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

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess.—J. D. W. Reck.
Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, D. W. Clark.
Councilmen.—J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, G. B. Robinson, Wm. Smearbaugh, J. W. Jamieson, W. J. Campbell, A. B. Kelly.
Constable—Charles Clark.
Collector—W. H. Hood.
School Directors—J. C. Scowden, R. M. Herman, Q. Jamieson, J. J. Landers, J. R. Clark, W. G. Wyman.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—N. P. Wheeler.
Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall.
Assembly—A. R. Mechling.
President Judge—Wm. E. Rice.
Associate Judges—F. X. Kreitler, P. C. Hill.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—J. C. Geist.
Sheriff—S. R. Maxwell.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Holeman.
Commissioners—Wm. H. Harrison, J. M. Zuendel, H. H. McClellan.
District Attorney—A. C. Brown.
Jury Commissioners—Ernest Sibble, Lewis Wagner.
Coroner—Dr. C Y. Detar.
County Auditors—George H. Warden, A. C. Gregg and J. P. Kelly.
County Surveyor—D. W. Clark.
County Superintendent—D. W. Morrison.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February.
Third Monday of May.
Fourth Monday of September.
Third Monday of November.
Regular Meetings of County Commissioners 1st and 3d Tuesdays of month.

Church and Sabbath School.

Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a. m.; M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. Preaching in M. E. Church every Sabbath evening by Rev. W. O. Calhoun.

Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. E. L. Monroe, Pastor.

Preaching in the Presbyterian church every Sabbath at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. A. Bailey, Pastor.

The regular meetings of the W. C. T. U. are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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

CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 G. A. R. Meets 1st Monday evening in each month.

CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

RITCHEY & CARRINGER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

CURTIS M. SHAWKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Warren, Pa.
Practice in Forest Co.

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

FRANK S. HUNTER, D. D. S.
Rooms over Citizens Nat. Bank,
TIONESTA, PA.

DR. J. C. DUNN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
and DRUGGIST. Office in Dunn & Fulton drug store, Tionesta, Pa. Professional calls promptly responded to at all hours of day or night. Residence—Elm St., three doors above the store.

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

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

HOTEL WEAVER,
E. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.
This hotel, formerly the Lawrence House, has undergone a complete change, and is now furnished with all the modern improvements. Heated and lighted throughout with natural gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, etc. The comforts of guests never neglected.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
GEROW & GEROW Proprietor.
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 over R. L. Haslet's grocery store on Elm street. 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.

Fred. Grettenberger
GENERAL
BLACKSMITH & MACHINIST.
All work pertaining to Machinery, Engines, Oil Well Tools, Gas or Water Fittings and General Blacksmithing promptly done at Low Rates. Repairing Mill Machinery given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Shop in rear of and just west of the Shaw House, Tidioute, Pa.
Your patronage solicited.
FRED. GRETTENBERGER

JAMES HASLET,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Furniture Dealers,
—AND—
UNDERTAKERS.
TIONESTA, PENN

DR. AUGUST MORCK

OPTICIAN.
Office 7 & 7½ National Bank Building,
OIL CITY, PA.
Eyes examined free.
Exclusively optical.

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constituton, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished."

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

LEAVES PALACE AT LOVE'S CALL

Multi-Millionaire's Daughter Is Happy In Two Rooms.

Cincinnati, Aug. 31.—Mrs. George Washington, daughter of a several times millionaire, Lilburn Martin, president of the Oglesby Paper company, large shareholders in the playing card trust and in a bank, has left the parental palace at the call of love for a two-room flat in Covington, Ky.

Two weeks ago she was told that her father had bought a large paper mill in New Hampshire and was going to move there. She reached for a telephone, called up George Washington, who is a deputy organizer in Kentucky for the Order of Owls, and told him she didn't care how poor he was. That night they eloped and now they are living in the two-room flat.

KILLED BY POLICEMAN

Escaped Convict Was Shot While Running From a House.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—George Graham, who escaped from the Carlisle jail Friday, was shot and killed by a Harrisburg policeman Saturday. Late at night the police were informed that Graham was hiding in a house here. The place was watched and in the morning a detail of policemen was sent to get him. Graham saw them coming and dashed from the house. Three shots were fired over his head, but when he continued to run Policeman Scott fired at Graham's legs. The ball went high and struck him in the abdomen. He died an hour later in a hospital. Graham was arrested two weeks ago, charged with robbing a store in Carlisle.

RESCUE AT MYERS LAKE

Girl Spilled In Water by Escort Who Rocked Boat.

Canton, O., Aug. 31.—Miss May Davis of Pittsburg was saved from drowning in Meyers lake Sunday afternoon by timely assistance of the boathouse crew.

Miss Davis and William Kipers were about to go rowing. Kipers, instead of stepping lightly into the boat, sprang into it with a bound, tipping it far to the side. Thoroughly frightened Miss Davis threw up her hands, causing her weight to go with the boat as it tipped and throwing her into the water.

Swept Over Dam and Drowned.

Upper Sandusky, O., Aug. 31.—While May and Alice Wurlett, 7 and 16 years old, respectively, daughters of Charles Wurlett, were rowing alone in the Sandusky river their boat was carried over Kellers dam. They were swept down the stream in the whirling current and drowned. The accident was witnessed by a crowd of picnickers, who tried futilely to rescue the girls. The bodies have not been recovered.

WINS BENNETT CUP

Glenn H. Curtiss Also Gets First Prize In Prix de la Vitesse.

Curtiss' Winnings For the Meeting Total 36,000 Francs Together With the Bennett Cup Which Goes to the Aero Club of America Inscribed With His Name—Passenger Carrying Contest Was Won by Farman. Latham Gets Prize For Altitude.

A twilight vision of Paulhan's graceful monoplane like a great white bird soaring above the Betheny plain so high that it seemed to rise above the yellow harvest moon just above the distant hills, and the fleeting "golden flier," as the Curtiss machine has been dubbed, smashing another world's record in the prix de la vitesse, were the closing glories of aviation week.

The victory of Glenn H. Curtiss, the sole American representative in the contest, coming on the heels of his great victory in the international cup Saturday, gives the United States the lion's share of the honors of the meeting. The prix de la vitesse of 20,000 francs ($4,000), divided into four prizes, was distributed to the four machines making three rounds of the course, thirty kilometers, at the greatest speed, the first prize being won by Curtiss quite handily notwithstanding his penalization.

Curtiss only missed winning the lap speed contest from Bleriot by a small margin. He captured second place in that event, which was over the full circuit of ten kilometers or 6.21 miles, raising his total money winnings for the meeting to 38,000 francs, besides the international cup which goes to the Aero club of America inscribed with his name.

As in Saturday's cup contest, an accident—the only serious one of the meeting—removed Bleriot, the American's most dangerous competitor, from Sunday's three-lap speed contest. Bleriot's escape from death was a narrow one. He had passed the first turn in the prix de la vitesse when the rudder suddenly failed to respond. The machine turned completely over three times, landing with such force that the petrol tank burst, and catching fire from the hot motor, enveloped the machine and pilot in flames.

The prix de l'altitude, 10,000 francs, to be awarded to the aeroplanist attaining the highest altitude, was won by Latham, who reached a height of 155 meters (about 490 feet). Farman was second with 110 meters, Paulhan third and Rougier fourth.

The passenger carrying contest was won by Farman. With two passengers he made the circuit of the course in 10 minutes 39 seconds, and with one passenger 9 minutes 52 4-5 seconds. Lefebvre with one passenger completed the lap in 11 minutes 20 4-5 seconds.

Farman in the prix des passengers carried two newspaper reporters, one sitting on the other's shoulders. His single passenger was the Marquis de Polignac, president of the committee on aviation. Lefebvre carried Herbert Ward, the sculptor, who was with Stanley's rear guard in Africa.

BOSS HAS TEETH SCRUBBED

Also Arrayed In Top Coat to Keep Off Flies, She Gives More Milk.

W. Kelcey Schoep, who is heavily interested in the Metropolitan Street railway of New York city, and who owns a 150-acre farm in Glendale, a Chicago suburb, has purchased twenty-four coats for his $75,000 herd of Jersey cows.

The two attendants, whose sole duties are to look after the cattle, place these coverings on them every morning to protect them from flies.

The teeth of each blooded Jersey are brushed three times daily. This departure in dairy farming is said to result in better health and better milk. In exchange for the tooth treatment and coats each cow has daily produced over two gallons of milk, with a large amount of cream.

IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

Building and Loan Assoication Embarrassed by Defalcation of Secretary.

Embarrassed by the supposed defalcation of its former secretary, William L. Ammon, district attorney of the county, who died under mysterious circumstances Wednesday, the Standard Building and Loan association at York, Pa., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The defalcation now is estimated at $50,000. The embarrassment of the loan association has created consternation among its stockholders, who are largely wage earners and who are paying for their homes through loans from the association.

MOLD IN HOP FIELDS

Central New York Growers Threatened With a Blighted Crop.

With the quotations of prices soaring three times higher than the prices of last year, Central New York hop growers are threatened with a blighted crop just when the prospects were most encouraging. Blue mold has been discovered in several acres of hops in the town of Marshall, and it is the first that has ever been seen in the hop growing section.

The mold so far has been found on the latest varieties of hops only. It leaves them practically worthless.

1,200 DEATHS FROM FLOOD

Five Hunred Bodies Have Been Recovered at Monterey.

The number of dead in Saturday's flood at Monterey, Mexico, will reach 1,200 and maybe more. The river has fallen considerably and while still high the danger is now over. It stopped raining Sunday. Seventeen and a half inches of rainfall is the official record during Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Fully 15,000 people are homeless and are being cared for by the city government in the best way possible. At noon 5,000 people were given bread, coffee and soup at the municipal offices, but there are many more on the south side of the river still out of reach of aid because the river is still at flood stage. Conservative estimates of the property loss place the figures at $20,000,000.

At least 500 bodies were recovered. The greatest loss of life occurred Saturday morning between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock when the large buildings on the south side of the river commenced to crumble and fall. Many of the houses had from 100 to 200 people on their roofs and all disappeared in the flood.

In one school building on the south side of the river 90 women and children were drowned when the walls of the building collapsed. This was one of the most pathetic incidents of the flood. The women and children had run to the school for safety, but the water having reached there, drove them from room to room until they were all clustered in one room. Two priests were with them in the room and while the priests were blessing the women and children the walls fell and the whole 90 were swallowed up in the flood.

ADVANCE OF THE SPANIARDS

Their Artillery Made Terrible Havoc Among the Moors.

Dispatches from Melilla, Morocco, say fighting is general on the Moroccan coast. The new Spanish artillery has wrought havoc among the Moors, who have lost 1,000 men in the last three days. The Spanish casualties amount to 350. A Spanish column has destroyed three villages near Restinga.

A Moorish deserter who has come into the Spanish lines declares that the Spanish prisoners are being tortured and mutilated. They are then decapitated by their captors and their dead bodies flung into a hole on Mt. Guruga. This hole is a mass of decomposed corpses. Estimates place the number of Spanish prisoners at 1,000.

The water being doled out to the Spanish troops is insufficient. The officers buy mineral waters, but this the men cannot afford to do, and driven by their overwhelming thirst, they have drunk stagnant local water. Many cases of poisoning have resulted. Already 53 men have died from this cause and 170 have been sent to hospitals.

300 JAPANESE CHERRY TREES

Presented to City of New York by Dr. Jokichi Takmaine.

A gift of three hundred Japanese cherry trees from the government of Japan has been tendered to New York city by Dr. Jokichi Takmaine, the former Japanese consul at New York, as Japan's contribution to the big celebration of the 300th anniversary of the Hudson river which is to be held this fall.

In offering the trees to Acting Mayor McGowan Dr. Takmaine said that Japanese gardeners would be sent to New York to plant them and he suggested that they be placed in Riverside park on the bank of the Hudson river, where their abundant flowers would add to the attractiveness of what has been described as the most beautiful thoroughfare of any of the world's greatest cities.

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR OTHERS

George E. Eccles Went Down While Sending Wireless Messages.

One man, a wireless operator, gave his live that more than 200 might be saved when George E. Eccles of Seattle went down with the Alaska Steamship company's steamer Ohio while sounding "C Q. D."

His calls for help as his vessel was sinking brought the steamers Kingfisher, Humboldt and Rupert City to the rock off Steep Point in Hiskish Narrows, British Columbia, and all but himself and four others were saved. Only one passenger lost his life.

The Ohio went down within thirty minutes after it struck.

APPROVE BENZOATE OF SODA

Congress of Pure Food Experts Endorse Remsen Report.

After a sharp and protracted debate, at Denver, Colo., the resolution endorsing the findings of the so-called "Remsen board," which declared benzoate of soda to be not harmful when used as a preservative, was adopted by the convention of the association of state and national food and dairy departments by a vote of 57 to 42.

Visit of Japanese Business Men.

All sections of the United States will have an opportunity to see and entertain one of the largest delegations of foreign business men that has ever visited this country when forty or more representatives of Japanese chambers of commerce arrive on American soil. They are due to reach Seattle on Thursday and soon thereafter will start on a journey of inspection throughout the country.

MERELY AN AUDITOR

Mr. Gompers at International Trades Union Congress.

Several European Delegates Denounced What They Claimed to Be the Equivocal Attitude of the American Federation of Labor With Reference to Joining the International Movement—Appeal to Unionists to Strive For Abolition of War.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the dramatic center of the first day's session of the sixth international trades unions congress when several European delegates bitterly denounced what they claimed to be the equivocal attitude of the American federation with reference to joining the international movement.

Mr. Gompers needed all his old-time energy to repel the attack. He insisted that the problems and policies of American trades unionism were so intermingled with American traditions and ideas that Americans could ill spare the time to encounter the influence of European leaders, where the trades unionism tendencies were temperamentally different.

Nevertheless, as an evidence that the United States was anxious for international co-operation Mr. Gompers introduced a resolution proposing a world-wide organization which would "defend the rights and interests of all and create international fraternity and solidarity."

Exact Status of Mr. Gompers.

The clash came over the question of the exact status of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor in the conference. Mr. Gompers explained that for the present he was merely an auditor but was ready to give his opinions. It had been the aspiration of the American workmen to come into closer contact with the labor movement in Europe as they were profundly attached to the cause of solidarity of labor. One obstacle in the way of affilication, he said, was the feeling that antagonism existed in Europe towards American trades unionism. Moreover, it was feared that the American workmen might be compelled to subordinate their policies to those of men knowing little or nothing about American industrial conditions and problems.

"Personally," he continued, "I have no authority to pledge the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, but I believe it will come in time."

Mr. Gompers' statement was received coldly. Several delegates jumped to their feet to protest. Hueber, an Austrian delegate, vehemently characterized Mr. Gompers' explanation as mockery. He, like the others, had been under the impression that the Americans meant business and that Mr. Gompers was the official delegate from that country. Otherwise he could not understand how the American resolutions happened to be printed in the official program.

"We thank you for your opinions," he said pointedly, "but we do not need them. Your policies may not permit you to come to us, but one day, American workmen, you will realize that your policies are erroneous and you will see the necessity of joining the international confederation."

Mr. Gompers' Reply.

Mr. Gompers, stinging under the rebuke but unflinchingly, arose to reply. "I regret," he exclaimed, "that you have misconstrued my remarks as an attack upon European trades unionism. I repeat we are sincerely desirous of international federation but only so far as it preserves the American conception of unionism. If Europe does not want us it will be unfortunate. Nevertheless, we will continue to do everything possible to attain the goal for which the human race is struggling—international fraternity and unity."

Hueber retorted that it was now seven years since the Americans began talking about joining the international confederation and it was about time a decision was reached. "It now appears," he concluded, "that Mr. Gompers is merely on a voyage of discovery."

M. Legien, the international secretary, ended the controversy with the statement that Mr. Gompers was only a guest but he hoped that that official was convinced that the moment had arrived for the American Federation of Labor to join forces with their European brethren. The regular business of the conference was then resumed and resolutions were adopted in sympathy with the strikers in Sweden and Barcelona and for an appeal to the unionists of the world to strive for the abolition of war.

THE INCUBATOR BABY

Man and Woman Charged With Kidnaping Held In $8,000 Bail Each.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Stella Barclay and J. N. Gentry, charged with kidnaping Marian Bleakley, "the incubator baby," were arraigned before Judge Simon in the city court and their preliminary hearing set for Sept. 8. Their bond was fixed at $6,000 each. Gentry had made no arrangements to furnish bond, but her attorney said Mrs. Barclay would furnish bond later. Meanwhile both prisoners are held at the county jail.

There was no demonstration of hostility against Mrs. Barclay and Gentry, although the courtroom was packed.