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Before going into business a methodical man will estimate the demand for his goods or his services and will regulate the amount of his first investment by this estimate. Besides this share, however, there is a volume of trade which can be won from other establishments by judicious newspaper advertising, and a still further amount which can be actually created by such advertising. Therefore, the man who fails to advertise boldly voluntarily foregoes the benefits of what might be the largest part of his custom, observes the Philadelphia Record.

The automobile has "come to stay." Of that there can be no doubt. And it will stay not as a tolerated evil, but as a highly prized acquisition. But, after all, automobiles—or their motor-men—do not "own the earth." They must be used with due regards to the law, to the rights of other vehicles and their occupants, and to the common sense status of public highways. The highways are common roads for the general use of all. No one class of vehicle users has any right to monopolize them. And no one has a right to use them in a way that will make their use by others impossible or unsafe.

Of course, it would be impossible to patrol every mile of road in New Hampshire, but a single man, mounted, could cover a good deal of territory if the right method were employed, and it would not take so many as would at first be supposed to cover all sections of the State where such protection is needed, reflects the Manchester Union. With an efficient body of what might be called "rural police," whether under State or County authority, life and property in the country would be safer; there would be fewer murders, assaults, barn burnings, horse stealings and crimes of like nature. With such a force well organized it would be almost impossible for a man to go through the State with a stolen horse, as it would be equally as hard for a man to commit an assault or murder on a country road and escape detection. Then, again, in the way of discouraging any attempt at crime, the

**RECOX ACQUITS BY JURY**

**The Father Gives Up All Hope of Finding His Daughter Alive.**

**EXPECT IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS**

**Committee Are Rewarded for Their Search in the River by Finding a Piece of Dress Goods That May Have Belonged to the Missing Girl—Edward J. Kelley Is Denounced by the Girl's Father.**

Elizabeth City, N. C., (Special).—The citizens' committee again promise important developments in the Cropsey disappearance case within a short time, two or three days. W. H. Cropsey, father of the missing girl, issued a public letter in which after thanking citizens of North Carolina for their kindness and sympathy, he says:

The police officials and citizens' committee have done all human agency could do to restore my daughter, without success. I never expect to see her this side of the great eternity. I shall always believe James Wilcox instrumental in my daughter's disappearance. If dead, I believe his hand or his hiring responsible. Some time when this life shall cease and we shall stand before the presence of the Great Judge, I believe we shall learn how and when he murdered my daughter, and that the justice he may escape here will be dealt with him.

(Signed) W. H. CROPSEY.  
 Chief of Police Dawson is still without information. He said: "I still think the girl was either drowned or murdered, but I have no definite clue."  
 The party dragging the river, under the direction of the committee of five, brought up a piece of dress goods which it is thought, may have belonged to Miss Cropsey.

Edward J. Kelley, who some time ago visited the Cropsey home, and afterward alleged that he had information proving that a girl in whose company he was in Norfolk, November 22, was Nellie Cropsey, and that she left by steamer for a Northern city, went to Justice Cropsey's home again. He intimated to the family that he knew where Miss Cropsey was. His presence there, in view of the reports that have gone out reflecting on Miss Cropsey's character, was not agreeable. After some warm words Justice Cropsey said Kelley was a "fake." Kelley denied some of the reports which had been credited to him. A personal encounter was imminent, when the police interfered.

**FRIGHTFUL DEATH IN A SAWMILL.**

**Thaddeus Mills, a Fireman, Caught in the Flywheel and Torn to Pieces.**

Salisbury, Md., (Special).—Captain Stephen Dolbey's steam sawmill at White Haven, this county, was the scene of a frightful accident. While Mr. Thaddeus Mills, one of the firemen, was in the act of fixing some part of the engine his clothing became entangled in the fly wheel, and in a few seconds he was being carried over the wheel at a terrific rate, his body and head being torn to pieces at every revolution. As soon as his fellow-workmen could accomplish it the machinery was stopped and the body was taken from the wheel. The body was frightfully mangled, the limbs being torn and broken, as was also the head. A jury of inquest rendered a verdict that death was accidental. Mr. Mills leaves a widow and one child. He was about 45 years old.

**MAN KILLS HIS FAMILY.**

**After Cutting the Throats of His Wife and Sons, He Commits Suicide.**

Calumet, Mich., (Special).—While in a fit of despondency over his inability to find work and provide for his family, John Kinonen, living at Copper Falls, five miles from here, arose from bed, and the family was sleeping he cut his wife's throat, the throat of a son 16 years of age, slashed a younger son less than a year old, and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat. Kinonen is the other members of the family were in a serious condition when he was found.

**ATEST NEWS.**

received sick transport States.

North Carolina has claims amounting to millions for property of an ancestor, destroyed during the Revolutionary War.

Rev. J. S. Robinson, pastor of the Chapline Street Methodist Episcopal Church, refused to return Brewer Schnulbach's contribution of \$500, despite the protest of the W. C. T. U. against its acceptance.

W. H. Woods and a woman companion, both colored were arrested at Omaha, charged with robbing A. B. Lowenthal, at Portland, Ore., of \$15,000 in diamonds and jewelry.

The father of Ella Cropsey, the missing Elizabeth City girl, denounces Wilcox, the girl's suitor, as being instrumental in her disappearance, and possibly in her murder.

John A. Hess, of Buchanan, W. Va., was found dead in his room, in a small hotel, in Whitehall street, New York. Death was caused by escaping illuminating gas.

Another trolley car was derailed by the strikers in Scranton, Pa. No one was injured, though the passengers were considerably shaken up.

Records of court-martial proceedings in the Philippines show the death penalty inflicted on a number convicted of cold-blooded crimes.

The Virginia State Senate elected E. E. Montague, of Hampton, judge of the Court of Elizabeth City and Warwick counties.

The Southern Securities Company was incorporated at Trenton. Its object, it is believed, is to carry through projected railroad deals in the South.

John Kinonen, of Copper Falls, Mich., became despondent because he was out of employment and cut the throats of his wife, two sons and then committed suicide.

Alonzo P. Douglass, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, committed suicide in his office by sending a bullet through his brain. Despondency was the cause.

The way has been paved for the removal of the Bureau of Identification from Chicago to Washington.

A deal involving the consolidation of the silk mills of York, Pa., has been carried through.

The third Sunday in January will be observed as "McKinley Day" among Indiana churches.

In a riot growing out of the street car strike in Scranton, Pa., officers who attempted to arrest a man who had assaulted one of them were attacked by a crowd of miners, who fired at them. The officers and a nonunion motorman they fired into the crowd and wounded three men.

A committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees submitted a list of grievances to President Parsons, of the Union Traction Company, Philadelphia. The conductor and motormen of that city are divided upon the strike question.

There was a sharp discussion in the convention of the American Federation of Labor on the question of boycotting machine-made cigars. A resolution was adopted omitting reference to machinery, but denouncing child labor.

Rev. A. A. Johnson, colored, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Okaloosa, Ia., was shot while in the pulpit on Sunday night by Anna Nelson, colored.

In a battle between burglars who had robbed the general store of Edward Wood, in Geleena, S. D., and officers one of the robbers was killed and another wounded.

H. J. Fleischman, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., has disappeared with \$100,000 of the bank's money.

An extra freight ran into a freight train on the Northern Pacific near North Yakuma, Wash. Two were killed and five were injured.

**THE INSURGENTS ARE AGAIN ACTIVE**

**Thousands of Persons Leaving Province of Batangas.**

**A RENEWAL OF THE FIGHTING.**

**A Filipino Force, Consisting of 200 Riflemen and 400 Bolomen Recently Attacked Nagpartian, Province of North Ilocos—Company M, Eighth Infantry, Acting on the Defensive, Drove Off the Enemy.**

Manila, (By Cable).—Thousands of persons are leaving Batangas province, Luzon, for places of safety, owing to the renewal of war there by the Filipinos.

A large force of Filipinos recently attacked the town of Lipa, in Batangas, killing one soldier and several pro-American natives. Troop H, First Cavalry killed 10 of the attacking party before the remainder escaped.

A Filipino force, consisting of 200 riflemen and 400 bolomen, attacked Nagpartian, Province of North Ilocos. Company M of the Eighth Infantry, acting on the defensive, drove off the natives, killing 11 of them, with no loss to themselves.

Gen. James M. Bell reports an important engagement between a force of natives at Labo, Province of Camarines, and a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry. Three Americans were killed. The loss of the natives is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy. General Bell expects a speedy extermination of the irreconcilables.

The natives of Samar and Leyte are stirred by the closing of the ports and bitterly object to reconcentration.

William B. Preston, formerly a captain in the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, has committed suicide.

The Philippine Supreme Court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mr. Patterson, an Englishman, who is private secretary to Sisto Lopez and whose deportation is sought by the authorities here, as he refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the United States when he landed at Manila. Justice Cooper dissented. Patterson will be deported on the first steamer bound for Hongkong.

The American and Fusion Federals elected their full ticket at the local elections held in Iloilo, Island of Panay. The constitutional code allowing soldiers to vote played an important part in the elections.

**BIG MINE FIRE.**

**Fifteen Men Rescued, But Twenty Mules Were Roasted or Suffocated.**

Harrisburg, Pa., (Special).—Fire broke out in the Big Lick mine, near Lykens. Fifteen men were working in the mine when the fire was discovered. They crowded into a car, which was hoisted to the surface through a wall of fire. None of them were injured. Twenty mules were either roasted alive or suffocated by smoke and gas. A steam pump was gotten in operation, and the mine is being flooded to prevent the flames from spreading.

The mine is operated by the Lykens Valley Coal Company, and is one of the most productive in the Lykens region. It is believed the fire was started by incendiaries, as it broke out in a portion that has not been worked for some time. A large number of men and boys have been thrown out of work by the conflagration.

**TRAIN FALLS THREE HUNDRED FEET.**

**A Rock-Slide Causes It to Plunge Over a Bluff Down Into Brazil River.**

Vancouver, B. C.—At an early hour a Canadian Pacific freight train was proceeding east at a slow rate around a dangerous curve, 400 feet above the Brazil river, when Engineer Randall suddenly came upon a rock-slide scarcely 50 yards ahead of him.

**Foreign.**

The Hungarian Premier has decided the Diet that there being no decision that horses are to be sent to South America.

**NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.**

**Work of Weather Bureau.**

In his annual report Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, refers to the extension of experiments with wireless telegraphy.

An important extension of the forecast work was made during the year, whereby meteorological reports from points in the British Isles, the continent of Europe and from the Azores are transmitted to Washington and with observations from Nassau, Bermuda and Turks Island are regularly published on the weather maps, together with forecasts of the wind and the state of the weather for the first three days out of steamers bound eastward. In a number of instances, when storms of marked strength were passing eastward off the American coast, forecasts for steamers leaving European ports westward bound were cabled to England. Reports from steamers show that these forecasts and other special warnings were verified.

**Philippine Trade in 1901.**

A comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal years 1901 and 1900, prepared in the War Department, shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$30,279,406, as against \$20,601,436 for the fiscal year 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901 was \$23,214,948, as against \$19,751,058 for the fiscal year 1900, an increase of 47 per cent. in the value of imports and an increase of 17½ per cent. in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was \$2,855,685, an increase of 72.4 per cent. over the previous year; from the United Kingdom, \$6,956,145, increase 76.3 per cent.; from Germany, \$2,135,252, increase 76.5 per cent., and from France, \$1,683,929, increase 246.7 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was \$2,572,021, a decrease of 27 per cent.; United Kingdom, \$10,704,741, increase 72 per cent.; Germany, \$81,526, decrease 16.3 per cent.; France, \$1,934,256, increase 38.9 per cent.

**Officials at Loggerheads.**

Secretary of War Root and Comptroller of the Treasury Robert J. Tracewell are officially at loggerheads.

The War Department has outstanding contracts which were to be paid from the national defense fund of 1898, and Secretary Root, in a communication to Mr. Tracewell asking that payments thereon be authorized by the accounting officers, stated that "It appears that the President and his Cabinet were agreed that the national defense fund of \$50,000,000 could be used after July 1, 1901, in making payments under contracts properly entered into during the year 1898."

Mr. Tracewell replies that his judgment is not influenced by the views of certain executive officers. I hold that the accounting officers are not authorized to allow any payments made from the appropriations made for the national defense after June 30, 1901."

Secretary Root regards Mr. Tracewell's decision as a "misinterpretation" of law. Mr. Tracewell insists that he is right.

**Hepburn's Canal Bill.**

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, has introduced his Isthmian Canal bill which, by reason of his being author, passed last year, and from his probable continuance at the head of the House Commerce Committee, it is regarded as the measure which will serve as a basis for action by the House.

It differs from the Hepburn bill passed last year in making the total appropriation \$180,000,000 instead of \$140,000,000. Of the total amount, \$10,000,000 is made immediately available to begin work. In other respects the bill follows that of last year, authorizing the President to acquire a right of way from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and then to direct the Secretary of War to begin the construction, from Greytown on the Caribbean sea to Brito, on the Pacific coast, with suitable defenses.

**\$10,000,000 PRESENT TO THE NATION**

**Carnegie Will Found Institution of Learning at National Capital.**

**TO LEAD IN ORIGINAL RESEARCH.**

**The Government Asked to Be the Trustee for the Splendid Endowment, No Appropriation Being Expected or Wanted—Carnegie Has Conferred With Dr. Gilman and Other Noted Educators on the Subject.**

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President Roosevelt has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in which the latter offers to make a donation of \$10,000,000 to the United States. The letter will be referred to Congress by the President in a special message.

Mr. Carnegie's gift is for the purpose of establishing in Washington a university for higher education. As far as his idea has been developed, it proposes a gift after the manner of the bequest of James Smithson, the Englishman who gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of what is now known as the Smithsonian Institution. Smithson desired the institution founded by him to be a factor in the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Mr. Carnegie proposes that the university which he is to endow shall be the greatest institution in the world for the development of higher education.

Mr. Carnegie has consulted ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; President Hadley, of Yale; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President White, of Cornell, and all the leading educators of the country. They heartily indorse his plans. The proposed university will not interfere in the least with the educational institutions already established, but will supplement them, for, according to the present plan, its doors will be open only to those who desire to take up a post-graduate course. Mr. Carnegie also wants the new university to take the lead in original research, so that the United States can eventually stand side by side with Germany, if not excel that nation, in scientific development.

Mr. Carnegie's plan does not propose a national university in the sense that an appropriation will be asked or needed. The Government is simply to be the trustee of the magnificent endowment, just as it administers the fund bequeathed by Smithson. It is probable that a board of regents will be appointed, as in the case of the Smithsonian Institution, or it may be that the Government will be represented upon the board of directors, which, it is contemplated, shall consist of men of national reputation.

Mr. Carnegie has kept the proposed endowment a secret until he could definitely arrange the plans and scope of the new university. Even yet all these details have not been arranged, so that little more than the outline of his gift can be published.

It is known, however, that he does not propose to ask from Congress a single foot of land upon which the university buildings will be constructed. The entire expense is to be borne out of his endowment. No site has yet been selected. It will, however, necessarily be very large, as it is proposed to erect a series of magnificent structures.

It is said that by offering to endow a university in Washington with \$10,000,000 Mr. Andrew Carnegie does not intend to establish a new institution.

The money is to be used for affording facilities for research.

Whether Congress will accept the offer is a mooted question.

It is said the endowment will be in Steel Company securities, and the question has been raised whether it would be politic to accept them in view of the agitation against combinations.

**MEXICAN**



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