

BULLETIN.

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THE BULLETIN, - Florin, Pa.

Entered at the Postoffice at Florin as second-class mail matter.

The discoveries of systems of wireless telegraphy are becoming too numerous to mention.

One of the chief uses of those South American republics is to make new histories, geographies and maps necessary every year or two.

The announcement is made that Indiana will put about 24,000,000 cans of "French peas" on the market this year. New let Europe have another shiver.

At a recent meeting of German spinners at Leipzig a table was submitted, which showed that the world's consumption of cotton was now about 14,000,000 bales annually. The United States stands at the head of the list, being credited with a consumption of 3,600,000 bales. Great Britain comes second, with 3,300,000 bales.

The value of street railway franchises in a big and growing city is exemplified in the offer which the Chicago City railway has made to the municipality in consideration of a 20 years' extension of its franchises. It offers to pave the streets it occupies from curb to curb at a cost of \$10,000 in return for the privilege it asks.

The last clause of a will which was filed for probate in Washington, D. C., the other day significantly says: "The net sum of \$186,000 left by this will is the financial result of a long life of industry and economy, and if used for good and useful purposes by those to whom it is now given is enough. And if not so used is too much."

The statistics collected during 1899 showing the damage done by lightning have been published by the weather bureau. The number of buildings damaged or destroyed by lightning in 1899 was 6527. In addition to these 729 buildings caught fire as a result of the proximity to other structures that were fired by lightning. The approximate loss in 2824 cases was not reported, owing undoubtedly to the fact that the loss was small. A conservative estimate of the total loss by lightning during the year would be \$600,000. The great majority of buildings struck by lightning were not provided with lightning rods. The same conditions prevailed in the preceding year.

Jules Verne, now long past his seventieth year, has begun his ninety-ninth story. Since he commenced writing some of his most marvelous tales have been proved to be only prophecies. For instance, we have submarine boats almost as wonderful as Captain Nemo's craft, and the journey around the world has been accomplished in much less time than that required by the mythical Fogg. If M. Verne wishes to write a novel of adventure so improbable that science will not catch up with it for a long time to come, he will have to tax his powers of ingenuity to the utmost; provided that at the same time, as in his earlier stories, he surrounds it with the specious atmosphere that imparts one of the chief charms to his narratives.

According to a writer in Every body's Magazine the family of the average American lives on a scale and a daily diet which would be regarded in Europe as lavish, such a one as can be afforded there only by the rich. His table is spread with abundance not only with articles of domestic production, but of imported food stuffs. For example, his family consumes annually 1250 pounds of wheat flour, and 600 pounds of oat and corn meal, 750 pounds of meat, or about two pounds per day; 750 pounds of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 300 pounds of sugar. He is the greatest coffee drinker on earth, one pound a week being required for his family's consumption. Of tea, however, he uses little, five pounds per year sufficing for his needs. His table costs him \$16 per month. He eats three meals per day, taking his dinner at noon. He retires between nine and ten at night, and rises at six in the morning.

COLGOSZ TRIAL WILL BE VERY SHORT.

It is Not Likely That Any Defense Will Be Made.

HE ENTERS A PLEA OF "GUILTY."

Justice White Declares That the Assassin Shall Have a Fair and Impartial Trial.—The Physicians Who Attended the President Testify—Why the Fatal Bullet Was Not Located.

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—Leon F. Czolgosz was placed on trial Monday morning, charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "guilty," which was subsequently changed to "not guilty" by direction of the court.

All the events of the day indicated that the trial will be short. Court convened at 10 o'clock, and within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the district attorney. Those who acknowledged they had formed an opinion or stated that they were prejudiced, but admitted that their opinion could be changed by evidence, were accepted by each side.

Justice Truman C. White, one of the oldest and most experienced of the Supreme Court judges, was on the bench. Immediately after the opening of the court and after the prisoner had pleaded, Justice Loran L. Lewis, senior counsel for the defendant, announced that, together with his colleague, former Justice Robert C. Titus, and Mr. Carlton E. Add, they were ready to act in behalf of the prisoner.

"I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant. When the circumstances of my selection were told to me I was extremely reluctant to accept. But the duty had been imposed and I considered it my duty, in all the circumstances, to defend this man."

"I ask that no evidence be presented here—that the court will not permit the acceptance of any evidence unless it would be accepted at the trial of the most meager criminal in the land."

"I am familiar with these circumstances," said Justice White, in reply, "and I wish to say I will give you every assurance that the prisoner will have a fair and impartial trial, and that during the progress of the trial he will receive such treatment as the law demands in any criminal case."

The work of securing the jurors was then undertaken with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred, had seen photographs of the interior of that structure, and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the President and the effect of the assassin's shot upon the various organs of the body. They had also learned why the fatal bullet had not been located.

The presentation of the Government's case began shortly before 3 o'clock, when Assistant District Attorney Haller began, with much deliberation, to address the jury.

The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American Exposition, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music, and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the President during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy.

The prisoner Czolgosz during the morning evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, but as the testimony was introduced he paid more attention to what was said and looked at the various witnesses closely.

The probable duration of the trial, it is believed, can be placed at two full days.

GRIEF CRUSHING MRS. MCKINLEY.
She Says the Guards About the House Are Unnecessary, and They Are Removed.

Canton, O. (Special).—Mrs. McKinley takes a short drive every day now, accompanied by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber.

Dr. Rixey says: "I do not feel so confident as earlier this week. Mrs. McKinley's grief is crushing her, though she is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. However, too much encouragement should not be taken at this early day."

When Mrs. McKinley first looked out her window she saw the guards on patrol in front of her house. Directing a maid to call Dr. Rixey, she asked him to have the guards removed.

"I do not need them," she said. "They are unnecessary."

Therefore, five minutes later the only sentinel on duty was a gardener from the White House, who was raking the broad lawn of brown leaves.

Lunatics in a Fire.

Norfolk, Neb. (Special).—The asylum for the insane in this city was destroyed by fire, one man was burned to death, and it is believed that two other inmates who are missing were burned to death. The loss on buildings and their contents will be about \$300,000. There were 600 inmates in the main structure and they were rescued with difficulty. Many of the lunatics fought against being saved, while others were completely cowed, the attendants having no difficulty in leading them out of the burning building.

Excursionists in a Wreck.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—In a head-on collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, eight miles north of Cadillac, between a regular freight train and an extra passenger train carrying Sunday excursionists from Potosky to Cadillac, two men were killed and four injured. The wreck was caused by Engineer Zimmerman, of the freight train, forgetting an order which was given him verbally to sidetrack his train several miles south of the scene of the accident and await the passage of the passenger train.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Rear Admiral Sampson has requested the Navy Department to relieve him of his present duty as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard on October 1 on account of the bad condition of his health. Secretary Long has granted the request.

The anarchists under arrest in Chicago were released. In the hearing before Judge Chetlain the prosecution said there was no evidence against them and agreed to their discharge. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, president of the National Board of Trade since its organization, 33 years ago, is dead. He was 97 years of age.

George W. Bowman, a wealthy mine owner, has given \$1,000,000 to the People's Church in Chicago for the prosecution of its work.

Senator Hanna declares that he will support President Roosevelt if the President carries out Mr. McKinley's policy.

An impressive national memorial service for President McKinley was held in Washington. Thousands could not get into the building and an overflow meeting was held in the street. The exercises consisted of short addresses by clergymen of different denominations and singing by the entire audience, with the Marine Band accompanying.

Aguinaldo's bodyguard, including Major Ahambra, two captains, two lieutenants and 29 men, have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. General Chaffee has refused requests for the release of the prisoners on the Island of Guam.

The engagement is announced in Washington of Miss Annie Ridge Early, a grandniece of General Early, and Mr. Arnold Randolph Fairfax, third in line in succession to the title of Lord Fairfax.

Steps have been taken for the organization of an association having in view the erection of a national memorial monument at the cemetery at Canton in which lie President McKinley's remains.

A suit has been brought in a North Carolina court to increase the railroad valuation in the State to \$108,000,000 for the purposes of taxation.

An artesian well contractor named Riley was found dead near the railroad track at Keystone, Va. His body was badly mangled.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow was censured at a public meeting at Harrisburg because of his utterances respecting Mr. McKinley.

The flagship Kearsarge, of the North Atlantic Squadron, made the best record during the recent target practice.

Aaron Leftwich and John Johnston, escaped murderers from Virginia, have been captured in Missouri.

Simon Sterne, an authority on railroad and constitutional law, expired in New York from apoplexy.

Mayor Hatch, of Camden, N. J., refused to issue a permit for socialists to hold a meeting.

Johann Most was arrested again in New York, charged with being a disorderly person.

Christ Reformed Church was dedicated with appropriate exercises at Martinsburg, W. Va.

A company has been organized at Yankee, Col., to mine the ice of a glacier.

The Medical News publishes a review of the McKinley case, giving the surgeon credit for skillful work and declaring the President's death to be due to an unusual and unexpected complication.

Ex-President Cleveland wept as he delivered a panegyric on President McKinley before the students of Princeton University.

The Third Party conference selected Joseph A. Parker, of Louisville, Ky., and others as the national executive committee.

Patrolman William Hinde, of Toledo, who drank to the health of Czolgosz, was discharged from the force.

The transit steamer Hudson is believed to have foundered in Lake Superior with her crew of 25 men.

Foreign.

Otto Pauy, editor of an anarchist paper in Berlin, was arrested and the issue of his paper containing articles in connection with the assassination of President McKinley was confiscated.

British manufacturers have decided to fight the entrance of the American Tobacco Company into competition with them.

John Redmond, Michael Davitt and other Irish leaders will sail for the United States the latter part of October.

The Colombians are reported to have captured and shot General Echeverria, a Colombian, who aided the Venezuelans to invade Colombia. An Indian chief, whose followers are fighting with the Colombian government, has cut off General Davila's retreat to Venezuela territory.

Lord Kitchener reports further British losses. The Boers rushed a camp of Lovelock's scouts. Lieut. Col. Andrew Murray and Captain Murray, his adjutant, were killed. The British captured the Boers at Scheepers Nek have been released.

There are now 11,000 Boers in the field, and the Dutch in Cape Colony are rapidly joining the Boers, who are overrunning the colony.

Harry de Windt, the explorer, will make a third attempt to travel overland, via Behring Strait, between Europe and America. He is receiving assistance from the Russian and American authorities.

The Parisians are very much disappointed because the Czar did not visit Paris. It is again reported that Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignation from the Cabinet.

Miss Helen Stone, the American missionary who was kidnapped by Turkish brigands, has not yet been released.

Eleven persons were killed and 17 very seriously injured by an explosion in a powder factory in Tours, France.

Financial.

The railroads of this country lost \$3,216,500 by fires last year.

The pools in the New York street railways are actively at work again.

It is stated in New York that New Jersey Central is earning 20 per cent. on the stock.

The exports of breadstuffs and meat in August were larger than since the latter part of 1898.

Pig iron production in Germany was 649,539 tons in July, an increase of 16,493 tons over June, but \$3,574 tons less than in July, 1900.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BIG STRIKE.

President Shaffer Says It Failed Because He Lacked Support.

THE OTHER UNIONS HELD ALONG.

Were in Fairly Good Condition to Win Without Help, But Looked for Aid From Other Labor Bodies, and to the General Public, But Especially Relied Upon the American Federation of Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—An advance copy of the statement by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, giving a history of the late strike of steel and tinworkers from its inception has been secured. The circular will be mailed to all districts at once.

President Shaffer says in the circular that the statements contained therein give a fair and truthful account of occurrences leading up to and compelling a settlement of the strike. In part, the circular, is as follows:

"The tinplate people knew that we had decided to enforce Article XIX, Section 35, consequently the charge that we broke our agreement must rest upon the action of the sheet conference.

"We were in fairly good condition to win without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception, and toward whose support we have never failed to contribute.

"The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the National Lodge of the Mineworkers is absolutely false—we received nothing.

"Perceiving that lack of money, loss

of a decisive vote, we decided to save what we could. I called upon Mr. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to meet me at his vacation, went to New York, waited for Mr. Gompers, who appeared, nor has he since explained the neglect of our interests. I called upon him at the national office of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Easley, of the Civil Federation, Henry White, of the Garment Workers, and Professor Jenks, of the University. These gentlemen inquired fully into our strike, and Mr. Gompers stated that if we would present a demand acceptable by the tinplate men, the miners, and he said that Mr. Sargeant would call out the men to strike also. The proposition accepted by the executive body of the Steel Corporation rejected the proposition.

"We waited for the coal miners and railroad men to be called out. They were willing to come, as thousands assured us, but they have not been called, and the trust was more sure that with other organized labor bodies against us, we must be defeated. Our people became disheartened; they sent letters and telegrams asking the board to settle. That body gave full power to the national officers and the latter requested your president to seek a conference. He was successful after many difficulties.

"Mr. Shaffer then gives the terms of the settlement, heretofore published, and closes by saying he is willing to resign if the members think he is inefficient and incapable.

Crushed Dead at Lunch.
Warren, Mass. (Special).—Three men were killed and 21 injured in a collision between a Boston and Albany Railroad train and a switching freight and a gravel train.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Eight men entered the car barn of the Tacony Water Works, in the extreme northeastern part of the city, and after binding and gagging two watchmen, proceeded to the office, where they blew open two safes and robbed them of the day's receipts, amounting to about \$1200. George Nolan and Clarence Dewey, the watchmen, were the only occupants of the building at the time. According to their story, it was about 2:30 o'clock in the morning when the eight masked robbers appeared. Each man was armed with a revolver. Without ceremony the intruders bound the watchmen securely with wire, and after gagging them pushed them into a corner.

With heavy hammers the robbers broke the combination knobs from the doors of the safes and inserted dynamite in the holes. The explosions blew off the doors and wrecked the office.

After securing their booty the robbers went to the Tacony Water Works, on the banks of the Delaware river, where they stole a rowboat and escaped. Nolan succeeded in loosening his hands after a half hour's hard work. He released Dewey and they notified the police.

WARSHIP SINKS AND MANY PERISH.
English Torpedo Boat Destroyer Cobra Wrecked by an Explosion.

London (By Cable).—The torpedo-boat destroyer, the Cobra, has foundered in the North Sea, the result of an explosion.

The ship was en route from the yard of her builders, the Armstrongs, of Newcastle, to Portsmouth, and carried a crew of 79 men. It is reported that all were lost with the exception of about a dozen persons.

The first intimation of the disaster was the arrival of a fishing boat at Yarmouth with six bodies which she had picked up in the vicinity of the spot where the Cobra was seen last.

According to the fishermen, the Cobra was sighted by the lightship off Dowsing Sands, enveloped in steam, and she shortly afterward disappeared. The men on the lightship supposed the Cobra had sailed away, until the evening, when they observed bodies floating in the water and signaled to the fishing boat to investigate the disaster.

A dispatch from Middlesboro says twelve survivors of the crew of the Cobra were landed there, and confirms the first report that all the others were drowned.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.
—Two Were Killed and Nine Injured.

Bucharest, Roumania (By Cable).—A collision which occurred at Palota between the Vienna express and a petroleum train appears in the light of the latest developments, to have been a terrible affair. Thirty-two were killed and nine injured.

In a few seconds the whole area of collision became a huge lake of burning petroleum. Trees and everything inflammable within a quarter of a square mile were destroyed.

There were some ghastly scenes. A girl was burned to death in sight of both her parents, who escaped. M. Dinu, a Roumanian millionaire, got his foot jammed in the wreckage and begged one of the train guards to sever his foot with an ax, promising him a large reward if he would do so. Before the guard could help him he sank back into the flames and was burned to death.

M. Schwartz, conductor of one of the trains, who was similarly jammed, clung so desperately to the man who tried to extricate him that his would-be rescuer sustained flesh wounds in the neck and had to be dragged away just as Schwartz perished in the flames.

Most of the 32 who were killed were burned to death.

STRIKERS HOLD OHIO BRIDGE.

1,300 Freight Cars Tied Up, and Eight Lines Crippled by Forty Men.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—The strike for higher wages of forty switchmen employed at the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, across the Ohio River, has caused a tie-up of freight trains which affects eight railroads more or less seriously.

About 1300 freight cars are sidetracked at New Albany, Youngstown and here. Engines with steam up and their engineers and firemen ready to move are to be seen by the dozen at Youngstown and at the terminals of the bridge.

The roads directly affected by the strike are the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Monon, and the Southern. Others affected indirectly are the Louisville and Nashville, the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis, the Illinois Central, and some of the freights of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

A Singular Accident.

Bridgeville, Del. (Special).—George Smith, living near Houston's branch at Smithville on a load of cane stalks at the mill of John Willoughby, when by the sudden starting of his team he sustained painful injuries. In grabbing for the reins the handle of a pitchfork which he held in his other hand became entangled in the spokes of the wheel, the motion of which drove the fork through Mr. Smith's leg, the tines going through the fleshy part and coming out the other side.

Explosion on Moving Train.

Milton, Pa. (Special).—As the passenger train on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, due here at 6:14 p. m. was going east, the tank which supplies gasoline for light in one of the cars exploded with terrific force. In an instant the car was enveloped in flames and the many passengers in the coach who could not escape by the doors were taken out through the windows. A flagman was severely burned about the face and one woman fainted in the panic which prevailed. The local fire company was called out and assisted in subduing the flames.

MR. MCKINLEY NOW AT REST.

Murdered President's Body Now in the Tomb—Thousands Join in the Last Tribute.

With extraordinary demonstrations of mourning throughout the world the body of President William McKinley, who died at Buffalo September 14 from shots fired by Leon F. Czolgosz September 6, was committed to the tomb Thursday in Canton, Ohio.

Canton, Ohio (Special).—Under a great mound of flowers that rose again until the time comes for it to be placed in its final resting place in the late President's family lot in the cemetery where lie the bodies of his father and mother and his two children. Until that time comes a guard of United States soldiers will keep watch over the tomb.

So far as the family, the nation and his townsmen are concerned, all funeral solemnities are now over. One hundred thousand or more persons who gathered to pay their last respects to the murdered President have returned to their homes.

There remain now only the plans for a monument to his memory. Already these are under way. Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives, accompanied by Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, Congressman Serrano E. Payne of New York and Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, was driven to Westlawn Cemetery and viewed the location of the McKinley plot. The newer part of the cemetery was also visited, and although the statement is not definitely made, it is suggested that the coming session of Congress will probably appropriate funds for the erection of a monument.

In addition, the school children of Canton have already started a fund to the same end. The late President was especially dear to the hearts of the school children of his country.

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STRIKING SENTENCES FROM THE EULOGIES.

"The cause of this universal mourning is to be found in the man himself."—Rev. C. E. Manchester's Funeral Address at Canton.

"One hundred thousand preachers in 100,000 sermons could not have taught as much as these last words. 'It is God's way; his will, not ours, be done.'"—Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook.

"In the temple of American honor another is withdrawn among the immortals."—Rev. O. B. Milligan's Opening Prayer.

"An obedient and affectionate son, patriotic and faithful as a soldier, honest and upright as a citizen, tender and devoted as a husband, and truthful, generous,

unselfish, moral and clean in every relation of life."—Grover Cleveland.

"He was never so much alive as now. It is God's way."—Rev. John R. Paxton.

"He has intensified and energized our love of country and our devotion to our political institutions."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"I know of nothing more sublime in all the roll of martyrs or heroes than the calm and childlike resignation with which he said, 'It is God's way; his will be done.'—James M. Beck.

"Whatever he did was done for the general welfare; like Lincoln and Garfield, he was too good an American to care to be rich."—Wayne MacVeagh.

Revolution in Brazil.

Rio Janeiro (By Cable).—A revolution has been declared in the southern part of the state of Matto-Grosso, near the frontier of Paraguay, against the government of the state. The rebels have occupied Bella Vista, San Carlos, and Taruma. The government forces, assisted by the gunboat Carioca, succeeded in expelling the rebels from those points. A brother of the governor of the state, who was persecuted by the insurgents, and who succeeded in crossing the frontier and entering Paraguay, arrived at Asuncion.

French Cabinet Changes.

Paris (By Cable).—The Matin asserts that there is no foundation for the rumors that changes in the French cabinet are impending. Parisians are intensely disappointed at the failure of Emperor Nicholas to come to Paris, and are freely blaming the government. Despite the contradiction given by the Matin, the Journal des Debats maintains the correctness of its original statement that M. Millerand and Baudin tendered their resignations to the premier, but were induced to retain their posts until after the Czar's visit.