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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 on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. 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," so as to read 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 six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, 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

YOUNG MAN HAS BECOME INSANE

Because of Death of Woman With Whom He Was Driving.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 5.—Robert Davis, a prominent young man of Amenia, Dutchess county, has gone insane because of an accident last Saturday night. Davis and Miss Bertha Dorsey, a school teacher, were driving near the Harlem division of the New York Central railroad when their horse became frightened.

Davis got out to hold the horse by the head. The animal plunged, broke away from Davis and ran on the tracks just as an express train came along and killed Miss Dorsey and the horse. The affair has so preyed upon the young man's mind that he has lost his reason and attending physicians say it is possible he may never again be sans.

PRESIDENT IN CALIFORNIA

Spoke at Sacramento of Conservation of Natural Resources.

Sacremento, Oct. 5.—After making one of the longest jumps of his trip and traveling for 25 hours through Oregon and the northern half of California, President Taft arrived here last night at 7:10 o'clock to remain until 4 o'clock this morning, when he proceeded to Oakland and San Francisco. The president was entertained at dinner, was taken for an automobile ride through the city and delivered an address in the state Capitol grounds.

The president selected for the principal feature of his speech the conservation of natural resources, in which he declared anew that before many of the Roosevelt policies of conservation can be carried into effect, confirmatory and enabling legislation must be secured, and he pledged himself to use all his power to induce congress to pass the laws necessary.

The only stops made on the way between Portland and Sacramento were at division points—stops necessary to the operation of the train. There were crowds at each of these places and the president appeared on the rear platform of his car to shake hands or to make a few informal remarks.

Mr. Taft thoroughly enjoyed his stay on the train. During the five or six hours Mount Shasta was in sight he admired that towering peak in all the changing aspects the winding railroad brought into view.

After passing today in San Francisco, President Taft heads for the Yosemite valley.

President Taft was welcomed into California at Red Bluff by Governor Gillette, Lieutenant Governor Porter, Senator G. C. Perkins, former Secretary of the Navy Victor Metcalf and other members of a committee gathered from different sections of the state. Members of the committee from San Francisco represented both "graft" prosecution and "anti-graft" prosecution.

PRINCE WITH WRIGHT

Frederick William of Germany Taken up by Aviator.

Unprecedented Height of 1,600 Feet Was Reached — Crown Prince Had Been Constantly Urging Wright to Take Him Up Since He First Saw the American Flyer—Aviator Says He Never Took Up a Passenger Who Showed Better Nerve.

Orville Wright, the American aviator at Potsdam, broke his own and all other records for high flying. He reached the unprecedented height of more than 1,600 feet, although an official measurement was not taken. He had a red letter day in a double sense, in his experience as an aviator, taking up Crown Prince Frederick William as a passenger and more than doubling the altitude record which he made recently over the same field.

The crown prince had been constantly urging Wright since he first saw the American fly to take him up as a passenger. Wright evaded this responsibility while making flights at the Tempelhof field, owing to the unfavorable winds, but since the beginning of the flights at Bornstedt field, near Potsdam, the prince had been telephoning the aviator every morning, asking him if he was ready to gratify his request. Wright finally consented Saturday.

With regard to his passenger, the crown prince, Mr. Wright said: "The prince did not say much more than 'fine,' during the flight, but I was able to read his impressions from his face. I never took up a passenger who looked so pleased. He just smiled when we started and he kept smiling all along. I felt a great responsibility in having the future German emperor as a passenger. Not that I mistrusted the machine, but any little irregularity might cause the people anxiety. I stayed low at first but the prince kept urging me to go higher.'

TRAGEDIES OF FAR NORTH

Crew of Crushed Whaler Picked Up; Story of Cannibalism.

Tragedy in the icy waters of the Far North formed the burden of the news brought to the port of St. Johns, N. F., by the Hudson Bay company's steamer Adventure, which arrived with the crew of the lost Dundee whaler Paradox, and the story of an Eskimo who, driven to cannibalism by starvation, ate his child, and shooting several neighbors who attempted summary punishment, fled into the trackless wilderness of ice.

The Paradox, one of the fleet of Dundee whalers, met the fate of her companion ship Snowdrop, when she was crunched in the ice floes off Baffin Land, early in August a year ago. The crew with scanty provisions made their perilous way over the broken ice towards the mainland and were picked up by the Hudson Bay company's steamer Pelican, which took them to Fort Churchill, where they remained until the arrival of the Adventure on her regular fall trip.

The Hudson Bay mounted police report through dispatches brought by the Adventure the cannibalism of the starving Eskimo. The man's fishing and hunting season had been a failure and driven mad by hunger he cut the throat of one of his children and then ate the little victim.

When the man's neighbors learned of the horrible crime they attacked him according to the primitive law of their race. The outcast fled to his igloo and beat off all assaults, shooting down several of the attacking party and escaping into the wilderness. Whether he finally succeeded in reaching some remote settlement where the news of his crime had not reached or whether he succumbed to starvation is not known.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION

Democrats Have Nominated Judge William J. Gaynor For Mayor.

The Democratic convention for the city of New York nominated the following ticket:

For mayor, Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn; for comptroller, Robert M. Moore of Manhattan; for president of the board of aldermen, John F. Galvin of Manhattan.

In the mayoralty fight, Justice Gaynor's chief opponent will be Otto T. Bannard, president of the New York Trust company, who was nominated by the Republicans a few days ago, and who has some assurances of support from the fusionists. There yet remains the possibility that the Independence League will make the contest a triangular one by naming a separate ticket.

Crossed Wire Killed Driver.

At Rochester, N. Y., a low-hanging telephone wire that Josiah G. Pearce, 38 years old, driver of a grocery wagon, tried to swing out of his path, came into contact with a high voltage wire and Pearce was instantly killed. Two of the man's children, both under 5 years, were in the wagon when their father was killed.

Took Carbolic Acid by Mistake.

Although a physician and familiar with the use of drugs, Dr. Ludwig Kohan of New York, 45 years old, took carbolic acid by mistake, thinking that it was medicine, and died within a few minutes. He had been suffering with indigestion

HUDSON-FULTON PARADE

So Many Foreign Military Men Never Before Seen on American Streets.

Twenty-five thousand men of arms marched in New York city past the massed representatives and special envoys of 37 nations, while two million citizen spectators shouted themselves hoarse in cheers. The great military parade was the climax of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Although there were tremendous ovations for each body of American troops and unstinted applause in overwhelming volume for the British sailors, the most conspicuous reception of the day went to the sailors of the German fleet, a picked body of magnificent men, who as they reached the reviewing stand fell into the formal slap-slap of the parade goose-step and burst into "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with an overwhelming volume of brasses and a fervor which took away the breath of the listeners. The spectators sat silent for a moment and then, rising bareheaded, cheered and cheered and cheered again, and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

So many men representing so many branches of the war departments of the world have not been seen on American streets before; so many wearing American colors have not been seen since the days of the Civil war. The total count of those in line outnumbered the enlisted roll of the American regular army before the Spanish American war. Four thousand four hundred police kept the crowd in line.

The parade followed strictly the order of official precedence. First came Admiral Sir Edward Seymour's men, the bluejackets and marines of the British fleet; then the Germans, and following the men of the Netherlands and the Italian midshipmen in company front with their sailors bringing up the rear. Then came the representatives of the United States with the West Point cadets leading.

Then followed the coast artillery, the United States marine band of the Atlantic fleet in scarlet and gold, the marine corps, the sailors of the various ships, the naval militia, the National Guard and lastly the drab-garbed regulars. The cadets of the Argentine training ship, trim and youthful, found a place between the American sailors and the naval militia.

RECEIVER FOR OIL REFINERY

President and Manager Is Mrs. Kaessmann of Rochester.

The Sunflower Refining company, operating a plant at Niotaso, Kan., was forced into bankruptcy by creditors who claim the company has admitted insolvency in having the state court appoint a receiver. Mrs. Hermana Kaessmann of Rochester, N. Y., is president and manager of the concern, which is known among oil men as "The woman's company."

The assets are placed at $560,000; liabilities, $200,000. The company was organized in 1908 by Mrs. Kaessmann, who formerly was a school teacher.

Receivership action was taken in the state court at Sedin, Kan., on Tuesday last but this was looked upon as a friendly move. In the bankruptcy proceedings it is alleged that the company transferred its property to certain preferred creditors.

J. AMBROSE BUTLER DEAD

Was For Many Years Business Manager of the Buffalo Evening News.

J. Ambrose Butler, brother of E. H. Butler, proprietor and editor of the Buffalo Evening News, died at his rooms in the Waldorf Astoria in New York late Saturday. He was stricken with heart disease on Thursday night while entertaining a party of friends. With him at his death were his brother, E. H. Butler, his nephew, E. H. Butler, Jr., and Mrs. E. H. Butler, Jr., of Buffalo.

Mr. Butler was formerly business manager of the Buffalo Evening News, but retired from active business five years ago. He was 54 years old. The body was taken to LeRoy, N. Y., where he had his country home.

SHORTS BADLY SQUEEZED

September Wheat Bid Up 14 Cents and Oats 5½ Cents Per Bushel.

Shorts in September wheat and oats were severely "squeezed" during the session of the Board of Trade at Chicago Thursday when the price of the current month's delivery of wheat was bid up 14 cents per bushel and that of oats 5½ cents compared with final figures of the previous day.

The top for September wheat was reached at 120 while the high mark for oats was 50 cents. Corn failed to be affected by the bulges in wheat and oats, the September delivery of corn breaking 3¼ cents on realizing sales. Provisions also were weak.

DIED FROM RABIES

Scratch From Paw of a Rabid Dog Causes Child's Death.

A scratch from the paw of a ribad dog was responsible for the death at Waverly, N. Y., of George Murray, the 4-year-old child of a local merchant. The boy was playing near his home recently with two older boys when they were suddenly attacked by a strange dog. The other two were bitten and were sent to the Pasteur institute for treatment as soon as it became known that the dog was mad. The Murray child's injury was so superficial, however, that no alarm was felt. Wednesday he developed unmistakable symptoms of rabies and died yesterday in great agony.

MISHAP TO MOTOR

Prevented Wright's Flight Over New York's High Buildings.

Congratulated by Major General Leonard Wood and Other Army Officers Who Witnessed His Flight Up the Hudson From Governor's Island. Wright Goes to Washington Today. Curtiss' Machine Taken Apart and Shipped to St. Louis.

New York, Oct. 5.—Wilbur Wright made a successful flight yesterday from Governor's Island across the bay and up the Hudson to Grant's tomb. The morning flight was made under conditions only moderately favorable.

He had intended to improve upon his achievement of the morning by making a longer and more hazardous flight at sunset, but the crippling of his motor just as he was about to start on the evening attempt dashed his hopes as well as those of thousands who had assembled on Governor's Island and along the waterfront to cheer him on.

When the air vessel reached the British cruiser Argyll, anchored an eighth of a mile above Grant's tomb, Wright brought his direction rudders into play and, describing an easy and graceful curve, started on his return journey down the river. The wind conditions which had bothered him on the journey up were now more favorable and it was here that the speed possibilities of the machine were demonstrated. While the ten miles up stream occupied nearly twenty minutes, the return flight was made in little more than 13 minutes, or at a rate of approximately 42 miles an hour.

Alighted With Ease of a Bird.

Nearing the harbor entrance again he was confronted with the same conditions which had caused him to vary his altitude on the way up. Again he lowered himself and when he reached the open water of the bay he was flying barely 60 feet above the surface. Thence onward he gradually lessened his height. Past Governor's Island the machine sped, an eighth of a mile over the bay; then veering sharply around, Wright headed swiftly for the landing place, on which he settled with the ease of a bird, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of soldiers and civilians.

Among the first to extend his congratulations was Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the department of the East, who had been an interested spectator. Other army officers warmly shook the aviator by the hand, exclaiming: "It is a splendid performance; I congratulate you."

The flight was a surprise to all Throughout the Hudson-Fulton celebration crowds had waited in vain for the flight up the Hudson, expecting spectacular performances from both Wright and Glenn Curtiss. But with the exception of Wright's flights on Wednesday last when he encircled the statue of Liberty, the elements prevented any substantial flight. Wright's last performance was hailed as spectacular, and as if by magic, the news spread along the river front from the Battery to Harlem. The tops of office buildings, apartments, dwellings and other structures were soon crowded with humanity, who witnessed his upstream journey.

There was keen disappointment when the mishap to the motor prevented a second flight, for the aviator had announced immediately after the conclusion of his morning flight that he would make a longer and more spectacular one in the afternoon, when he proposed to fly not only over water but over the less monumental buildings hedging the water front of lower New York, thence westward until he reached the New Jersey shore, and back to Governor's Island.

Repairs Will Require Days.

Wright was preparing for the second flight when the accident which marred a day of achievement occurred. Due to excessive explosive pressure a cylinder head blew loose, and shot through the canvas of the upper plane, ripping a large hole. As soon as the damage was ascertained Wright ordered the machine wheeled back to its shed. Such repairs as were needed to put this flyer into commission again, he said, would occupy several days and he could not stop in New York that length of time.

He was asked if the accident could have happened while the machine was up in the air.

"Yes, it could have," he said, "anything can happen in the air."

He was confident, however, even in such a perilous contingency he could have brought his biplane to earth on even keel and without harm to himself.

The Curtiss machine, which it had been hoped would also fly, was taken apart in the morning and shipped to St. Louis. Curtiss was summoned to Hammondsport, N. Y., early in the day on important business, but he will leave for St. Louis today to give exhibition flights there in connection with the centennial celebration.

Will of Tony Pastor Probated.

New York, Oct. 5.—The will of Antonio, better known as Tony Pastor, the theatrical manager, which was filed with the surrogate today, shows that he left real and personal property worth in all $68,599. Abraham H. Hummel, formerly a well known lawyer, who was disbarred in connection with the Morse-Dodge divorce case, is left jewelry valued at $1,500. The remainder of the estate goes to relatives.