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Councilmen.—J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, G. B. Robinson, Wm. Smearbaugh, R. J. Hopkins, G. F. Watson, J. D. Davis.
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Collector—W. H. Hood.
School Directors—W. C. Imel, J. R. Clark, S. M. Henry, Q. Jamieson, D. H. Blum.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall.
Assembly—A. R. Mechling.
President Judge—W. D. Hinckley.
Associate Judges—Samuel Aul, Joseph M. Morgan.
Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, &c.—S. R. Maxwell.
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Commissioners—Wm. H. Harrison, J. C. Scowden, H. H. McClellan.
District Attorney—M. A. Carringer.
Jury Commissioners—J. B. Eden, A. M. Moore.
Coroner—Dr. M. C. Kerr.
County Auditors—George H. Warden, A. C. Gregg and S. V. Shields.
County Surveyor—Roy S. Braden.
County Superintendent—J. O. Carson.

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. S. Burton.

Preaching in the F. M. Church every Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev. G. A. Garrett, 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 Tuesday afternoon of each month at 3 o'clock.

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

T. F. RITCHEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Tionesta, Pa.

M. A. CARRINGER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Office over Forest County National Bank Building, 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. F. J. BOVARD,
Physician & Surgeon,
TIONESTA, PA.
Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.

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Modern and up-to-date in all its appointments. Every convenience and comfort provided for the traveling public.

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Tionsета, 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.

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—AND—
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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.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in acvcordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section Seven.

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

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election of school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for."—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting.

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2.—Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "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 the 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 elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. 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 elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Article IX.

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Advertised Article
is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he would not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up-to-date and never shopworn.

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TORTURED, HE TELLS OF CRIME

Wolfshon Goes to Pieces After Reading of Schmidt Case

CONFESSES MURDERING GIRL

Rochester (N. Y.) Mystery of Four Years Ago Cleared by Story of Robbery Suspect in Philadelphia.

Jacob Wolfshon, confessed murderer of Anna Catherine Schumacher four years ago in Holy Sepulchre cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., was brought to a realization of his crime by reading of the atrocity committed in New York by Hans Schmidt. This was his admission to Detective Cameron in Philadelphia, where he was arrested on a charge of burglary.

Wolfshon made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide in his cell.

The first time he was found strangling with a safety pin in his throat that he had attempted to swallow. The second time he had evaded the watchfulness of the turnkey and tieing his shirt, which he had stripped into a cord, was found with the noose tight about his neck and his feet were bent up under him. He was cut down by Surgeon Eagan and resuscitated. He was then placed in a cell and a police detailed on duty before his door.

On Aug. 7, 1909, Wolfshon strangled Miss Schumacher while she was placing flowers on the graves of her father and sister and concealed the body in the woods and then returned at aight and buried it.

For four years he kept his secret. But his conscience was not thoroughly dead; down deep it was pulsating faintly and the Schmidt murder was the lash that brought it back to tingling activity.

Samuel Marks, his landlord, gave a vivid description of the awakening of the conscience of Wolfshon. When the confessed murderer came here three weeks ago he was an unemotional being, a healthy young man who apparently had no worries and slept peacefully at night.

"Then," said Marks, "he read of the Schmidt case. I never saw a man change so. His face became sallow, his eyes grew wild and he paced the floor continually. He could not sleep at night. Once I said: 'Wolfshon, what makes you so troubled?'

"A hunted look came over his face and he replied: 'Oh, I'm worried about a girl over in New York state. I can't forget about her, that's all.' Way into the night we could hear him pacing the floor."

"I'M GOING TO BE FREE"

So Says Harry Thaw While His Counsel Scrap Among Themselves.

The wrangle between Harry Thaw and his lawyers at Concord, N. H., continued to bubble and boil. It appears that Thaw will be represented before Governor Felker by New Hampshire lawyers only.

Mr. Grossman intimated before leaving, however, that his absence here would be necessitated by important work in connection with the case in New York. He denied there was any trouble among the lawyers.

Thaw did not seem much perturbed at the break in his retinue. Said he: "What I am going to do when I am free; what am I going to do? Why, I'm not going to buy the old homestead of Mrs. Eddy at Concord. Ha! ha!" laughed he. "I'm going to Pittsburg. And by the way, I'd like to tell you something." At this point Thaw reduced his voice to a whisper. "I am going to be free."

ASHURST'S GENTLE FLING

Wall Street Wants Troops to "Safeguard Itself Against People."

"If Wall street is asking for troops to protect itself," said Senator Ashurst, discussing that a regiment of troops should be stationed at Governors island, "it is probably planning to bring about a panic and wants to be safe from popular resentment which such a fabricated and cooked up panic by Wall street will bring about."

His opinion was based on the suggestion in the petition sent to Senator O'Gorman and signed by leading firms in Gotham's financial world that troops close at hand would quickly put an end to any uncivic disturbance. "Wall street has no need for alarm and no cause to try to influence congress by a pretense of fright," said Senator Bristow.

Confirms Slavery Report.

William H. Phipps, auditor of the Philippines and former secretary of the Republican state committee of Ohio, has made a report to the war department that slavery is widespread throughout the Philippine Islands, and that children are sold like so many cattle.

Bryan Cares Not For Criticism.

Secretary of State William J. Bryan has announced that he regards lecturing as an entirely legitimate field, and that he has cleared up $7,000 from his lectures. He declares that despite criticism he will not stop lecturing.

$150,000 Bequeathed to Nuns.

A bequest of $150,000 to Archbishop Prendergast in Philadelphia for the erection of a chapel for the Order of Carmelite Nuns is contained in the will of Cornelius A. Lane, deceased.

New Commander-in-Chief of Union Veterans

WASHINGTON GARDNER.

CURRENCY BILL GOES TO SENATE

Expected to Remain There For Considerable Time

Passed by the house by a vote of 286 to 84 the administration's currency bill now goes to the senate, where it is certain to remain many weeks.

The banking and currency committee has summoned many witnesses and formal consideration of the bill by the senate is far in the distance.

Twenty-four Republicans and fourteen Progressives joined with the Democrats in voting for the bill in the house. Three Democrats voted against it.

The measure would eliminate the present American banknote system, under which banks issue currency against government bonds, and establish a currency to be issued by twelve federal reserve banks, based on sound commercial paper, which the government assumes the responsibility of redeeming in gold or lawful money.

It would place practically every phase of banking under the control of a federal reserve board of seven members appointed by the president, and a council of bankers which would have advisory powers only. The system would be administered through the reserve banks in twelve geographical divisions of the country.

At the eleventh hour the house wrote into the bill a disclaimer of any intention to alter the gold money standard fixed by law.

A separate vote was demanded by Representative Wingo of Arkansas on the sound money amendment. There was a division showing an overwhelming majority for the amendment, but Mr. Wingo demanded the ayes and noes. When the roll call was completed it was found that the sound money amendment had won by a vote of 298 to 69, or more than 4 to 1.

SAUTTER HEADS S. OF V.

Officers of Organization Elected at Chattanooga Reunion.

John T. Sautter of Pittsburg was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans in annual session in Chattanooga, Tenn. Other officers chosen were Harry L. Streit, Baltimore, senior vice commander; Robert W. Biese, Chattanooga, junior vice commander, and Henry F. Weller, Boston; William B. Moynihan, Rochester, and Charles C. Behnte, St. Louis, members of the council in chief.

Election of officers by the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, also took place. Mrs. Ida S. McBride of Indianapolis was chosen president of the organization.

In his address General Beers, commander-in-chief, announced that more than 11,000 veterans of the Civil war died during the year ended Dec. 31 last. The present enrollment of the organization, according to its commander, is 160,000 members.

SQUIRRELS PREDICT COLD

Hard Winter Ahead, According to Menagerie Keeper.

It's going to be a hard winter. The cold of the last few mornings is only a prelude to what we are going to get and we are going to get it soon. This is no idle talk of the weather bureau or the almanac. It is hard cold facts.

Bill Snyder, head keeper in Central park, New York city, is authority for the statement. The squirrels told him so. Bill looks to the gray squirrels for his forecastings of the weather. The gray squirrels, he says, have begun to build their nests and this means the near approach of cold weather. The grays began their nest building four weeks ahead of schedule time, compared with last year.

GOV. SULZER IS BEING TRIED

Impeachment Court Organized in New York Capitol

LOSES IMPORTANT CONTENTION

Ten Judges of the Court of Appeals Sit With State Senators to Try Sulzer—Judge Cullen Presiding Officer.

Governor Sulzer's battle before the high court of impeachment in the New York state capitol is on in earnest.

The governor was beaten on his important contention that Senators Frawley, Ramsperger and Sanner should be expelled from the court because they are members of the Frawley committee and Senator Wagner because he would step into the lieutenant governor's shoes if Mr. Sulzer were removed.

It was Presiding Judge Cullen who really determined that the Frawley committee senators and Senator Wagner were legitimate members of the court. Mr. Herrick earnestly marshalled his arguments for the right to challenge these men. Admitting the precedents were against him, he said that the precedents were wrong—that this court should set a new one. Judge Parker, who replied, peered into history in recalling impeachment trials wherein challenges had been of no avail.

The high court as organized has fifty-seven members and thirty-eight will be necessary for conviction.

After the high court of impeachment had been organized to try Governor Sulzer of New York Presiding Judge Cullen announced a decision of much importance.

He announced that the three justices of the appellate division of the supreme court, Hiscock, Chase and Miller, who are members of the court of appeals by designation, should sit in judgment on Governor Sulzer as well as the seven regularly elected judges. With these ten judges sitting with the forty-nine members of the senate the two-thirds vote required to expell Mr. Sulzer, as calculated by the impeachment managers, would be forty. Judge Chase is shown at the top and Judge Hiscock at the bottom.

The eight articles of impeachment voted against Governor Sulzer by the assembly are in substance:

That he filed with the secretary of state a false statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions during his gubernatorial campaign.

That he committed perjury in this statement.

That he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his campaign accounts.

That he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the investigating committee.

That he dissuaded a particular witness, Frederick L. Colwell, from attending, under subpena, the sessions of the investigating committee.

That he committed larceny in speculating in stocks with money and checks contributed for his campaign.

That while governor he corruptly used his authority to affect prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

James G. Garrison, Governor Sulzer's chief graft investigator, was sent to jail by the assembly for alleged contempt of that body in refusing to answer questions. He engaged counsel to bring action looking to his release.

VOLUME OF TRADE LARGER

Business Seems to Have Regained Its Confidence.

Dun's Review of Trade says this week:

"Business confidence is strengthening and there is slightly more disposition to extend operations further into the future. Most advices indicate a larger volume of trade than a year ago, while some industrial centers report more machinery active, with a reduction in the number of unemployed. Lower temperatures have had a stimulating effect on distribution of merchandise at retail and the fall season appears to be opening up fairly well.

"Pig iron reflects increased firmness, with heavy sales of southern iron a feature. The strong statistical position of copper has been reflected in a continued rise in prices."

Princess Sophia Commits Suicide.

Despondent because of her father's opposition to her marrying the man of her choice, Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimer, aged twenty-five, killed herself in her room in her father's castle in Heidelberg, Germany, by shooting herself with a revolver. The act is supposed to have been caused by melancholia brought on because of the apparent unsurmountable obstacles to her marriage to the man of her choice and the hopeless loveless future before her.

"September Morn" Fined.

Miss Ida Deal, an actress, who posed as "September Morn" in the waters of the Susquehanna river recently, was fined $50 by Mayor Royal at Harrisburg, Pa. An ordinance defined her action as a "disorderly practice and offending the morals of the community."