PARKS AGAIN INDICTED.

Bail Fixed at $2,000, Which Was Immediately Furnished by John J. Byrne.

New York, Sept. 15. — The grand jury returned another indictment against Sam Parks, making the fifth indictment found against him. On one indictment Parks has been found guilty.

The indictment charges Parks with the extortion of $500 from the Tiffany studios, on Fourth avenue, and was found on affidavits made by Louis Schmitt, the foreman of the studios, and other witnesses.

Parks had been notified of the additional indictment and before a warrant could be served upon him, accompanied by John J. Byrne, William S. Devery's nephew, he went to the district attorney's office.

On Dec. 31, 1902, it is alleged, the men working on the buildings for the Tiffany concern stopped work and upon Mr. Schmitt inquiring the cause, he swears he was told to "go and see Parks."

Mr. Schmitt says in his affidavit that he went and saw Parks and was told by the latter that he was fined $500 "as an initiation fee which the union demands."

Schmitt says the money was paid to Parks at the latter's home, Eighty-third street and Lexington avenue, on Jan. 5, and the men returned to work.

Parks was arraigned before Judge Foster and bail was fixed at $2,000 which was immediately furnished by John J. Byrne.

Thought to Be "Sheeny" Harris' Body.

Canajoharie, Sept. 15.—The body of an unknown man was found beside the West Shore tracks near here. There was nothing on the body by which it could be identified, but it is thought that it is the body of "Sheeny" Harris, who escaped from Schoharie jail last week. Harris was awaiting trial as one of the gang who shot Night Watchman Matthew Wilson at Cobleskill two years ago.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

New York, Sept. 14.

WHEAT — No. 2 red, 88¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Duluth, 94¼c.

CORN — No. 2 corn, 59½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 59½c.

OATS — No. 2 oats, 39½c; No. 2 white, 42¾c; No. 3 white, 42c.

PORK—Mess, $15.25@16.25; family, $18.00.

HAY—Shipping, 70@75c; good to choice, 95c@$1.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 20¼c; factory, 15@16c; western imitation creamery, 16@17c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, good to prime, 11¼c.

EGGS — State and Pennsylvania, fancy, selected, 25@27c.

POTATOES—Long Island, per bbl, $1.62@2.00.

Buffalo Provision Market.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.

WHEAT — No. 1 northern, 93c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 85c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 58½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 yellow, 58c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 40½@40¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 40@40¼c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent per bbl., $4.75@5.00; low grades, $3.25@3.50.

BUTTER—Creamery western extra tubs, 22c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 20@21c; dairy, fair to good, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 11½c; good to choice, 10½@11c; common to fair, 8@10c.

EGGS—State, fresh fancy, 22@23c.

POTATOES—Per bu., 50@60c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Best steers on sale, $5.35@5.65; good to choice shipping steers, $4.75@5.25; fair to good steers, $3.75@4.25; common to fair heifers, $3.25@3.85; choice to extra fat heifers, $4.50@4.90; good butcher bulls, $3.50@3.85; choice to extra veals, $7.75@8.25; common to light, $6.00@6.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Choice lambs, $5.65@5.85; yearlings, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; culls to common, $1.50@2.50; wether sheep, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Mixed packers' grades, $6.25@6.35; medium hogs, $6.25@6.40; pigs, light, $5.90@6.10.

Buffalo Hay Market.

HAY—Timothy, new, per ton, loose, $12.00@14.00; hay, prime on track, new, $14.00@15.00; No. 1 do do, $12.00@13.00; No. 2 do do, $10.00@11.00.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

Utica, Sept. 15.

On the Little Falls dairy market the sales of cheese were:

Large colored, 1 lot of 100 boxes at 10¾; small white, 17 lots of 1,108 boxes at 10¾; small white, 9 lots of 525 boxes at 10½; small colored, 19 lots of 1,610 boxes at 10¾; small colored, 8 lots of 546 boxes at 10½; twins colored, 7 lots of 519 boxes at 10¾; twins white, 9 lots of 613 boxes at 10¾; twins white, 9 lots of 557 boxes at 10½.

Utica Dairy Market.

Utica, Sept. 14.

Sales of cheese today: Large white, 7 lots of 420 boxes at 10¾c; large colored, 25 lots of 1,810 boxes at 10¾c; large colored, 3 lots of 280 boxes at 10⅞c; small white, 7 lots of 620 boxes at 10¾c; small white, 7 lots of 560 boxes at 10⅞c; small colored, 39 lots of 4,092 boxes at 10⅞c.

BUTTER—Creamery, 85 packages, 20½c; 24 packages, 22c; 700 1-pound prints, 22c.

Taglioni as Mrs. Carlyle Saw Her.

In the "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" is the following quaint and caustic comment on Taglioni:

"I saw a very curious sight the other night, the only one I have been to for a long time—viz, some thousands of the grandest and most cultivated people in England, all gazing in ecstasy and applauding to death over a woman, not even pretty, balancing herself on the extreme point of one great toe and stretching the other foot high into the air, much higher than decency ever dreamt of. It was Taglioni, our chief dancer at the opera, and this is her chief feat, repeated over and over to weariness—at least to my weariness. But duchesses were flinging bouquets at her feet, and not a man, except Carlyle, who did not seem disposed to fling himself. I counted twenty-five bouquets! But what of that? The empress of all the Russias once in a fit of enthusiasm flung her diamond bracelet at the feet of this same Taglioni—"virtue its own reward" (in this world)? Dancing is and singing and some other things still more frivolous. But for virtue? It may be strongly doubted, as Edinburgh people say to everything one tells them."

Policemen of the Seas.

Revenue cutters are the policemen of the high seas. They have regular beats to patrol along the coast, looking for vessels in distress, suppressing smuggling, illicit seal hunting and mutinies. They also enforce quarantine regulations, examine ships' papers, supply lighthouses and act as life savers, ambulance corps, fire department and messenger boys generally for the government at sea.

The first revenue cutters were built at the order of Alexander Hamilton when he was secretary of the treasury, and except in war time, when they are subject to the authority of the navy, they are still under treasury department orders. Strange to say, however, it is in times of peace that revenue cutters fight their hardest battles. They save many lives and property that is estimated at many millions yearly. Their name gives little idea of the great and varied service they render the country.

He Met His Match.

The Russian marshal Suvaroff was famous as a jester and was fond of confusing the men under his command by asking them unexpected and absurd questions. But occasionally he met his match. Thus, one bitter January night, such as Russia only can produce, he rode up to a sentry and demanded,

"How many stars are there in the sky?"

The soldier, not a whit disturbed, answered coolly:

"Wait a little, and I'll tell you." And he deliberately commenced counting, "One, two, three," etc.

When he had reached 100, Suvaroff, who was half frozen, thought it high time to ride off, not, however, without inquiring the name of the ready reckoner. Next day the latter found himself promoted.

Peculiar Twins.

A Harlem mother who has twins and is perforce obliged to study the peculiarities of the species affirms that never has she punished one of them—they are both boys—for a misdeed but that the other committed the identical offense at the very first opportunity.

Moreover, if one asks a question, especially in regard to an unusual happening, in the absence of the other his brother almost invariably repeats the query and very frequently in the same phraseology.

Her twins are not bad boys, but the mother says that she is satisfied of the fact that twins require as much attention and make as much noise as four ordinary children.—New York Times.

Wounds of the Heart.

In wounds of the heart itself the escape of blood is never in large quantity, and the lethal consequences are due to the fact that the escape of blood from within its cavity or cavities into the surrounding sac of the pericardium mechanically interrupts the alternate contraction and expansion by which its pumping action is maintained. Accordingly the results of the wound of the heart are usually identical with those of gradual suffocation.—American Medicine.

One Thing Unbroken.

Standing over the shattered remains of their last Dresden china statuette, the exasperated mistress said to the awkward servant:

"Is there anything you haven't broken since you have been with me?"

"Yes, mum," replied the servant. "I have yet to break me record for destructiveness."—Baltimore American.

His Revenge.

He—And so your answer is final. You will not be mine?

She—Never! But pray don't go and blow your brains out.

He—It would be an idle attempt. People say if I had any brains I never should have proposed to you.

Testing It.

"Say, old man, let's go out and have a big time tonight."

"What are you celebrating?"

"I've just thought out a new excuse to mention to my wife."—Harper's Bazar.

A Clear Case.

She—I've noticed Dr. Singleton calling at the house of that young widow almost every day. She must be pretty ill.

He—Not ill; only pretty.

It is better to write one word upon the rock than a thousand on the water and the sand.—Gladstone.

NO TARIF TINKERING

Republicans Are Satisfied to Let Well Enough Alone.

THIS STATE POINTS THE WAY

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Republicans throughout Pennsylvania who take an active interest in the party organization are looking forward to the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, which is to be held in Wilkesbarre next week.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the local committeemen, including some of the most prominent Republicans in Luzerne county, for the entertainment of the visitors, and the convention is expected to be largely attended. While the nominees for the superior court, Judges Morrison, of McKean county, and Henderson, of Crawford, both of whom are now on the bench, will not be present, as they are not expected to do any campaigning, the Republican candidates for state treasurer and auditor general, William L. Mathues, of Delaware, and Senator William P. Snyder, of Chester, respectively, have been asked to attend, and they are assured of cordial receptions.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS TO SPEAK

The State League includes in its membership many aggressive young Republicans who are expected to express themselves clearly and vigorously on the issues which should be paramount in the present campaign. There is no question of the sentiment among the clubmen in favor of President Roosevelt to succeed himself in the White House, and it can be safely predicted that the league convention will be heard from in no uncertain tones, in line with the action of the last two regular Republican state conventions of Pennsylvania, calling for the nomination of Roosevelt for president by the Republican national convention.

The platform builders and the orators will voice the wishes of a great majority of the people of this country, who demand that there shall be no cessation of the prosperity which this nation now enjoys, and who contend that a continuance of present highly satisfactory business conditions is dependent upon Republican control of the affairs of the federal government and the enforcement of Republican policies which have resulted in the development and growth of the industries of the United States.

Capital and labor each finds profitable employment, and there is no man in Pennsylvania today, it is maintained, who cares to work, who cannot find something to do with satisfactory remuneration for his services. In some sections of the state there is difficulty in procuring enough labor to meet requirements of vast manufacturing establishments.

In commenting upon the political situation in Pennsylvania and the probable issues of the state campaign a few days ago, Secretary Wesley R. Andrews, of the Republican state committee, remarked that while the Republicans were content to advocate the proposition "to let well enough alone," and to help bring about a continuance of conditions which have brought contentment, happiness and prosperity to the people, the Democrats have been hunting around for an issue upon which to make their state campaign, and they have failed to find one.

"The people are too prosperous," remarked Secretary Andrews, "to go chasing will-o'-the-wisps."

REPUBLICANISM MUST PREVAIL.

It is pointed out that Democratic success in Pennsylvania this fall, or even reduced Republican majorities, would be a source of great encouragement to those who seek changes in the tariff laws. While Republicans admit that there are some inequalities in the present tariff, as there must be in every law of this character, they are unalterably committed against attempt at tariff tinkering which must necessarily result in a disarrangement of business conditions and a termination of the present era of prosperity.

Under the present act the terrible conditions of poverty and distress existing under the last Democratic administration have been changed "as by the magician's wand," and the country is now in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, with capital and labor both remuneratively employed, our home market largely increased and the country assured of a fair share of the markets of the world, with promise of still further development in that direction.

Since the enactment of the present tariff act this country has conducted an expensive war with Spain and paid its cost. Within the last three years congress has reduced taxation to the amount of $115,000,000 per annum, and yet the national treasury today is richer by ninety-seven millions of dollars than it was before the war began.

"We believe," said the Republicans of Pennsylvania at their last State convention, "it to be the dictate of wisdom to let well enough alone and not to imperil business interests by any suggestions of present interference with revenue legislation. Permanence and stability of tariff rates are essential to continued business prosperity."

Pennsylvania Republicans are in thorough accord with President Roosevelt in his desire to advance the mercantile marine and to protect the American interests abroad, and they expressed themselves in their platform for this fall's campaign in the following words:

"We commend the upbuilding of the navy begun under President Arthur's administration twenty years ago and continuously added to and strengthened. We believe that the position of the United States among the nations demands that she shall have and maintain the best navy in the world for the preservation of peace and the protection of her vast and and constantly increasing foreign commerce."

JOCKEYS IN TRAINING

KEEPING THE WEIGHT DOWN IS NOT A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Fattening Foods Are Avoided, and Judicious Exercise Is Courted—As a Rule, Riders Last a Dozen Years and as a Class Are Not Saving.

"It is a popular belief," a well known trainer said to a reporter recently, "that a jockey has to resort to all sorts of injurious practices in order to keep his weight within required limits. The idea, however, is a far stretched one. Of course a jockey has to go through certain exercises each day and has to be very much more careful regarding what he puts in his stomach than most people in order to keep his weight down and from acquiring a superfluity of flesh, but he certainly does not starve himself, as is generally supposed. If he did so he would break down entirely in a very short time. A jockey must also be in the best possible physical trim and have his wits about him before a race, and to attain that he must be careful how he uses his constitution.

"There are two very important things a jockey has to consider in studying his dietary. He must see to it that his food is of the best quality and that it contains practically no flesh forming properties. All such fattening foods as, for instance, soups, beef, pork, potatoes, puddings and pastries a jockey must deny himself. Coffee, tea or other drinks are only taken very moderately, as all liquids help more or less in putting on flesh.

"Although a jockey has to eschew such foods, there are many other varieties which he gets just as much pleasure in eating and which at the same time are equally as good and strengthening for his constitution. A few days before a race a jockey who has a mount in it will not stint himself—provided he has no fear of overtipping his proper weight for the race—in anything which he thinks will not interfere with his digestive apparatus.

"Some jockeys, of course, take on and lose flesh quicker than others. I have known one or two who were particularly anxious to ride in certain races, but for which they were perhaps as much as eight or nine pounds too heavy, who reduced that weight in the same number of days. To accomplish that, however, they have to resort practically to a 'starving diet,' leaving as little as the strain on the vitality will permit without breaking down and trying to reduce their overweight by certain sweating exercises. It is needless to say that no jockey could stand too frequent repetitions of such severe measures to subtract from his weight without danger of permanently injuring his health and even sacrificing his life; still, many willingly resort to such 'get light weight quick' methods where they see good opportunities of making a name or a pile of money for themselves.

"It must be remembered that by nature jockeys as a whole are not of substantial physique or imposing in height, although they are as tough as whipcord. If they were, therefore, to indulge every day in the heavy bill of fare that the average business or working man partakes of it is not probable that they would increase much in weight or height. You often see jockeys in the big hotels and restaurants at the various racing sections after a race tucking in big and expensive dinners with a gusto and relish that would give a chronic dyspeptic an appetite for hard tack.

"Walking, running, cycling, punching the bag and hurdle jumping are favorite exercises among jockeys to keep their weight down. On going out for a walk or run they wrap themselves in the thickest of woolen sweaters and other heavy clothing, no matter how high the temperature may be, and the exercise is kept up for a distance perhaps of eight or nine miles, or, as we say, until you are 'drowned in sweat.' Turkish baths are also frequently indulged in by many, and they must wear excessively warm clothing after, and also when going for a gallop, no matter if the weather be boiling hot.

"I should say that ten or twelve years is the average of a jockey's active turf life. The length of his career, however, depends a great deal on his riding ability and luck.

"Jockeys are not of a saving class, and with but few exceptions I know of none who has ever managed to put enough money away to keep him in even half decent comfort after retiring from the turf. The majority, however, succeed in scraping up a bank roll of sufficient dimensions to start in some business. Like retired pugilists, they have a fondness for the liquor business, and I know a few one time jockeys who are prospering in that trade in different parts of the country. Others, again, become 'bookies,' poolroom keepers and enter into such businesses as enable them to gratify their inveterate love for gambling. I know of only one ex-jockey who is an exception to this rule. He retired some years ago with $50,000 to his credit, and he immediately went into the real estate business in New Jersey. Today he is doing well. He was fortunate enough, however, to receive a good common school education in his early boyhood days—and that's a thing jockeys very rarely get. Outside of their knowledge of horsemanship the great majority are as ignorant as red Indians."—New York Times.

Money Talks.

"I suppose Dumley likes to argue as much as ever and is continually worsted as usual."

"No; he's more successful now since he got wealthy."

"What has his wealth to do with it?"

"Well, when he sees he's losing he just offers to 'bet a hundred,' and that settles it."—Philadelphia Press.

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PROUD OF HIS RECORD

Pennsylvania Republicans Must All Admire Judge John J. Henderson.

AS A SOLDIER AND A JURIST

Like His Colleague For the Superior Court, He Fought Bravely For the Flag and Won Renown On the Bench.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Sept. 15. — Republicans of Pennsylvania are exceptionally fortunate in the strength of their candidates for the superior court in the present campaign. Each has not only made his mark in the legal profession and won the confidence and admiration of the people by his course

Judge John J. Henderson.

on the bench, but he has earned the everlasting gratitude of the nation by valorous and distinguished services in defense of his country's honor and his country's flag.

Judge John Joseph Henderson, of Crawford county, like his colleague on the Republican ticket, Judge Thomas A. Morrison, of McKean, who lost an arm on the field of battle, was a brave Union soldier. He enlisted as a private in Company H, of the 150th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862. His company was detailed for guard duty in Washington at the White House, but after a few weeks' service Private Henderson longed to go to the front and to take his place on the firing line with the other brave boys in action. His request was finally granted, and he was detailed an ordnance sergeant of the 3d division, 1st corps, army of the Potomac. He served in this capacity until the close of the war, and had many thrilling and narrow escapes in battle. He was frequently commended by his superior officers for bravery while under fire.

Judge Henderson was born in Allegheny county, Pa., September 23, 1843. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side and of Quaker ancestry on his mother's side.

His father, William C. Henderson, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who moved to Meadville in 1856 to educate his children. Judge Henderson attended the Meadville Academy and Allegheny College, from which he was graduated in 1862.

AS LAWYER AND JUDGE.

On his return from the army he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected district attorney of Crawford county in 1872, and was elected judge in 1887. On his retirement from the bench in 1897 he resumed the practice of his profession and pursued it until he was appointed to a seat on the superior court by Governor Pennypacker in March last.

Judge Henderson's practice has been large and varied. His ability as an advocate early brought him a large clientage, while his ready grasp and application of legal principles induced large financial interests to seek his advice and direction.

On his retirement from the bench the fame of his judicial record brought him important cases not only from surrounding counties, but from adjoining states, in addition to his naturally large practice at home.

Judge Henderson's equipment for the bench is not limited to his legal learning; for he is a close student of literature, and he charms all hearers not only in his public addresses, but also in private conversation by the elegance of his diction and the grace of his manners. He has been granted by his alma mater the degree of master of arts and doctor of laws.

In the full maturity of his powers, it is believed by his friends that he will materially add to the public confidence in the ability and integrity of the Superior Court.

What a Toad Enjoys.

There are few things more amusing than to watch a toad submitting to the operation of a back scratching. He will at first look somewhat suspiciously at the twig which you are advancing toward him. But after two or three passes down his back his manner undergoes a marked change, his eyes close with an expression of infinite rapture, he plants his feet wider apart and his body swells out to nearly double its ordinary size, as if to obtain by these means more room for enjoyment.

Thus he will remain until you make some sudden movement which startles him, or until he has had as much petting as he wants, when, with a puff of regretful delight, he will reduce himself to his usual dimensions and hop away, bent once more on the pleasures of the chase.

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