

Published every Wednesday by J. E. WENK. Office in Smearbaugh & Wenk Building, 1212 STREET, TIONESTA, PA.

Terms, \$1.00 A Year, Strictly in Advance.

No subscription received for a shorter period than three months. Correspondence solicited, but no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Always give your name.

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 32.

TIONESTA, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and rate. Includes 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.

We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—T. F. Ritchey. Councilmen—J. T. Dale, W. F. Blum, Dr. J. C. Dunn, G. G. Gaston, J. B. Muse, C. F. Weaver, J. W. Landers. Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, S. J. Setley. Constable—S. R. Maxwell. Collector—S. J. Setley. School Directors—Rev. J. V. McAninch, L. Fulton, J. C. Seowden, J. E. Wenk, Patrick Joyce, L. Agnew.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—J. K. P. Hall. Assembly—A. M. Noel. President Judge—W. M. Lindsey. Associate Judges—R. B. Crawford, W. H. H. Dittler. Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—John H. Robertson. Sheriff—J. W. Jamison. Treasurer—Fred. A. Keller. Comptroller—R. M. Herman, John T. Carson, J. T. Dale. District Attorney—S. D. Irwin. Jury Commissioners—Levi G. Reynolds, Peter Young. Coroner—Dr. J. W. Morrow. County Auditors—J. R. Clark, R. J. Flynn, Geo. L. King. County Superintendent—E. E. Sutzinger.

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. O. H. Nickle. Preaching in the E. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. McFarley, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening. 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. 309, 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, C. A. R. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evening in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

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

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

SHAWKEY & MUNN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Warren, Pa. Practice in Forest Co. C. M. SHAWKEY, GEO. B. MUNN.

A. C. BROWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Offices in Arner Building, Cor. Elm and Bridge Sts., Tionesta, Pa.

J. W. MORROW, M. D., Physician, Surgeon & Dentist. Office and Residence three doors north of Hotel Agnew, Tionesta. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours.

DR. F. J. BOVARD, Physician & Surgeon, TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. DUNN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Health & Killmer's store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residences—Elm St., between Grose's grocery and Gerow's restaurant.

DR. J. D. GREAVES, Physician and Surgeon on Office and residence above The Davis Pharmacy.

DR. J. R. SIGGINS, Physician and Surgeon, OIL CITY, PA.

F. R. LANSON, Hardware, Tinning & Plumbing, Tionesta, Pa.

S. J. SETLEY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Keeps a complete line of Justice's blanks for sale. Also Blank deeds, mortgages, etc. Tionesta, Pa.

HOTEL WEAVER. E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor. 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 Proprietors. Tionesta, 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.

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

FREE TRIAL.

Costs You Nothing If You Are Not Cured.

The proprietors of that splendid remedy Thompson's Barossa, Baci acie, Kidney and Liver cure authorize the druggists of whom you buy their remedy to refund all your purchase money if the Barossa fails to cure you. The Barossa 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. Thompson's Barossa is performing wonders not only in the great number of cases cured, but in the fact that the cures are permanent.

Lock Out for These Signs.

Pain in the back, a giddy sensation or headache, palpitation of the heart, a salivary complexion, a bad taste in the morning, flatulency and fullness of the stomach, costiveness, 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? Does the urine stain your clothing? Do you have an unusual or scanty supply? Do you get tired easily? Is your breath short? Do your feet and ankles swell? Do you have Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout? Take immediate warning: do not wait; you will get worse instead of better. Barossa and Danleoin and Mandrake Pills will cure you and save a doctor's bill. \$1.00 a bottle, or six for \$5.00. All druggists.

A MEMORANDUM TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, 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 House of 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 private property be taken or applied to public use, without just compensation being first made or secured." be amended so as to read 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 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 be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

THE OLD RELIABLE.

We in Pennsylvania are satisfied with existing conditions, and as to revision, will have none. Agitators may cry "Revision!" "Revision!" but there will be no revision while Pennsylvania maintains her commanding position in the Republican party and nation—a position she can only maintain by absolute harmony in council and unity in action among her Republican voters.

LIVERY STABLE.

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.

SENATOR QUAY'S GREAT SPEECH.

He Challenges Proof of the Charges Made By Democrats.

DEFENDS PARTY'S POLICIES.

And Points to Its Achievements in the State For Forty Years.

NATIONAL ISSUES IN CAMPAIGN.

There Will Be No Tariff Changes, He Declares, As Long As Pennsylvania Holds Her Position in the Republican Ranks—A Great Pittsburg Meeting.

The Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg, was packed to its capacity last Friday night to hear United States Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican State Committee, discuss the issues of the campaign.

Senator Quay's speech was one of the most striking ever delivered by a political leader. He unreservedly defied the Democratic assailants of the Republican party to prove their assertions, and declared that the policy of protection was safe as long as Pennsylvania stood firmly in line.

Attempts have been made by Democratic newspapers to distort the speech and for that reason it is here given in full. Senator Quay said:

The conditions in Allegheny county are not happy. I remember the fable of the man who interfered in the battle between husband and wife, and if I were to pronounce upon the merit of your present controversy I would not be here. Always I have stood for party regularity. Always since the Republican party was organized I have voted a straight Republican ticket.

Many of my best friends at times have disagreed with this policy, but generally I have found them dissatisfied in the end with the result of their experiment. In alliances with the Democratic party the Democrats always got the shell. Some gentlemen in Allegheny county in 1899 assisted to place Mr. Pattison in the gubernatorial chair and will remember the bitter repulses and disappointments they experienced at his hands.

Within more recent years some of your people in the legislature became involved with the Democracy in a lock-up of the United States senatorship at Harrisburg. Since then they have endured much buffeting whilst the Democracy thrived and laughed. I hope my friends in what is known as the Citizens' party may do better than this, but I fear they will do worse.

STRIFE MUST CEASE.

This is certain: The time has come when the Republicans in Pennsylvania for their own sakes must cease intestine strife and form line of battle for resistance to the common enemy. We have recently seen the sheet lightning and heard the voice of a coming storm in the northwestern states. We have listened to the utterances of our brethren in Iowa, Wisconsin and elsewhere, and have witnessed the dramatic and pathetic exit from public life of the distinguished speaker of the national house of representatives.

The tariff is the life of Pennsylvania. This great city is its creature of which it is the vital and sustaining force. It is making this region near the forks of the Ohio a metropolis of industry, commerce and wealth which will shortly house a population of millions.

The present tariff fulfills all national requirements and oppresses no person or interest. It needs no revision. Revision of the tariff means reduction of the tariff. Reduction of the tariff means reduction of the profits of the manufacturer. Reduction of the profits of the manufacturer means reduction of the wages of the laborer. Reduction of the wages of the laborer means loss of business to those who supply the laborer with the necessities and comforts of life.

No tariff revision.

We in Pennsylvania are satisfied with existing conditions, and as to revision, will have none. Agitators may cry "Revision!" "Revision!" but there will be no revision while Pennsylvania maintains her commanding position in the Republican party and nation—a position she can only maintain by absolute harmony in council and unity in action among her Republican voters.

The present campaign of the Democracy in Pennsylvania presents a spectacle unique in its effort to obliterate the evidence of the existence of that party and the memory of its misdeeds.

They merely scold and defame public officials, before the reputation of the state which shelters them, bark at Quay and vouch for their own integrity. You have all heard their cries of agony evoked by the consciousness that their fellow men were

so much worse than they. I need not recapitulate and I reply. It is false that any member of the last legislature was paid to vote for Mr. Marshall for the speakership of the house. If it is true, who was the member who paid him and what was the amount paid?

It is false that any member of the senate or house of representatives was paid to vote for me for United States senator. If it is true, who was the person purchased, who paid the money and what was the amount paid?

A LIE NAILED.

It is false that I was elected by any coalition with Democrats. My majority of 12 included just one Democrat, who voted against my express wish.

It is false that the vote of a single delegate was purchased in the late Republican state convention.

If it is true, who was the delegate? What was the amount paid and who paid it? It will be remembered that the same charge was made by a distinguished and defeated candidate for governor before the Democratic state convention, which met at Altoona in 1898 and nominated Mr. Jenks.

It is false that Samuel W. Pennypacker was my "self-selected" candidate. There were two men in Pennsylvania who were absolutely hostile to the suggestion of Judge Pennypacker's name; one was Judge Pennypacker, the other was M. S. Quay. It was very certain that the broad minded leaders of the opposition would make a personal campaign upon the ground that the great-grandfather of Judge Pennypacker was the half-brother of my grandfather, and the prospect was not pleasant. Judge Pennypacker himself preferred the bench to the executive chair.

As to legislative corruption, there may be evil spirits in the legislature, as in all civic and military bodies, but to denounce a legislature as corrupt upon the newspaper assertion of the corruption of one or two of its members, is as equitable as to charge that the people of Pittsburg were thieves because a thief had been arrested on your streets.

HENSEL MUST GIVE NAMES.

I see that my friend Hensel has experienced a sudden attack of Quayphobia and that he is in travail because of corruption which will only be brought to light upon the challenge of Senator Penrose or Senator Quay. Whatever the case and whoever the criminal, I challenge Mr. Hensel to produce his charge, his specifications and his proof. If he does not, he falls in his duty to the public.

The peripatetics of the opposition produce but three cases of alleged corruption in Harrisburg which they claim were fully established. First, there was the scandal on the Clarion Normal School. It was asserted that \$2,500 had been paid to the legislature for an appropriation to that institution.

I have seen no statement anywhere to establish that it had been actually paid, nor by whom, nor to whom it was paid. The only member of the legislature named in its connection were two Democrats. One of whom has been renominated.

It was alleged also by the same coterie of scandal mongers that a hideous case was made out against Mr. Harris, the present state treasurer. Investigation disclosed that Mr. Harris when a member of the legislature went to Harrisburg after the legislature had adjourned at the request of the officers of a Clearfield county institution to represent them before the governor, and had rendered a bill for \$100 or \$200 for that service and other extra legislative services in their behalf which the institution had refused to pay. That was the extent of the horrible case of corruption in Clearfield county.

Again it is said that my friend, David B. Oliver, is cognizant of a case in point—indeed, I have read his speech, which was direct and pertinent, but Mr. Oliver does not disclose the identity of the heavy villain in the case nor the attendant circumstances. Mr. Oliver should give them to the public. He should have to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

These are the only instances, so far as I have found, produced by the scandal mongers to sustain their charges that the state which gives them shelter and has given them prominence and wealth is debauched, robbed and misgoverned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

And now I desire to present to you some statistics bearing upon the alleged misgovernment of the state of Pennsylvania, a state whose only cause to blush is that her own children are traducers. I assert that Pennsylvania is the best governed state in this Union—look at her educational system.

Under the Democratic administration in 1860 the amount appropriated for common schools was \$280,000. In 1868 the Republicans had removed the state tax from real estate and increased the common school appropriation to 78 per cent. over 1860.

In 1874 they had increased it 374 per cent. over 1860, and at the last session of the legislature it was increased more than 500 per cent. over 1874.

From 1851 to 1860, inclusive, the last ten years of Democratic control, the amount was \$2,411,500.

The amounts appropriated from 1883 to 1902, inclusive, were \$15,550,000. From 1883 to 1892, inclusive, were \$21,300,000, showing an increase in the past

ten years over the preceding ten years of over 250 per cent.

The appropriations for salaries of county superintendents of common schools from 1883 to 1902, inclusive, were \$1,002,000. From 1883 to 1892, inclusive, were \$869,000.

The amount paid by that state to its counties for school purposes at the rate of \$1.45 for each enumerated youth, was \$1,769,929.23, of which the real estate of the counties contributed all but \$490,785.53, while the tax upon horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., paid a large part of the last named amount. This tax on real estate was in addition to the local school taxes.

Pennsylvania pays about \$1 each for her total number of pupils, and its real estate contributes nothing.

During and since the Civil War to May 31, 1902 Pennsylvania has expended for the support and education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans \$11,573,833.82.

Over 17,000 of such pupils have been admitted to her soldiers' orphans' schools and we are now maintaining and educating nearly eleven hundred.

Another comparison of great importance may be cited.

The state debt of Pennsylvania in 1861 was \$40,448,213.82, or over \$13.91 for every man, woman and child within its borders. Today the state debt of Pennsylvania is not five cents per capita.

The annual interest on our state debt in 1860 was \$1,969,000. Today it is practically nothing.

AS TO BALLOT REFORM.

The Republican state committee at its recent session appointed sub-committees to formulate new ballot and primary election laws. Their report was anticipated at an early date, but the chairman of one of the committees has been in the field with the National Guard, and the other committee, after giving full hearings to all interested, is awaiting the report of two distinguished attorneys, Hon. Alexander Simpson and Hon. Richard C. Dale, who are engaged in the preparation of a ballot reform bill.

When these committees are ready to report the Republican organization will take position. Speaking for myself, the Van Dyke primary law, which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the legislature, was as fair and effective an instrument as could be framed.

My own preference would be for a return to the old law, which permitted every voter to write or print his own ballot; with a proviso that each voter shall enter a private booth alone and in which he shall seal his ballot in an official envelope, which he shall hand to the election officers. This would prevent espionage upon the voter, secure an absolutely free vote and rid us of the present litigious and cumbersome ballot and mushroom parties. I regret to say that my views do not seem to impress the distinguished jurists now operating upon the issue.

HENSEL TAKES WATER.

The Democratic Ex-Attorney General Refuses to Accept Quay's Challenge.

The defiance of Senator Quay to Democratic ex-Attorney General W. U. Hensel, and Democratic camp followers generally, demanding that he reveal the names of members of the legislature whom he (Hensel) said were bribed, was met with a back-down. Hensel failed absolutely to name any one.

It was in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music on Saturday night last, and a more complete political back-down was never seen in state politics. Hensel was the star speaker at the Democratic mass meeting. When he came to Senator Quay's defiance, uttered in Pittsburg the night before, he endeavored to turn it aside.

Instead of answering Quay's demand that he give the names of the bribed and bribers, he invited Senator Quay to make his queries on that subject of some one else.

The Philadelphia Press had this to say of the Hensel fiasco:

"Disappointment was the central feature of the Democratic meeting at the Academy of Music last night. The big auditorium was only half filled at 8:30 o'clock, when the managers, who had been hopefully awaiting the arrival of more persons, reluctantly forced their star attractions onto the stage and called less than 1,500 people to order.

The chief disappointment, however, was for the comparatively small number of persons present—most of them had been attracted by the Pittsburg challenge of Senator Quay to Attorney General Hensel to be specific in his charges of corruption and name the members of the legislature who were bribed, the amounts they received and the men who paid them. Following the many charges of bribery and this bold note of defiance to the Democrats from Senator Quay the expectation was general among those who went to the Academy of Music last night that Mr. Hensel would say something sensational. He did not, however.

The Press then gives some quotations from Hensel's back down speech, refusing to give names or specific facts.

What Mr. Hensel failed to say was that all rumors of bribery concerned Democrats, members of his own party, and for that reason he did not dare to mention names.

This ended the Democratic sensation begun by Pattison, Hensel & Co., and promptly squelched by State Chairman Quay.

TO INSPECT THE MINES.

Commission Will Commence at Scranton on Thursday.

To Analyze and Verify Statements as to Wages and Hours Made by Operators and Miners—Commission Refused Mr. Baer's Offer of a Special Train—Homes to Be Visited.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The anthracite coal strike commission, in the hearing room of the interstate commerce commission, held its first conference with the parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions.

There was a full representation of both operators and miners, and members of the press and other interested parties were present.

The commission occupied the elevated seats generally filled by members of the interstate commerce commission, Judge Gray as president occupying the center seat, and Messrs. Wright, Watkins and Clark, the seats to the right of him in the order named, while General Wilson, Bishop Spalding and Mr. Parker sat on the left in the order of their names.

The proceedings covered about two hours time, and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin its work next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

The first days of the investigation are to be devoted to an examination of the mines and homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered.

There was considerable discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit statements of wages and classifying of miners to be made to the operators for the use of the commission, but no result was reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission's intention to appoint such an accountant in case his service should be found necessary.

President Gray announced that the commission for the present would proceed without appointing an expert, but it would require that statements be presented and then added an accountant could be secured in case it was found his services were needed.

The question of the examination by the commission into the conditions in which the mining of anthracite coal is conducted was then entered on, and Mr. Watkins of the commission suggested that a week or 10 days' time would be necessary in order to make an adequate examination of the physical conditions about the mines. He appealed to Mr. Thomas for his opinion as to the time necessary and that gentleman replied: "You will certainly need that much time; I should think that 20 days would be some too much. We've grown gray in our study of that question."

Mr. Baer also fell in with the suggestion, saying that it would be impossible to do justice to the investigation without a complete inspection of the mines and the methods of operating them.

Mr. Mitchell thought that not only should there be an inspection of the mines but also of the homes of the miners.

After consulting the members of the commission President Gray announced that it would begin its inspection next Thursday, commencing its work in District No. 1, in which the city of Scranton is located.

While the subject was up Mr. Baer said that the mine operators would furnish all facilities at their command to enable the commission to make its investigation thorough, adding that they would place a special train at the disposal of the commission, providing also for the accommodation of a representative of the mines.

The public meeting of the commission then came to a close and the commissioners retired for the purpose of private consultation. They first took up the question which had been raised by the proffer of a special train by Mr. Baer and unanimously decided not to accept the train.

The exchange of views brought out the fact that the commissioners expect personally to pay all of their expenses, accepting no favors and relying on the government to reimburse them if so disposed.

An agreement was reached to leave the Hotel Jersey in Scranton for the first four of inspection. There was, however, no agreement as to what mines should be visited first, that point being left for future determination.

The chief disappointment, however, was for the comparatively small number of persons present—most of them had been attracted by the Pittsburg challenge of Senator Quay to Attorney General Hensel to be specific in his charges of corruption and name the members of the legislature who were bribed, the amounts they received and the men who paid them.

Following the many charges of bribery and this bold note of defiance to the Democrats from Senator Quay the expectation was general among those who went to the Academy of Music last night that Mr. Hensel would say something sensational. He did not, however.

The Press then gives some quotations from Hensel's back down speech, refusing to give names or specific facts.

What Mr. Hensel failed to say was that all rumors of bribery concerned Democrats, members of his own party, and for that reason he did not dare to mention names.

This ended the Democratic sensation begun by Pattison, Hensel & Co., and promptly squelched by State Chairman Quay.

Killed in William Tell Act.

The coroner on Sunday at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., held an inquest on the body of John Volkman, a barber, who was accidentally shot and killed Saturday night on the stage of the Troy plan hall by Charles Meinel of a company which has been giving a two weeks' show in connection with the sale of a medicine.

One of the star features of the show was Meinel's feat of shooting an apple from the head of any person who would volunteer.

Volkman had offered to allow the apple to be placed on his head. When the apple was placed on his head Meinel began shooting at a distance of about 20 feet. The first two shots missed, but the third struck Volkman in the forehead. He died within an hour.

Meinel was arrested and held for a hearing on the charge of manslaughter.

Death of Mrs. Stanton.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well-known woman suffragist, died Sunday at her home in West Ninety-fourth street, New York. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last.

Mrs. Stanton was born in Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Justice Daniel Cady of the supreme court of New York and Maria Livingston, a daughter of James Livingston, a member of General Washington's staff.

Before she was 16 years old she entered her father's office and began the study of law. In 1854 she delivered an address before the New York legislature on "Married Woman's Property." The bill defining the rights of married women passed a few days later. It was her first big victory.

Grave Robbers Indicted.

The grand jury at Indianapolis has returned a partial report, including 25 indictments in the grave robbery cases which have been under consideration for the last three weeks of the indictments returned, 10 only were made known. It developed later that five indictments had been returned against physicians who are charged with complicity in the "body snatching" business for failure to keep records of bodies received, among whom is Joseph C. Alexander, demonstrator at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Elected Missionary Bishop.