.00; family, \$22.00. HAY—Shipping, 55@70c; good to choice, 95@11.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 25c; factory, 17 1/2@18 1/2c; imitation creamery, western fancy, 19 1/2@20c.

CHEESE—Fancy large white, 12c; small white, 12 1/2c. EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 25@26c.

POTATOES—New York, per 180 lbs., \$1.62@1.75. Buffalo Provision Market. Buffalo, Oct. 20.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, 78c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 77c. CORN—No. 2 corn, 67 1/2c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 corn, 66 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 36c. FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per 40 lbs., \$4.00@4.25; low grades, \$2.50@2.75.

BUTTER—Creamery, western extra (tubs, 24@24 1/2c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 23c; dairy, fair to good, 19 1/2@20c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 12 1/2c; good to choice, 11 1/2@12c; common to fair, 9@11c.

EGGS—State, fancy bush, 25c. POTATOES—Per bush, 50@60c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market. CATTLE—Best steers on sale, \$7.25 @7.75; good to choice shipping steers, \$5.75@6.65; fair to good steers, \$5.00 @5.50; choice to smooth fat heifers, \$4.00@5.15; fair to good heifers, \$3.85 @4.40; good butcher bulls, \$3.25@3.65.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Spring lambs, fair to good, \$5.00@5.25; culls and common, \$3.00@4.25; good to choice handy wethers, \$4.00@4.25. HOGS—Mixed packers, \$7.40 @7.50; medium hogs, \$7.40@7.50; choice 240 lbs and upwards, \$7.50@7.55.