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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 10:30 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. O. H. Nickle.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 157, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

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

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

H. E. MCKINLEY, Hardware, Tinning & Plumbing, Tionesta, Pa.

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

JAPS SINK A CRUISER.

Capture Forts in Inner Lines at Port Arthur.

Great Naval Battle Imminent—Russians Ordered From Shanghai—12 Deaths From Tornado—G. A. R. to Meet in Denver Next Year—National Candidates Notified.

After a severe engagement with protected cruisers Chitose and Tsuchima, of the Japanese navy, the fleet Russian cruiser Novik has been vanquished. The fight occurred Sunday. After it the Novik, in a sinking condition, was run ashore in Korsakov harbor on the island of Sakhalin.

The details of the fight are not known, but it is evident that the Japanese vessels caught up with the Novik Saturday and that a running fight ensued. The contest was resumed and terminated early in the morning.

A Chefoo dispatch says the Japanese swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defenses at Port Arthur. The Russian artillery prevents the Japanese from occupying the fort on Pigeon Bay.

It is reported that the Japanese before Port Arthur have captured Fort No. 25, one mile north of Golden Hill. The Japanese are not attempting to storm Liao Ti promontory. Their right wing terminates at Pigeon Bay.

The Russian garrison of Port Arthur is estimated at 23,000 men, covering an area of 12 miles.

Fierce Battle at Port Arthur.

A battle of huge proportions raged around the forts of Port Arthur Aug. 14 and 15 and was resumed Aug. 17. The Japanese, it is reported, sacrificed 20,000 more men but gained important advantages in the matter of position.

The news was brought to Chefoo on junk, one of which, having on board three Russians concealed in the baggage of Chinese to escape from the Japs, left Port Arthur Thursday night and was blown rapidly to Chefoo by a gale.

On the night of the 15th the battle lulled somewhat when the Japanese sent the terms of surrender to Lieutenant General Stoessel.

The terms provided that the garrison should march out with the honors of war and join General Kuropatkin; that all civilians be brought to a place designated by the Japanese admiral; that the Russian warships in the harbor, numbering seven, namely, the battleship Retvizan, Sevastopol, Pobeda, Peresviet, Poltava, the armored cruiser Bayan and the protected cruiser Pallada, and 12 or more torpedo boat destroyers and four gunboats be surrendered to the Japanese.

Lieutenant General Stoessel is alleged to have received the terms with a burst of wonderful profanity, his habitual taciturnity deserting him. He strode the floor until he became calmer and then remarked that if the Japanese proposition was a joke it was in bad taste.

Great Naval Battle Expected. Acute anxiety prevails at St. Petersburg regarding the situation at Port Arthur, though the war office does not seem to believe that the danger of the fall of the fortress is imminent. According to advices, there is still an ample supply of ammunition and provisions there.

While it is realized that the Japanese probably outnumber the defenders six or seven fold, the strength of the fortifications, it is believed, will make up for the disparity in numbers.

It is declared certain that if the fortress falls the fleet will not be taken by the Japanese. On this point the admiralty's instructions are of the most imperative character. Vice Admiral Prince Outskersky has been ordered, should the worst come, to rally forth for a death struggle, and there is no question here that these instructions will be carried out both in letter and in spirit; but if for any reason a final sortie is impossible the admiral is to destroy his ships and to make certain that their wreckage shall be absolutely irrepairable.

In the meantime Vice Admiral Rojdestvensky's battle squadron, including the new battleship Orzel, is standing off Cronstadt with steam up.

Must Leave Shanghai or Disarm. Consul General Goodnow has called to the state department at Washington from Shanghai that the Chinese claim there has reported against the admiral of the Russian consul general and decided that the torpedo boat destroyer now at that port must go out or disarm by the 29th inst., and that the cruiser must do likewise by the 21st inst.

Conservatism rules the buying movement, which, while gaining in force at some leading markets, still lacks the snap shown in former years at this time.

The lateness of the crop season, reports of wheat and cotton crop deterioration, fortified by continued wheat price advances and revisions of quotations, notably in iron and steel and cotton goods, breed a feeling of indecision.

Production of cotton goods is at a low point because of the Fall River strike, and also because of curtailment forced upon manufacturers by the change from old high-priced to new low-priced raw material.

In industrial lines the feature has been the extension of the building trades (up at New York, so that fully 45,000 men are involved directly or indirectly. This is the leading industrial disturbance at present, but the meat strike, the print cloth tie-up the Alabama coal dispute and smaller troubles in other lines, coupled with curtailment of production in iron and steel and coal mining, render a very large number of industrial workers idle at present.

Business failures for the week ending Aug. 18 number 295, against 266 in the like week in 1903.

Twelve Deaths From Tornado.

A tornado struck St. Paul Saturday night and cut a pathway about a half mile in width and eight miles in length through the business and residence district, leaving ruin and devastation in its track.

Twelve persons were killed, and the list of those injured is a long one, and several people are reported fatally hurt. The property damage was immense, conservative estimates placing it at \$1,000,000.

The downtown business district was hit hard, many offices and business blocks, including two theaters, being completely riddled and the stocks of wholesale houses seriously damaged by the floods of rain that accompanied the wind.

After causing havoc in St. Paul, the tornado swept onward to Minneapolis and its suburbs. Here, however, the destruction of property was not so great, although telephone and telegraph wires were torn down in great numbers. For four hours the Twin cities were cut off from communication with the outside world.

To Meet in Denver Next Year. Gen. W. W. Blackmar was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the closing session of the national encampment convention and Denver, Col., was selected for the encampment of 1905.

Mrs. Mary T. Higer of Chicago was elected national president of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Nannie Cochran of Troy, N. Y., was elected junior vice president and Mrs. Lydia F. Johnson of Lyndonville, N. Y., chairman of the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War.

Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mrs. Ella Craft of Rochester, N. Y., was re-elected president of the Women's Veterans' Relief Union.

Mr. Davis Notified.

The formal notification of Henry G. Davis of his nomination for the vice presidency by the Democratic national convention took place at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Wednesday afternoon.

The notification ceremonies were held on the hotel lawn under the huge trees and were of a simple nature. The Stonewall Brigade band of Staunton, Va., an organization perfected by General Jackson, participated. Congressman Williams made the notification speech, to which Senator Davis briefly responded.

Rob Burned Two Murderers.

With clothing saturated with kerosene, writhing and twisting in agony, screaming to heaven for mercy that the mob would not show, Paul Reed and Will Cato, negroes, two of the principals in the murder and burning of Henry Hodges and wife and three of their children six miles from Statesboro, Ga., three weeks ago, were burned at the stake by a determined mob who charged on the court house, overpowered the military guard, secured Cato and Reed, who had been found guilty after a legal trial and sentenced to be hanged, took them two miles from Statesboro and there burned them alive.

Judge Parker's Visit to St. Louis.

On account of the meeting of the American Bar association at St. Louis on September 25 Judge Parker will probably go to the exposition at that time and not return to attend the New York day ceremonies, which will be held on Oct. 4.

BERMUDEZ ASPHALT CO

Statement in Reply to President Castro's Charges.

Company Placed in Hands of a Receiver Through Aid of Venezuelan Gunboats and Soldiers—Alleged Offer of Government to Settle the Suit For 50,000,000 Bolivars.

Washington, Aug. 23.—The New York and Bermudez Asphalt company has given out a communication which practically is a reply to President Castro's charges. It speaks of the "innumerable hindrances, extortions, conspiracies and wanton wrongs experienced in spite of its (the company's) efforts to pursue its legitimate business," resulting in placing the company's property in the hands of a receiver through the aid of Venezuelan gunboats and soldiers.

The company's employees were arrested, its property despoiled and negro laborers from Trinidad, British subjects, compelled to work at the point of the bayonet.

The original Hamilton concession expires in 1908. In 1888 the company says it secured a mining title for 99 years to Bermudez lake, a large deposit of asphalt in the state of Bermudez, and a title in fee simple to over 12 square miles of land under and surrounding the lake.

The company declares that it has fully complied with the terms of the concession and has spent large sums of money in exploration, construction of a railroad, wharves and plant, the improvement of rivers and the development of its business.

Nevertheless, "after many futile attempts to confiscate the company's property and to bestow it upon others, a suit was instituted by the Venezuelan government on July 20, 1904, to cancel the Hamilton concession on the ground of the alleged non-fulfillment of certain of its optional clauses and to appoint a receiver for all of the company's property."

It declares that the company's titles were ignored and that no notice of the suit was given, but that by an ex parte order a former employe of the company, A. Howard Carner, was named receiver.

The part played by the Warner-Quinn company of Syracuse in asphalt transactions in Venezuela is gone into with much detail, the charge being made that in May, 1900, that company bought the "Felicidad" claim for \$40,000, although the vendors declared in the deed of sale that they made it "at the risk of the purchasers and without any responsibility."

Other Americans became interested in "La Venezuela," "South Side" and other locations superimposed, as was "La Felicidad" on Bermudez Lake. But, it is stated, in response to urgent representations, President Castro on July 23, 1900, issued three decrees establishing firmly the right of the company to exercise all the rights granted under the Hamilton concession.

It is stated that on December 16, 1900, President Castro issued a decree confirming to the Warner-Quinn Co. that part of Bermudez lake covered by the "La Felicidad" claims and other persons that part covered by the claim called "La Venezuela," although a commission which had investigated the matter had reported in favor of the New York and Bermudez company.

Then followed a long period of costly litigation and vexatious experiences. The company was charged with aiding the Matos revolution but declared that it preserved strict neutrality. The statement alleged, however, that Venezuela threatened to bring suit as a result of this charge and its alleged failure to perform its obligations under the Hamilton concession, "but that the government would adjust the matter if it would pay 50,000,000 bolivars and surrender its property."

The company refused to consider Venezuela's proposition. Attention is called to the fact that the high federal court and the court of cassation were consolidated into one court and that one of the judges was the counsel for the Warner-Quinn company, while another was closely allied with Mr. Warner.

Roosevelt Family Picnic.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 23.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt extended their horse-back ride to Jaynes, about nine miles from Sagamore Hill, the highest point on Long Island where a Roosevelt family picnic was held. The participants in addition to the president and his immediate family included members of the families of W. Emmet Roosevelt, J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. James A. Roosevelt and E. Reeve Merritt. The party enjoyed a picnic dinner and a genuine family reunion.

Soon after his return to Sagamore Hill the president was joined by Secretary Loeb and they transported considerable business which had accumulated since their arrival here.

Broke Two World's Records.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 23.—In the first day's races of the American Automobile association at Glenview track Earl Keser, driving a gasoline machine, broke two world's records, one in the five mile race, when he made the last mile in 54 seconds flat, and the second, when he broke that record in a three-eight cylinder machine race, by making the last mile in 52.45.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S LETTER.

Would Appreciate Honor of a Nomination This Fall.

Rochester, Aug. 23.—Hon. J. B. Stanchfield of Elmira has written to Charles J. Bissell of this city regarding his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor. The letter follows: "Dear Mr. Bissell—I have your letter of recent date in reference to the existing political situation. While I have not been what might be termed an aggressive candidate for the governorship, nevertheless I should keenly appreciate the honor flowing from a nomination this fall.

"In the campaign of 1900 I accepted the nomination and became the party standard bearer at the urgent and insistent demand of Democrats of the north and standing all over the state. In entering upon that campaign, I did not count the cost or give serious consideration to the question of success. Had I consulted my own judgment I should have declined to make the run.

"I have always—since I became a voter, and cast my first ballot for Mr. Tilden in '76—supported the Democratic ticket. In season and out. It did not occur to me in 1900 that in accepting the nomination, which was practically forced upon me, I was taking myself out of the catalogue of so-called 'availables,' or pursuing a course destructive of any honorable political ambition.

"I have never been spoken of as a 'fairweather Democrat,' and I do everything in my power from the day of my nomination until the polls were closed to encompass the success of the Democratic party. Whether I did ill or well, in the race, is for others to judge—certainly no one can question my sincerity of purpose. In that campaign I polled very nearly 700,000 votes—enough in any ordinary election to have given me a victory by a plurality of 50,000.

"Such a result, as you suggest, ought not to militate against me. I shall endeavor by any coercive measure to secure the nomination this fall, but if the party as a whole look upon my political career with favor and entertain the belief that at all times and under all circumstances I have been a Democrat, and for those reasons see fit to tender me the nomination, I would accept it. Just as heartily and with all the vigor that is in me, I shall support the national candidates of the party, and the state ticket hereafter to be selected, irrespective of what may be its composition.

"Thanking you for your tender of support in the matter, and entertaining a warm and kind appreciation of the motives that prompted it, believe me, with regard, "Very sincerely yours, "John B. Stanchfield."

PACKERS ASK INJUNCTION.

To Restrain City From Interfering With Lodging Arrangements.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Chicago meat packers yesterday asked for an injunction preventing the city of Chicago from interfering with the housing of employes in stockyards plants during the continuance of the butchers' strike.

The injunction was asked in the name of the Hammond Packing company and it insisted that the companies were violating no law and were acting entirely within their rights.

Attorneys for the city charged in their reply that the building of the Hammond company did not contain the requisite number of fire escapes stairs or windows called for by the ordinance; that the second floor with only one flight of stairs leading from it contained 130 cots and that the danger of fire was constant and immediate.

Arguments were heard by Judge Brentano for three hours and they will be continued.

Long Bedfast by Suggestion.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 23.—Held bedfast for 25 years, apparently by the power of suggestion, Miss Ella Conklin of this city, 30 years old, is learning to walk. At the age of 5 her back was injured by a fall, and the physician in attendance said she never could walk again. She went to bed, and has stayed there since, eating no solid food and hardly moving. Recently, having been taken to a hospital because her stepmother became ill and could not care for her any longer, she was examined by a physician, and he could find no reason why the patient should not walk. She now moves about, takes solid food and is gaining strength.

Riches in New Steel Method.

Pittsburg, Aug. 23.—Homer Williams, superintendent of the Duquesne Steel works and an old Carnegie steel man, has perfected a process which experts declare will mean a revolution in the manufacture of steel and will put millions of dollars into the coffers of the company. He reduces the phosphorus in the molten iron while it is still in the ladle, thus making it ready for the Bessemer converter to make it into steel. The method is cheap.

Soldier Shot by Sentry.

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Private Costello of Company I, Ninth infantry, yesterday forenoon threw a quantity of pepper in the sentry's eyes at the post and attempted to escape. The sentry fired a bullet, taking effect in the back. Costello will die.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Short Items From Various Parts of the World.

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

Twenty-six thousand of the Grand Army of the Republic veterans paraded in Boston.

St. Petersburg papers are preparing the people for the news of the fall of Port Arthur.

International action upon the neutrality protest arising from the seizure of a Russian destroyer in Chinese waters waits on Washington initiative.

Guarded by armed troops, 13 negroes were placed on trial in Statesboro, Ga., for the murder of Henry Hodges and his wife and three children.

After severe fighting, in which both sides lost heavily, the Japanese captured three Russian batteries and secured positions near the inner defenses at Port Arthur.

Thursday. General Stoessel commanding at Port Arthur, refused the Japanese summons to surrender or to send out non-combatants.

The New York police think the boy kidnapped by the "Black Hand" Society is held in an Italian village near Poughkeepsie and will have every house searched.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Japan refuses to restore the Ryehsietani to Chefoo, and contends that Russia first violated Chinese neutrality in sending the destroyer to Chefoo on an important military mission.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Lockport by overpowering Deputy Sheriffs Gardner and Hamlin. They took Gardner's gun and keys, scaled the courtyard wall and took a rig from Amos Kaldier, who was driving by.

Friday. Turkey has sent a note giving a formal pledge of equal privileges with those of other powers for American schools and institutions.

Acting Secretary Darling has denied the petition made by temperance unions that the battleship Connecticut be christened with water.

Japan is declared to have determined to retain the Ri-shsietani, the Russian destroyer seized in the harbor of Chefoo, and to ignore the Russian note of protest.

General W. W. Blackmar of Massachusetts was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; John R. King of Washington, D. C., senior vice commander, and George W. Patten of Chattanooga, Tenn., junior vice-commander.

Saturday. The three prisoners who escaped from the Lockport jail Wednesday are believed to have been seen near St. Catharines, Ont.

Germans at Tsingtau have dismantled the Russian vessels there, and the crews must remain in that port until the end of the war.

A Russian gun-boat struck a mine and sank off the extreme southern point of the Kwang Tung peninsula, and the crew of 112 men are believed to have been lost.

A dispatch from Chefoo describes the presentation of Japan's summons to surrender, to which General Stoessel replied he would fight to the last man in the last fort.

Pauline Puetz, a waitress on North Brother Island, received a gold medal from the Children's society for saving the lives of six little children in the Slocum disaster.

Monday. Great power canal in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., draws energy from Lake Superior for 40,000 horse power electric plant.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says General Stoessel telegraphs that the Russians have retaken several positions, including Ounlavaya Hill.

China, under pressure from Japan, issues positive orders that the Russian ships in Shanghai must disarm or leave the port by noon Monday.

OIL PRODUCERS PROSPEROUS.

District Little Affected by Depression in Other Lines.

Oil City, Aug. 22.—Pennsylvania petroleum is selling now at \$1.50. The highest point it reached this year was \$1.85, in January. The highest point it reached in 1903 was \$1.90, and this time last year it was selling at \$1.55. Four years ago it was selling at \$1.35. At no time in the last decade, excepting last year, has oil sold as high as it is selling now, and now it is selling lower than at any time this year.

Industry in and around Oil City, Franklin and Titusville is in a very satisfactory condition. In a small way only has this territory been affected by the recent depression. Railroad business fell off. But with oil it was different. Men are seldom or never laid off. When there is little demand oil is pumped from the wells and into the pipe lines just the same. It is stored in the East. When there is little in store, the price is high; when there is plenty the price goes down.

No freight congestion can hurt this industry that, through its wonderful system of pipe lines, is independent of railroads. By the same token, a coal shortage, or mill, factory or mine strikes are not felt, they are reflected in the sales of oil, and late reports at Oil City give the best indication it is possible to obtain anywhere of a revival in the industrial world.

COAL PRICE TO BE RAISED.

Philadelphia Dealers Considering Possibility of Charging \$7 Sept. 1.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.—Retail coal dealers are considering the possibility of raising the price of anthracite on Sept. 1 to \$7 a ton for the prepared sizes—\$7.25 when "carried in." They are now considering two questions: First, will consumers stand the extra tax? and second, can all the dealers be relied upon to stand out for the increased price if their customers balk?

There are nearly 600 coal dealers in Philadelphia. Ever since the coal strike they have been complaining that their margin of profit is too small. When the strike was settled President Baer, to prevent undue prices being charged the public while the supply of coal was short, virtually fixed \$6.75 as the maximum price consumers should pay.

Retailers say they can now make at most 15c a ton and that this profit is inadequate. They buy coal at \$3.75 mine price, plus freight rate, \$1.70, so that the coal actually costs them \$5.45. That leaves on a selling price of \$6.75 a margin of \$1.30 per ton for expenses and profit.

GRIEVANCES OF MINERS.

Dispute Over Check Weighmen Let to Judge Gray For Decision.

New York, Aug. 22.—The board of conciliation of the anthracite strike commission in this city voted that the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal company near Pittston, Pa., as they went on strike without submitting a grievance to the board, "shall return to work, and upon failure to adjust the difference existing to the satisfaction of both parties the said difference shall be submitted to the board of conciliation for decision."

The board then took up the check weighman situation and agreed to submit the entire question to Judge Gray of Wilmington for a decision. Judge Gray was chairman of the anthracite coal strike commission. He will be asked to settle this question finally.

Two Men Shocked to Death.

Pittsburg, Aug. 22.—The mysterious condition in the electric lighting system along the Penn avenue district caused the death of two men and the severe shocking of 10 or 15 persons. The dead: George Ryan, aged 25, of Pittsburg; John Hoek, aged 25, of Allegheny. Both men were killed while trying to turn on the electric light.

Many persons in the district were shocked at about the same time Ryan and Hoek were killed, but all will recover. Defective insulation, made worse by the rain, was the probable cause.

Stogies Made From Beet Leaf.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—A Pennsylvania syndicate purposes going extensively into the manufacture of Pittsburg stogies from the Colorado sugar beet leaf. The leaves are so successfully processed by manipulation and immersion in tobacco juice that the consumer of this particular brand of narcotic cannot distinguish it from either the Pittsburg or Mantia cheroot. The syndicate is looking for a factory location; its processes are fully patented.

Express Train Ditched.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—The third section of westbound Cleveland and Cincinnati express on the Pennsylvania railroad ran into a landslide at Conewago, below this city, early Saturday. The entire train was ditched.