NEWS

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...Would be difficult to name any ...ment of medical science which ... contains more of the picturesque or ... appeals more powerfully to the imagination than the ...covery that two of the commonest ...sects of mosquitoes are responsible, ... one for the spread of malaria, the ...other for the dissemination of yellow ...ever. Here are two members of a family long known to be somewhat ...obnoxious and disagreeable, but usually regarded as nothing more than a common nuisance, unworthy of very serious attention. Meantime, however, mysterious and terrible crimes occur, remarks a scientific authority. Here a man is bound and tortured, there a whole family is murdered, an entire community wiped out; and the assassins always succeed in concealing their identity and making good their escape. But the patient detective at work on the case picks up one clew here and another there, until at last the eyes of the community are opened, and it sees that the two insignificant and despised creatures who have been coming and going almost unnoticed are in reality the great criminals for whom the whole world has been searching. When such a case is made out against human offenders, justice is prompt. Sanitary science is proceeding with equal energy against the two guilty members of the mosquito family. Government trials of plans for the destruction of these pests have led to the recommendation of certain measures which have proved most efficient. They are the draining, wherever possible, marshes and pools of stagnant water; the spreading of kerosene on all such bodies of water as cannot be drained, and the introduction of sticklebaks, minnows and other small fish. A film of kerosene on the surface of standing water is fatal both to the larvae and to the adult female mosquitoes which alight there to lay their eggs. A small quantity is sufficient, one ounce being enough for a space of fifteen square feet. Temporary pools which result from heavy rains, and even the water in hollow stumps and discarded tin cans may furnish a generation of mosquitoes in two weeks' time. These smaller breeding places should not be overlooked. Heretofore war has been waged against mosquitoes merely as destroyers of our comfort. The discovery of their character as pests and murderers makes it the duty of every one to lend a hand in exterminating them.

The admonition of Samuel Weller to "beware of the vidders" seems to have escaped the attention of a certain New York undertaker. One would think that if any person were especially fitted by the nature of his calling to successfully resist the beguilements of widows it is the undertaker who comes in contact with them in the hour of bereavement and whose post-mortem relations with them are often prolonged until the estate is settled. This particular New York undertaker, however, did not even wait until the funeral cortege had disbanded, says our informant. After burying her husband the widow rode in the same carriage homeward with the undertaker who had officiated at the funeral. The undertaker, learning that the widow had $300 in the bank and, needing it in his business, proposed marriage there and then. He assured her that she was good looking and altogether too young to be left disconsolate and alone in the world. With such ardent persistency did he press the suit that he won her hand and the $300. No sooner did he invest the $300 in his business, however, than the fickle widow changed her mind and brought suit in a New York court to recover the money and to convict the foolish undertaker of larceny. Pending the decision of this case undertakers will do well to ponder the consequences of proposing to widows before the funeral ceremonies are ended. It may be that the court will establish the rule that proposals of this kind are to be hereafter regarded as larceny.

Whether or not a college education is advantageous depends entirely upon the ability of the recipient to absorb and utilize such an education. Unfortunately, observes the Los Angeles Times, such a view of the case is seldom considered by parents and guardians who are inclined to send their children to college simply because it is considered the proper thing to do. Consequently we find throughout the country thousands of young men who have passed through college acting as cheap clerks or bookkeepers or even as car conductors and restaurant waiters. Having learned no mechanical trade, for which they may well be adapted, and being unfitted by nature for a profession, they go through life discontented with their lot and vaguely believing that the world owes them better treatment because they have gone through college.

"Hardly more than a year ago," says the Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger, "this paper contained whole columns of biography, poetry and condolences dealing with the death of a minister's wife in this county. The preacher was married again the other day, whereupon we regret all that poetry.

At this season of the year the "influential citizen" who was "raised on a farm" begins to yearn for some of the foraging the natural delights that were his when he was a "barefoot boy with cheek of tan." He turns to nature, but not as in the days of his youth; the farm and the hay fields are impractical, but he can have what is to be gained out of that modern substitute for rural life, the suburb. Too often he finds that nature here is in such a prim and decorous mood as to repel rather than to attract. Not only are the building restrictions so strict and social lines so positive that it is dangerous to ignore, observes the Chicago Tribune. Lawns are kept so rigidly shaved that a dandelion would be ashamed to show its head, and if it did the real suburban aristocrat must not imperil his own head by stooping it low enough to permit him to remove the intruder. He may water his own lawns, when in a playful mood; but it must be understood that he has a hireling who is ready to do the work, and he may appear in dishabille, if he will, but it must be a dishabille that is sanctioned by the latest dictates of fashion. Of course, there are many suburbs to which the foregoing comments will not apply and which sanction a little wholesome seediness and weediness, and a negligeness that is not wholly up to date, and it is in such places as these that the ex-barefoot boy can best recall the scenes of his childhood. Not that one would wish to disclaim against well-kept lawns and well-ordered social laws, they make for the beauty and the betterment of the world. But if these are to be obtained only at the cost of a needed relaxation it would be better to be a little blind to the weeds.

A remarkable case of swindling has just been brought to light in Philadelphia, where a woman lived with her five children in luxury for a whole year without paying a cent to anybody. This woman, who appears to be a past master in the art of "deadbeating," actually rented two different houses on aristocratic streets, filled them with expensive furniture and costly paintings, provided herself and her children with the finest of clothing and jewelry, supplied her table in a luxurious way, had carriages to ride in whenever she wanted them, and hypnotized all her creditors to such an extent that they permitted her to disappear without collecting a dollar of the sums she owed them. The strangest thing about the work of this adventuress is that after the furniture had been taken by her creditors from the first house in which she had established herself and her family, she changed her name, went into another street, rented another house, and did the same thing over again, selecting a new crop of victims. In every city there are plenty of people who live by their wits, and who are clever enough to get ahead of tradesmen, but this woman either has reduced that form of swindling to a science, or else the merchants of Philadelphia live up to the reputation of their city for slowness.

A Texas legislator proposes that a man shall be justified in killing anyone who slanders his wife or any of his female relatives; a Nebraska legislator proposes to have the state loan money to farmers at six per cent. interest, secured by a lien on their growing crops; a Nevada representative wants the state to help develop mining property; at Albany a stateaman proposed to regulate by law the number of oysters which each stew is to contain—not exempting church socials—and another has introduced a bill to say how large or small book and newspaper type shall be and how much it shall be "leaded."

RICHARD WATSON GILDER'S INSCRIPTIONS.

The Pen of the Gifted Editor Gives a Fitting Finish to the Exposition He Proclaims a Prophecy and Pronounces a Benediction.

When the people of the two Americas visit the Exposition city they will see "by the great waters of the North," many will recognize the style of Richard Watson Gilder in the classic and poetic inscriptions which adorn its Propylæa, Stadium, bridges, palaces and temples. The Exposition was peculiarly fortunate in persuading the scholarly editor of The Century to put the finishing touch on the artistic masterpiece. Those who read the legends will feel that their author is a man who "has upheld the ideals of liberty and Justice" and who throughout a laborious life now in its prime has been "faithful to the things that are eternal," one who "has never shunned the dust and sweat of the contest and to whose brow" already "falls the cool shade of the olive" and rests the wreath of the victor's laurel.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE PROPYLÆA

PANEL I.

Here, by the great waters of the north, are brought together the peoples of the two Americas, in exposition of their resources, industries, products, inventions, arts and ideas.

PANEL II.

That the century now begun may unite in the bonds of peace, knowledge, good will, friendship and noble emulation all the dwellers on the continents and islands of the new world.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STADIUM.

PANEL I.

Not ignoble are the days of peace, not without courage and laureled victories.

PANEL II.

He who falls bravely has not truly failed, but is himself also a conqueror.

PANEL III.

Who shuns the dust and sweat of the contest, on his brow falls not the cool shade of the olive.

INSCRIPTIONS FOR THE GREAT ARCHWAYS OF THE BRIDGE.

On the pylons are statues of Courage, Liberty, Tolerance, Truth, Benevolence, Patriotism, Hospitality and Justice.

PANEL I.

The spirit of adventure is the maker of commonwealths.

PANEL II.

Freedom is but the first lesson in self government.

PANEL III.

Religious tolerance a safeguard of civil liberty.

PANEL IV.

A free state exists only in the virtue of the citizen.

PANEL V.

Who gives wisely builds manhood and the state—who gives himself gives best.

PANEL VI.

To love one's country above all others is not to despise all others.

PANEL VII.

The brotherhood of man—the federation of nations—the peace of the world.

PANEL VIII.

Between nation and nation as between man and man lives the one law of right.

DEDICATORY INSCRIPTIONS UPON PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

PANEL I.

To the ancient races of America, for whom they were—yet for all time that land love of freedom and of nature, their hardy courage, their monuments, arts, legends and strange songs, may not perish from the earth.

PANEL II.

To the explorers and pioneers who blazed the westward path of civilization, to the soldiers and sailors who fought for freedom and for peace and to the civic heroes who save a priceless heritage.

PANEL III.

To the great inventors and farseeing projectors, to the engineers, manufacturers, agriculturists and merchants who have developed the resources of the new world and multiplied the homes of freemen.

PANEL IV.

To those who in the deadly mine, on stormy seas, in the fierce breath of the furnace and in all perilous places working ceaselessly bring to their fellow men comfort, sustenance and the grace of life.

PANEL V.

To the scholars and laborious investigators who in the old world and the new guard the lamp of knowledge and century by century increase the safety of life, enlighten the mind and enlarge the spirit of man.

PANEL VI.

To those painters, sculptors and architects, tellers of tales, poets and creators of music, to those actors and musicians who in the new world have cherished and increased the love of beauty.

PANEL VII.

To the prophets and heroes, to the mighty poets and divine artists and to all the lights that warmed the ardent world who inspired our forefathers and shall lead and enlighten our children's children.

PANEL VIII.

To the statesmen, philosophers, teachers and preachers and to all those who in the new world have upheld the ideals of liberty and justice and have been faithful to the things that are eternal.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS IN BUFFALO.

Hundreds of Hotels, Boarding and Rooming Houses, Besides Many Private Homes, on the List.

So much has been said and written about the ability of the city of Buffalo to care for the crowds which will attend the Pan-American Exposition this summer that a few facts and figures will be appreciated by the general public.

In the first place, there are listed more than 200 hotels, which will give accommodation to 30,000 people; there are 650 boarding and rooming houses, affording accommodation for 18,500, while 7,000 owners of houses, most of whom never before hung out their latchstring for a consideration, have signified their intention of opening their houses for the accommodation of visitors to Buffalo this summer. These 7,000 homes will accommodate at least 100,000 visitors.

The Exposition Company has arranged to furnish tent accommodation on the Exposition grounds for 250 uniformed men. There are also two companies arranging tent systems which will affect additional accommodation outside of the grounds for 1,500 or so.

In addition to all this, there are a large number of buildings throughout the city now being remodeled and converted into hotels, the plans of which are not far enough along to afford an accurate description or to estimate accommodation at the present time. It is safe to estimate the present capacity of the city of Buffalo to accommodate 150,000 strangers. To this may be added accommodations for at least 50,000 in the surrounding towns, such as Tonawanda, La Salle, Niagara Falls, Lockport, Williamsville, Gardenville, Depew and Lancaster, all within a short trolley ride of the city.

Rates in hotels range from $1 per day upward. As ridiculous stories have been circulated to the effect that exorbitant hotel rates, it is well to note the rates that have been established at the Iroquois, the most expensive hotel in the city. These are, for one in a room without bath, $3 and upward; for two in a room without bath, $5 and upward, thus making the minimum rate $2.50 per individual. The rate for a room with bath for one person is $5 or for two in a room $7.50. This is on the European plan. Of course there are rooms and suites of rooms in this hotel for those who desire to pay more, also those who wish to pay them, but the prices here given are the highest in the city for hotel accommodations as the term is ordinarily understood.

A number of local reliable agencies are engaged in locating visitors in homes in the city. These can be relied upon as being honest, straightforward and efficient. They are composed of business men of integrity, who will carefully protect strangers in the city, and visitors may feel assured of courteous treatment and safe conduct to accommodations which have received careful inspection.

THE MIDWAY.

Principal Amusement Features of the Pan-American Exposition.

The Midway of the Pan-American Exposition will far surpass all amusement features at former expositions, both in quality and novelty of attractions. The following are the principal concessions:

Esquimaux Village, Glass Factory, Trip to the Moon, Aerio-Cycle, Old Plantation, Beautiful Orient, Miniature World's Fair, Around the World, Cleopatra, Colorado Gold Mine, Living Pictures, Dreamland, Moving Pictures, War Cyclorama, Philippine Village, Alt Nuremberg, Panopticon, Streets of Mexico, Darkness and Dawn, Burning Mountain, Darkest Africa, House Upside Down, Water Sports Carnival, Gypsy Camp, Golden Chariots, Johnstown Flood, Infant Incubators, Fair Japan, Bostock's Wild Animal Arena, Ideal Palace, Jerusalem on the Building of the Crucifixion, Indian Congress, Bazaar Building, Scenic Railway, Venice in America, Dawson City and Miniature Railway.

The Mechanics' Institute at Rochester has obtained space in the Educational division of the Pan-American Exposition for an exhibit. The pictures to be placed on view are three sizes—28 by 22 inches, 22 by 14 inches and 7 by 5 inches. Room for 32 of the largest size has been given to the Institute.

One of the novelties promised by John Philip Sousa, "The March King," for the Pan-American Exposition Band Concerts, is the new Sousa March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," which he composed for the dedication of the Lafayette Monument in Paris last Fourth of July.

Wood Alcohol Kills Two.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Two men, who, with a third, have been camping in the woods not far from Hackensack, N. J., were killed as a result of drinking wood alcohol, and their companion is seriously ill from the same cause. The men have been in camp at West View for two weeks. Two of them were expert wood carvers and made fans and rustic work, while the third acted as salesman for the party. The salesman is the one who still lives. He says his name is Eli H. Harvey and that his mother lives in South Pittsburg, Tenn. He met the others some weeks ago and began tramping with them.

Miss Mamie Smith.

Miss Mamie Smith, Middlesboro, Ky., writes: "My little sister had the croup very bad. I gave her several doses of Foley's Honey and Tar and she was instantly relieved. It saved her life." L. A. Burrows.

May He He Is.

Bacon—Bill has some very original ideas; don't you think so?

Egbert—Yes; I understand he has an idea that he's funny.—Yonkers Statesman.

Beware of a Cough.

A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proved extensively successful and gained its world wide reputation and extensive sale in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by Benedict & Van Noy, Andover, and N. E. Coston, Greenwood.

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a *pound a day* by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking

Scott's Emulsion

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

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We are now prepared to exhibit a new line of exclusive designs in HOME FURNISHINGS. During the past season our designers and artisans have been kept busy and the result is most gratifying.

Eleven full carloads of goods received since March 1st, besides the many open freight shipments. This gives you the largest assortment to select from ever shown in Western New York.

Look at this China Closet

for $19.00, others ask $30.00. No dining room is complete with outone.

Carpets.

What? An all wool carpet for 48c, a cheaper all wool for 40c, and a Union for 28c. A Brussels for 45c to the best Body Brussels for $1.10. These goods are guaranteed, and we have the largest assortment ever shown in Western New York.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Never has any Store in Western New York, Buffalo and Rochester not excepted, had such a selection, as we are now able to show you at our Emporium.

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Being manufacturers, we can save you the middle man's profit. Our Motto "High grade, superior designs and Low Prices."

We can and we will, sell you at prices below our competitors.

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It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and $1.00. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free

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CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.—Rev. V. L. Eggleston, pastor; Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 11:45. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Thursday evenings prayer meeting of the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. S. D. Pickett, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school at 12 m.; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. G. M. Janes, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday-school at 12 m.; Mission Band at 3:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

BLESSED SACRAMENT, ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. T. L. Mayby, Pastor. Masses at 8 and 10:30 Sunday morning.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.—Rev. Stephen Burdick, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. Sabbath-school following. Junior Endeavor 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor 7:30 p. m. Prayer meetings Friday evenings.

SOCIETIES.

Mutual Tent, No. 18, K. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. W. P. O'Connell, Commander; Benj. S. Brundage, R. K.

Maple Grove Hive, No. 188, L. O. T. M., meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Mrs. Richard Carpenter, Lady Commander; Rose Rollins, Record Keeper.

Andover Lodge, No. 588, F. & A. M., meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month. Jesse S. Phillips, W. M.; B. S. Brundage, Secretary.

Andover Lodge, No. 786, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday night. Byron S. Baker, Noble Grand; J. H. Backus, Secretary.

Edward Seaman Post, No. 481, G. A. R., meets first and third Saturday evenings of each month. T. N. Boyd, Com.; R. R. Carpenter, Adjutant.

Woman's Relief Corps meets first and third Saturday evening of each month. Mrs. B. J. Mourness, President; Mrs. M. Fowler, Secretary.

Andover W. C. T. U. meets first and third Thursday afternoon. Mrs. E. S. Bradley, President; Ex. E. Everett, Secretary.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association meets the first and third Monday evening of each month. John Casey, President; J. Driscoll, Rec. Sec.

Andover Lodge, No. 260, I. O. G. T., meets every Monday evening. Harry Smith, C. T.; A. C. Hollard, Secretary.

Andover Legion, No. 308, N. P. L., meets every Wednesday evening. J. C. Green, President; Mrs. O. R. Vars, Secretary.

West Greenwood Grange, No. 835, meets on the second Tuesday of each month. J. R. Redmond, Master; J. R. Miller, Secretary.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Andover Free Library, open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 3 to 5, and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10. The Reading Room is open to all every evening from 7 to 10, and on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 5. Officers—President, Jesse L. Granitier; Secretary, Miss Belle Brundage; Treasurer, H. A. Benedict; Librarian, Mrs. J. M. Brundage.

THE INSULAR CASES.

Supreme Court Opinion Looked For Today.

ADMINISTRATION TO BE SUSTAINED.

A Statement Showing the Questions Involved in the Various Customs Cases Brought Up by Recent Acts of Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Owing to the fact that the United States supreme court will adjourn today for the term the opinion is quite general that the court will deliver its opinion in the insular cases which were heard last winter. In view of this probability Solicitor General Richards has prepared an unofficial statement showing the questions involved in the various cases, which is as follows:

"All these cases are virtually customs cases. They raise the validity under the constitution of the following exactions:

"First.—Duties on goods imported into the United States from the Philippines after the ratification of the treaty. This is the Dooley case, Pepke, claimant.

"Second.—Duties on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States during the military occupation of the island after the signing of the protocol and before the ratification of the treaty of Paris. Such were some of the duties collected in the Armstrong case.

"Third.—Duties collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States during the military occupation and after the cession of Porto Rico by the ratification of the treaty and before the passage of the Porto Rican act. Such duties were collected in the Armstrong case and in the first Dooley case.

"Fourth.—Duties collected on goods imported into Porto Rico from the United States after the ratification of the treaty and before the taking effect of the Porto Rican act. Such were duties exacted in the Goetze case and in the De Lima case.

"Fifth.—Duties collected on goods coming into the United States from Porto Rico after the Porto Rican act took effect. The validity of these exactions is brought in question in the Downes case.

"Sixth.—Duties collected on goods coming into Porto Rico from the United States after the taking effect of the Porto Rican act. Such were the duties exacted in the second Dooley case.

"Seventh.—Duties collected on goods imported into the United States from Hawaii after the annexation and before the Hawaiian act went into effect. Such were the duties in the Crossman case.

MATERIAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED

"The primary question is whether the section contained in the treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of the provision requiring 'all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States.'

"The secondary question is whether the temporary revenue provision in the Porto Rican act levying duties on goods coming from Porto Rico into the United States and on goods coming from the United States into Porto Rico is valid for the benefit of Porto Rico until the insular government could provide revenue of its own, violates the constitutional provision that 'no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.'

"Like the primary question is the question raised in the Hawaiian case—namely, whether the resolution of annexation made Hawaii an integral part of the United States within the meaning of the limitation of the taxing clause, so that instantly our customs laws applied there, notwithstanding the express provision of the resolution that the existing customs laws of the Hawaiian republic should continue in force until congress should pass an act extending our customs laws to the islands."

There is no doubt in well informed circles here that the decisions of the supreme court of the United States in the insular cases will be favorable to the contention of the administration as to the power of congress to legislate for newly acquired territory without regard to limitations imposed by the constitution upon its power of legislation for the states and for such acquired territory as has been brought either by act of congress or by treaty under the provisions of the constitution.

Former Governor Tanner's Funeral.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 27.—In the beauty of a perfect May day and with all the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral and rites of church all that was mortal of George Tanner was consigned to earth in Oak Ridge cemetery yesterday in a spot well shaded with trees and almost within the shadow of the National Lincoln monument. The casket was covered with the flag he had fought to save through four long years of civil war and with beautiful floral offerings in the forms of a cross, a star and a pillow, the offerings of his wife and family. When the casket had been lowered into the earth, musketry from the Fifth infantry, I. N. G., rolled three times over the open grave, and then the trumpeters sounded "taps." The funeral was the largest attended ever known in Springfield, with the exception of the burial of President Lincoln in April, 1865.

FATAL TROLLEY RACE

Five Killed and Forty Injured Near Albany.

TERRIFIC CRASH AT A SHARP CURVE

Two Heavily Loaded Cars on the Albany-Hudson Line Come Together at a Forty Mile Gait.

Twenty Persons Reported Dead.

ALBANY, May 27.—Electric cars racing for a switch while running in opposite directions at a rate of 40 miles an hour cost five lives yesterday afternoon by a terrific collision, while over 40 prominent people, some fatally and others seriously injured, fill the accident wards of the various hospitals, with the possibility of other deaths. The lobby of the hotel postoffice filled with dead and wounded, hysterical women and children looking for relatives and friends, surgeons administering temporary relief and ambulances racing through the city taking the wounded to hospitals were the early illuminations of the most appalling electric line accident ever heard of in this locality.

The scene of the accident was a point about two miles out of Greenbush, on the line of the Albany and Hudson railway, a just completed road of the third pattern. The point where the cars met on the road is at a sharp curve, and so fast were both running and so sudden was the collision that the motormen had no time to put on the brakes before south bound car No. 22 had gone almost clean through north bound car No. 17, with human flesh for a buffer, leaving a mass of a hundred feet of wreck with its load of shrieking, maimed humanity. One motorman was pinioned up against the smashed front of the south bound car, with both legs scalded and killed instantly, while the other lived but a few minutes.

Fully 120 men, women and children formed a huge, struggling, shrieking pyramid, mixed with blood, detached portions of human bodies and the wreckage of the cars. Some of the more slightly injured of the men, extricating themselves from the quivering mass, began to pull people out of the rear ends of the two cars, and almost every one extricated in this way was badly injured. The scenes were heartrending. The few women and children were in a state of hysteria, injury and death were hysterical and added their cries to the shrieks of the dying and mutilated. Men with broken arms and bones, dislocated joints and bloody heads and faces tried to assist others who were more helpless, and there were many cases of philosophical bravery. Help had been summoned from East Greenbush and vicinity, and in a little time the bruised mass of humanity, with the mutilated dead for grewsome and silent company, were loaded on extra cars and taken to Albany. There ambulances and physicians had been summoned and the postoffice turned into a morgue and hospital. As fast as the physicians could temporarily fix up the wounded they were taken to their homes or to the hospitals in either carriages or hospital ambulances.

With both motormen killed it was hard to get at the real cause of the accident, but it is pretty well determined that it was caused by an attempt of the south bound car to reach a second switch instead of waiting for the north bound car at the first siding.

Negro Confesses.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., May 27.—William Webb Ferguson, the imprisoned negro, in a written statement made to State Attorney T. Forrest Smith asserts that he was employed to administer poison to Dr. Joseph L. Barnes in consideration of $1,000 insurance money on his victim's life. He declares that Mrs. Mamie Barnes, the widow, and Mrs. Mary McWilliams, her mother, plotted in his presence to murder the insane dentist. The poisoned candy and the letter introducing him to Superintendent Winslow of the insane asylum, he alleges, were placed in his hands by Mrs. Mamie Barnes with a railway ticket to Jacksonville. He says that Mrs. Mc Williams, the aged mother of Mrs. Barnes, wrote the note of introduction and Mrs. Barnes placed on the envelope the name of Dr. Winslow, to whom the note was addressed. Nowhere does he exculpate himself in this confession, save that he denies any knowledge that the candy was poisoned with strychnine.

Memorial Services In Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Memorial services by the Grand Army posts of Brooklyn were held yesterday. The Associations of the Veterans of the Spanish War also took part. In spite of the inclement weather the veterans visited all of the cemeteries and monuments located in the borough and decorated the graves of the dead soldiers with flowers. In the evening special services were held in the various churches. The principal ceremony of the day was held at the church of the prison ship martyrs in Fort Greene.

Labor Organizations to Combine.

CHICAGO, May 27.—At the suggestion of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor a move has been started to cement all labor organizations of Chicago into one great central body which shall officially represent the 100,000 union men of the city. This is to be done through the absorption by the Chicago Federation of Labor of the other smaller unions that begin now representing various lines of trade and the gathering of unions not now affiliated with the central organizations.

Floods Destroying Crops.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 27.—A special from Raleigh, N. C., to The Observer says: "Governor Aycock says all the northern counties are flooded. Roanoke farm, known as Caledonia, are destroyed by the raging Roanoke river, including 200 acres of wheat. He says the flood damage in the state amounts to millions of dollars. Saturday night's rainfall was very heavy, from 1½ to 2½ inches, and more rain is falling. All streams in this section are rising."

Murderer's Body Found.

ST. PAUL, May 27.—The body of Henry Mingers, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Frank Gregel, in this city last Sunday, was found in a small lake near Rosemount, Minn., a short distance southwest of St. Paul. Mingers had attached a stone to a rope and tied the rope about his neck. The feet were above water when the body was discovered.

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Silver Leaf lard,		10c "
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Big Bunch Matches,		12c
2 Cans Salmon,		25c
3 " Corn,		25c
3 " Tomatoes,		25c
Black Rock Sheeting,		6½c a yd.
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Best Apron Gingham,		6c "
Colored Dimities, worth 12c,		10c "
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Lot Straw hats, cost 38 to 50c, (while they last,)		10c each.

New goods to come in this week. Come and look them over.

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A CLASH IN PEKING.

American Sentry Disregarded by Germans.

KAISER'S SOLDIERS MAKE TROUBLE.

Unfriendly Attitude Caused by Our Legation Guard Retaining Control of One Forbidden City Gate.

PEKING, May 27.—The United States legation guard has had its first trouble. Legation guards have been required near the legation, and an American sentry was placed at the point with orders to direct people around by a side street. Everybody obeyed with the exception of the Germans, both officers and soldiers, who have caused the American sentries much trouble.

One of the German officers drew his sword and charged an American soldier, who brought his bayonet to charge, whereupon the officer desisted. Subsequently a German soldier charged past the sentry, who fired, hitting another German soldier near the German legation, a quarter of a mile off. This forenoon the matter was held in the offices of J. Smith Lalley, president of the Indiana Coal Operators' association, and further plans were discussed for the organization of the Indiana coal operators' combine. Over $5,000,000 worth of coal property was represented at the meeting and it is proposed that combine will assume official recognition within a week by the election of officers.

Farmer a Suicide.

ONEONTA, N. Y., May 27.—Daniel Hull, a well to do farmer residing at Fly Creek, committed suicide by hanging himself. Hull separated from his wife many years ago, and a few days ago his housekeeper was taken to the county insane asylum, thought to be suffering from insanity. It is surmised that Hull became melancholy over the loneliness of his home. He was 55 years of age.

Russian Paper Held Up.

LONDON, May 27.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says the publication of the Novoe Vremya has been prohibited for a week because it urged the government to help members of the unemployed as the best means to combat revolutionary tendencies.

Harvard Wins Cup.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Harvard carried off the Mott Haven cup in the twenty-sixth annual meet of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, with a total of 44 points. Yale was second, with 30 5-6, and Princeton third, with 16 1-6.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

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Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

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