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FOREST REPUBLICAN.

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BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—F. R. Lanson. Constables—Dr. J. C. Dunn, G. G. Gaston, J. B. Muse, C. F. Weaver, J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, W. F. Killmer, Justices of the Peace—C. A. Handall, S. J. Setley.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—Joseph C. Sibley. Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall. Assembly—C. W. Amelcer. President Judge—W. M. Lindsey. Associate Judges—R. B. Crawford, W. H. H. Dotterer.

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. First Church every Sabbath evening at 7:30. Methodist Church every Sabbath evening at 7:30.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, No. 369, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, Partridge building. FOREST LODGE, No. 181, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

LONG LIST OF MURDERS

Three Chicago Desperadoes Caught After a Fight.

Sale of Execution Apparatus—Cut-Off Across Great Salt Lake—Chicago Strike Ended—Senator and Governor Agree—Panama's Protest—Report on Postoffice Scandal Inquiry.

Chained wrist to wrist, their hair matted with dried blood, their clothing covered with dust and dirt—two bearded boys, Peter Niedermeyer and Harvey Van Dine, sat Friday night in the presence of Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Chief of Police O'Neil, calmly confessing to their share in a three months career of crime which has included nine murders, the wounding of five other men, and a long series of robberies.

The two young bandits, neither of whom is over 21 years of age, together with their companion, Emil Roeski, who is no older, were captured near Liverpool, Ind., after a fight in which they battled against policemen, railroad detectives, railroad laborers and farmers. One man was killed, another fatally wounded and all three of the young bandits were wounded but not seriously.

The three men were wanted by the police for complicity in the murder at the car barns of the Chicago City railroad company on Aug. 30, when two men were killed, a third badly wounded and \$2,250 stolen from the company. Gustave Marx, who Saturday night, Nov. 21, murdered Officer John Quinn when the policeman endeavored to place him under arrest, confessed, after his capture, that he, in company with the three men, had committed the crimes at the car barns.

The hunt for Van Dine, Niedermeyer and Roeski has been hot ever since. Although they knew that the entire police force was looking for them the three men remained in the city until Wednesday morning.

Panama Wants to Annex Islands.

The newspapers of the isthmus of Panama are asking the government of the republic of Panama to occupy and establish sovereignty over the islands of San Andres, Providence and Albuquerque, as well as other smaller islands in the Caribbean sea in longitude 84 degrees, as the territorial limits of the new republic lie between longitude 79 degrees and 84 degrees.

The department of Bolivar, though bounded by the 78th degree of longitude, has hitherto exercised control over the islands, where English only is spoken. The newspapers propose that the government shall negotiate for the transfer of the islands to the United States for use as a coaling station.

Colombia's Official Protest.

Colombia has entered protest to the attitude of the United States in a note to Minister Beaupre from Foreign Minister Roco, claiming it is a violation of the treaty of 1846. Says a Colombian paper, in marching on the isthmus, which is certain of victory if the United States does not interfere, and hopes we will remain neutral.

Sale of Execution Apparatus.

The last legislature of New York appropriated \$10,000 to purchase the patents owned by E. D. Davis, who conducts the executions by electricity in the state. Davis has taken out two patents for execution purposes. The chair has never been used, but the helmet and log electrodes have been used by Davis at all executions for several years. He also has other apparatus, not patented, that he uses. He carries this apparatus with him in his little black grip from place to place and has jealously guarded his secret. Davis refused to sell outright but now has agreed to it.

MR. WILSON'S REPORT.

Favorable Balance of Trade Due to Export of Farm Products.

Value of Farm Exports for 1903 Was Over \$878,000,000, Exceeded Only in 1901—Value of Horses, Mules and Cattle—New Method of Seed Distribution—Foot and Mouth Disease.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The seventh annual report of the present secretary of agriculture has been submitted to the president. It opens with a discussion of the educational requirements of the research work of the department. Although the department has availed itself to the fullest extent of graduates of the agricultural colleges, it has been necessary, in view of the rapid development of the work, to secure competent men wherever they could be found. Mr. Wilson reports the admission to the department since 1897 of 496 students; 249 of these are still in the department, not less than 132 having passed into the classified service.

Secretary Wilson reviews at length the production and exports of American agricultural products. The increase in the exports of farm products for the half century ended 1901 was from \$147,000,000 to \$522,000,000—550 per cent. The exports of farm products for the closing decade of the last century were over \$700,000,000 a year, and for 1903 over \$878,000,000, an amount second only to that of 1901.

Although the consumption of cotton in this country is greater than that of any other country in the world, yet, in addition to supplying the home market the South exported last year over 3 1/2 billion pounds of cotton, worth 317 million dollars. Of grain and grain products, the export exceeded in value 221 million dollars, and in the supply of animals, meats and meat products, the value of exportation was 211 million dollars.

Farmers' Balance of Trade.

Discussing the balance of trade, the secretary shows that the favorable balance to the credit of this country is due entirely to the farmers. The balance of trade in favor of farm products during the last 14 years, no year excepted, aggregated 4,806 million dollars. In products, other than those of the farm, during the same period, the balance of trade was adverse to this country to the extent of 865 million dollars. Our farmers not only canceled this immense obligation, but placed 3,940 million dollars to the credit of the nation when the books of international exchange were balanced. He concludes that "it is the farmers who have paid the foreign bondholders."

Reviewing the magnitude of agricultural production, after giving the figures of the most important crops, Mr. Wilson states that the value of all farm products, not fed to live stock, for 1903 considerably exceeded their value in the census year, when it was given as 3,742 million dollars.

According to the department's inventory of farm animals for Jan. 1, 1903, the value of horses was over one billion dollars, and of mules, nearly 200 million dollars. The value of cattle of all kinds considerably exceeded 1,300 million, of sheep, 168 million, and of hogs, 365 million dollars.

The secretary reports a gratifying extension in public education along meteorological lines. Regular courses of lectures or classes have been conducted by weather bureau officials in not less than 12 colleges and universities. Many of the representatives of this bureau have, moreover, delivered occasional addresses in other classes or colleges, and to teachers of schools. The demand for instruction on these subjects increases rapidly.

Value of Weather Forecasts.

Several disastrous floods occurred some of the greatest of which there is authentic record. Fortunately, the department's warnings were prompt and timely in the most remarkable degree and no dangerous flood was unheralded. An increase of nearly 20,000 is shown in the number of places receiving forecasts by telephone without expense to the government, thus securing a rapid extension of weather information among progressive agriculturists.

The Campaign for the Suppression of the Foot and Mouth Disease in New England is reviewed at length. Operations were begun Dec. 1, 1902, and the last diseased herd was slaughtered May 9, 1903. The co-operation of the several states was prompt and complete. The number of animals slaughtered was 4,461, of which 3,872 were cattle and the rest hogs, sheep and goats. The department allotted 7 per cent of the appraised value as indemnity, and the amount thus paid was \$128,908.57. Including all the other expenses, the secretary estimates the total cost of the eradication of the disease at less than \$300,000. The stock raisers of the country were saved from a great calamity by the successful termination of this work.

A general extension of the contagion over the country would have caused cattle raisers direct losses aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars while indirect losses from restriction on traffic and embargoes on our export trade would have been simply incalculable.

Special attention has been given to the matter of securing improved varieties of seed for general distribution. This has been especially exemplified in the case of cotton, forage crops and home-grown sugar beet seed. In all

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

James McNamara of Scranton, Pa., lost his life by falling into a pot of molten metal at the Lackawanna Steel plant at Buffalo. President Roosevelt, in the role of a peacemaker, is seeking to prevent a factional fight among the Republicans in New York state.

Princess Alice, wife of Prince Frederick Ernest of Schoenburg-Waldenburg, has disappeared and is believed to have eloped with her coachman.

Thursday.

The Chicago railway strike was settled after a prolonged conference. The men gained none of their original demands.

Four shots were fired at Mc. Kenneth Grahame, secretary of the Bank of England, by a man who is said to be a lunatic.

The Pittsburg Reduction company at Niagara Falls will continue work on paying royalties on aluminum patents to the Cowles company. Gustav Marks confessed to the Chicago police that he took part in five murders in that city, including the murder of three men in car barns. His announced that Eugene F. Ware, commissioner of pensions, will retire from that office by about the middle of November of next year.

Friday.

Pennsylvania college football team defeated Cornell at Philadelphia by a score of 42 to 0. Lieutenant Peary returns from Europe enthusiastic over his chances for discovering the North pole.

Miss Violet Armstrong of Buffalo, a school teacher at Wright's Corners, will be tried at Lockport on the charge of assaulting Clara May, a pupil, and injuring the child's clothing.

The letter writing chain of the Buffalo Sun Publishing company is declared by the federal authorities to be in the nature of a lottery and letters in connection with it are barred from the mails.

After a stubborn contest of 20 rounds Bob Fitzsimmons was given a decision at San Francisco over George Gardner of Lowell, Mass., for light heavyweight championship Wednesday night.

Saturday.

John Alexander Dowle, general overseer of Zion City, Ill., admitted his need of cash to meet urgent creditors. Mrs. Ellen Bates 70 years old, was convicted of having plotted a fatal train wreck in Virginia for a pass of robbery.

The Lucien cut-off of the Harriman railroad system across Great Salt Lake was completed, cutting off two hours in the running time to San Francisco.

The jury in the case of William Silberman, at Lake George, charged with the murder of his sister, failed to agree upon a verdict after being out 21 hours and were discharged. General Dionisio Biazuez, one of the Colombian envoys, in Washington, declared that Colombia would probably have a war with the United States in the event of an unsatisfactory adjustment of the Panama affair.

Monday.

General Reyes says Colombia will offer to give a canal concession to the United States without cost. While walking on the tracks of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad, near Coal Bluff, Pa., Minnie and Evelyn Thompson, were killed by a train.

Former President Cleveland, in a letter to St. Clair McKelway, emphatically announced that he would not again be the nominee for the presidency. George T. Hoxsie of Frankfort, an engineer, was killed while working beside his locomotive in the Utica yard, his arm being caught in a drive wheel while oiling a shaft.

A brakeman was killed and two detectives shot in a running fight with Peter Neidermyer, Harvey Van Dine and Emil Roeski, accomplices of Gustave Marx in the Chicago street car barn robberies and murders of last August.

Tuesday.

The sheriff's committee of the board of supervisors of Orleans county will petition Governor Odell to remove Sheriff Fred L. Rice.

The safe of the passenger station of the Pennsylvania railroad at Phoenixville, Pa., was blown open with dynamite and robbed of \$150. No clue to the robbers.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report on investigations in the postoffice department was made public and discloses a system of gross corruption in several offices.

Mayor Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester has filed his formal resignation as mayor to accept a judgeship on the state court of claims, in place of the late Charles T. Saxton of Clyde.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S DENIAL.

Says Mr. Bristow's Statements About His Criminal Knowledge Are False.

Canton, O., Dec. 1.—In emphatic terms Judge Baldwin, consul at Nuremberg, Germany, now here on a furlough, declared that the statements of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow that he, Baldwin, knows much about the postal frauds and bribery, are absolutely false and unwarranted.

Consul Baldwin said: "I went once to Mr. Heath for my son-in-law, Mr. Miller, and said to him that my son-in-law desired to introduce these machines and asked him to give them a trial. Mr. Heath said he would investigate the matter. I have never seen Beavers or Driggs, nor have I communicated at any time with them."

Consul Baldwin says he never advised his son-in-law "to make any agreement or arrangement for dollars and cents with anybody."

Referring to the statement by Mr. Bristow that "there is reason to believe that Judge George E. Baldwin knows as much about this fraud as any other party, not even excepting Beavers and Driggs," Mr. Baldwin said: "I desire to say that statement is absolutely false in every particular. I know of no fraud being perpetrated, attempted or contemplated."

CANADIAN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Dissatisfaction Over Customs Changes as to Entrance of Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Canadian sheep and lambs took nine of the 12 prizes awarded at the National stock show for entries in two classes, and exhibitors from the province of Ontario point to this in connection with the refusal of the St. Louis world's fair to recognize the stud and herd books of Canada.

Of this international complication Garnet C. Porter, a prominent visitor from Toronto, Ont., said: "The Canadian exhibitors are much concerned over the proposed changes in the United States customs relating to the entrance of stock from the Dominion. So intense is the feeling in Canada just now that the government has formally declined to make any display at the St. Louis fair, notwithstanding that \$100,000 had been appropriated to pay freight on the animals which were to have been sent to St. Louis."

Bribery of Municipal Officials.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 1.—Hearing in the charges against State Senator David E. Burns, implicated by former City Attorney Lant K. Salisbury in his confession in connection with bribery of municipal officials and others in the so-called water deal, was begun in police court.

Mr. Bryan Lunched With Lord Mayor.

Belfast, Dec. 1.—William J. Bryan lunched with the lord mayor of Belfast and subsequently made a tour of the Queen's Island shipbuilding yards and other large manufacturing concerns.

MARKET REPORT.

New York Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 89 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Duluth, 91 1/2 c. CORN—No. 2 corn, 50 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 51 1/2 c. OATS—No. 2 oats, 41c; No. 2 white, 42 1/2 c; No. 3 white, 41 1/2 c. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—\$2.25 @ 2.30. PORK—Mess, \$12.75 @ 13.50; family, \$18.00. HAY—Shipping, 60 @ 75c; good to choice, 85 @ 92 1/2 c. BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 25c; factory, 15 @ 16c; western imitation creamery, 17 @ 18c. CHEESE—State, full cream, good to prime, 12c. EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, fancy, selected, 40 @ 43c. POTATOES—State and eastern, per bbl., \$1.75 @ 2.12.

Buffalo Provision Market.

WHEAT—No. 1 northern, 87 1/2 c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 86 1/2 c. CORN—No. 2 yellow, 52c. OATS—No. 3 white, 39c, 40 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 3 white, 29c. FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent, per bbl., \$5.00 @ 5.75; low grades, \$4.25 @ 4.00. BUTTER—Creamery western extra tubs, 25c; state and Pennsylvania creamery, 23c; dairy, fair to good, 19 @ 20c. CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 12 1/2 c; good to choice, 11 1/2 @ 12c; common to fair, 8 @ 10c. EGGS—State, fresh fancy, 32 @ 35c. POTATOES—Per bu., 68 @ 72c.

East Buffalo Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Best steers on sale, \$5.25 @ 5.65; good to choice butcher steers, \$4.10 @ 4.75; medium half fat steers, \$2.25 @ 4.00; common to fair heifers, \$2.50 @ 3.00; choice to extra fat heifers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; good butcher bulls, \$3.00 @ 3.50; choice to extra veals, \$8.00 @ 8.25; fair to good veals, \$7.25 @ 7.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice lambs, \$5.00 @ 5.70; culls to common, \$4.00 @ 5.00; yearlings, handy weight, \$4.00 @ 4.50; wether sheep, \$1.00 @ 1.25. HOGS—Mixer packers' grades, \$4.70 @ 4.75; medium hogs, \$1.75 @ 4.85; pigs, light, \$4.85 @ 4.90.

Buffalo Hay Market.

HAY—Timothy, new, per ton, loose, \$14.00 @ 16.00; hay, prime on track, new, \$14.00 @ 14.50; No. 1 do, \$13.00 @ 13.50; No. 2 do do, \$11.00 @ 12.00.

KANSAS EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Supreme Court Affirms Its Constitutionality in Relation to Public Work.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The United States supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the Kansas eight-hour law regulating labor on public works. Justice Harlan in handing down the opinion said that if the statute is mischievous the responsibility rests with the legislature and not with the courts. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The suit was brought by W. W. Atkins, who had a contract for paving streets in Kansas City and required one of his men to work 10 hours a day. He was prosecuted in the state courts, convicted and appealed to the federal court, claiming violation of the national constitution in not receiving due protection of law and being deprived of his property.

The Kansas law in question affects not only work carried on by the state but by counties, or other municipalities and makes eight hours a day's work.

The opinion rendered by the supreme court was based on the theory that all the municipalities of a state are the creatures of the state; that work for them is of a public character and does not infringe on the personal liberty of any one.

Justice Harlan said: "Whatever may have been the motives that controlled the enactment of the statute in question, we can imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the state to declare that no one undertaking work for it or for one of its municipal agencies shall permit or employ an employee on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each day and to inflict punishment upon contractors who disregard such regulation."

Taking up the question of public policy, Justice Harlan said: "If it be contended to be the right of every one to dispose of his labor upon such terms as he deems best—as undoubtedly it is—and that to make it a criminal offense for a contractor to employ public work to permit or require his employee to perform labor upon that work in excess of eight hours each day is in derogation of the liberty of day and employer, it is sufficient answer that no one is entitled to absolute right and as a part of his liberty, to perform labor for the state; and no contractor for public work can excuse a violation of his lawful agreement with the state, by doing that which the statute of the state under which he proceeds distinctly forbids him to do."

On the point of the validity of a similar statute affecting private employment, Justice Harlan said: "Whether a similar statute, applied to laborers or employees in purely private work, would be constitutional is a question of a very large import, which we have no occasion now to determine or even to consider."

Explosion in a Powder Plant.

Cartage, Mo., Dec. 1.—The mix house of the Independent Powder company plant, five miles southwest of Cartage, blew up, instantly killing two mixers and seriously if not fatally injuring four other men. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Heath Goes to Washington.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 1.—Perry K. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee, which meets in Washington Dec. 11 to select a next convention city will leave here Saturday for Washington, stopping over a few hours at Chicago on the way.

The Means.

Old Lawyer—Why do you feel that your client will lose his case? Have you exhausted every means at your disposal? Young Lawyer—No, but I have exhausted all the means at his disposal.

Keep in the sunshine and go where men and women are hopeful. If it rains keep enough sunlight in your heart to last till the sun beams again.—Schoonmaster.

Fully Explained.

"Yes, she has a case of nerves." "What's that?" "Well, to be frank, it's the name we use when a wealthy patient is just plain cranky."—Chicago Post.

People who grumble in cloudy weather usually wear veils when the sun shines.