

Boyetown to Have Memorial For Unidentified Dead.

PEOPLE BOWED WITH GRIEV

Boyetown, Pa., Jan. 20.—Boyetown has at last come to a realization of the horror of the holocaust that wiped out 173 lives. Every person living here turned out to pay their last respects to the victims of the Rhoads Opera House disaster.

At the burial grounds the stream of carriages and mourners waited for hours to get in. The grave diggers did not get their work done, and it was necessary in many cases to halt the funeral until the graves could be made ready.

It was a common sight at the cemeteries to see corteges standing in the various avenues waiting for the men to finish graves or waiting for the minister. Twenty-five funerals were held Friday and sixty Saturday.

The bodies of twenty-four unidentified dead were buried in the Fairview cemetery in this place. Upwards of 10,000 persons attended the services that marked the interment of the fire victims, who were buried in one long trench, dug in a circular shape.

In connection with the missing, it developed that one more person has been reported lost to Coroner Strasser, than has been indicated by the bodies found, so that it is apparent some persons may have been entirely consumed in the flames that swept the ill-fated opera house.

The mystery surrounding the finding of the body of a woman dressed in man's clothing in the fire has been solved. Mrs. Rebecca Diamond, coming here from Philadelphia in answer to a telegram from Coroner Strasser, positively identified the body of the supposed stranger as that of her daughter Rose, and announced that the coroner's dispatch had reached her just in time to prevent the burial of another as her daughter.

Frank England, a cousin of Rose Diamond, came here from Philadelphia and declared that the signet ring bearing the initial letter "R." the diamond earrings, necklace and the bracelet found on the body were those of his cousin. Even in the case of this the authorities would have been inclined to believe that the jewels had been stolen from Miss Diamond in the course of the evening by the stranger, but for the fact that the earrings were fastened in the ears.

Then the question arose, why, if the body were really that of Miss Diamond she should have been attired in trousers. A number of men who had gathered about the door of the hall the night of the entertainment were interviewed, and each declared that he well remembered the arrival of the pretty girl, and that there certainly was nothing about her to suggest a disguise.

Coroner Strasser then wired to Mrs. Diamond in Philadelphia, where she was about to enter the supposed body of her daughter. The funeral was immediately halted and Mrs. Diamond boarded the first train for Boyetown. Immediately on examining the jewelry she announced that it was undoubtedly that of her daughter, and arranged for the exchange of the bodies. It then developed upon the authorities to arrive at some explanation of the clothing found upon the body. An inquiry was instituted to find out its exact condition when found, and the manner in which the clothing was fastened to it. As a result of this the opinion was expressed by the coroner and the borough officials that the girl's body had lain under that of a man, whose clothing dropped from his body and onto that of the girl and became fast there, while soaked with water, and then subject to the great heat. It is freely admitted that there are points of this explanation which do not explain, and which are not satisfactory, but in view of the positive statements of all those concerned, and especially the fact that Rose Diamond's earrings were in the ears of the mysterious corpse, it was conceded to be the only one possible at the present time.

FOUR DEAD IN FIRE

Girls Thrown Into Panic at Knitting Mill In Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18.—Four girls were killed, ten seriously injured and a score or more slightly hurt at a fire in the Imperial Knitting company's mill in Dix court, in the central part of the city.

Eighty-five girls were at work in the third floor when a fire broke out on the ground floor, where some men were varnishing furniture in a warehouse. It quickly ascended the elevator

shaft and drove the girls panic-stricken to the one window opening on the fire escape. The fire escape is one of those in which the last reach of stairs is held in a horizontal position by a weight and pulley device. The girls first to reach this were afraid to descend it when they saw its far end moving downward. This caused a jam. The girls on the upper part of the fire escape were crowding those in front, and all the time the flames and smoke were enveloping them. By the time the firemen had arrived half of them had jumped, some of them from the third floor. Men from the neighborhood soon arrived and held the swinging portion of the fire escape so that its end remained stationary on the ground, and the girls who had not jumped were being helped down, when the firemen came and with their ladders rescued those who were jammed on the upper stretches of the fire escape.

The whole interior of the building was eaten out by the flames, causing a loss of \$75,000, most of which falls on the underwear company.

ENTOMBED MINERS SAVED

Were Imprisoned Forty-six Days 1000 Feet Below the Surface.

Ely, Nev., Jan. 20.—After having been entombed forty-six days 1000 feet below the surface in the Alpha shaft of the Groux mine, A. D. Bailey, P. J. Brown and Fred McDonald were rescued. Whistles all over the camp blew loudly, while crowds cheered in the streets of Ely to the ringing of bells.

"Ah" was the only word of Bailey, the first to reach the outer air. He tottered forward into the arms of comrades, who in a few minutes recuperated him.

"Is that you, Arthur?" queried Fred McDonald, as his brother stepped forward and embraced him after nearly seven weeks of separation. "By George, it certainly seems good to be out of that hole," he said as he was led away, telling his brother of his terrible experience.

"Somebody give me a chew of tobacco" said Brown, with a laugh as he was led from the mine shaft to the change room of the mine where the three men were made comfortable.

They were imprisoned on Dec. 4 by the shaft caving in. At first it was thought they were killed but twenty-four hours after the accident the three buried men managed to make themselves heard by tapping on a six inch water pipe that reached from the pumping station to the surface. Communication was established with the world above and food and drink were plentifully lowered through the pipe. A portable telephone was lowered and the men were able to talk with people above.

SAVED FROM LYNCHING

Negro Hanged By Mob and Cut Down By Officers May Live.

Dothan, Ala., Jan. 21.—The negro, Grover Franklin, who Sunday night was taken away from Sheriff Butler and his deputies and hanged to a tree, is again in the hands of the law, and stands a chance for recovery. The mob was so closely followed by the officers and law-abiding citizens determined, if possible, to avert the lynching that they did not have time to get their victim outside the corporate limits and hurriedly strung him up to the first tree, and thinking they had rid him with bullets, fled. On the arrival of the officers the negro was still alive and was immediately cut down and placed in the county jail. It is thought he will recover.

While Franklin's clothing was almost cut from his body by bullets, most of his wounds are superficial and only one shot did serious damage. He was given medical treatment before being taken to jail.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

Pump House of Colliery Near Wilkes-Barre Destroyed.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 21.—The pump house of the Fernwood colliery near Yatesville, owned and operated by the Hillside Coal and Iron company, was blown up with dynamite and destroyed. The building was located a half mile from the company's washery, and no one was on duty at the time. An investigation was made by the officials and the state constabulary, who believe it was the work of the Black Hand, there being a number of them in a thickly populated settlement nearby. The washery will be idle for several days.

Five Are Murdered.

Lewistown, Mont., Jan. 21.—Sheriff Harris received information of a quintuple murder on a ranch near Mosby. According to the message a woman of the name of Sluter and her four children, the oldest of whom was a girl eighteen years old, were murdered in their home and an attempt then made to destroy all evidences of the crime by burning the building. The bodies were found in the ruins by neighbors.

Woman Cuts Third Set of Teeth. Gallon, O., Jan. 21.—Mrs. George Schaaf, who lives on a farm two miles south of here, is eighty years old, and a few days ago began cutting her third set of teeth. Mrs. Schaaf helps with the farm work and does not have to use glasses. The last few days she was trouble with soreness of the gums, and on inspection it was found that she is cutting teeth.

Fell 600 Feet to Death.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 18.—Believing that the mine carriage had stopped at the vein of the shaft in which he worked, Peter Farrell, twenty-eight years old, of Dickson City, pushed a car into vacancy. He was pulled along with it and car and man fell 600 feet to the bottom. Farrell's body was crushed to a pulp.

EDITOR FALLS DEAD

Charles Emory Smith Dies Suddenly In Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Press, former minister to Russia and postmaster general, died suddenly at his home in this city, aged sixty-five years. Death was caused by heart trouble. For about a month Mr. Smith had been in poor health, but his condition had not been regarded as serious. Following a dinner in New York on Nov. 30, he suffered an acute attack of indigestion, and according to his physician, J. Nicholas Mitchell, gave indication of heart trouble. Shortly before Christmas he attended a dinner of the New England society in this city, though advised by Dr. Mitchell not to do so.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

Before he had recovered from the effects of his first attack, Mr. Smith contracted the grip, which aggravated his heart trouble. One week ago he was ordered to Atlantic City to recuperate. He was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, and when he returned to his home here on Saturday night he appeared to be bright and cheerful, except that he felt somewhat fatigued by his journey.

Mrs. Smith went to church, and on her return to the house Mr. Smith was found dead lying across the bed. He was partly clothed and had apparently been stricken while on his way to the bathroom and thrown himself on the bed.

TWO-CENT LAW VOID

Supreme Court Affirms Decision of Philadelphia Court.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—The supreme court by a majority opinion, affirmed the finding of Judges Willson and Audenreid, declaring the two-cent passenger rate unconstitutional.

An appeal had been taken from this decision of the judges of the common pleas court, which was the finding in a test suit attacking the law instituted by the Pennsylvania railroad. The decision in the appeal was made known after an expectant wait of weeks on the part of the great railroad corporations in particular and the public in general.

Chief Justice Mitchell handed down the opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Fell, Brown and Elkin. Justices Mestrezat, Stewart and Potter each filed a dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion declares that the real question in the case is whether the rate law transgressed the provisions of the constitution that the legislative power to alter charters shall be exercised only in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

In conclusion the decision says: "The corporation is entitled to make a fair profit on every branch of its business subject to the limitation that its corporate duties must be performed, even though at a loss. What is a fair profit is a highly complicated and difficult question.

"The court below availed themselves of all the best evidence that was offered or shown to be attainable, considered it with exemplary patience and care, and their conclusion that the enforcement of their act of 1907 against the complainant would do injustice to the corporators is beyond just criticism."

SIX BOYS DROWNED

Lost Their Lives In New Jersey By Venturing On Thin Ice.

New York, Jan. 20.—Six boys lost their lives in New Jersey as the result of venturing on thin and treacherous ice.

At Newark Gustav Hartman, ten years old; his brother Louis, nine years old, and Leo Smith, ten years of age, broke through while crossing the ice on Kirchgessner's pond and were drowned.

Arthur and Harry Morgan, twins, fifteen years old, and Horace Weeks, twelve years old, were drowned at Tenafly after breaking through the ice of a small pond there. Two whirling collied dogs on the bank and a stretch of water in the center of the pond, in which two hats were floating, told the tale of the tragedy to people who had been attracted by the barking of the little animals. The dogs were owned by the Morgan boys.

Woman Weeps Colored Tears.

Paris, Jan. 20.—A Dutch physician, Mr. Speleers, has just had brought before him a curious case of a woman suffering from her eyes, who wept colored tears. An examination revealed nothing abnormal except a certain redness and a diminution of visual acuteness. The patient shed greenish-blue tears, which left spots of this color.

Dying From Sunstroke In Australia. Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 20.—There is much suffering because of the unusual heat wave throughout Victoria. The people are obliged to sleep out of doors and there have been many cases of sunstroke. Thirty-two deaths have been recorded from this cause during the past few days. The theatres are beginning to shut down.

Killed By Canned Goods. Grafton, W. Va., Jan. 20.—Canned goods killed one and seriously poisoned three other children of Dewitt Roach, at Wendel, W. Va., near here.

SPELLING NAMES.

There Was No Doubt About "Hannah" When the English Lady Finished.

A bygone generation witnessed an acrimonious controversy in the Irish family of O'Connor in County Roscommon as to the right of any branch of the ancient race to spell the name thus—with one "n." That right, it was maintained, was held only by the O'Connor Don as head of the house. So prolonged was the contest between the partisans of the O'Connor and O'Connor titles that it was called the "N-less" (standing for "endless") correspondence. Finally the question was referred to Sir J. Bernard Burke, the Ulster king of arms. His decision coincided with a decision in a certain other matter—namely, that much might be said on either side. The two disputing families had a common origin, a king of Connaught, and could with propriety and in accordance with tradition spell the name one way or the other. Fortified by this "award," the two families have continued to spell their name with one "n" up to the present hour.

Equally firm on the question as to how his name should be spelled was the witness in a case tried in the king's bench a few years ago. Asked his name, his prompt reply was "John 'Awkins." "Do you," queried counsel, "spell your name with or without an H?" The emphatic answer was, "J-o-h-n." As a rule, however, as we have said, variety in the spelling of the names of people, as in that of the names of places, owes its origin to people not being so clear as was our friend regarding how a name should be spelled.

Two stories in illustration of this occur to us. In the first Mrs. Quiverful was having christened her latest baby. The old minister was a little deaf. "What name did you say?" he queried. "I said," replied the mother, with some asperity, "Hannah." "Do you," said the other, "mean Anna or Hannah?" "Look 'ere," exclaimed the now thoroughly exasperated lady, "I won't be hexamined in this way. I mean 'Haitch-hay-hen-hen-hay-haitch'—Hannah!"

The second incident to which we refer is this. Here also there was "a lady in the case." She was on an errand, and she had to deal with the name of another party. In brief, she had bought a pair of sleeve links for her laces when the shopman asked, "A. initials, miss?" The rest may be stated thus:

She—Oh, yes; I forgot. Engrave a "U" upon them for his first name.

Shopman—Pardon me, is it Uriah or Ulysses? Names with "U" are rare, you know.

She (proudly)—His name is Eugene.—London Globe.

"MOLL" PITCHER.

History of the Famous Heroine of the Revolution.

"Moll Pitcher" was the daughter of a Pennsylvania German family living in the vicinity of Carlisle. She was born in 1748, and her name was Mary Ludwig, a pure German name. She was married to one John Casper Hayes, a barber, who when the war broke out with the mother country enlisted in the First Pennsylvania artillery and was afterward transferred to the Seventh Pennsylvania infantry, commanded by Colonel William Irvine of Carlisle, with whose family Mary Ludwig had lived at service. She was permitted to accompany her husband's regiment, serving the battery as cook and laundress, and when at the battle of Monmouth (Freehold, N. J., her husband was wounded at his gun she sprang forward, seized the rammer and took his place to the end of the battle. After the battle she carried water to the wounded, and hence her pet name of "Moll Pitcher."

Hayes died after the war was over, and she married a second husband of the name of McCauley, and at her grave in the old cemetery at Carlisle there is a monument that bears this inscription:

Molly McCauley, Renowned in History as "Molly Pitcher," the Heroine of Monmouth; Died January, 1833. Erected by the Citizens of Cumberland County, July 4, 1876.

On Washington's birthday, 1822, when Molly was nearly seventy years old, the legislature of Pennsylvania voted her a gift of \$40 and a pension of \$40 per year.

An Auditive Illusion.

"What town is that a few miles to the north?" shouted the aeronaut, leaning over the edge of the basket. "Oshkosh!" yelled the agriculturist over whose farm the balloon was passing.

"What?" "Oshkosh!" "What did he say?" asked the aeronaut's companion. "He didn't say anything. He swore at me."—Chicago Tribune.

Tolerance.

George Eliot was once asked what was the chief lesson she had learned in life's experience, and her prompt answer was, "Tolerance." It might have been expected from a woman who once said that she regarded life as a game of cards in which she watched each move with the deepest interest and turned as far as possible to her own advantage.

Common Factors.

Schoolmaster—Now, can any of you tell me whether there is a connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms? Small Boy—Yes, sir, please; there's hash!—London Opinion.

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