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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 I. O. O. F. 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. 137, W. R. C. Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta. TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PEACE

Feeling That Conference Has Ended In Failure.

Russian Parliament Convoked—Chance For Norway Republic—Webb Jay Fatally Injured—Train Went Over a Bridge—Eighteen Quarrymen Buried—Panama Canal Work.

Only Hope For Peace.

No news of developments in the negotiations for peace has reached President Roosevelt. The president's great effort to bring about a successful issue of the peace conference at Portsmouth practically was concluded with his conference Saturday with Baron de Rosen. The proposition then submitted will have to be passed upon not only by the Russian envoys but probably by Emperor Nicholas himself. On the determination reached as to that proposition likely will depend peace or an indefinite continuation of hostilities between the belligerents.

600 patients from the Long Island State hospital in Brooklyn to the hospitals at Rochester and Willard.

Train Went Through a Bridge. Between 20 and 30 negroes, occupying the first car on an Atlantic Coast line excursion train from Kingston, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., were killed or injured six miles from Norfolk shortly after noon Thursday. The train consisting of the engine and six coaches plunged through an open draw of the bridge at Bruce station, the engine and one coach being completely submerged in about 12 feet of water. Two More Bodies Recovered. The bodies of two more victims of the Kingston and Greenville railway wreck of Thursday were found Sunday in the Elizabeth river near the scene of the accident, making 15 bodies recovered. The wrecked engine was raised and placed on board the wrecking apparatus. It is believed that still more bodies are in the river. Chance For Norway Republic. There is a possibility that the desire of a great majority of the people of Norway for a republic will win in the end, according to Bjornstjerne Bjornson. M. Bjornson criticized the action of the storting whereby Norway was put in the position of remaining a monarchy in order to appease the European monarchies, instead of being free to establish a republic. The government has asked Prince Bernadotte to accept the throne. If he does not accept it will make a similar offer to a Danish prince, and if Sweden prevents this plan from being carried out, said M. Bjornson, Norway will become a republic. Work on Panama Canal. Replying to some recent statements that the suspension of digging operations on the Panama canal has been caused by the exhaustion of the congressional appropriation for constructing the isthmian waterway, Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama commission, said: "It is not true that there has been any shortage, or that our plans for forwarding the work on the canal were curtailed for lack of money recently when an order was issued that the building of terminals, of houses for the employes, and of a better commissary, should precede any further work in the actual excavating of the canal."

BENNINGTON DISASTER.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry a Surprise.

Court Finds Explosion Was Caused by Shutting Off Valve Connecting Boiler With Steam Gauge Instead of Valve on the Air Cock as Intended Boilers Not Defective. Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Bonaparte has received and made public the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal., on July 21. The findings were a complete surprise for they at once set at rest stories to the effect that the Bennington's boilers and perhaps those of other naval vessels of the same age were defective. The court found the explosion resulted from the closing of a valve which connected the exploded boiler with its steam gauge so that the pressure on that boiler may have been several hundred pounds to the square inch when the accident occurred. While praise was accorded to the officers and ship's company for the conduct during the harrowing scenes following the accident, the officer and men who were responsible in the opinion of the court are pointed out and court martial proceedings suggested in the case of only one of them surviving, Ensign Charles T. Wade. The court consisted of Commodore Stevenson, retired, and Captain E. J. Moore and Captain Thomas S. Phelps. The finding recites the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego and says: "The ship was in an excellent state of discipline and in a good and efficient condition with the exception of her boilers, which were in fair condition and efficient, considering their age (about 14 years and the use to which they had been subjected). Valve Closed Instead of Air Cock. Continuing the court says: "About 9:20 on July 21, after both boilers had been filled and the furnaces started, it was observed that the steam gauge on boiler B showed about five pounds of steam pressure, and at this time Oiler Frank De Courtain, acting as water tender, directed D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, to close the air cock on boiler 'B'; that the said Holland climbed up and closed the valve and almost immediately the steam gauge on boiler 'B' failed to register any pressure; that this was apparently not noticed by either the water tender or the fireman and no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the steam gauge failed to register, but they kept on working the fires and firing heavily; that when the steam gauge on boiler 'A' showed 125 pounds there was no pressure showing on the steam gauge of boiler 'B.'" The finding then goes on to state that at about 10:30 o'clock a small leak was found in boiler "B." A request had been sent to the boiler maker to come and attend to the leak when the explosion occurred. All that happened after the explosion is described at considerable length. The opinion of the court follows: "The court of the opinion that the explosion was caused by excessive pressure in boiler 'B' which came about first by shutting the valve connecting the boiler with the steam gauge instead of the valve on the air cock alone as was intended, so that the steam gauge did not indicate the pressure in the boiler; second, by unusual and heavy firing in the boiler to get up a pressure which the gauge failed to show; third, by the failure of the sentinel and safety valves to lift at the pressure for which they were set and the pressure increased without relief until it was beyond the strength of the boiler, which gave way in its weakest part, afterwards found to be the corrugated face of No. 2, the lowest or middle furnace which collapsed. Men Who Were Responsible. "The court is also of the opinion that D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, who was the fireman on duty firing boiler 'B' at and before the time of the explosion, did by mistake shut off the steam valve connecting boiler 'B' with its steam gauge instead of the air cock as directed, thus preventing the gauge from recording the steam pressure on its boiler; that Frank De Courtain, oiler, acting water tender, on watch in charge of this boiler from about 9:15 a. m. until the time of the explosion, did fail to observe that this steam gauge was not recording and did continue pushing the fires on this boiler, and further, when leaks developed from excessive pressure, did fail to relieve this pressure, which should have been done at once; that E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, on watch in charge of the engine and firerooms, did fail to inspect boiler 'B' under his charge while steam was being raised and did fail to cause this steam gauge to be connected with the boiler. "The said D. N. Holland, fireman, second class; Frank De Courtain, oiler, and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, are all now dead and therefore no further proceedings can be taken against them. "The court is of the further opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., who was in charge of the engineering department of the Bennington at the time of the explosion and since Oct. 22, 1904, in this that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, United States navy, did fail in his own person to see that the safety valve on

boiler 'B' was overhauled at the proper time and kept in good working order, but did accept the verbal statement of his subordinate or subordinates that it had been overhauled in March, 1905; and further that he did fail to keep the sentinel valves on the boilers in good working order; and further that he did fail to cause the safety and sentinel valves on all the boilers to be tested in accordance with article 1609, paragraph 12, U. S. N. regulations, 1905; in all of which he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, in charge of the engineering department of the Bennington, was negligent in the performance of his duty, and the court recommends that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, be brought to trial before general court martial."

SOUTHERN FEUDS FIGHTS.

Three Men Killed and Another Wounded by Shots From Ambush. Harriman, Tenn., Aug. 22.—According to information received here, a feud battle occurred Sunday near Alice Station, on the Queen and Crescent railroad, a few miles south of Harriman Junction, in which Frederick Miller and his son, John Miller, aged 23, and Fred Johnson were killed, and Henry Miller, another son of Frederick Miller, aged 18, was dangerously wounded. They were fired upon by men from ambush. For more than 20 years a feud war has raged between the Miller and Rawlings families. It is not known what members of the latter family were engaged in the fight. A Kentucky Feud Fight. Clay City, Ky., Aug. 22.—In a feud fight on Black Creek in Powell county Sunday Campbell Anderson was killed and Tom and Gale Morton, brothers, were seriously wounded. Will Peasley and Troy Plunkett were slightly hurt. All of the men are prominent in Lee county and have long been known as members of fighting families of early feud days. Standard Gets Gas Companies. San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Post says: "It is stated upon the highest authority that the actual transfer of the San Francisco Gas and Electric company to the Rockefeller interests has taken place and that at the same time a clean sweep of the heads of departments has commenced. It is understood that C. O. G. Miller is to be the head of the company from this time on. As soon as the San Francisco Gas and Electric company has been completely taken over the work of absorbing the San Francisco Coke and Gas company will be undertaken. It is said by the Rockefeller interests. When both of these companies have been taken over the gas companies of San Francisco will then be in control of the Standard Oil company." National Irrigation Congress. Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—The 13th annual meeting of the national irrigation congress assembled at the Lewis and Clark auditorium. President Roosevelt sent a message to the congress reviewing the importance of reclamation work in the development of the country, and counselling patience until the operation of the reclamation act should become more extensive. The importance and wide scope of the act was dwelt on, the president pointing out that the act unites East and West and that it "enforces the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, but gives each man land enough to support his family in comfort." Theaters Closed by Health Department. New York, Aug. 22.—Corse E. Payton's Lee Avenue theater and the Unique theater, both in Brooklyn, were closed by City Health Commissioner Darlington because there were no skylights over the files of the stage as required by the regulation of the health department. Audiences of several hundred persons were assembled in both theaters when the managers received notice that no performance could be given until the skylights were provided. The audiences were dismissed. Two Die Trying to Save Girl. Jefferson, Wis., Aug. 22.—Frank Hall, a farmer, and his daughter and son were drowned in Crawfish river yesterday afternoon. Hall and his wife were fishing from the shore and two children, girls, were in bathing. One of the girls got out of her depth and shrieked for help. Hall plunged in and swam to her assistance. He seized the child and was returning when he suddenly cried to his wife, "I can do no more," and sank. His son swam out to assist his father, and he too was drowned. J. W. Hartnett's Body Found in River. Chicago, Aug. 22.—The body of a man who from papers found on a clothing is supposed to be J. W. Hartnett, formerly a train dispatcher for the Walshaw railroad at Decatur, Ill., and whose home was at Homelleville, N. Y., was found floating in the Chicago river. There were no marks of violence on the body and it is supposed the man either committed suicide or fell into the river. Hartnett is said to have at one time lived at 297 West Delavan avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. Receiver For Croatian Society. Chicago, Aug. 22.—The United States courts have been appealed to for the appointment of a receiver for the National Croatian society of the United States, a fraternity insurance society. The receivership proceedings are the result of internal disagreements, which threaten the existence of the association.

SHORTER 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. Foreigners in China fear the anti American boycott may result in a movement similar to that of the Boxer rising. Rumor in New York that Miss Florence Croker, daughter of Richard Croker, has eloped with an Italian from Aix-les-Bains. Claims against Venezuela for more than \$5,000,000 have been cut down by Frank E. Plumley, a referee, whose decision is final, only \$659,287 being allowed. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Dean Burgess breakfasted with Emperor William, discussing the project of an interchange of German and American lectures. Norway still favors a monarchy says the president of the storting but if no king can be found the question of forming a republic will be submitted to the people. Thursday. Two cases suspected to be yellow fever are reported in Indiana, at Crawfordville and near Michigan City. W. Lester Bodine, at the Detroit convention of factory inspectors, says feminine competition is driving men to the farm and mine. S. D. Devlin, a locomotive engineer was arrested at Sumpter, Ore., by Sheriff Steele of Cattaraugus county New York, charged with the murder of a stranger with whom he quarreled at Olean, in that county. Owing to the disabling of the boat's rudder the steamer Idlewild of the Crystal Beach line became unmanageable in the heavy seas of Lake Erie and for nearly four hours was buffeted about on the rough water. Friday. At the reciprocity conference in Chicago, a movement for a maximum and minimum tariff was started. The American yacht Iroquois won the fourth race on Lake Ontario in the series with the Temeraire for the Canada cup, each boat having won twice. Annual report of interstate commerce commission says 10,046 persons were killed and 84,155 injured in railway disasters in the United States during 1904. Russia's attitude in the peace conference is attributed to pressure brought on the czar by the Kaiser, who seeks to block Japan and England in their plan for controlling the Far East. Saturday. The American boat Iroquois won the final contest for the Canada cup, making three out of five races from the Temeraire. Honduras, ravaged by yellow fever, will ask the United States marine hospital service to take complete charge of the sanitation of the country. Mr. Conger, former minister to China, has been appointed a special envoy to go to Peking and investigate the boycott and the Hankow railway question. President Roosevelt's Chautauqua speech, according to a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, is denounced by the Prensa as indicating a policy of violence toward South America. A train from the north on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad at Philadelphia, Jefferson county struck and killed Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Cross of that village and their daughter, Mrs. Chauncey Welch of Chicago, and her 2-year-old child. Monday. Decrease of about 21,000 in the population of Iowa during the last five years is indicated by state census. James M. Beck, former attorney general, gave many reasons for believing federal control of insurance companies was bound to come. Health authorities at New Orleans declare that, while the yellow fever is not under control, it is being controlled in excellent manner. Eight summer residents of South Norwalk, Conn., were rescued from a sailboat after spending a night on the Sound clad only in bathing suits. In the czar's manifesto on the Russian assembly the principle of autocracy is upheld, and a second decree appoints a special commission to deal with the representation of Poland. Tuesday. Twenty thousand Moros paraded for Secretary Taft upon the arrival of the latter's party in Zamboanga, P. I. Adolphe William Bouguereau, famous French artist, dies in La Rochelle from a fright, due to the recent visit of a burglar to his home in Paris. Lord Curzon resigns as viceroy of India after a brilliant political career, following a disagreement with Lord Kitchener over the administration of the army. A general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland as a protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the scheme for representation in the national assembly. President Roosevelt's plan to break the deadlock of the peace envoys is said to be based in principle on arbitration, probably regarding the question of an indemnity and Sakhali island. Wednesday. Philadelphia Physician's Experiments With Anti-Toxins. Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—With the early hay fever season at hand, the use of anti-toxins for the immunization, cure and amelioration of the victims will be more general than ever before. Hay fever is now known to be an acute toxemia, and the medical profession is convinced that the use of the proper anti-toxin it can be rendered harmless. A physician of this city has for three years been experimenting with hay fever anti-toxins, and the results of his experiments are described in a paper printed in the July number of American Medicine. Dr. MacCoy states that when he began these experiments in September, 1903, the cases were well advanced. But by the use of anti-toxin serum he was able to afford magical relief to his patients. In 1904, with the development of the early cases, he began the use of the serum, and the cases were so perfectly controlled that the subjects were rendered immune. But the late autumnal cases refused to respond to the serum injections, and the entire series of applications seemed to fail. This was later discovered to be due to the fact that the German manufacturers of the anti-toxin, being misinformed as to the requirements of the composition of the serum sent out for use in 1904. Dr. MacCoy was able to procure some of the 1903 serum last year, and the effect was satisfactory. This year the manufacturers have reverted to the serum formula used in 1903, and Dr. MacCoy is hopeful that the disease may be fully demonstrated as a subject to cure and control, saying that "with serums of fixed units of strength adapted to the varying conditions of the inhabitants of the American continent the immunization and cure of all sufferers from hay fever should be accomplished." PREACHER AND GIRL DROWNED. Were Testing a Pair of Patent Floats. Neither Could Swim. Leechburg, Pa., Aug. 21.—While boating in the Allegheny river at Godfrey two campers, Rev. William A. Bihlmeier of Youngwood and Miss Verna Morrison, daughter of State Representative W. F. Morrison of Mt. Pleasant, were drowned. They were members of a party of five, consisting of Mr. Foster and his mother of Jeanette and Miss Sullinger of Youngwood, Pa. Miss Morrison and Rev. Bihlmeier went bathing in the river to test a pair of patent floats. Miss Morrison supported herself by the floats and Rev. Bihlmeier, walking on the bed of the river, supported her head and was teaching her to swim. Neither could swim. The bed of the river near this point is full of holes, and venturing too far out Bihlmeier suddenly stepped into a hole. In his struggles to regain his balance he knocked the floats from under Miss Morrison, who also fell into the hole. Young Foster, who was out in the river rowing, saw the accident, but was too far away to render any aid. Rowing as speedily as possible to the spot he was only in time to see the pair sink. Assistance was called from a nearby farm and within 20 minutes the body of the girl was recovered. About half an hour later divers brought up the body of the young minister.

CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

Philadelphia Physician's Experiments With Anti-Toxins. Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—With the early hay fever season at hand, the use of anti-toxins for the immunization, cure and amelioration of the victims will be more general than ever before. Hay fever is now known to be an acute toxemia, and the medical profession is convinced that the use of the proper anti-toxin it can be rendered harmless. A physician of this city has for three years been experimenting with hay fever anti-toxins, and the results of his experiments are described in a paper printed in the July number of American Medicine. Dr. MacCoy states that when he began these experiments in September, 1903, the cases were well advanced. But by the use of anti-toxin serum he was able to afford magical relief to his patients. In 1904, with the development of the early cases, he began the use of the serum, and the cases were so perfectly controlled that the subjects were rendered immune. But the late autumnal cases refused to respond to the serum injections, and the entire series of applications seemed to fail. This was later discovered to be due to the fact that the German manufacturers of the anti-toxin, being misinformed as to the requirements of the composition of the serum sent out for use in 1904. Dr. MacCoy was able to procure some of the 1903 serum last year, and the effect was satisfactory. This year the manufacturers have reverted to the serum formula used in 1903, and Dr. MacCoy is hopeful that the disease may be fully demonstrated as a subject to cure and control, saying that "with serums of fixed units of strength adapted to the varying conditions of the inhabitants of the American continent the immunization and cure of all sufferers from hay fever should be accomplished."

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