

NEW EVIDENCE

Of Dr. Lighthill's Success.

A Flattering Testimonial From Col. John Dietrich, One of Plainfield's Oldest and Best Known Residents.

16 ARLINGTON PLACE, Plainfield, N. J., July 17, 1894.

I am profoundly grateful to Dr. Lighthill for his speedy and radical cure of a most painful malady of over ten years standing. I deem it proper to say to all afflicted with a severe form of piles which finally cause the most excruciating pain and discomfort, that I will cheerfully impart any information I possess when called upon.

A HAPPY EXPERIENCE.

The Interesting Testimony of Mr. W. E. Ditts, the Popular Passenger Conductor of the N. J. Central.

ROSELIER, N. J., July 1, 1894.

My Friends and the Public: I take pleasure in calling public attention to the remarkable cure which Dr. Lighthill effected in my case. For the past ten years I had been afflicted with a severe form of piles which finally gave me the greatest pain and distress nearly all the time, and from which I could not obtain any relief, in spite of all my efforts.



Hearing of a number of cures which Dr. Lighthill effected in similar cases, I placed myself under his care, and to my joy to say he effected a complete cure in my case and gave me new life in doing so. For I am sure that I could not have endured my misery much longer. And it will be matter of importance to those who are suffering from this disease to learn the happy fact that Dr. Lighthill effected my cure without giving me pain or delaying me from work.

Card from Mr. T. R. VanZandt, N. J.

Of No. 304 and 306 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. I certify with pleasure that Dr. Lighthill has effectually cured me of a most painful case of piles. For some time past I had been subject to its attacks and the last attack was so exceedingly painful that it completely upset my whole system. The pain extended to my legs and in many other directions, and made me so nervous that I could neither sleep nor sit down. I was unable to do without serious discomfort and distress. Such was my condition when I applied to Dr. Lighthill for relief, and I am glad to say that as soon as he took hold of my case I began to improve, and in a short time I found myself completely cured. Dr. Lighthill also effected a radical and permanent cure in a most terrible case of piles on my cousin, Mr. V. G. Orledge, Rocky Hill, N. J., whose grateful testimonial is in Dr. Lighthill's possession.

T. R. VAN ZANDT, 304 and 306 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Dr. Lighthill

can be consulted daily (except Thursdays) at all CHRONIC, OBSTINATE AND COMPLICATED cases of the human system of whatever name and nature, at his office and residence, No. 144 Crescent Avenue.

Deafness, Catarrh and Diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs successfully treated. Piles of the most aggravated nature radically and permanently cured in a few weeks, without pain or decrease from business, and all other rectal diseases are treated with equal success. Mental and Nervous Derangements, Hysteria, Diseases of the Skin and Blood, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Strabismus cured. Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Bladder are successfully treated, even when other medical aid has failed.

JAPS PUT TO FLIGHT

The Advance Guard Routed by the Korean Troops.

When Attacked They Were Marching from Fusan to Seoul—1,200 Reported Killed—Troop of Chinese Cavalry Defeated by the Japs and a Fortress Captured.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Advices from Korea say that the Korean troops attacked the Japanese advance guard, 2,000 strong, who were on the march from Fusan to Seoul, and so completely dispersed and destroyed the column that only 500 of them succeeded in getting back to Fusan.

Gen. Li-Yung-Fu, of the Chinese army, attempted with a chartered steamer to convey 500 troops from Swatow to Formosa. The owners of the vessel, however, rescinded the contract upon hearing that the Japanese squadron was in the vicinity. Subsequently three Japanese cruisers boarded the transport and examined her papers.

London, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Seoul says that September 6 a force of Japanese troops met and defeated a troop of Chinese cavalry near Whang-Chu, and also attacked and captured the Chinese fortress near that place. The Chinese escaped toward Ping-Yang, where the Japanese army is now centering by several routes.

The Japanese emperor has left Tokio for the general headquarters of the Japanese at Hsinchiang.

Two thousand fresh troops have arrived at Fusan to protect the Japanese settlement against an uprising of the natives.

In pursuance of an agreement with the Chinese and Japanese governments the British war office will send a surgeon and a military attaché to each of the hostile armies.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the foreign missionaries in the Shin-King province are feeling to New-Chang, fearing violence at the hands of Chinese soldiers, who, it is reported, are burning the Christian chapels.

Two Japanese who were arrested on suspicion of being spies were sent to Nankin, where they will probably be tortured and beheaded.

PIERCE FIRE AT SHUN-KING.

Over 100 Lives Lost and 2,000 Buildings Destroyed.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The city of Shun-King, in the province of Szechuen, has been visited by a conflagration which destroyed 2,000 buildings. Over 100 persons lost their lives in various ways as the result of the fire.

Among the dead is the wife of the governor of Shun-King, who died from fright. The governor's house was burned and several of his children were killed.

The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 taels.

SAVED HER HONOR

By Plunging a Knife Through Her Assassin's Heart.

Patterson, N. J., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Palo Fortenza, wife of one of the five Italian arrested last Sunday evening for the murder of D'Elia, appeared at the police station and gave herself up as the slayer of D'Elia.

At the hearing this morning she stated that D'Elia had been following her for some time, and fearing that he might assault her when alone in the house she armed herself with a knife.

Later in the evening she followed him into the cellar, caught her by the throat and while attempting to drag her to the floor she plunged the knife into his breast.

Mrs. Fortenza told Detective Charles McGee over the route which she pursued after the murder and brought him to the scene of the crime.

Donated Baptist burying ground, where she had placed the knife that did the deadly work. The five men accused of the murder will be held as witnesses.

Racing Records Broken.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—Yesterday was the greatest record breaking day ever seen on a track. Robert J. paced a mile in 1:31.4; Carbonate lowered the 2-year-old pacing record from 2:15 to 2:10.4; and did so in a race. Directly then Carbonate's record of 2:10 for 2-year-olds paced a mile in 2:04, beating the stallion record of 2:05, which held good until earlier in the day, when Gentry set the new mark.

To Stop Advertising Letters.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The postoffice department, because of the insincerity of the appropriation, is obliged to stop advertising unclaimed letters, which cost \$20,000 a year. Quite a number of other departments—notably the navy and army departments—by reason of services of agencies are on the ragged brink of big deficiencies which it will be difficult to avoid.

From Excessive Cigarette Smoking.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 15.—The lifeless body of Harry B. Johnson, agent of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan association, was found on one of the principal streets of Columbia last night. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from excessive cigarette smoking. Johnson smoked cigarettes almost constantly when not sleeping.

Near Admiral McCauldy Dead.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral Edward W. McCauldy, U. S. N. (retired), is dead at Jamestown. He was retired in 1887 on his own request, after forty years service.

Weavers' Strike Settled.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The weavers' strike at the Globe Woolen company's mill, in this city, has been amicably settled. The weavers have all returned to their looms.

Next Meeting To Be at Providence.

Birmingham, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The next great council of the Improved Order of Red Men will be held at Providence, R. I.

Local Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; southeast to south winds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Valley Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

WARD TELLS HIS STORY

Talks of His Attempt To Kidnap His Son.

Says That His Home Is the Best Place for the Boy on Account of the Schools—Declares That All the Greens' Desire Is the Amount Allowed for the Lad's Care.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Ferdinand Ward, who, as stated in these dispatches, made an unsuccessful attempt to secure possession of his son at Thompson, Conn., has made the following statement:

"My place of residence at Genesee is a better place for the boy than Thompson for many reasons. In the first place there is a state normal school there, which the lad could attend. Besides that, the boy would be with his father, who is competent to take care of him."

Mr. Ward has a comfortable home in Genesee. His relatives nearly all live there, and he thinks, as do his friends, that the boy would be much better off there than in Thompson.

Mr. Ward stated that the Greens, of Thompson, were simply appointed as agents to care for the lad, while he was in Sing Sing, and that all they desire is the amount allowed for the lad's care, before his death, expressed a desire that the boy should be with his father on the latter's release from Sing Sing and the boy himself is anxious to go to his father.

Mr. Ward is very determined and says he will ultimately get possession of his son. All that he has done so far has been under good legal advice. He is the lad's legal guardian and he proposes to have him with him, no attempt to take him out of the country.

Mr. Ward said that while in Webster he defied the authorities to arrest him for connection with the kidnapping and had been visited by a conflagration which destroyed 2,000 buildings. Over 100 persons lost their lives in various ways as the result of the fire.

Among the dead is the wife of the governor of Shun-King, who died from fright. The governor's house was burned and several of his children were killed.

The loss is estimated at 10,000,000 taels.

THE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

Important Work Being Done at the Harrisburg Sessions.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 15.—At the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in session in this city, the committee on the welfare of the order introduced a resolution providing for the support of the idle Lehigh Valley firemen.

Half of his journey was made between flaming fires. The fire has crossed the Lehigh river and leveled the forest to a width of thirty miles. His boat caught fire several times. He met many small parties of Indians in canoe racing from the fire and there has been a loss of life.

The fire was started by a man who wanted to get some hay land from the government and the people of Thief River have been threatened with it.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

National League. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; New York, 0.

Pennsylvania State League. At Buffalo—Buffalo, 13; Springfield, 5.

At Erie—Yankers, 3; Erie, 3.

The Present Season Not Preferable.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The Hamburgische Correspondent, which often is inspired from the Wilhelmstrasse, says: "The same act now in operation is preferable to the dual control of the islands by German and English officials. Germany will never offer England a co-protectorate, excluding America, which would mean the admission of Australia's right to be heard in the Bismarck question—right which Germany never has admitted."

\$3,000 for the Loss of His Son.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 15.—Jacob Glicker was awarded \$3,000 by a jury in the circuit court here this afternoon in his suit against the Consolidated Traction company on account of the death of his 6-year-old son, Harry, who was killed by a trolley car on Springfield avenue June 22. Other damage suits aggregating \$300,000 have been commenced against the company.

Manilla Hemp Rejected.

Boston, Sept. 15.—One hundred and fifteen tons of manilla hemp which was found to be below the standard has been rejected by the officials of the navy yard, and the entire shipment was returned to the New York firm from which it was purchased. It took three days to get the cargo to carry the shipment.

Lowest Rate Ever Announced.

New York, Sept. 15.—The White Star line has announced that until further notice steamer rates on the steamers Britannia and England to Liverpool will be \$10 instead of \$15 as heretofore. This is the lowest rate to Liverpool yet announced.

The Art at Work at Providence.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 15.—Collector of Customs O'Reilly has demanded the ratification of the custom house. Their holders are to be filled by democrats.

BLOODSHED IS FEARED

Wild Scenes Expected in Lexington To-day.

Democratic Primaries Being Conducted—One Active Worker Taken Out a Life Insurance Policy and Arranges His Business Affairs So as to Be Prepared for the Worst—Setting This Morning in Favor of Owens—Women Solicit Money To Be Used Against Breckinridge—Prayers Offered at the Methodist Conference for His Defeat.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 15.—The greatest alarm was caused this morning by the report from both the Owens and Breckinridge headquarters that the odds of men secretly armed would be at each polling place in this city to-day for the purpose of protecting their respective challenges. It was understood that every voter who was affiliated with the democratic party is not well established or who refuses to pledge his support to the nominee would be dealt his best by the Breckinridge election officers.

To overcome the loss from this bold move the Owens organizers declared their intention to challenge every Breckinridge man who approaches the polls and thus, by delaying the election, force their opponents to be fair. The result of these counter moves is expected to be a serious confusion to-day and there are the gravest fears of riots in Lexington before the day is closed. The mayor, by proclamation, has commanded all citizens to remain closed during the progress of the primary and an extra force of police are on duty at every point where a violent clash is expected.

Each voting place is guarded by a long railing within which but one man at a time can pass.

The betting this morning is largely in favor of Owens. At the Phoenix hotel \$750 is posted to be wagered against \$500 that Breckinridge will be defeated and the odds where the betting element congregate are 15 to 10 on the Scott county candidate (Owens). It is apparent this morning that while the Breckinridge managers have the organization and all the powerful machinery of the party the Owens leaders have the great masses of the people and the financial strength of the district.

War was raised in generous quantities, which is being used against Breckinridge to-day. One young lady in Lexington is expected to be married to-day, and the victory belongs to the city. Mrs. Frances K. Hunt, president of the city, has been elected to the most prominent work in the crusade against Breckinridge. She made the statement to-day: "Our cause is just and we will win."

Dr. Owens' Nervous blood and nerve remedy and before I had taken one bottle I felt better and continued to steadily gain under the use of this wonderful medicine.

"I have been in better health this winter than for the last ten years. Have not had an attack of rheumatism, indigestion and stomach and digestion are all right. I do not take cold as I used to and have worked every day for the last two months without the least trouble and without the tired feeling I have had so long."

"I advise everyone to use Dr. Greene's Nervous blood and nerve remedy. It is a wonderful medicine. It cures me and it will cure you, sufferer. There is no other remedy in the world that will compare with it."

You who have suffered so long and tried so many remedies, just try a bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervous blood and nerve remedy. It is a wonderful medicine. It cures me and it will cure you, sufferer. There is no other remedy in the world that will compare with it."

Doctors recommend it because it is a great physician's discovery and because it makes people well. Dr. Greene is the successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. His office is at 35 West 14th St., New York, where he can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

higher officials. Shall we be indifferent to them? Shall we let the halls of congress, who guide our legislation? We are in a situation that regards not only the welfare of Kentucky but the welfare of the whole country as citizens. We would pray that no disgrace shall visit on our homes to-morrow. May our voters think of our wives, mothers and daughters and the goodness of God. May we never disgrace them. Bless us, bless our country, our president, senators, our members of congress and our governors, our institutions; may they be a blessing to our people here in this district, the mothers, sisters and daughters of it. This is a crisis in the country. Guide us, Oh, Lord, aright, and thy name shall be to Jesus name. Amen."

BREAKS HER OWN RECORD.

Fast Time Made by the New York from Southampton.

New York, Sept. 15.—New York, the swift American liner now at her dock at the foot of Fulton street, holds a new ocean record. She made the 3,043 mile run from Southampton to Sandy Hook lightship in six days seven hours and twenty minutes.

The best previous record from Southampton to New York was made by the New York last month, when she made the run in six days eight hours and thirty-eight minutes.

A New Boat for Peru.

New York, Sept. 15.—William R. Grace & Co. have just sold to the government of Peru the steel screw steamer Coysa for \$275,000. The vessel was built by C. S. Green & Co., New York, and is capable of making a round trip to Peru in 14 days.

Big Strike Declared.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—The great strike at the New York and Cleveland Gas and Electric company has been declared off and the men are returning to work as individuals. President W. P. Desmond says all will be taken back as they fought equally hard. In the five mines 1,200 men are affected. They renounce their organization and go to work at the 15 cent per ton rate.

ME NO GOOD.

OH! IF I COULD ONLY EAT.

Why Are These Questions Asked by So Many People? A Place of News and These Who Have Weak Stomachs.

The stomach, liver and bowels cause more trouble than any other part of the body. There are thousands of persons whose food don't do them the good it should. They have bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, constipation, gas in stomach, fulness or distress after meals, belching and bloating of wind. They often have headaches, are weak and nervous, have a slow complexion and can't sleep. Frank Pierce, Esq., a well-known man of Goddard, N. H., says:

"Some ten years ago, I was taken with inflammation of the stomach. I was in so much distress that the doctor gave me morphine and used something he put in my arm. After the pain stopped my little finger began to swell and pain me. It extended all over my hand which was terribly swollen."

"I could not use it at all and it continued so for weeks. My stomach and bowels were in a fearful condition. I had to take food constantly. My hands and feet swelled so I could not walk and could hardly feed myself. The doctor pronounced me a fatal case. I was told that I had a slight shock which weakened me very much."

"That followed me for years and last fall I had a slight shock which weakened me very much."

Then the grip set in and I was unable to do anything all winter. When warm weather came I got some better but was unable to walk the shorter distance without being so tired I would have to sit down.

"I tried doctors and medicines but received no benefit from them. Then I began to use Dr. Greene's Nervous blood and nerve remedy and before I had taken one bottle I felt better and continued to steadily gain under the use of this wonderful medicine."

"I have been in better health this winter than for the last ten years. Have not had an attack of rheumatism, indigestion and stomach and digestion are all right. I do not take cold as I used to and have worked every day for the last two months without the least trouble and without the tired feeling I have had so long."

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TESTIMONY CONCLUDED

Reformatory Investigation Ready for Summing Up.

This Will Take Place in New York, Beginning Oct. 2—Then the Commission Will Report to the Governor and the Case Will Come to an End.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The defense in the reformatory investigation closed its case with the completion of the testimony of Mr. Brockway.

Mr. Devo asked Mr. Brockway, in the course of the examination, if he would state his opinion as to the system of corporal punishment in prisons generally, and Mr. Brockway replied that it was a method of discipline connected with the adoption of the reformatory and would not be adopted in any other institution and would not be adopted in the administration of the reformatory to subvert and do the best for the man.

Mr. Devo then asked: "Does not the administration of punishment tend to have a reflex action on the man who suffers?"

Mr. Brockway replied: "The whole matter depends upon the purpose. Almost any one can safely administer punishment for remedial ends."

"You recognize that there is a public sentiment against it, and taking this into consideration, and the fact that only an occasional man can be trusted with it, would it not make you more convinced that the punishments should not be generally administered?"

"After all the testimony of the reformatory inmates has been brought to bear, I have then to determine whether I will make a further effort to surmount the man's duty to do my utmost. Ought I to be restrained from making the best possible effort owing to a public sentiment on the subject? I prefer to take the chances and do the best for the man."

Mr. Devo asked Mr. Brockway to explain what he meant by administering punishment without feeling. He replied that he meant without passion, but not without sympathy.

"You say you have occasionally struck blows on the breast or in the face with your hand or your fist?"

"Describe more fully what you mean by a light blow, yes."

Mr. Brockway rose from his chair and illustrated what he meant by striking his counsel, Mr. Stanchfield, a blow in the chest with his right hand. He asked, in a tone that indicated some surprise: "Wouldn't that be sufficient to stagger a man?"

Mr. Brockway replied: "I think not."

"Wouldn't such a blow on the face produce a dislocation?"

"A little redness, perhaps."

In answer to questions about what Mr. Brockway called blows with the strap over the head, the prosecution called a blow with the paddle in the air to illustrate a direct blow over the head. He said he struck such blows to surprise a man who had concluded to give up, and he determined to prove himself a hero by the quantity of punishment he took on his back. Such cases, he said, were not mere hard work, but a kind of heroism.

Judge Learned called Mr. Brockway's attention to the testimony of inmate William Facer, who said he was punished by Mr. Brockway with a false confession, which led to the January 1st hearing, and asked him if he did not punish Facer to compel him to testify in regard to a crime to which he was a party. Mr. Brockway said: "Yes, but I did not punish him. I intended the treatment to compel him to testify in regard to himself, but in regard to others, and it might or might not serve himself."

Judge Learned remarked: "It turned out that it did involve him."

In answer to Mr. Devo, Mr. Brockway said that many and blue marks on the head, produced by the strap, were accidental; of all the men punished in the bath room more than 5 per cent were hit with the hand or with the paddle. The band was used 2 or 3 per cent were given black eyes, and from 1 to 2 per cent were afflicted with sores.

The prosecution placed in evidence statistics taken from the annual reports of the reformatory showing that the percentage of the reformatory men from the lower to the upper grade in three years' stay had gradually decreased from 36 per cent in 1887 to 24 per cent in 1892, indicating a steady improvement.

At this point both sides rested. The commission decided to hear the summing up in New York city, beginning October 2.

The commission will report its findings against the management of a state institution involving two investigations and extending over one year will come to an end. Both sides are confident of victory. The prosecution claims that the admissions of Mr. Brockway and other witnesses for the defense prove all that they have claimed, while the defense insists that the statistics and the fact that the reformatory was not overturned and the reformatory, under the management of Mr. Brockway, proven to be the best conducted and most beneficial institution of the kind in this country. Governor Flower will decide the issue.

An Eruption of Colima Threatened.

Guadalajara, Sept. 15.—An eruption of Colima volcano, situated on the Pacific coast of Mexico, is threatening. An eruption at this time would result in heavy loss to crops and great damage to other property.

Salt in Bond Still Free.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Secretary Carlisle has decided that section 22 of the McKinley bill has not been repealed and that "dutiable salt in bond" will continue to be withdrawn for curing fish, free of duty.

IS DEATH TO BABIES.

When Food Fails to Give Strength in September.

Children Must Now Eat Well and Be Best Well in Order to Live—Lactated Food Will Not Disagree With Any Child—Should Be Used.

Don't take chances with the baby. These summer disorders, diarrhea and cholera infantum, come with a suddenness and progress from bad to worse with a rapidity that throws unprepared mothers into helpless confusion.

Every experienced nurse knows that it is of the utmost importance to keep at hand lactated food as a substitute for baby's food, even when the child is fed at the breast. Often the best or even weakest of the infant, or the child, or the natural milk fails; so that a partially digested food such as lactated food, must be employed, that will burden the weakened stomach less and yet keep up the baby's strength.

The irritated condition of the bowels is what leads to fatal diarrhea when mothers persist in clinging to the same old diet despite the warnings that baby is not only not thriving, but in great danger of cholera infantum and diarrhea that carries off many infants.

It is far easier to prevent these disorders by using pure, highly nourishing lactated food.

When babies throw up their milk or when they are not keeping up their strength, especially during hot weather, it is plain there is trouble with the food. Either the food is too much for the baby, or it is poor in quality from long nursing or from the effects of the summer heat on the mother, or if the child is too weak, it is too high temperature, is irritated and cannot digest and assimilate sufficient food to keep by eating such healthy and agreeable food when called in such cases upon the child on a diet of lactated food. Being a partially digested food, as physicians call it, lactated food is easily and quickly assimilated upon vigorous blood than any other food upon which a child can be fed. It is, in fact, the nearest possible substitute for healthy mother's milk, and is as good as identical with baby's earliest and best food, healthful breast milk. Babies must seem to mothers to take "hardly" enough nourishment to keep them alive, but when fed on lactated food, because that great object of a successful infant food has been thoroughly adapted to the infant's taste and nature.

It places the infant in a position where the child can eat heartily.

Babies are safely and readily weaned during the summer months, and are old nutritive. And for the same reason that lactated food is by far the best diet for young children, so it is particularly fitted to the needs of nursing mothers, as well as invalids who have slight energy to exert strength and nutrition from ordinary coarse, hearty food.

Lactated food is used in all the large homes for children throughout the United States and Canada, and in families possessing every means of securing the best for their children; and it is the most healthful in the reach of the most modest household in the land.

DEPEW DECLINED IT.

Was Offered the Nomination for Governor Before He Left for Europe.

New York, Sept. 15.—Chauncey M. Depew returned home yesterday on the American line steamer, and he had announced positively that he would not be a candidate for governor of the state of New York. Dr. Depew said that it was too late in the season for him to think about the nomination. It had been offered to him, he said, before he went away, and he had at that time declined to run. He said that it was unfair for him at this time only two days from the time of the convention, to come into the field, when others had been working over since, and it would be unfair for me to enter the field now, even were I so disposed, which I assure you I am not. In fact, I cannot imagine any combination of circumstances that would now induce me to run," he declared positively.

WAS IT THE COCAINE?

A Burlington Man Becomes Insane in a Dentist's Chair.

Burlington, N. J., Sept.

