



Lion Coffee
is 16 ounces of pure coffee to the pound. Coated Coffees are only about 14 ounces of coffee and two ounces of eggs, glue, etc., of no value to you, but money in the pocket of the roaster.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF DUSHORE, PENNA.
CAPITAL \$50,000.
SURPLUS \$10,000.
Does a General Banking Business.
B.W. JENNINGS, M.D. SWARTS.
President. Cashier.

T. J. & F. H. INGHAM,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Legal business attended to in this and adjoining counties.
LAPORTE, PA.

E. J. MULLEN,
Attorney-at-Law.
LAPORTE, PA.
OFFICE IN COUNTY BUILDING NEAR COURT HOUSE.

J. H. CRONIN,
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NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET.
DUSHORE, PA.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
AVID TEMPLE, Prop.
LAPORTE, PA.
This large and well appointed house is the most popular hostelry in this section.

LAPORTE HOTEL.
F. W. GALLAGHER, Prop.
Newly erected. Opposite Court House square. Steam heat, bath rooms, hot and cold water, reading and pool room, and barber shop; also good stabling and livery.

T. J. KEELER.
Justice-of-the-Peace.
Office in room over store, LAPORTE, PA.
Special attention given to collections. All matters left to the care of this office will be promptly attended to.

HOTEL GUY.
MILDRED, PA.
R. H. GUY, Proprietor.
Newly furnished throughout, special attention given to the wants of the traveling public. Bar stocked with first class wines, liquors and cigars. The best beer on the market always on tap.
Rates Reasonable.

Everything Used During Canning Season:
Glass Jars, 1 and 2 qt.
Jar tops and rubbers.
Jelly cups.
Preserve kettles, tin and enamel, etc.
The purest spices only, prices right, at

Buschhausen's,
LAPORTE, PA.

M. Brink's
New Albany, Pa.

140 lb. sacks, flour middlings,	\$2.00
200 " coarse bran;	2.00
100 " Buckeye feed,	1.30
100 " Corn meal,	1.45
100 " Cracked corn,	1.45
100 " Corn, oats, & barley chop	1.50
100 " Oil meal, old process	1.85
100 lbs. cotton seed meal,	1.60
100 lbs. Lump rock salt	.75
Oats per bushel	45
100 lbs. sacks Oyster shells,	.50
100 lbs. meat meal,	2.50
Schumacher's best flour	1.15
"Our Own" a blended flour	1.05
Marvel or Ceresota flour	1.10
Extra, a partry flour	.95
Graham 12 1/2 lbs.	.30
Rye flour, 25 lbs.	.50
Granulated sugar per lb	.05
Tall cans red salmon	10
Rice	5c to 9c
Tomatoes per can	10c
The finest skinned hams, no fat no waste, per lb.	17c
1 lb cans baking powder with spoon	.10
Roasted coffee from	10 to 32c
Veal calves wanted every Wednesday forenoon. Dressed poultry and live springers every Thursday.	

M. BRINK.

Elery P. Ingham Interviewed By a New York Herald Reporter

Elery P. Ingham's romance "At the Point of the Sword," is meeting with a large sale in New York City where it has been favorably reviewed by the literary world and the best critics. The interest in the book was such that the New York Herald sent a reporter to this place to interview the author and has on its own account made an investigation of the case against Ingham and Newitt. The result of that investigation is that the Herald concludes Mr. Ingham is innocent of the charges made against him and that the time is not far distant when a complete vindication will come for him. The Herald says, on the authority of a man who it states was closer to the late President McKinley than any member of his cabinet, that after a pardon was refused to Mess. Ingham and Newitt on the recommendation of Beck and McPherson, this friend secured a rehearing.

"When McKinley had heard the main points reviewed he was profoundly interested and said he would go over the case at length. He expressed deep regret that he had not investigated at the beginning. He had been assured by the secret service detectives that Mr. Ingham was guilty and that there was not a shadow of evidence in his favor. On hearing both sides the President, being a trained lawyer, said injustice had been done and promised an immediate pardon. On the following day he left for Canton but had hardly arrived at his old home when he went to Buffalo and was there assassinated. Thus ended the hope of an innocent man for a pardon which would have left him free of the crime charged and restored him to his standing as a lawyer."

The Herald further says that "the whole force of the secret service machinery of the Government was brought to bear to convict Mess. Ingham & Newitt by powerful enemies. Besides, politics was in it. Men hungry for office and revenge joined in the clamor." In addition to the above an interview with Mr. Ingham was published from which we quote:

VINDICATION AT HAND.
"I can not discuss my plans about this affair, nor can I tell you of certain information I have received bearing strongly on my case, for it is not yet completed, though it is a vindication of my course. I will say that it is impossible for the men still against me to show any motive on my part for the commission of the crime charged. If it were true, as reported in recent Washington dispatches, that \$75,000,000 were involved, that might have been a motive, but as the total amount involved was only \$12,000—that settles the seventy-five million charge. My income was from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. I had a large and growing law practice, a fine social position, and politically was in a strong position and could have been judge on the Philadelphia bench two years before charges were made against me. Even outside of my party I had influential friends, men of eminence and power.

OWED NO DEBTS.
"Another thing, I owed no debts and had a handsome balance to my credit in the bank. I kept no fast horses, and did not gamble, so I had no need of money beyond my income. If I had been embarrassed and in immediate need of money there might have been some excuse for such a theory as the government held. I was happily married, my wife had money in her own name, and I had a son, the apple of my eye, to live for, to make a reputation for, and such a crime would be the last thing I would do or think of. It is all too absurd and infamous that even now it seems like a dream. I cannot understand how men could take such a course against an innocent man, no matter what the circumstances might have seemed. The subject of my book is Holland's struggle for liberty. It had always interested me intensely, and my heart was in the work from the moment I began to write. I did not intend my first effort for publication, but when my literary friends went over the manuscript and advised me to print the story I sent it to a publisher, little thinking that it would involve my personality and again bring my case before the public.

VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
"But no great wrong can be perpetrated without bringing much good to light. In that prison I found other men who were also victims of circumstantial evidence—men of whose innocence I was satisfied. It was a pleasure to interest myself in their behalf. After my own experience I could understand many things and see hidden facts in a stronger light. I aided the release of one man charged with murder, who had been locked up six years. Another man whom I was fortunate enough to assist to restore to liberty and friends, was charged with larceny. In both cases, I am happy to say, the judges that tried them were convinced that wrong had been done and signed the petition for their release. I know of two more cases, men in prison, who are perfectly innocent and ought to be free. Regarding my book. It was a great relief, after all I had suffered, my wife waiting for me, my little boy believing in me, to turn my thoughts into new channels, and tell the great story of other days, when men were cast into dungeons during the nameless persecutions of the Duke of Alva."

The above was shown to Mr. Ingham by a News Item reporter and was asked if it was correctly reported. After looking it over Mr. Ingham smilingly said: "It is about as correct as you newspaper people print things. It substantially represents what I said but it is colored somewhat by the reporter's notions of fine writing and dramatic situations. He did not get any information from me in reference to President McKinley's intentions. What he has written however is quite in line with information given me a few days after President McKinley was assassinated. While the bullet of the assassin has delayed my vindication, it will come sooner or later and I have no other purpose or ambition in this lie except to secure it."

DEMOCRATS ARE FOILED

Attempt to Capture Union Party Convention Defeated.

BLACKJACKS AND CLUBS USED

Hired Heelers Try to Bar Out Pennypacker Delegates.

PENNYPACKER IS NOMINATED

The Disgruntled Democratic Outfit Holds a Rump Convention and Nominates Pattison—Money Flowed Like Water—An Attempt to Buy Up Loyal Republicans—McClure and Clement Write Interesting Letters.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—The most disgraceful episode in the history of Pennsylvania politics occurred in this city on Wednesday last. It was the attempt of a band of paid emissaries of the Democratic party to control the state convention of the Union party and force the nomination of Pattison and Guthrie.

To accomplish this result a crowd of hirelings, many of them armed with black-jacks, took possession of Musical Fund Hall at midnight Tuesday. They barricaded the doors and prepared to pack the convention hall the following morning by admitting only those delegates whom they knew would vote for Pattison and Guthrie, with other men selected from the worst elements in the Democratic slum districts of Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to whom bogus credentials had been given. When the following morning, 300 properly selected delegates of Republican tendencies marched in a body from the Pennypacker headquarters on Walnut street to Musical Fund Hall they were refused admittance.

SELECTED THEIR OWN POLICE.
A small army of policemen, under a lieutenant, selected by State Chairman F. M. Ritter, of the Union party, was on hand. Mr. Ritter was formerly director of public safety of Philadelphia, and made a personal request of the authorities that this particular officer and his men be detailed at the hall. The policemen were therefore not there in the interest of the Pennypacker delegates, inasmuch as they had been selected by Mr. Ritter. After repeated refusals had been made for admission to the hall, the Pennypacker delegates forced their way past the armed doorkeepers on the outside. At the inner door they encountered a squad of Democrats armed with black-jacks and axe handles.

As the Pennypacker men started to ascend the stairs the hired heelers of the Democratic crowd threw benches and chairs on the heads of the delegates. A number of the Republicans were injured. After 15 minutes of struggling the Republican delegates managed to force their way into the hall and took their seats. Chairman Ritter, who, with Secretary Mapes, has been most active in trying to force the nomination of Pattison and Guthrie upon the Union party, took charge of the meeting and called it to order, and without further preliminaries ordered Secretary Mapes to call a roll of delegates which he had prepared himself. It was at this point that the Pennypacker faction, which was largely in the majority, asserted its rights.

In his zeal to swing the Union party over to the control of Col. Jas. M. Guffey and the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, State Chairman Ritter over shot the mark. He had made up his own roll of delegates, mostly composed of Democrats from the various counties in the state, and declared that this was the official roll and the only one that would be recognized. It is a notorious fact that large sums of money had been spent in securing the attendance of men from all over the state who posed as delegates to the convention. Estimates made by the leaders of the Pennypacker faction show at least \$20,000 was spent by Democratic leaders in their attempt to capture the Union party.

MONEY WAS PLENTY.
Money was poured like water into the western counties, and free transportation, hotel bills and spending money, even, was supplied to men who came to Philadelphia to pose as delegates to this convention. In Fayette and Washington counties the most liberal offers were made to Pennypacker men in the Union party to desert their cause for Robert E. Pattison. Scarcely a county in the state but that was visited by a Democratic missionary with a wad of money.

The Pennypacker admirers among the Union delegates did not propose to be dominated by such elements, and so when the attempt was made in the convention to call the roll prepared by Messrs. Ritter and Mapes, William R. Knight, of Philadelphia, who last year was the Union party candidate for magistrate in Philadelphia, protested and tried to offer the roll prepared by a majority of the Union State Committee at a meeting held the previous afternoon at the Union headquarters at the Continental Hotel. At this meeting a large majority of the state committee favored the nomination of Judge Pennypacker. The committee accordingly prepared a roll admitting all contesting delegations, as is customary.

The Ritter roll did not admit con-

testing delegations. It was an arbitrary list of names prepared for a purpose. A sample of this work was shown when the Lancaster county regular Union delegation headed by State Chairman Powden went to the Union headquarters Wednesday morning to secure their tickets for admission to the hall. They were told that there were no tickets for them; that Lancaster county tickets had already been given out to another Lancaster delegation.

When Mr. Knight endeavored to protest against the call of this roll Chairman Ritter ordered him to his seat. Instantly it became apparent that the Democratic crowd proposed to control the convention despite everything. A motion was made and carried like a whirlwind by the Pennypacker faction that Wm. R. Knight, the head of the Philadelphia delegation, be elected temporary chairman. It was carried overwhelmingly and Mr. Knight started to ascend the stage. As he reached the table of the chairman there was an outbreak of hostilities. State Chairman Ritter caught Knight by the throat and threw him off the platform. The next instant, backed by twenty muscular Pennypacker delegates the Philadelphiaian was carried on the stage and placed in charge of the convention.

TRIED TO BREAK IT UP.
Seeing that their plans for control by force and violation of parliamentary usage were at an end the Democrats endeavored to halt all proceedings by a bedlam of noise, hoots and cat calls and pounding on benches and chairs with canes and pieces of wood.

Undismayed, however, Chairman Knight carried the work of the convention successfully to a close. At times he could scarcely hear his own voice for the din raised by the Democrats and their allies. Judge Pennypacker and the Republican ticket was nominated and a platform adopted. The convention then adjourned.

Disappointed and disgruntled at the failure of their attempt to control the convention the minority with Chairman Ritter and Secretary Mapes at its head, held a rump convention in the Continental hotel Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Here they carried out their original scheme of nominating Pattison and Guthrie and nominated ex-Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., of Venango, for secretary of internal affairs. Emery begged to be left off the ticket, but the reactionaries refused to listen to his request and nominated him against his wishes.

The attempt of the Democrats to capture the Union party was a deliberate and well thought out scheme. The plan is credited to National Committeeman Col. Jas. M. Guffey. That it failed was not due to any lack of funds, but because the men engaged in carrying out the details were political tyros. They knew it was a dangerous game, for the Philadelphia managers packed the convention hall with their heelers the night before, and then not only asked for police protection but designated the officers to command the men.

COL. MCCLURE DENOUNCES PARTY
The first bomb thrown into the camp of the schemers was an open letter from Col. A. K. McClure, former editor of the Philadelphia Times, in which he resigned from the Union party state committee, and denounced the scheme of attempting to turn the Union party over to the Democrats. Col. McClure said:

"I shall heartily support Judge Pennypacker for governor. His political environment is quite as healthy as that of his competitors and his personal integrity and admitted ability give the best assurance of honest state administration. I have known him personally and well for thirty years and have never found a blemish upon his political or private record. He was not a party to his own nomination and he is free to accept the duties of the high office and perform them with eminent benefits to the people of our great commonwealth. If only questions of state policy were involved in the present contest, as was the case last year, I would most heartily support any state ticket that gave reasonable promise of state and city reform, but there is no party leadership on either side in the present struggle to give such assurance. Character and qualifications of individual candidates thus become vital and I accept Judge Pennypacker as the most worthy of the trust and support of the people."

CLEMENT SCORES THE SCHEME.
This was followed by an open letter from the city chairman of the Union party, S. M. Clement, Jr., who in another open letter attacking the schemers said:

"I am informed by the very best authority and upon the most convincing evidence that certain persons connected with the Union Party State Committee, who are also the paid servants of the Democratic Machine, or its bosses, are attempting to control the roll of the convention and the convention itself in the interest of their masters, the Democratic Machine. I am quite sure that you will not lend your official position to any such dishonest and unlawful conspiracy.

"You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that this is the same Democratic machine in Philadelphia which left nothing undone to defeat our candidates a year ago. This year that machine, I am credibly informed, intends to buy, bully and control this convention, they having gone so far as to have the hall where the convention is to be held secured for the night immediately preceding the convention, in order that a sufficient number of toughs should be put in possession of the hall to resort to the old Democratic method of tossing delegates out of the windows."

At CAMPBELLS, SHUNK, PA., BARGAINS For the Next 30 Days

Will sell all spring and Summer goods at a Great Reduction in Price, to make room for my new Fall and Winter Stock. Call and see what we have to offer, for the goods must go regardless of cost.

A. E. CAMPBELL, Shunk, Pa.

A Beautiful Show of Men's, Boys' and Children's SUITS

Childrens two, three, and four piece suits \$1.00 to \$5.00. Boys single and double breasted suits in all the new patterns and weaves \$5.00 to \$12.00
Men's one, three and four button sack suits, the latest materials and make \$8 to \$20.
Men's cutaways, nobby things, \$12 to \$30. Also an elegant assortment of men's and young men's trousers Childrens knee pants, hats, caps, neckwear, underwear, shirts, trunks, suit cases, traveling bags and umbrellas.

J. W. Carroll, DUSHORE, PA.
HOTEL CARROLL BLOCK.

KEEP IT SHADY.

THESE HOT DAYS you can keep your porch shady by using Holcomb & Lauer's porch curtains, Bamboo or Duck, any color, any size, and any price you want.
We are going to close out our large stock of Baby Carriages and GoCarts' so now is your chance to get a good one at a bargain we have them from \$3.00 up.
We make up any size picture frame you want; also carry the largest line of Framed Pictures in Sullivan county

Porch Rockers, Porch Goods.
HOLCOMBE & LAUER,
Furniture and Undertaking, Dushore, Pa.
SAXE BLOCKS.

LAPORTE CLOTHING STORE. SELLING OUT

On Account of HARRY ZAX'S Death.
I will in the shortest possible time sell out my entire stock of goods at the Laporte Store, consisting of
Clothing, Shoes, Underwear and GENTS FURNISHINGS.

At and Below Costs as I am compelled to give up the Store. You are all aware that the stock is large and Brand New Goods, and this is the greatest opportunity Laporte and vicinity ever had to get goods at the saving of at least 25 and 50 per cent. on all of your purchases. All the Goods in the store and all the fixtures will be sold at a low price. All accounts must be settled at once or will be compelled to leave for collection, same can be paid to Charles Crouse, at Laporte Store.
Come at Once and Have Choice of Best Styles.
JACOB PER,
DEALER IN
Clothing, Shoes and Ladies' Cloaks
LAPORTE, PA.

of Judge Pennypacker was largely due to the security felt by the schemers. They had been supplied with money and men, but they did not figure upon any show of strength by the Pennypacker men. Where attempts to purchase delegates failed a contesting delegation was made up. But the activity of the friends of Judge Pennypacker in the Union party prevented the consummation of the Democratic plans.
It is probable that the Union party fight will go to court. Meantime the convention of the Union party that was called for Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, September 5th, 1902, convened and nominated the entire Republican ticket, because the majority of the delegates so voted.
It is also true that the disappointed Democratic minority held a rump convention at the Continental hotel the same afternoon and nominated the Democratic ticket with the exception of secretary of internal affairs.

Chippewa Lime Kilns.
Lime furnished in car load lots, delivered at Right Prices.
Your orders solicited.
Kilns near Hughesville Penn'a.
M. E. Reeder, LAPORTE, PA.